



MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC
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POVERTY AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS MONITORING

TERMINAL REPORT

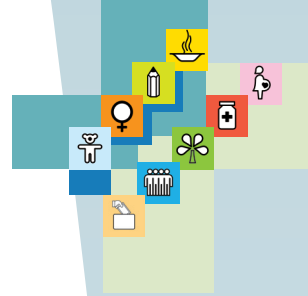
SUPPORT TO POVERTY AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM PROJECT MON/05/201

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MONGOLIA AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The President of Mongolia signed the Millennium Declaration adopted at the Millennium Development Summit organized by the United Nations in September 2000. The Declaration consolidates a set of inter-connected development goals into a global agenda. These goals are designated as the “Millennium Development Goals” or “MDGs”.



UN Photo/Terry Deglau (6 September 2000, New York, NY, USA, Photo # 84171)

The MDGs are eight international development goals that all 192 United Nations Member States and several international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015 and officially established at the Millennium Summit in 2000.

Numerical targets have been set for each goal, which are to be achieved for most goals until 2015. Appropriate indicators have been selected to monitor progress on each of the targets.

Mongolia is committed to achieve these goals and even added a MDG 9 on strengthening human rights and fostering democratic governance.

-  **MDG 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
-  **MDG 2. Achieve universal primary education**
-  **MDG 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**
-  **MDG 4. Reduce child mortality**
-  **MDG 5. Improve maternal health**
-  **MDG 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
-  **MDG 7. Ensure environmental sustainability**
-  **MDG 8. Develop a global partnership for development**
-  **MDG 9. Strengthening human rights and fostering democratic governance**

WHY POVERTY AND MDGS MONITORING SYSTEMS IN MONGOLIA?

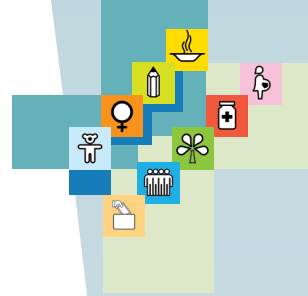
Before 2004 there was no functional poverty monitoring system in Mongolia, but a considerable amount of data had been collected was relevant for purposes of poverty monitoring. The central problem of poverty monitoring in Mongolia was not lack of data, the core problem was the lack of coordination and use of monitoring information to inform decision-making.

In April 2004, UNDP supported establishment of Poverty Research Group in the Ministry of Finance and Economy to implement and coordinate poverty related policy studies. When the Mongolian Parliament endorsed the Resolution #25 in 2005 that calls for actions to achieve Mongolia-specific MDGs and monitoring of these actions, operational scope of the Poverty Research Group was scaled up including studies related to MDGs.

Furthermore, with the Parliamentary endorsement of Mongolia-specific MDGs, the government was mandated to report to UN Assembly every two years the country's progress towards MDG achievement.

To link planned measures to achieve the MDGs and anticipated results to actual achievements, there was an urgent demand for a system to monitor and evaluate the process to achieve MDGs. Recognizing such demand, UNDP extended its support to the Government of Mongolia to enhance its capacity for monitoring of MDGs and poverty reduction programming.





WHAT IS MDGs AND POVERTY MONITORING AND EVALUATION?

The terms “monitoring” and “evaluation” are variously defined and sometimes used interchangeably, but their functions are quite different.

MDG Monitoring is the routine process of tracking what progress is achieved towards fulfilling 24 targets of 9 MDGs in Mongolia. It should provide information on whether interventions towards achieving each goal are on track. For example, whether it is reaching the desired number of children enrolled in primary education or increasing percentage of children covered by immunization against measles (UNICEF, 2009).

Poverty monitoring system is needed to track the progress along poverty-related indicators to gauge pro-poor policies and programmes and to see whether resources are allocated to areas with the highest poverty reduction potential and are efficiently utilized.

Evaluation is meant to measure the changes that result from MDGs and poverty reduction programme activities over time. One such example is evaluating the effects of primary school feeding programmes by measuring changes in the nutritional status of participating children.

