Food security & nutrition programs in Mongolia
Policy gaps

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FOOD AVAILABILITY

НАСАНД ХҮРСЭН ХҮНИЙ ЗӨВ ЗОХИСТОЙ ХООЛЛОЛТЫН
"ГЭР" ЗӨВЛӨМЖ

No	Food group	Supply[1] g/capita	Consumption[2] g/capita	Recommendation[3] g/capita
1	Milk	171	125	160
2	Livestock meat (mutton, beef, goat etc)	307	143	120
3	Flour	176	277	180
4	Vegetables	81	55	260
5	Sugar, sweetener	49	23	33
6	Potatoes	80	42	120
7	Dairy Products	225	52	180
8	Flour products /noodles, cookies, bakery)	177	155	180
9	Fruits and berries	33	21	200
10	All types of grains	64	43	50
11	Eggs	11	9	20
12	Vegetable oil	19	8	10
13	Poultry	4	3	40
14	Fish	0.6	0	30
15	Butter, 72%	7	6	10
16	Pulses	0.2	0	40

- Aggregated
- Diversity
- Dietary guidelines
- Import dependent
- Understanding of food security

1-based on National Food Security Statistics, NSO and National Security Council, 2018
2-based on Household socioeconomic survey, NSO, 2018
3-based on the dietary guidelines, Ministry of Health, 2017

	Partially import dependent
	Fully import dependent

FOOD ACCESSIBILITY

Proportion of the population within, below or above the ranges of population macronutrient intake goals by income quintile levels from HSEC, NSO

| Income quantiles	Lowest	2	3	4	Highest
A balanced diet	45.9	46.0	45.8	40.8	37.5
A diet that does not meet any of the three recommended goals for energy-supplying macronutrients	7.6	10.0	10.0	12.4	16.2
Dietary energy provided by protein below the lower recommended threshold (10%)	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4
Dietary energy provided by protein above the upper recommended threshold (15%)	37.6	40.0	38.7	42.9	46.3
Dietary energy provided by total fat below the lower recommended threshold (15%)	3.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.9
Dietary energy provided by total fat above the upper recommended threshold (30%)	21.2	22.6	24.7	27.4	31.7
Dietary energy provided by total carbohydrates below the lower recommended threshold (55%)	20.7	24.0	24.2	27.4	34.3
Dietary energy provided by total carbohydrates above the upper recommended threshold (75%)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2

FOOD ACCESSIBILITY

Household dietary diversity and nutrient consumption, from HSEC, NSO

	Average dietary energy consumption (kcal/capita/day)	Household dietary diversity score (HCES-DDS)	Average protein consumption (g/capita/day)	Average fat consumption (g/capita/day)	Average carbohydrates consumption (g/capita/day)	Average fiber consumption (g/capita/day)
Total	**2019**	**10**	**74.3**	**59.3**	**291.7**	**7.9**
Quintiles of income						
Lowest quintile	1616	9	58.6	45.7	239.1	5.7
2	1855	10	68.3	53.7	270.3	7.0
3	2097	10	76.7	61.7	303.2	8.3
4	2314	10	85.8	69.1	330.7	9.3
Highest quintile	2590	10	96.7	78.9	363.8	11.1
Urban/rural						
Urban	1988	**10**	70.1	59.0	288.1	9.1
Rural	2081	**8**	82.5	59.9	298.8	5.4
Poverty						
Non-poor	2214	10	81.7	65.9	317.3	8.9
Poor	1525	9	55.5	42.5	227.1	5.3
Region						
West	1829	9	70.8	55.4	257.9	5.3
Highlands	2081	9	80.7	58.4	303.7	6.2
Central	2118	9	79.7	65.0	298.2	7.2
East	2276	9	86.9	64.8	330.4	8.2
Ulaanbaatar	1976	10	69	58	288	9

FOOD UTILIZATION
Nutrition & Health
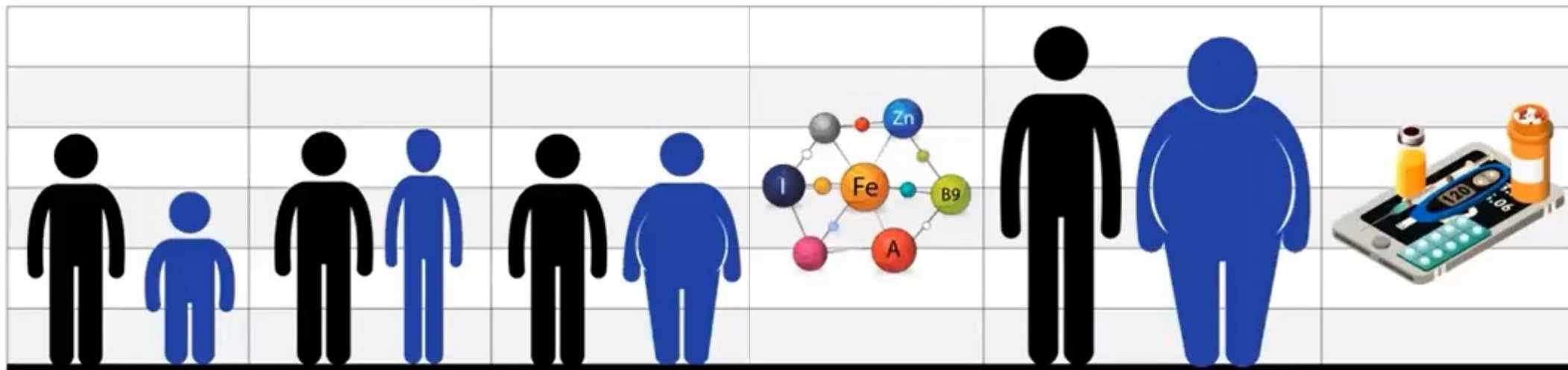
Stunting[2]
24.6%
9.4%

