

A large, faint, light blue version of the United Nations emblem is visible in the background on the left side of the page.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) AND POST-2015 CONSULTATIONS IN MONGOLIA



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) AND POST-2015 CONSULTATIONS IN MONGOLIA

June 2014

Contents

1. The Millennium Declaration and the MDGs
2. List of MDGs
3. Ninth MDG in Mongolia
4. Government Resolutions on the MDGs
5. Link of MDGs with national planning in Mongolia
6. Responsibilities within the Government for achieving the MDGs
7. Monitoring and Reporting on MDGs
8. Current status of MDG achievements in Mongolia
9. What happens after the MDGs in the Post-2015 period?

1. The Millennium Declaration and the MDGs

The Millennium Declaration was endorsed by 189 governments at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2000.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are based on the Millennium Declaration and consist of a set of eight global goals across a range of development priorities that countries are aiming to achieve by 2015.

2. List of MDGs

The MDGs are:

- MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and increase women's participation in political decision-making
- MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
- MDG 5: Improve maternal health
- MDG 6: Combat STDS, HIV/AIDS, TB and reverse other diseases
- MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Each MDG has associated targets and indicators (see Annex for the complete list of MDGs and targets).

3. Ninth MDG in Mongolia

Mongolia is one of the few countries that have added a ninth MDG.

In recognition of the cross-cutting importance of good governance to socio-economic development and environmental sustainability, Mongolia endorsed a ninth Millennium Development Goal in 2005 to: "Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance."

4. Government Resolutions on the MDGs

Chronology of important MDG-related resolutions in Mongolia:

Date	Resolution/Decree	Action
21 April 2005	State Great Hural (SGH) Resolution No. 25	Endorsed the MDGs by adopting MDG 9 on "Strengthening human rights and fostering democracy"
06 January 2006	Resolution of Standing Committee of SGH	Established Steering Committee on coordination, improving the methodology of statistics and implementation of MDGs
23 February 2006	Decree No.05 of the President of Mongolia	Established Working Group to develop integrated national development policy
14 March 2006	Prime Minister's Decree No.28	Set up needs assessment task forces
22 March 2006	Resolution of the Government of Mongolia No.53	Endorsed the actions needed for meeting the Mongolian MDGs targets
31 January 2008	State Great Hural (SGH) Resolution No. 13	Endorsed revision to Resolution No.25 amending and endorsing MDGs with 9 goals, 24 targets and 67 measurable indicators
12 February 2008	State Great Hural (SGH) Resolution	Endorsed the MDGs-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia
15 April 2009	Resolution of the Government of Mongolia No. 113	Endorsed the revision on Resolution for implementing resolution No.25

5. Link of MDGs with national planning in Mongolia

The State Great Hural (SGH) Resolution of 12 February 2008 firmly placed the MDGs at the centre of government planning process. It entrusted the Government of Mongolia to:

- take actions with regard to organizing the implementation of strategic objectives set forth in the MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy (CNDS) of Mongolia, reflecting the Government Programme of Action, annual State budget and annual Socio-Economic Guidelines, and implementing them;
- elaborate anew or renew National Programmes in line with the MDG-based CNDS of Mongolia, and organize the work on their implementation; and
- recommend respective Governments in future to take actions with regard to elaborating mid-term policy documents, targeted programmes and projects aimed at implementing the strategic objectives set forth in the MDG-based CNDS of Mongolia, submitting to the State Great Khural for endorsement, reflecting them in the Government Programmes of Action and organizing their implementation.

6. Responsibilities within the Government for achieving the MDGs

Millennium Development Goal		Responsible Government Ministry/Agency
MDG 1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Economic Development • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection • Ministry of Labour
MDG 2	Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education and Science
MDG 3	Promote gender equality and increase women's participation in political decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Committee for Gender Equality • Ministry of Labour
MDG 4	Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health
MDG 5	Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health
MDG 6	Combat STDS, HIV/AIDS, TB and reverse others diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health
MDG 7	Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Green Development
MDG 8	Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Ministry of Economic Development
MDG 9	Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Human Rights Commission • Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs • Cabinet Secretariat • Independent Agency Against Corruption

The National Statistical Office (NSO) is responsible for collection of data on the selected MDG indicators using appropriate statistical methods and techniques.

7. Monitoring and Reporting on MDGs

The Ministry of Economic Development (MED) is responsible for monitoring progress on the MDGs.

By the State Great Hural Resolution No. 113, the Government is required to prepare an MDG Progress Report every two years. Mongolia has produced five Progress Reports since 2004.

The fifth MDG Progress Report was prepared in September 2013 in time for the UN Special Session on MDGs.