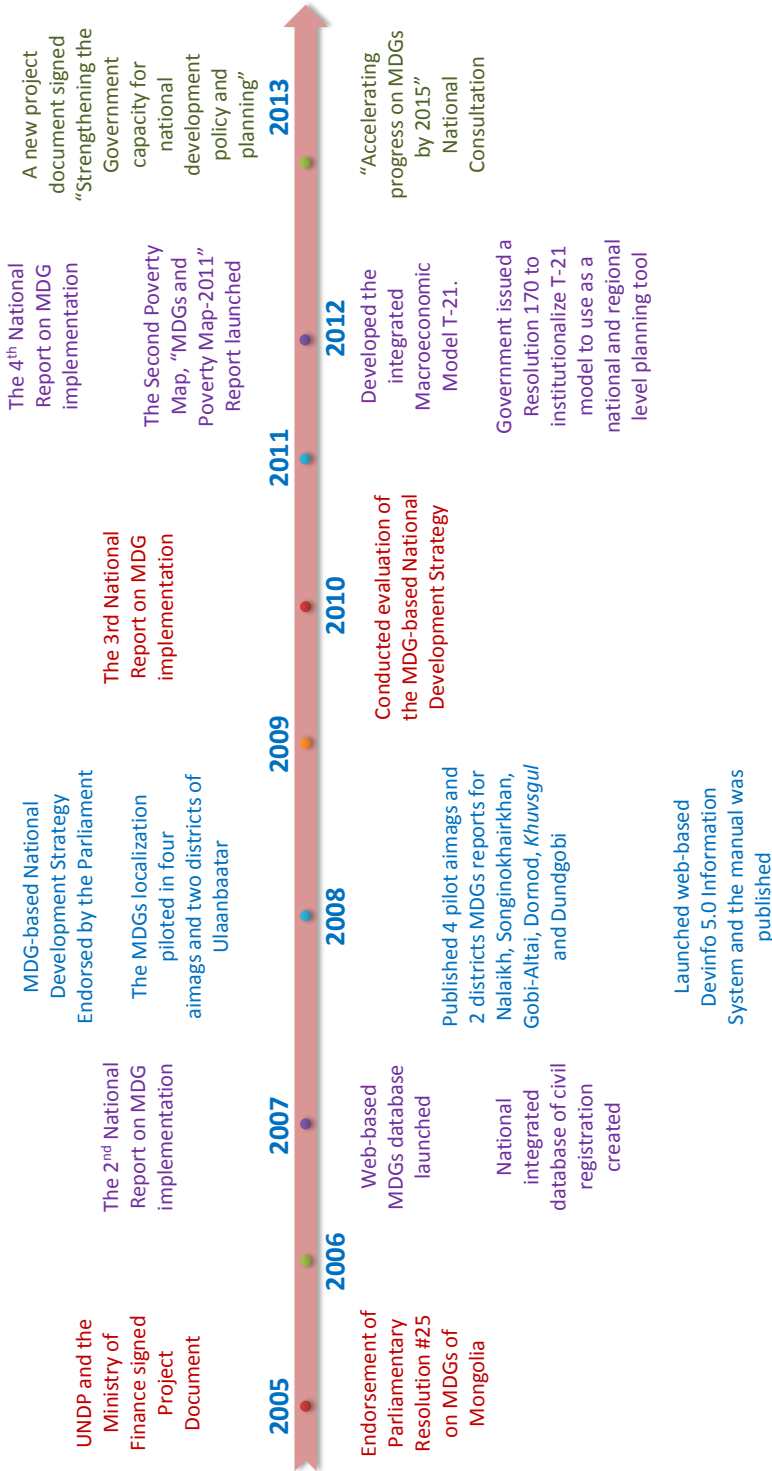
All countries should implement MDG monitoring to track services, beneficiaries and resources used.

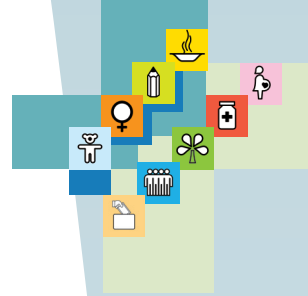


Mongolian national level MDGs are specific, with 9 goals, 24 targets, and 67 indicators and these altogether provide a framework for accountability of the Government to their people, civil society and the international community.



MAJOR EVENTS AND OUTPUTS SUPPORTED BY THE POVERTY AND MDG MONITORING PROJECT IN THE PERIOD OF 2005-2013





UNDP AND GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA SIGNED A NEW PILOT PROJECT DOCUMENT

In 2005, the pilot project document to “Support the National Poverty and MDGs Monitoring and Assessment System” project (PMMS) was signed by the Government of Mongolia and United Nations Development Programme.

SIGNATURE PAGE Country: **Mongolia**

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):	Basic social services are strengthened to provide quality equitable services for all women and men; Good governance that promotes more accountability, transparency and responsiveness is established.
Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):	The prospects for poverty reduction and equitable development increased through strengthened government capacities to (i) analyze the root causes of poverty, (ii) set economic, fiscal, social and gender policies, and (iii) implement effective policies based on consultations.
Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):	As such, the expected results of the project will be: An integrated and decentralized system for coordinating various components of the poverty and MDG monitoring and assessment system is in place; National capacities are strengthened in implementation and outcome monitoring and policy analysis; MDG localization through local-level participatory poverty monitoring initiatives; Domestic and international resources are linked in the framework of MDGs; A poverty monitoring information system based on statistical and administrative data is developed and used.
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Finance
Other Partners:	National Statistical Office, Cabinet Secretariat, Academy of Management, National University of Mongolia

Programme Period: 2003-2006 Programme Component: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty Project Title: Pilot Project to Support the National Poverty and MDG Monitoring and Assessment System (PMMS) Project ID: _____ Project Duration: 3 years Management Arrangement: National Execution-NEX	Budget: General Management USD 1,975,300 Support Fee USD 98,021 Total budget* USD 2,073,321 Allocated resources: • UNDP/TrAC (USD) USD 500,000 • Other USD 75,000 • In kind contributions (IGAII) USD 15,000 • Unfunded USD 1,480,300 *included the unfunded budget.
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Agreed by: _____ Date: 22/02/05
Mr. N. Altankhuyag, Minister of Finance

_____ Date: 28/02/05
Ms. Pratibha Mittal, UNDP Resident Representative

Source: the PMMS Project Document, 2005

The project started with the following key objectives:

1) To support the establishment of a comprehensive, integrated and decentralized system of monitoring and assessment to reduce poverty and achieve other Millennium Development Goals and;

2) To promote the use of monitoring information for improving implementation and policy reform.

