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MAINSTREAMING, ACCELERATION AND POLICY SUPPORT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

GENDER BASELINE ANALYSIS AGAINST THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN MONGOLIA

Final report

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Research team

Research Team:

DOLGION Aldar   Principal Investigator

                                  Executive Director, IRIM

NYAMBAYAR Gungaanyamsan   Statistician

                                  Researcher, IRIM

DOLGORSUREN Gombojav   Assistant Researcher

                                  Researcher, IRIM

Consultants:

DOLJINSUREN Jambal   Consultant

                                  Team leader HD and MDG's, UNDP Mongolia

OYUNJARGAL Mangalsuren   Consultant

                                  Statistician, National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia

MANLAIBAATAR Zagdbazar   Consultant

                                  Quality Consultant, IRIM

Table of contents

Lists of tables and figures

Acronyms and abbreviations

GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GPD	General Police Department of Mongolia
HSES	Household Socio-Economic Survey
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators
ILO	International Labor Organization
LPC	Labor Force Survey
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators
ILO	International Labor Organization
LPC	Labor Force Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAPS	Mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NCAV	National Center Against Violence
NCGE	National Committee on Gender Equality
NRSO	National Registration and Statistics Office
NSO	National Statistics Office
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SISS	Social Indicator Sample Survey
TUS	Time Use Study
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WG	Working Group
SIGO	Social Insurance General Office

Executive summary

Introduction

As part of UNDP Mongolia's on-going efforts to assist Mongolia's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) readiness and national target setting, UNDP Mongolia commissioned to undertake 'Gender Baseline Analysis against SDGs in Mongolia' in December 2015 (hereinafter, Assessment). This assessment builds on and expands UNDP Mongolia's previous study which provided a comprehensive statistical assessment of application and suitability of a total of 224 indicators under 17 SDGs in the Mongolian context[1].

This Assessment examines the existing SDG assessment frameworks including the availability and gaps of sex-disaggregated baseline data under 87 indicators of 39 targets of 7 SDGs (SDG 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 16 as selected relevant to UNDP's operations in Mongolia). Furthermore it determines the baseline data under the indicators and identifies more specific needs for the development of new data sources and data collection methodologies in regard to the selected SDG indicators. Finally the report also identifies potential areas for further strengthening Mongolia's monitoring, reporting and accountability to SDGs by employing the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) approach.

It should be highlighted that this assessment can be used as a model framework to assess the indicators related to the remaining SDGs.

The Assessment differs from the previous consultancy in the following ways:

- It focuses on data to be obtained from other government departments and agencies rather than that of National Registration and Statistics Office data.

- The current assessment was conducted on indicators with status 1, 2, 3 and 4. As such the indicators that are '6) not relevant to Mongolia', '7) not clear' and '8) standby', were not reviewed as suggested by the ToR.

- It examines in depth the gender relevant indicators under the selected SDGs. A total of 87 gender relevant indicators were selected using internationally recognized criteria.

- We computed and calculated the data not directly available, and put the result into an excel matrix, not just saying obtainable or not. We completed all baseline data that can be obtained and computed from existing sources by relying on extensive collection of secondary sources. In doing so, we validated the previous consultancy work results and identified discrepancies.

- We identified the discrepancies between the global definitions and methodologies of the indicators against Mongolian definitions and methodologies and provided suggestions on which one should prevail. As the assessment employs UN's MAPS approach, it provides

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[1] It was identified that out of 224 indicators, 45 indicators are readily available, 64 indicators are available after little effort and 28 areavailable after more efforts, while 72 are available if data collection changed. 13 are not applicable to Mongolia, whereas 5 could be available from external institutions, but 21 indicators are not clear in its availability.

recommendations for improving the national data collection and analysis mechanisms as well as reporting and accountability with regards to SDGs.

Based on this analysis this report makes recommendations to support targeted capacity development in data collection and management and to further strengthen Mongolia's monitoring, reporting and accountability to SDGs.

