National Programme on Food Security

**Published by:** Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry

**Is the policy document adopted?:** Yes

**Adopted by:** Government of Mongolia

**Country(ies):** Mongolia

**Date:** 2009

**End date:** 2016

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**Adopted year:** 2009

**Type of policy:** Food security or agriculture sector national policy, strategy or plan with nutrition components

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**Goals**

**Goals, objectives or targets related to nutrition:**

9. The overall goal of the Programme is to ensure sustainable supply of nutritious, secure and accessible food, which enables healthy livelihood and high labor productivity of the population, involving participation of the citizens, government, public and private sectors.

10. The above goal of the Programme shall be implemented through Four Priority Pillars and 13 main objectives:

10.1. Priority Pillar 1: Create enhanced enabling legal, economic and organizational environment for ensuring food supply, quality and safety:

10.2. Priority Pillar 2: Stable supply of the population with nutritious, secure and accessible foods and increase the proportion of the industrially processed food in overall consumption:

10.3. Priority Pillar 3: Improve monitoring and information network to secure hygiene and safety of food products and drinking waters:

10.4. Priority Pillar 4: Improve nutritious quality of food, supporting adequate, healthy diets and reduce nutrition deficiency, preventing from risk factors of non-communicable chronic diseases:

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**Strategies**

**Strategies and activities related to nutrition:**

- Encourage and advertise exclusively breastfeeding up to 6 months, further breast milk combined with child complementary food up to two years old;
- Provide to establish curative resorts in cities and settlements for children suffering from protein energy malnutrition, anaemia, vitamin D deficiency, and iron deficiency discords, and build up enterprises specialized in manufacturing health and child complementary foods based on improved involvements of residents and economic entities;
- Improve nutrition quality and safety of food products supplied for ?School Tea Break? program and include milk and dairy products into their rations not less than 60%:
- Provide government supports to production of special-dietary uses foods made of buttermilk, fruits, berries, rye, barley, bran and offal rich with protein, vitamins and minerals for people in vulnerable groups subjected to nutrition deficiencies;
- Identify demands of infant young children and pregnant and lactating women for vitamins and supplements preparations and take actions to select their suppliers and regularly supply the priority groups; Fortify staple food items with iron, iodine, vitamin D;
- Provide to establish curative resorts in cities and settlements for children suffering from protein energy malnutrition, anaemia,
vitamin D deficiency, and iron deficiency discords, and build up enterprises specialized in manufacturing health and child complementary foods based on improved involvements of residents and economic entities;

- Increase participation of residents, Government and NGOs to introduce good nutrition practices and reduce consumption of animal origin fat, salt, sugar and increase consumption of fruits, vegetables, food items containing hydrocarbon to prevent form primary risk factors of non communicable diseases;
- Support consumption of food produce fortified with vitamin A, D and C, calcium, selenium, copper, iron and zinc;
- Attend to increase the production and consumption of food items for infant and young children, pregnant and lactating women such as food items made of animal insides that are rich in protein and iron, milk and dairy products that are rich in calcium and protein, buttermilk, sea-buckthorn rich with various vitamins, sweetbrier, bilberry, high acidity rye;

**M&E Indicators**

**M&E Indicators related to nutrition:**

27. Within the framework of Priority Pillar 4, the following outcomes shall be achieved:

**In 2009 ? 2012:**

27.1. Food and nutrition education curriculum and training standards will be developed and no less than 200 trainers will be trained;
27.2. Each aimag center and district in the capital city shall have at least 1 child health care resort and 1 food education training cabinet established;
27.3. Production of fortified and functional food will be increased by 50 percent compared to 2007;
27.4. Vitamin D deficiency among under-five years old children will be reduced by 1.2 times, malnutrition, anemia, Vitamin A deficiency and anemia among pregnant women will be reduced by 1.5 times, each, while goiter among children of 7-12 age will be reduced three folds;
27.5. Criteria of food deficiencies of social vulnerable groups will be implemented.

**In 2013 ? 2016:**

27.6. Among under-five years old children, underweight will be reduced by 3.8 percent, stunting by 9.8 percent, wasting by 0.2 percent, Vitamin D deficiency by 25 percent, Vitamin A deficiency by 6 percent, anemia by 10.7 percent, while goiter prevalence among children between 7-12 ages will be decreased by 3 percent, Vitamin A deficiency among lactating women by 11.5 percent, anemia among pregnant women by 10 percent respectively, thus Mongolia will meet objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy;
27.7. A serving size of the population which consume less than 5 units of fruits and vegetables a day will be reduced by half compared to 2012;
27.8. A national safety net system for support of the population shall be established.