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT

The name of the project:	Support the National Poverty and MDG's Monitoring and Assessment System	
The project timeframe:	July 2005 – April 2013	
Funding agencies:	United Nations Development Programme Government of Republic of Korea UK Government Government of Mongolia	
Implementing organizations:	2005-2008 2008-2012	Ministry of Finance National Development and Innovation Committee
	2012-2013	Ministry of Economic Development
Main stakeholders:	National Statistics Office State Civil Registration and Information Center	

It was a comprehensive project that focused on improving strategic planning; strengthening result-based monitoring capacity of the government; building the capacity of academia, government and civil society to do policy analysis and impact assessment for better development results; upgrading statistical data collection and dissemination system; facilitating the use of analysis and assessment for policy making and communicating the progress on poverty reduction and achievements of the MDGs to the general public.

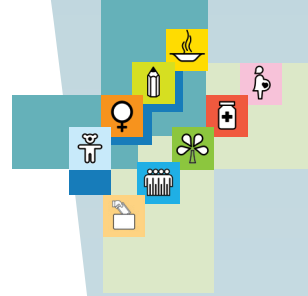
The project was financially supported by the UNDP, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the UK Government. A total amount of US\$3,577,217 was announced to fund the in addition to the Mongolian Government in-kind contribution.

Financing plan and actual contributions from partners as of April 30, 2013 (US\$)

	UNDP/TRAC	Government of Republic of Korea	UK Government	Government of Mongolia	TOTAL
Planned	2,279,021	1,101,600	50,000		3,430,621
Planned in kind input				15,000	15,000
Contribution as of 30.04.2013	2,323,490	1,101,577	41,150	105,000	3,577,217

Main principles of the PMMS:

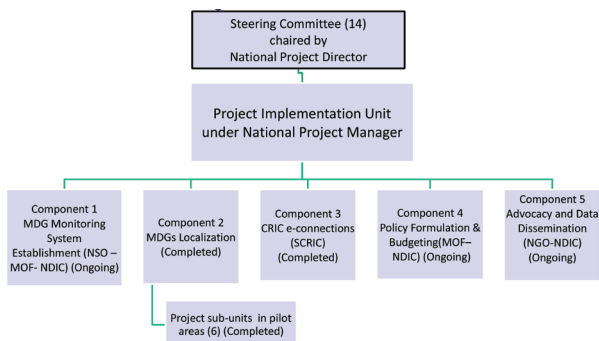
- ☐ The project made attempts to build on existing systems for monitoring and evaluation, existing institutions, networks and data repositories
- ☐ The project adopted a modular structure to selectively implement priority activities within the components of the PMMS
- ☐ The project was implemented in participatory and collaborative manner by engaging and partnering with diverse actors in poverty/MDG monitoring and assessment that include central and local governments, National Statistical Office, State Center for Civil Registration, various research institutes, civil society organizations, Universities and other donor organizations.
- ☐ Focused on linking decentralized, participatory monitoring activities with national poverty monitoring
- ☐ Focused on building a strong capacity to contribute to the progressive reinforcement of national capacities and full appropriation of the poverty and MDGs monitoring system in Mongolia.



MAJOR OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT:

1. Assisted the Government to set a foundation to institutionalize a comprehensive monitoring system for tracking the progress made towards achieving the MDGs
2. The web-based MDGs database was launched in Mongolia in 2007-2008
3. Provided timely support to develop MDG-based National Development Strategy that was endorsed by the Parliament in 2006
4. Conducted evaluation of the 1st phase of the MDG-based National Development Strategy in 2010
5. Supported the development of National Reports on MDG Implementation in the period of 2007-2012
6. A national integrated database of civil registration created with the support of the project in 2008
7. MDGs localization through local level participatory poverty monitoring initiatives
8. Supported the development of the integrated macroeconomic model Threshold-21 (T21) for Mongolia in 2012
9. Supported the development and publication of Poverty Map in Mongolia in 2012
10. Communication and advocacy of key results of the project for better informed and more participatory decision making

PROJECT STRUCTURE



1. Creation of a comprehensive MDG monitoring system

STATE GREAT HURAL (PARLIAMENT) OF MONGOLIA

RESOLUTION

21st April 2005

No: 25

Ulaanbaatar city

RE: Endorsement of the Millennium Development Goals of Mongolia

Mongolia supports and endorses the Millennium Declaration adopted at the Millennium Summit organized by the United Nations in 2000 and based on the requirement for setting the Millennium Development Goals of Mongolia by 2015 in line with the Millennium Development Goals, and for coordinating and organizing their implementation as well as their monitoring and evaluation at national level, the State Great Hural (Parliament) of Mongolia RESOLVES hereby:

1. To endorse the Millennium Development Goals of Mongolia as set in the Annex.
2. To entrust the Government (Cabinet) for undertaking the following actions in connection with organizing implementation of the Millennium Development Goals:
 - 1/ To take actions with regard to reflecting the Millennium Development Goals issues in the Government Program of Action, in the annual Main Guidelines of Socio-Economic Development, as well as in other national development strategy documents to be formulated and adopted from the State henceforth for implementation, and reflecting the costs related to the Millennium Development Goals implementation in the annual State Budgets of Mongolia;
 - 2/ To produce every two years the national reports on the progress status of the Millennium Development Goals implementation and to table it for discussion at the Spring Sessions of the State Great Hural (Parliament);
 - 3/ To ensure participation of the civil society in implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and to create a partnership between the public sector institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and to develop their effective mutual cooperation.
 - 4/ In implementing the Millennium Development Goals alongside with mobilization of local resources to undertake all possible actions to obtain a support of the international banks and financial institutions in providing funds from external sources.
3. To assign the National Statistics Office /P. Byambatsuren/ to establish the statistical indicators for measuring the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in collaboration with the relevant professional organizations, and to create statistical database, and to operate efficiently for provision of information to the relevant organizations.
4. To assign the Standing Committee on State Structure/ Su.Batbold/, the Standing Committee on Environment /Ch. Badmaa/, the Standing Committee on Economy /Ts.Damiran/, the Standing Committee on Social Policy /S. Lamba/, and the Standing Committee on Budget /B. Badamdandii/ to monitor the enforcement of this Resolution.
5. This Resolution shall come into effect from ...day ... month of the year 2005.

(Signature)

Parliamentary Resolution No.25

"There is a need to determine MDGs for Mongolia, to coordinate its implementation, evaluation and monitoring at the national level, along with the endorsement and support to the Millennium Declaration"

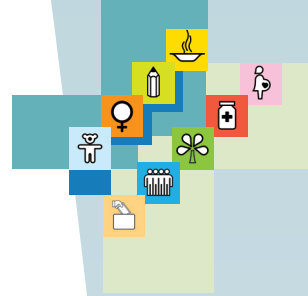
Poverty and MDG monitoring requires sustained efforts to create a nation-wide and comprehensive monitoring system, which must be based on accurate, reliable and disaggregated data. The Project made significant efforts to create technical and human capacities for operationalizing the MDG monitoring and evaluation system in Mongolia.

The National Statistical Office of Mongolia as one of implementers of the UNDP-funded PMMS project, have established poverty and MDG monitoring information system.

The system is based on statistical routine reports and administrative records. The National Statistical Office provided leadership to institutionalize the system by prioritizing and implementing series of events and training programs within the scope of the Project.

In order to ensure international comparison, Mongolia-specific MDG indicators were aligned with the international standards and United Nations MDG indicators framework. The technical notes on each MDG indicator was summarized in the Manual on the MDG Monitoring Indicators in Mongolia, which was published in 2009 and disseminated to all concerned stakeholders. This harmonization enabled to compare MDG status in Mongolia with the regional and global averages.

New indicators to measure the results of some conflicting MDG targets such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, environment, partnership, and democratic governance were introduced. The revised indicators and methodology for their estimation were adopted by the Chairman Council of the National Statistics Office in 2008



2. The web-based MDGs database launched in Mongolia in 2007-2008

The web-based database is constructed within DevInfo 5.0 software version, which is a powerful database system for monitoring human development and progress towards MDGs and designed to compile, store and disseminate related data. As the system is user-friendly, easy to learn and retrieve data, it produces the results in the form of tables, graphs, and maps. The web-based DevInfo system enables the users to select and manage data series using on-line connections with certain scope of access. Moreover, the historic data entry was expanded in terms of timing and coverage.

Provincial level DevInfo information database contains socio-economic indicators information such as population, livestock, agriculture production, construction, industrial sector, labour force, local budget, transportations, and criminal situation data on 1992-2007 years only. The most advanced and disaggregated data are collected for the health and education sectors, while environmental data need substantial improvements.

The National Statistical Office produced DevInfo 5.0 Manual for Database administrators and users, and organized related trainings and consultations with the various stakeholders at the national and regional levels. This raised awareness about the Monitoring and Evaluation and data needs of different programmes and communities, including those that implement activities for poverty reduction and MDGs.



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3. The Parliament of Mongolia (Resolution No 12) endorsed MDG-based National Development Strategy

The project provided technical assistance in drafting the Comprehensive National Development Strategy 2008-2021 (NDS), which was based on the MDGs and adopted by the State Great Khural in 2008.



МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН МЯНГАНЫ ХӨГЖЛИЙН
ЗОРИЛТОД СУУРИЛСАН ҮНДЭСНИЙ
ХӨГЖЛИЙН ЦОГЦ БОДЛОГО

STATE GREAT HURAL (PARLIAMENT) OF MONGOLIA
RESOLUTION

12 February 2008 No. Ulaanbaatar City

**RE: Endorsement of the Millennium
Development Goals (MDGs)-based
Comprehensive National Development
Strategy of Mongolia**

The State Great Hural (Parliament) of Mongolia RESOLVES hereby:

1. To endorse the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia as set in the Annex.

2. To entrust the Government of Mongolia (Prime Minister S.Bayar):

1/ To take actions with regard to organizing the implementation of strategic objectives set forth in the Millennium Development Goals-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia, reflecting the in the Government Programme of Action, annual State budget and annual Main Guidelines of Socio-Economic Development, and implementing them;

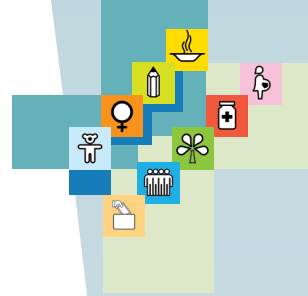
2/ To elaborate anew or renew National Programmes in line with the Millennium Development Goals-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia, and organize the work on their implementation.

3. To 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 Millennium Development Goals-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia, submitting to the State Great Hural for endorsement, reflecting them in the Government Programmes of Action and organizing their implementation.