8. Current status of MDGs in Mongolia

Mongolia has achieved considerable success in achieving many MDG targets. Overall, it is a mixed picture: some indicators are on-track, others are achievable with more effort, and some are difficult to achieve. The current status is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. ACHIEVING THE MDGs: HOW IS MONGOLIA DOING?

MDG Target	Difficult to achieve	Achievable with more effort	On-track	Fully achieved
MDG 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER				
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is below the minimum living standard		Yellow		
Target 2: Reduce by six times, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition		Yellow	Blue	
Target 3: Increase employment rate, reduce youth unemployment rate who are newly entering to the labour market		Yellow		
Target 4: Reduce negative effects of population concentration and migration, provide migrants with basic social services	x			
MDG 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION				
Target 5: Provide primary education for all children by 2015		Yellow		
MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND INCREASE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING				
Target 6: Achieve appropriate sex ratio in primary and secondary education preferably by 2009 and in all levels by 2015		Yellow		
Target 7: Ensure gender equality in wage employment			Blue	
Target 8: Increase participation of women in politics and decision-making	Red			
MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY				
Target 9: Reduce by 4 times, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate				Green
MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH				
Target 10: Provide access to all individuals to required RHS and reduce by 4 times, between 1990 and 2015, the MMR			Blue	
MDG 6: COMBAT STIS/HIV/AIDS AND TB. REVERSE OTHER DISEASES				
Target 11: Limit and prevent the spread of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) by 2015		Yellow		Green
Target 12: Reverse the spread of tuberculosis by 2015				
Target 13: Reverse the spread of caries among children	x			
MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Target 14: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into policies, eliminate air pollution in urban areas	Red			
Target 15: Reduce the shrinking process of rivers and streams by protecting and rehabilitating their sources		Yellow		
Target 16: Reduce the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2015			Blue	
Target 17: Improve the housing condition of population by 2015				
MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT				
Target 18: Create favourable condition for achieving MDGs through developing trade and financial system	Red			
Target 19: Address special needs of Mongolia as landlocked country through negotiation for favourable terms				
Target 20: Develop a debt strategy to ensure sustainability of external and internal debts		Yellow		
Target 21: Development of new ICT and build an information society				Green
MDG 9: STRENGTHEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOSTER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE				
Target 22: Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure freedom of media	xx			
Target 23: Mainstream democratic principles and practices	xx			
Target 24: Develop a zero tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society	xx			

Note: x – Data not available; xx – Target not defined

Source: Based on Government of Mongolia, 2013, Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: The Fifth National MDG Progress Report, Ulaanbaatar

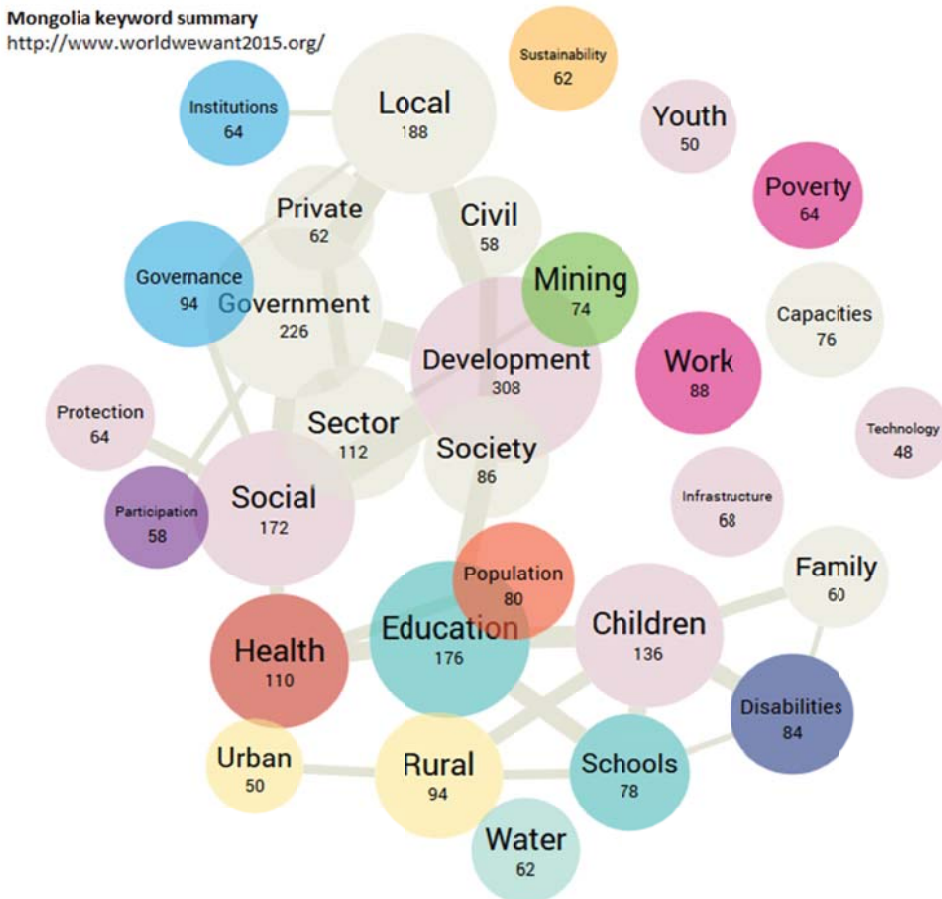
9. What happens after the MDGs in the Post-2015 period?