Wasting[2]
5.5%
0.9%

Overweight/Obesity[1]
under 5 years of age
10.5%
9.6%

Anemia[1]
women
16.2%
14.4%

Overweight/Obesity[1]
men 15-49 age
48.8%
27.6%

Overweight/Obesity[1]
6-11 years of age
28.8%
4.2%

Anemia[1]
under 5 of age
33.2%
24.3%

Overweight/Obesity[1]
women 15-49 age
62.7%
32.9%

Hypertension 27.5% [3]
Stroke 16.9%

Diabetes 4.6 %

Leading causes of death[3]
- Coronary heart disease #15
- Stroke #3
- Liver disease& cancer #1
- Stomach cancer #1
- Lung cancer #44

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS
Migration

Number of in-migrants by age groups, NSO, 2019

Poverty incidence, %

	Capital city	Provincial center	District center	Rural
2014	16.4	23.8	24.7	27.9
2018	25.9	30.1	28.9	32.9

■ 2014 ■ 2018

National Nutrition Programs

National food safety, security and nutrition program 2001-2005

National food security program   2009-2016
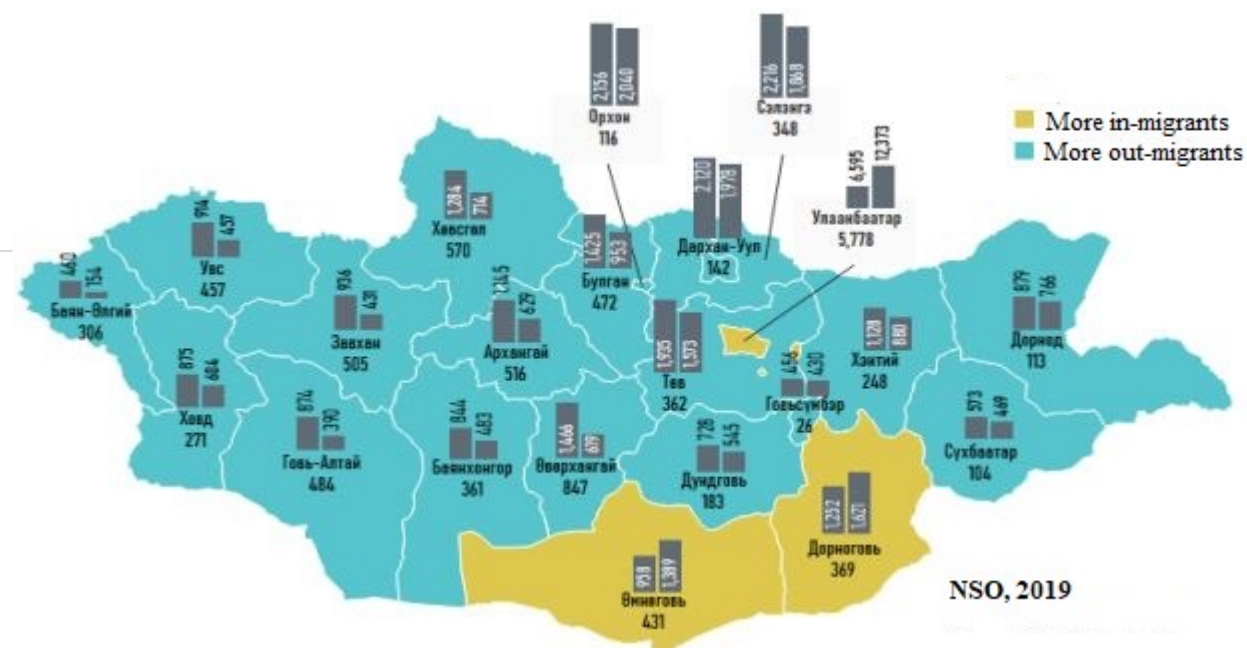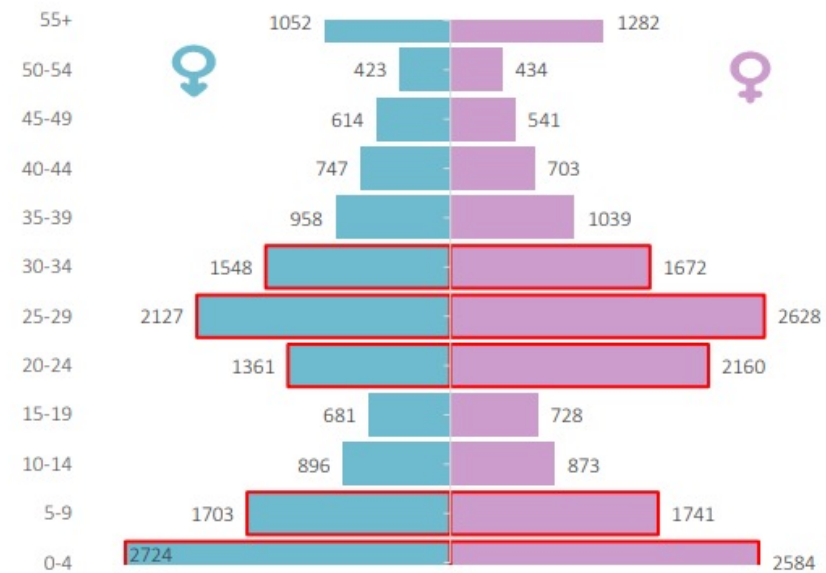
National nutrition program 2015-2025