(signed)

**D.LUNDEEJANTSAN
SPEAKER
STATE GREAT HURAL OF MONGOLIA**

There are two successive phases to implement the NDS, the first ending in 2015, with the objective of achieving the MDGs and an HDI of 0.83; and the second ending in 2021, with the objective of achieving the status of a middle-income country.

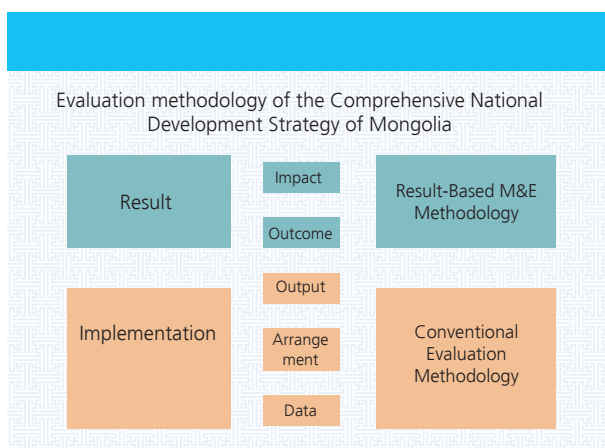


4. Conducted an evaluation of the MDG-based National Development Strategy in Mongolia

An evaluation of the MDG-based NDS was a critically important exercise that was supported by the project in 2010. The National Development and Innovation Committee in its capacity of the project implementing organization was fully involved in this work by involving wide range of central and local institutions as part of the evaluation process.

For six months foreign and domestic teams successfully worked together to conduct the evaluation using results-based assessment methodology. The evaluation report was developed and presented to and endorsed by the Cabinet. The evaluation report was also presented to the Parliament for discussion in 2011 autumn session.

The evaluation report provided a thorough review of how the MDG-based NDS is being implemented in country that serving as a valuable policy implication reference material for policy-makers. The report is available for public in http://www.cabinet.gov.mn/images/editor/files/mdg_final.pdf.



The evaluation used result-based M&E Methodology

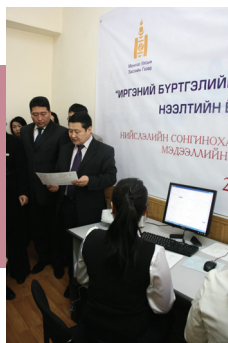
5. A national integrated database of civil registration created

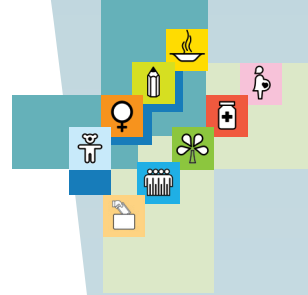
The Resolution 78 of the Government of Mongolia on the National Programme on establishment of integrated civil registration and information system aimed to convert a paper-based archive into an electronic version for a comprehensive database, to upgrade registration of population, households, residential addresses and voter's list and to strengthen capacities of the civil registration personnel at local levels in delivering services with more efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. As part of providing support to implement the National Programme, the PMMS project expanded the coverage of the national integrated network for civil registration established by the State Center for Civil Registration and Information to include aimags and districts.

As a result, a computerized database of citizens' addresses created allowing timely registration and access to public services, employment opportunities especially by the vulnerable and poor segments of the population, for updating the voters' list as well as to serve as the basis for MDG monitoring.



Inauguration ceremony of the National Integrated Database of Civil Registration 2009.02.13



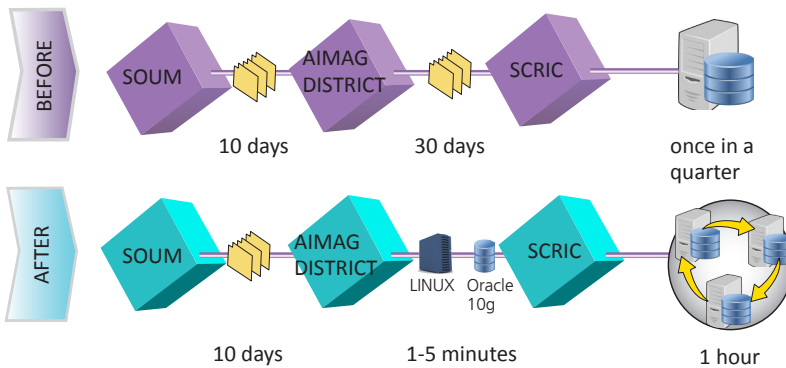


Within the scope of the PMMS project, branch offices of the State Center for Civil Registration and Information in 21 aimags and 9 districts were connected with the central domain via online connection and processes to collect, transfer and maintain database of the civil registration become faster and effective.



The old process of sending data collected in aimags to the central office used to take about a month but, through this electronic network, it now takes about 5-10 minutes.

Collection, transfer and maintenance of the civil registration database before and after installing a computerized database (aimags - provinces, soums - subprovince/counties)



The State Center for Civil Registration and Information used to update civil registration data once in a quarter but now it can be updated within an hour (see below illustration). Information flow between the domain server and units are upgraded with Oracle 10g program and opportunities to review and revise information from servers at all destinations is provided.

As a result, access to the civil registration database by concerned ministries and government agencies improved at all levels for better planning, MDG monitoring and coordination.