This report is complemented by a separate Excel matrix containing:

1. Specific recommendations for each indicator and relevant baseline data were provided. As such, we attempted to provide as much detail as possible to produce SDG metadata that is both relevant to the Mongolian context and gender-responsive. Specifically the report focuses on selected SDG indicators which lack sufficient data for evaluation.

2. A guide for next steps and users was provided in a separate Excel Matrix containing information on the following:

   a. suggestions on prioritizing data sources,

   b. methods to ensure indicators are met,

   c. Provide recommendations on data collection for indicators which currently lack data.

3. Methodology and protocols of computation were developed.

4. Details of computations are provided in the excel matrix in order to provide a standard method for future analyses.

The findings of the assessment

Data availability

Of the 87 gender relevant indicators, 61 had data that is available in Mongolia (of which 39 were available from database and reports from the National Registration and Statistics Office (NRSO) and 23 indicators could be obtained from other government departments and agencies' sources) and 26 were not available, representing the data gaps. As a result of this Assessment, we could collect and complete data for a total of 57 indicators. The availability of data differed per each goal.

- Goals 5 and 16 have the most number of indicators for which there are no readily available data and require more attention.

- The majority of indicators under Goal 1 and Goal 10 have readily available data.

- Goals 8, 11 and 13 have mixed statuses in terms of data availability.

The situation of sex-disaggregate data and gender relevant data was mixed depending on the goals and status of the indicators. For most indicators where data were readily available or available after some effort, sex-disaggregate data availability were sufficient. However, with regards to the indicators where data was not directly available, the possibilities to collect sex-disaggregate data were limited and required more efforts in terms of professional consultancy, field work and data analysis expenses.

One major constraint in the indicators was disaggregation by various criteria. For instance, it was observed that 5 indicators under SDG 5 required data disaggregation by wealth quintiles. However,

knowledge and capacity to undertake statistical calculations to come up with quintiles were low in the public sector.

Data gaps

There were a total of 26 indicators that require additional data collection under the selected SDGs. In some cases of data gaps, they require more disaggregation whereas others require new terms and definitions which have implications on data collection methodologies.

Two thirds of the baseline data for the indicators with status 4 can be collected from quantitative surveys while one third can be obtained via qualitative studies such as secondary data review and analysis. This shows that data collection for qualitative studies would not require extensive field works and hence will require less budget expenditure. As for the surveys, half can be done by adding a set of questions to existing NRSO surveys. Finally, for the rest of the indicators requiring new types of surveys and data collection, a nationally representative survey consisting of approximately 40-60 questions and that can be disaggregate by sex as well as by other relevant dimensions such as age, disabilities, income level, geographic location and education can cost approximately 100,000-200,000 USD. This type of single survey will be sufficient to fill the data gaps.

There are 20 government departments and agencies responsible for the reporting of the 56 indicators that are not readily available which require additional computation and/or data collection. The General Police Department of Mongolia (an agency of the Ministry of Justice) had the most number of indicators to report (13 indicators) followed by NRSO (7 indicators), National Committee on Gender Equality (6 indicators) and National Center against Violence of Mongolia (5 indicators).

It was observed that 5 indicators under SDG 5 required data disaggregation by wealth quintiles. However, registration and statistics are not disaggregated by wealth quintiles. This is an important gap.

Assessment of data collection and management mechanisms and capacities

This assessment was based on six key criteria and the overall conclusions are summarized in the table below.

Criteria	Findings
Timeliness*	Overall the timeliness of the indicators with available data was in line with those required by the UNSC guidelines.
Comparability*	Comparisons were conducted on the definitions of the indicators with status 3 and 4 according to the metadata with that of Mongolian laws. Out of 37 indicators, 16 were consistent, 6 were partially consistent and 15 were not directly consistent.
Adequacy of resources**	Budget allocation for NRSO increased over the last two years whereas the budget allocated for other government departments to collect and manage data, conduct research and deliver training was reduced. It was difficult to analyze the government budget as items were not categorized in a way which facilitates analysis in line with the purposes of the assessment.