**Other oututs**

- Food and nutrition education curriculum and training standards will be developed and no less than 200 trainers will be trained;
- Each aimag center and district in the capital city shall have at least 1 child health care resort and 1 food education training cabinet established;
- Vitamin D deficiency among under-five years old children will be reduced by 1.2 times, malnutrition, anemia, Vitamin A deficiency and anemia among pregnant women will be reduced by 1.5 times, each, while goiter among children of 7-12 age will be reduced three folds;
- Production of fortified and functional food will be increased by 50 percent compared to 2007;
- Among under-five years old children, underweight will be reduced by 3.8 percent, stunting by 9.8 percent, wasting by 0.2 percent, Vitamin D deficiency by 25 percent, Vitamin A deficiency by 6 percent, anemia by 10.7 percent, while goiter prevalence among children between 7-12 ages will be decreased by 3 percent, Vitamin A deficiency among lactating women by 11.5 percent, anemia among pregnant women by 10 percent respectively, thus Mongolia will meet objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy;
- A serving size of the population which consume less than 5 units of fruits and vegetables a day will be reduced by half compared to 2012;
- Consumption of food fortified with vitamin A, D and C, calcium, selenium, copper, iron and zinc increased;
- Centers in settlement centers to provide methodological advice and conduct training on regular basis opened;
- National trainees, volunteers, advisor mother, evaluators on food and nutrition prepared;
- Lessons on food nutrition are detailed and included into curricula in all schools;
- Awareness and knowledge of the population on breast feeding importance improved, indicator on exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months and proceeding up to 2 years increased by 20%. 
Study food and nutrition consumption carried out, assessment made, information exchange system improved;
Establishment of Food and Nutrition Research Institute undertaken, and the Institute provides unified methodology and management to relevant professional and research and training institutions;
Report of the national nutrition and food survey.
Development of recommended dietary intake for food produce and nutrition preparations undertaken;
Establishment of unified information network on food consumption and human health related risk factors undertaken.
Mother and child friendly employment set up;
Development established and child growth and development monitoring national data base fund established;
Supplementary and curative food workshops opened in settlement centers for infants;
Hot meal service based on aimag and local welfare centers established for vulnerable groups, daily calorie intake and nutrition attained 80% of recommended daily intake;
Calorie and micro nutrition deficiency among vulnerable groups declined.
Consumption of food fortified with vitamin A, D and C, calcium, selenium, copper, iron and zinc increased;
Technical requirement and standard on fortification of food produce with vitamin A, D and C, calcium, selenium, copper, iron and zinc developed;
Production and consumption of food fortified with vitamin A, D and C, calcium, selenium, copper, iron and zinc increased;
Protein, calorie, iron, vitamin D deficiency among vulnerable groups reduced two fold, and iodine deficiency eliminated completely.
Second phase of ?Prevention and monitoring of non communicable chronic diseases? national program.

URL link:

File upload:
MNG 2009 National programme for food security.pdf

Reference:
WHO Global Nutrition Policy Review 2009-2010

Policy topics:
- Stunting in children 0-5 yrs
- Wasting in children 0-5 years
- Underweight in children 0-5 years
- Underweight in women
- Anaemia
- Anaemia in pregnant women
- Iodine deficiency disorders
- Vitamin A deficiency
- Overweight, obesity and diet-related NCDs
- Dietary practice
- Fat intake
- Sodium/salt intake
- Sugar intake
- Fruit and vegetable intake
- Maternal, infant and young child nutrition
• Growth monitoring and promotion
• Breastfeeding promotion/counselling
• Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)
• Complementary feeding promotion/counselling
• Complementary food provision
• Nutrition in schools
• School-based health and nutrition programmes
• Regulation/guidelines on types of foods and beverages available
• Nutrition in the school curriculum
• School milk scheme
• Monitoring of children’s growth in school
• Promotion of healthy diet and prevention of obesity and diet-related NCDs
• Media campaigns on healthy diets and nutrition
• Nutrition counselling on healthy diets
• Vitamin and mineral nutrition
• Vitamin A
• Micronutrient supplementation
• Food vehicles (i.e. types of fortified foods)
• Staple foods
• Acute malnutrition
• Food distribution/supplementation for prevention of acute malnutrition
• Nutrition sensitive actions
• Food security and agriculture
• Conditional cash transfer programmes
• Food fortification regulations

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### Partners in policy implementation

- Government
  - Education and research
  - Food and agriculture
  - Health
  - Other
- Details:
  - Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Education and research, Food and agriculture, Health: Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Ministry of Health, State Inspectorate Agency

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**Links**

[1] [https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/sites/default/files/MNG%202009%20National%20programme%20for%20food%20security.pdf](https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/sites/default/files/MNG%202009%20National%20programme%20for%20food%20security.pdf)