6. Localization of MDGs in selected pilot sites through local-level participatory poverty monitoring initiatives

To accelerate the progress towards the MDGs it is critical to localize the MDGs, which means to translate the national goals into goals that are relevant, applicable and attainable at the local level.

The Project played a significant role in adapting nationally defined targets to the local context. The Project provided support to localize the MDGs by designing and adjusting local development strategies to achieve locally adapted MDG targets.

As frontline institutions, the provincial and district governments play a significant role to realize the MDGs.

The Ulaanbaatar city-specific Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were approved by the Citizens Representative Khural of the Capital City by the Resolution No.83 in 2009. Based on the MDGs and specific targets defined at national level, Ulaanbaatar city's Citizens Representative Khural adopted city-specific MDGs, assessed the current situation, and determined the priority policies, programmes and action plans towards the MDG achievement with clear time horizons.



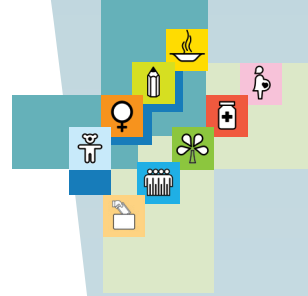
Approval of the Ulaanbaatar city MDGs at Citizens Representative Khural of the Capital city



The first UB city MDG assessment report was published in October 2009. The report was a joint product of the Urban Development Policy and Planning Department of the Capital city Governor's Office, Capital city other departments the National Development and Innovation Committee, various NGOs, and researchers. Lack of statistical data information and unavailability of some indicators at khoroo and district level caused major challenges and difficulties to produce in-depth and credible analysis for the report.

“Capacity development is crucial for Localization. Efforts have been more successful in countries that have undertaken robust capacity development efforts in support of all Localization processes”

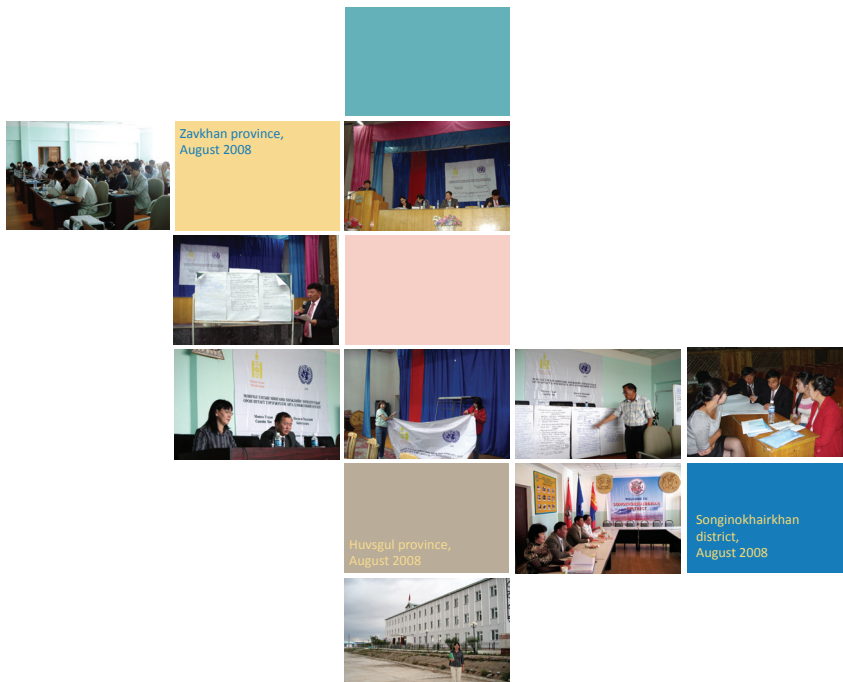
“Localizing MDGs for Effective Integrated Local Government” report http://www.hurilink.org/tools/Localizing_the_MDGs.pdf.



MDG localization manual was developed in 2008, on which basis the local MDGs Progress report for 4 aimags and 2 districts produced: Dornod, Gobi-Altai, Khuvsgul, Dundgobi and Nalaikh and Songinokhairkhan districts of Ulaanbaatar city.



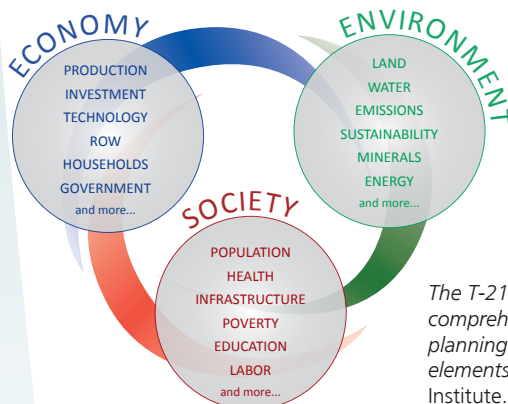
As part of the MDGs localization campaign, a series of local trainings on mid-term planning for local policy makers were organized as an effective mechanism for translating MDG commitment into local policy formulation. Local training on mid-term planning were also focused on policy formulation, planning and use of monitoring and evaluation data to support achieving aimag and district level goals of sustainable development and MDG targets.