Technology**	There are a number of national programs and policies to promote the use of ICT in e-governance, registration and data use. However, there are significant differences in levels of information system mechanisms and technologies used across different government agencies. Some have advanced and specialized technologies, software and databases whereas others use MS Excel and Word, recording data on paper and then entering data manually into these MS files.
Accessibility*	Out of 37 indicators assessed by their level of accessibility, 23 were accessible from publicly available sources (websites) of which 12 had relevant raw data available. Government departments and agencies provided data for ten indicators upon request via official letters and 4 were not accessible.
Usability of data and reports**	The largest gap in the usability of reports and data is transmission into policy-making and decisions whereas the data and statistics are accessible and available for users. According to a consumer survey of statistical data, 43% of final reports were used for research purposes whereas only 7.8% of them were used for policy making purpose.

*criteria used to assess the data and indicators
**criteria used to assess institutional capacities

National monitoring and accountability mechanisms

The enabling environment for reporting, data collection and management and gender sensitive policies relating to SDGs are partly in place in Mongolia. For instance, the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, the Long-term Concept of Sustainable Development of Mongolia, Law on Development Policy and Planning and Government Resolution #322 provide necessary provisions for monitoring and accountability mechanisms in Mongolia.

Nonetheless the on-going government re-structuring, change of policy directions and instability in terms of fiscal and human resources present more challenges for reporting SDGs, follow-up and data management. Also, a lack of law enforcement presents challenges in effective accountability mechanisms.

Alignment and mainstreaming of SDGs into national development plans

It was identified that major legal and policy reforms were not required as the enabling environment for the monitoring and accountability of SDGs were in place. For instance, Mongolia's Long-Term Development Policy, relevant government resolutions, national programs and initiatives are in line with SDG monitoring and evaluation framework principles as well as those of Data revolution principles. Therefore, more support was needed in actual design and usage of SDG indicators, targets and baseline data in policies.

There are about 40 sectoral and national medium and long term policies, plans and strategies relevant to the 7 SDGs of the assessment. However, many of the mid-term strategies are close to becoming expired.

Partnership and engagement of non-government stakeholders

Examination of existing capacity assessment and mapping studies conducted in Mongolia among policy research institutes as well as civil society organizations show that there is significant room for their engagement in mainstreaming, accelerating and supporting SDGs. However, there are various barriers for effective engagement of these stakeholders in both data collection and management and in reporting on SDGs. These include unstable government structures and human resources at all levels, due to political influence, not being able to generate a new sustainable source of revenue for their work.

Capacity needs

Interviews with participants revealed that knowledge, understanding and expectations regarding the key issues such as the SDGs, their targets, indicators, baseline data, gender responsiveness, sex-disaggregate data and national relevance were extensively varied. Two types of capacity needs are identified – those that need to be met urgently (within 2016) and those that need to be addressed in the mid-term.

Recommendations

General types of activities required to fill the data gaps

- To build consensus on definition of key terminologies used in the indicators that are not consistent with Mongolian laws (e.g. 'passive and active bribery' and 'former or current partner').
- Once consensus is made and it is deemed necessary to collect data using the definitions, to introduce amendments into the respective laws. As NRSO and government agencies collect data that are in line with existing laws and regulations, these changes would be important to institutionalize the data collection and management mechanisms.
- Introduce changes in the data collection and registration forms used by government departments related to detailed disaggregation by sex, age, types of activities to be recorded. This will address the issue of lack of disaggregation of data.
- NRSO when collecting reports from each government department and agency, to provide forms that are consistent and in line with agreed SDG indicators.
- NRSO database can provide basic disaggregation as options for selection of determining indicators (quintiles).
- Training/briefing to registration officers needs to be conducted introducing these changes.

Capacity building for organizations

Organizations to be targeted were the General Police Department of Mongolia (an agency of the Ministry of Justice) which had the greatest number of indicators to report (13 indicators), National Committee on Gender Equality (6 indicators) and National Center against Violence of Mongolia (5 indicators). Specific capacity building activities and topics are detailed in Section 3.4 of the report.

Recommendations directed at different stakeholders are presented below.