As we move closer to the 2015 timeline of achieving the MDGs, discussions have begun on the agenda that could build on and succeed the MDGs.

Over the past one year, the UN Development Group conducted a total of 88 national consultations, 11 thematic consultations, including through the MY World global survey, reaching more than 1 million people from all over the world.

Mongolian people also participated in the global survey and the summary of the results are shown in Figure 1. These consultations have been led by UN Country Teams with the involvement of national governments and civil society. A particular focus was on reaching out to poor and marginalized people: those who would not normally be heard in global debates. The culmination of these consultations is the report, *"A Million Voices: The World We Want"*. The report is available online at: www.worldwewant2015.org/millionvoices.

Figure 1. MY World global survey: Mongolia keyword summary



POST-2015 CONSULTATIONS IN MONGOLIA

A series of consultations and discussions were organized by the UN Country Team with key stakeholders in Mongolia during December 2012-May 2013 as part of the Post-2015 national consultations on "The future we want". Nearly 2000 people from different stakeholder groups across the country participated and together, these consultations helped give a voice to Mongolians.

For each stakeholder group, consultations were structured around the three thematic pillars of Economy, Society and Environment with general agreement that the pillars are very closely related and solutions for one cannot be found without looking into the others. A number of key themes came up at these consultations:

Governance

1. Governance, the legal environment, capacity of institutions and human rights underpin all three pillars and support the achievement of the MDGs. In light of Mongolia's efforts to strengthen democracy and civil society in the country by setting self-imposed targets for a 9th MDG ('Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance'), participants urged the global community to adopt a set of democratic governance and human rights in the Post-2015 development agenda reflecting the principles of the Millennium Declaration which includes rights of the child, rights of persons with disabilities, and social, economic and cultural rights.
2. Increasing the role of civil society in promoting development - from providing a voice to the poor and the marginal, to delivering essential services where needed, and participating in decision-making - was strongly emphasized.
3. Mongolia has a high level of ICT penetration and use of social media which are likely to become increasingly significant tools for social mobilization and changes in the future. These can be used to give stronger voice to citizens and vulnerable groups in decision making and enable them to access relevant information.

Economy

4. Driven by the mining boom, Mongolia is growing at a rapid pace and has graduated to lower middle income country status. Countries heavily dependent upon extractive industries and exposed to global shocks and commodity price fluctuations, such as Mongolia, have special needs so while economic growth is central for future development, economic diversification and development of the private sector and local businesses are essential.
5. Rising economic inequality threatens to undo much of the recent progress. The new agenda should put greater emphasis on reducing inequality and promoting inclusive growth. There is also a greater need to focus on building resilience and on social protection to reduce vulnerability of the poor and the marginal populations.
6. As a landlocked country, Mongolia relies on regional trading networks and active encouragement of south-south and triangular cooperation can help expand the knowledge base to increase resilience.

Culture and Society

7. Culture, tradition and history, including Mongolia's traditional practices of herding and nomadic way of life, can be keys to unlock future potential and conserve the environment.
8. The youth are an important stakeholder in a country's development. High youth unemployment; poor quality of education which results in a mismatch between education and the demands of the job market; lack of labour market information; problems in accessing credit; poor quality of health services; and insufficient focus on minority ethnic groups are issues that will hold youth back from realizing their full potential and contributing fully to the country's development.
9. While youth clearly have a critical role in Mongolia's future development, ageing is a key issue. There is a need to increase employment and social insurance coverage of the elderly, as well as provide adequate care.
10. Improving children's access to education, health, water, sanitation and nutrition are central for Mongolia's future. At the same time, child poverty, child protection, adverse impact of climate change on children, and their vulnerability to disasters are persistent problems and need additional attention, especially using an equity lens.
11. Improving women's skills, supporting women to set up enterprises and reducing discrimination at workplaces are essential for enhancing gender equality and economic empowerment.
12. There is a need for continuous attention to vulnerable and other groups often ignored in policy-making. The need to end discrimination against People with Disabilities (PWDs) was strongly emphasized.