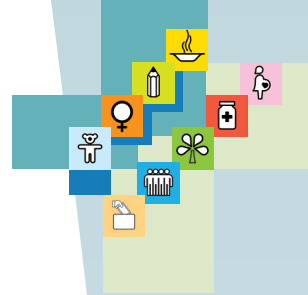
7. Developed the integrated macroeconomic Threshold-21 model for Mongolia

Upon the request from the former National Development and Innovation Committee, the PMMS project supported development of the T-21 macroeconomic model in Mongolia. The UNDP signed contracts for international consultancy with Millennium Institute, USA, and for national consultancy with a team of national consultants in 2012. The consultancy teams worked with the Development Policy Planning Department of the newly formed Ministry of Economic Development over nine-month period to development T-21 macroeconomic model.

As a result, the Government of Mongolia issued the Resolution No. 170 on December 15, 2012 to set up an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee and serve as a basis to institutionalize the T-21 model in Mongolia. The newly formed in 2012 Ministry of Economic Development was able to appreciate the wide range of uses of the model and as a result, established a Modeling team within the Ministry. The team consists of two technically qualified staff members. Ministry of Economic Development is committed to collaborate with other ministries in utilizing the model for developing sectoral plans to contribute to a broad-based national ownership for the T-21 model in Mongolia. Ministry of Economic Development plans to extend the model to the sub-national level to assist in development of local-level plans.



The T-21 model's dynamic simulation tool designed to support comprehensive, integrated long-term national development planning. It integrates economic, environmental and social elements using a system dynamics approach (Millennium Institute. Overview of T21: Integrated Development Model)



8. Support to the MDGs Implementation National Report

Three national reports were produced with the support of the PMMS project in the period of 2007-2012.



Supported the Second National Report on MDG Implementation -2007

To fulfill provision of the Parliament Resolution, the Ministry of Finance was responsible to prepare the 2nd National Report on MDG implementation.

With the support of the PMMS project, the Second National Report on the Implementation of MDGs in Mongolia was developed and approved by the Government of Mongolia on August 16, 2007.

The report enabled the policy-makers to track progress towards MDG achievement and align the priorities to meet targets by 2015.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

"This second report analyses the country's current status in respect to the Mongolia-specific MDGs and identifies main challenges and policy priorities for achieving the MDG targets. Moreover, the report summarizes the MDG progress at both the national and sub-national levels."

Pratibha Mehta, UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative

Supported the Third National Report on MDG Implementation - 2010

In August 2010 the government launched the Third National MDG Progress Report, in which it was found that 66 percent of the MDGs were on track or likely to be achieved by 2015.

Since the previous report period, there was progress in MDG implementation status nationwide during 2007-08. However, varying levels of MDG implementation by local areas necessitates local specific policy and planning in order to enhance the implementation.

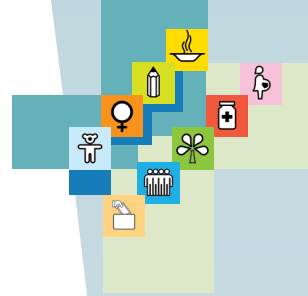
The report also indicated that **6** out of **9** goals and **18** out of **24** targets were likely to be achieved. Amongst the successes were school enrolment rates of **93.5%** at the primary level and **91.2%** at secondary level in 2009. Mr. Chhibber, UN Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific of the UNDP, delivered a key-note speech at the launch of the Government's Third National Report on MDGs Implementation. Bangladesh, Viet Nam, and Laos participated in the launch to share their experiences in reducing poverty and achieving the MDGs.



Mr. Ajay Chhibber, UN Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific of the UNDP, making the keynote address at the Third National Report of the Millennium Development Goals Implementation

“Every country has adopted global 8 MDGs. Mongolia has put an extra 9th goal, that is commendable and I wish every country would adopt such a goal too. I’m sure that Mongolia will present its findings in New-York and it will be appreciated how important it is. Mongolia is set to achieve 6 of 9 goals. From what I have seen during my visit, I have the feeling Mongolia is striving hard to achieve the 3 goals as well. One area where more effort is needed is poverty reduction. Mongolia is having a big mining boom on its grade and will have adequate resources to address this issue; but it must also be oriented with development policy and strategies.”

Mr. Ajay Chhibber,
August 6, 2010.



Supported the Fourth National Report on MDG Implementation - 2012

The Government of Mongolia prepared the Fourth National Report of MDG Implementation.

The report was launched in June 2012. During the workshop, National Development and Innovation Committee made presentation on the MDGs implementation in Mongolia.

The dissemination workshop was attended by the high-level officials from Ministries, representatives from international organizations, academia and non-governmental organizations. The report has been disseminated to local organizations and representative offices of international institutions operating in Mongolia.

The Project provided support for translation of the report into English and for printing English and Mongolian version of the report.



The 4th National Report on Millennium Development Goals Implementation in Mongolia is being officially launched in the Nomin hall of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade on June 12, 2012.



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"The Fourth National Report on MDG Implementation was based on official statistical data and was compiled with the participation of moments, there are a few deteriorating indicators. Particularly, poverty and environmental issues have grown to a capital concern for every."

Tsakhiajiin Elbegdorj,
President of Mongolia

9. Supporting the development and the publication of Poverty Map of Mongolia 2011-2012

In its effort to support evidence-based policy formulation, UNDP contributed to an improvement in data collection from statistical and administrative sources and ready access to data. In addition, poverty and MDG data have been disaggregated to the local level, and a method to map the distribution of poor households to the smallest administrative and territorial units has been developed.