UNDP can provide assistance in the following actions
• Promote consensus building between various stakeholders engaged in defining the targets, indicators and baseline data. • Provide a brief guidance note on defining the indicators for the working groups established by the Government. • Assist in translating the proposed global indicators and their metadata in Mongolian, including requirements for disaggregation. • Provide training on methodological guidance and knowledge for stakeholders on key topics such as SDGs, target setting, accountability and reporting mechanisms, baseline data and gender-responsiveness for the working groups of SDGs. • Using the UN's comparative advantages[2] (UNDAF Evaluation 2015) to promote gender responsive and equity-based monitoring of the SDGs. • Build capacity in conducing sectoral, program and policy gender analyses among professionals and experts. • Provide assistance in disseminating the results of such analyses into policy and SDG target setting and implementation. • Support multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary dialogue, professional associations and research institutes (private and NGO). • Bridge between international associations and exchange knowledge between thematic groups, professional associations at national, sub-national and international levels. • Support the development of action plans within professional organizations (e.g. thematic evaluation and data groups, and data alignment efforts) in partnering with the government in monitoring SDG implementation.

Government
• Increase authorities of the key agencies such as NCGE and restore alternative financing for other key government agencies (e.g. M&E, Audit, NSO, Cabinet Secretariat). • Address the key institutional deficiencies: stability, staff turn-over and knowledge transfer. • Plan and allocate necessary budget to fill the data gaps, commission consultancies when necessary and to train staff (e.g. to commission qualitative studies to provide data for indicators but also to complement statistical data for the use of decision-makers. • Allocate budget to continue improving the use of ICTs in government departments and agencies. • Mainstream SGDs in sectoral mid-term policies in order to be effective • Allow for top-down initiatives and suggestions in target setting and indicators selection. • Allow for inter-ministry and agency exchange and flow of information • Promote impact evaluation and gender responsive/sensitive implementation of policies. • Provide guidelines, realistic timeframe and necessary materials to be used by working groups in order to determine SDG targets and indicators. • To define metadata for each indicator in Mongolia and disseminate and build relevant capacities of staff responsible for data collection. • Produce a brief paper on the legal and policy environment and the linkages between key documents (on long-term policy, mid-term policy, global SDGs, the role of Government and ministries, agencies etc.) for each stakeholder group.

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[2] **Brand recognition.** The UN brand is recognized and accepted as authentic representation of international standards and global best practice. **Trusted partner.** the UN had built a relationship of trust with the GoM, and was regarded as a long-term partner and not subject to political and ideological conflict. **Convening power.** The UN has the trust of both government and civil society as well as other non-state actors, which placed it in a favourable position as convenor and consensus advocate.

Research Institutes, experts and CSOs	NRSO
• Facilitate the consultation meetings/workshops engaging relevant stakeholders to determine SDG targets and indicators. • Provide technical assistance (specific recommendations on the selection and determining the targets). • Professional organization involvement in defining the indicators, targets and baseline. • Conduct impact analysis and use disaggregate data and analyze between indicators and targets. • Translating the wealth of data into policy language – make gender analysis and other necessary analyses. • Conduct rapid assessments, qualitative analysis and sectoral analysis and assist in producing 'one-pagers' containing indicators for the given sectors.	• Provide technical assistance for technical teams, working groups and research officers of other government agencies and departments when necessary. • Provide guidance in determining data consistency between global and local indicators. • Transmit advice from international experts in global indicators to national stakeholders. • Once indicators are agreed, produce national metadata using the format of Global SDG indicators. • Provide guidance on who would be the owner/responsible organization for the given indicator's data collection and management.

In overall, there needs to be recognition that sufficient time and preparation is required before finalizing the SDG targets and indicators in Mongolia.

1   Introduction

1.1   Background

In September 2015, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by world leaders. Recognizing that there was insufficient attention paid to generating evidence on achievements and learning from challenges under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the issue of monitoring and evaluation of SDGs was placed at the core of its implementation. As such, the UN General Assembly in its resolution 70/1[3], decided that significant attention needs to be given to promote 'effective and accountable leadership' and 'the ability to measure and demonstrate success through a series of goals, targets and indicators (IOCE and EvalPartners, 2015).