Environment

13. Environmental factors such as climate change, natural disasters, CO₂ emissions, water scarcity, land degradation, desertification, loss of biodiversity have a particularly strong impact in Mongolia, increasing the vulnerability of those dependent on the environment for their livelihoods, especially herders and arable farmers. The Post-2015 framework needs to place an additional emphasis on sustainable development, with a move towards responsible mining, a green economy and increasing use of renewable energy.
14. A new Human Sustainability Development Index (HSDI) was proposed which combines per capita CO₂ emission (i.e. carbon footprint) with measures of income and inequality. Monitoring a composite index that includes carbon emission can encourage countries to grow more sustainably.

Regional and local development

15. Local representatives articulated their vision for Mongolia's future and brought out a distinct sub-national perspective on many issues such as: the need to improve local administration capabilities, adequately fund local development for regional development and better town and village planning, strengthen infrastructure and support local businesses.

A second round of Post-2015 consultations are being organized globally in 2014 to focus on the implementation aspects. For this, UNCT in Mongolia, with support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), has decided to consult with the private sector with the strong belief that the private sector is a the key driving force of the economy and economic diversification. The consultations are planned during mid-June to end-August 2014, and will result in a meeting report that will be publicized on a dedicated website.

Consultations with the private sector are being organised on:

- *Strengthening the Contribution of SMEs for Sustainable Development*
- *Building Trust through Enhanced Transparency and Accountability*

While the focus will be on issues of environmental sustainability and social responsibility, cross-cutting themes (eg gender, youth, human rights and inequality) will also be considered during the consultations. Further information on the thematic areas is included in separate papers prepared by the co-leads to facilitate the consultations.

The MDGs have been predominately implemented by governments, and the Post-2015 Development Agenda is not comprehensively known among the private sector. For this reason, the consultations will also be used to raise awareness on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the development agenda of the UN, as well as the role of the private sector in implementing the to-be-agreed SDGs.

The consultations will involve relevant government officials as well as business representatives from across different sectors in order to capture a balanced perspective with regard to the role of the private sector in implementing the Post-2015 development agenda in Mongolia.

ANNEX

LIST OF MDGs AND TARGETS IN MONGOLIA

- MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- Target 1 Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is below the minimum living standard
 - Target 2 Reduce by six times, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from malnutrition
 - Target 3 Increase employment rate of population, reduce unemployment rate who are newly entering to the labour market
 - Target 4 Reduce negative effects of population concentration and migration, provide migrants with basic social services
- MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education**
- Target 5 Provide primary education to all children by 2015
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and increase women's participation in political decision-making**
- Target 6 Achieve appropriate sex ratio in primary and secondary education preferably by 2009 and in all levels of education institutions by 2015
 - Target 7 Ensure gender equality in wage employment
 - Target 8 Increase participation of women in politics and decision making level
- MDG 4: Reduce child mortality**
- Target 9 Reduce by 4 times, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
- MDG 5: Improve maternal health**
- Target 10 Provide access to all individuals of appropriate ages to required RH services and reduce by 4 times, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio
- MDG 6: Combat STDS, HIV/AIDS, TB and reverse others diseases**
- Target 11 Limit and prevent the spread of human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 2015
 - Target 12 Reverse the spread of tuberculosis by 2015
 - Target 13 Reverse the spread of dental caries among children

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Target 14 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, eliminate air pollution in urban areas, especially in Ulaanbaatar
- Target 15 Reduce the shrinking process of rivers and streams by protecting and rehabilitating their sources
- Target 16 Reduce the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015
- Target 17 Improve the housing condition of population by 2015

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Target 18 Create favorable condition for achieving MDG through developing trade and financial system
- Target 19 Address special needs of Mongolia as landlocked country through negotiation for favorable terms for access to the sea, improve the efficiency of transit transportation through the territories of foreign countries and increase transit transportation through the territory of Mongolia
- Target 20 Develop a debt strategy to ensure sustainability of external and internal debts for long time, study methods applied nationally and internationally to coordinate and resolve debt issues without negative effects on the state budget and economy of Mongolia.
- Target 21 Development of new information communications technologies and build of an information society

MDG 9: Strengthen human rights and foster democratic governance

- Target 22 Fully respect and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure the freedom of media, and provide the public with free access to information;
- Target 23 Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life; and
- Target 24 Develop a zero-tolerance environment to corruption in all spheres of society.