Sustainable development vision 2030

Sustainable development vision 2050
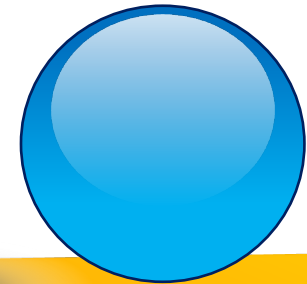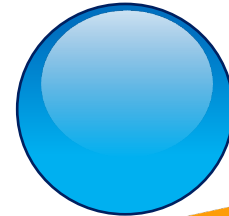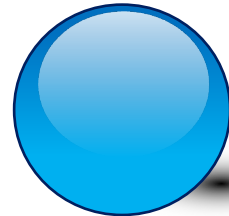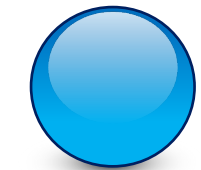
2001   2002   2004   2006   2008   2010   2012   2014   2016   2018   2020   **2021**

National Strategy on Healthy Diet and Physical   Activity 2010–2021

National Programme on Integrated Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable diseases 2006–2013

National program on NCD 2014-2021

State Public Health Policy 2001–2015

State policy on health 2026

Strategy on Maternal and Child Malnutrition Prevention 2005–2015

**State policy on food and agriculture 2016-2025**

National strategy on Information, Education and Communication to promote healthy behaviors 2010-2016

1. Food law (2012)
2. law on ensuring safety of food products (2012)
3. Law on Food for infants, (2017)
4. Law on School feeding
5. Law on Fortified food

Strong commitment of government: for the last few decades many national programmers and strategies were approved

Health indicators of population are not improving

Are the actions were nutrition sensitive?
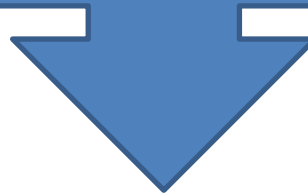
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
IMPROVING NUTRITION THROUGH AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Compliance to key recommendations

No	Key recommendations	National food safety, security and nutrition program 2001-2005	National food security program 2009-2016	National nutrition program 2015-2025	State policy on food and agriculture 2016-2025
1	Nutrition objectives	■		■	
	1.1 Nutrition indicators for monitoring and evaluation system	■		■	
2	Activities to address the types and causes of malnutrition at local level	■	■	■	■
3	Target vulnerables	■	■	■	
4	Collaboration with other sectors	■	■	■	
5	Empower women		■	■	
6	Increase food production	■	■	■	
	6.1of nutrient rich foods	■		■	
	6.2 promote diversification	■		■	
7	Improve processing	■	■	■	
	7.1 to reduce post harvest losses		■	■	
	7.2 to retain nutritional value			■	
	7.3 Improve storage	■	■	■	
8	Expand markets and access	■		■	
	8.1 of nutrient rich foods			■	
9	Nutrition promotion/education	■		■	
	Total score	**12**	**9**	**16**	**10**

Policy gaps

- The targets of policies are not insufficiently ambitious sometimes and the multisectoral programme in many cases are not costed.

- The most cost-effective, feasible and evidence-based interventions are not being prioritized over those that are less so.

- There is the lack of clarity on effectiveness of existing governance and coordination mechanisms such as the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders is not always clear, enforcement and accountability is weak, and capacity to enforce policies is not always present.

- The set of indicators to monitor and evaluate the programs and policies are not accurate and sometimes not suitable

- Failures to ensure sustainable use of scarce land resources lead to severe environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and declining agricultural productivity, posing a major threat to sustainable food security.

- The agrofood system is being challenged by climate change, weak infrastructure and value chain network, poor food safety control, territorial imbalances and urbanization

- The agrofood system does not generate fair economic returns for most informal players who dominate in the system due to accesses to land, markets, credit, extension services and are trapped in a persisting cycle of poverty

Thank you!