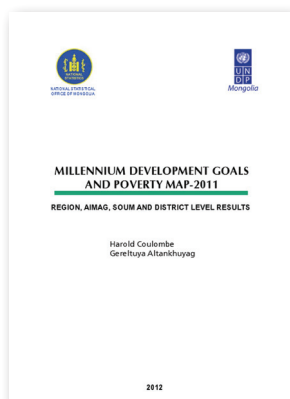
UNDP Evaluation Office, 2011, Assessment of UNDP Results.

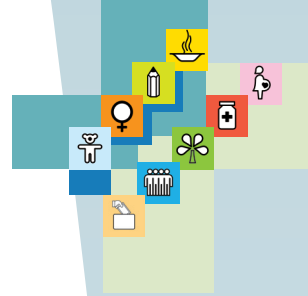
The National Statistical Office of Mongolia estimates poverty indicators nationally and regionally. However, use of only national and regional data is not adequate for correctly identifying target groups of national programs. Therefore, the project successfully collaborated with the National Statistical Office to support development of aimag and soum disaggregated poverty data using poverty mapping .

With support from PMMS project, poverty indicators were estimated based on the most recent Population and Housing Census conducted in 2010 and the 2011 Household Socio-Economic Survey. As a result, the second poverty map, "Millennium Development Goals and Poverty Map - 2011" Report, has been published. The first poverty mapping estimation was conducted by National Statistical Office in 2009 with support from the "Poverty research and employment facilitation for policy development" UNDP project.

Apart from the monetary poverty indicators, the report presents a series of non-monetary indicators many of which are MDGs indicators. The MDGs are currently monitored by a number of indicators. Many of them have already been computed at national level. Having national level MDG indicators is useful for monitoring trends but policy-makers would prefer disaggregated figures at local levels. MDG indicators at these administrative levels would permit better geographical targeting and therefore likely to reduce poverty further for a given budget.

The second poverty map, "Millennium Development Goals and Poverty Map - 2011" Report, was launched on 29 November 2012. This report is expected to serve as a valuable handbook for projects and programs to alleviate poverty and for policy and decision makers in evaluation of progress of MDGs indicators, developing and realizing projects and programs to accelerate the implementation of the MDGs. The report is available for public in http://www.undp.mn/publications/MDG_Poverty_Map_2011_eng.pdf





10. Communication and Advocacy of MDGs

The Project facilitated and supported an extensive advocacy of the MDGs by successfully implementing a nation-wide MDG advocacy and communication programme adopted by the government counterparts.

Various newsletters, reports, booklets, and other advocacy materials produced and widely disseminated to the public. Series of documentaries have been aired on the national and local televisions, radio and news media.

To ensure wide public participation in this process UNDP supported a newspaper information-sharing initiative aimed at providing information to the public about the process of preparing the MDG-Based National Development Strategy. This exercise created additional room for policy-makers, researchers and fellow-citizens to maintain oversight of the process and provide their feedback.

For example, one of the successful events in 2008-09 was organization of the regional consultative meetings on “MDG Advocacy and Role of Employers” and “Role of Citizens in Job Creation” that was carried out jointly by the National Development and Innovation Committee, Mongolian Employers’ Federation, International Labor Organization and the PMMS project.

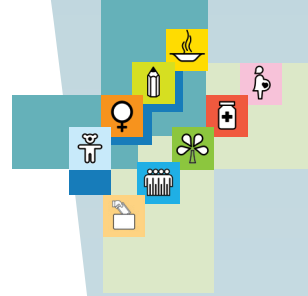
These training programs served as a platform to discuss MDG implementation in provincial levels, role and participation of employers in MDGs implementation, public-private partnerships (PPP) and its modalities, best practices in MDG achievement. As a result of such events, participants obtained a wide range of information about MDGs, clarified their role in the MDG and growth process, and exchanged concrete views on the main mechanisms through which they can voice and contribute.



Series of Promotional Pamphlets:
Mongolia MDGs, 2007.

MAJOR LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PROJECT:

- ▣ Support to the National Poverty and MDG Monitoring and Assessment System (PMMS) have been examples of UNDP's strong commitment to support capacity development for improved and better-informed policymaking processes in the Government and public administration .
- ▣ The Project was able to fill institutional gaps in MDG monitoring and evaluation and simultaneously build up and enhance relevant Government institutions capacities.
- ▣ Throughout the project implementation lifespan, the entire project was fully committed at creating technical, human and institutional capacities of national stakeholders for operationalization of a MDG monitoring and evaluation system. As a result of the sustained support, poverty and MDG monitoring system was established with required tools, methods and processes.
- ▣ The experience of the PMMS project working towards addressing the MDGs locally at the aimag and district levels provided learning opportunities and local capacity building of data collection and analysis, adaptation of MDG target and indicators to monitor and track the progress of the MDGs.
- ▣ Disaggregation of Mongolia MDGs at the provincial and district levels, combined with capacity development for strategic planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring in a systematic and integrated manner, is the most efficient tool to address the MDGs and link government policies with local level needs.
- ▣ The PMMS project successfully supported creation of a nation-wide computerized database for civil registration that significantly improved transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of data collection, transfer and maintenance of civil registration information. This initiative supported implementation of the Mongolian Government National Programme on establishment of integrated civil registration and information system.
- ▣ As part of supporting comprehensive, integrated long-term national development planning, the PMMS project facilitated development of the macroeconomic T-21 model in Mongolia. As the model requires an interdisciplinary approach, cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial cooperation was promoted to institutionalize the model.



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