Global SDG M&E framework: In this respect, a report including a list and framework of global indicators was developed by the Inter Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and it was accepted to be agreed by the UN Statistical Commission by March, 2016 and adopted thereafter by the General Assembly at the global level. This framework includes 17 goals, 169 targets and more than 200 indicators.

Nationally- relevant SDG M&E framework: However, the SDGs will be adopted by countries in line with their national development goals. Therefore member states, including Mongolia, started identifying nationally-relevant SDGs and human rights-sensitive indicators, targets, and establishing the baseline (Mothe, Espey, & Schmidt-Traub, 2015, p. 1)that are suitable to track its own progress towards SDGs. In most countries, the National Statistical Offices are responsible for the development and monitoring of SDG indicators (ESDN, 2015). It is hoped that effective M&E of SDGs at national level will support learning, accountability and improvement so that public policies are based on evidence and incorporate gender-responsive and equity-focused considerations (IOCE and EvalPartners, 2015).

Importance of data and indicators in measuring progress: In order to measure the impact and progress of the SDGs in countries, 'data is considered as lifeblood of the SDGs' and 'quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress' (Luis Gonzalez Morales, Yu-Chieh Hsu, Jennifer Poole,Benjamin Rae, Ian Rutherford, 2014). These data are organized around 'indicators' which provide policymakers with more simplified, clarified and aggregated information to reach policy goals (United Nations, 2007). It is advised that data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible (UNDG, 2015).

Mongolia's data availability: Recently UNDP Mongolia Country Office conducted a review of national and provincial data availability and data gaps in regard to indicators for reporting against the proposed SDG targets. This review assessed the data availability of 224 global indicators under 17 SDGs in Mongolian and provided baseline data available. It was identified that in Mongolia out of 224 indicators, 45 indicators are readily available, 64 indicators are available after little effort and 28 are available after more efforts, while 72 are available if data collection changed. In addition, 13 are not applicable to

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[3]'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'

Mongolia, whereas 5 could be available from external international institutions, whereas 21 indicators are not clear in its availability (Gereltuya.A & Coulombe, 2015).

Sex-disaggregated data availability in Mongolia: In 2013, the Government approved a midterm strategy on implementation of the Gender Equality Law 2013-2016. The former NSO, in collaboration with ministries, developed 216 indicators for the purpose of systematic collection of gender- disaggregated data, in areas including population, education, health, poverty, gender based violence, labor, decision making, governance, human rights, media, environment, gender-sensitive planning and budgeting, gender index. Ministries were expected to integrate these sex-disaggregated indicators into their routine statistics in the near future.

Current situation of gender analysis in Mongolia Although sex-disaggregated data is collected and reported by the NSO in its yearbook, making use of that data at all levels - from policy planning through to service provision - is still not adequate. Gender-based analysis and gender-impact assessments thus cannot be properly conducted in any sectors, resulting in ignorance of the existing gender gaps and constraints at the policymaking level. This has resulted in gender blind interventions and an absence of gender-sensitive budgeting. Consequently, one of the key challenges Mongolia currently faces in mainstreaming gender into national policy and programs is gender-sensitive budgeting. Furthermore, the conducting of a gender analysis across sectors is crucial in ensuring broad and substantive inputs to address gender inequality in a particular sector or context (B.Tsolmon & A.Dolgion, 2014).

1.2 Objectives and scope

The objectives of the assessment are threefold:

1. Review the existing SDG assessment frameworks including the availability of sex-disaggregated baseline data and identify gaps in sex-disaggregated data under SDG 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 16.

2. Building upon the existing recommended methodologies determine the baseline data and identify more specific needs for capacity and data collection methodologies under the selected SDGs.

3. Help identify potential areas for further strengthening Mongolia's monitoring, reporting and accountability to SDGs using the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) approach.

Figure 1 Objectives of the assessment
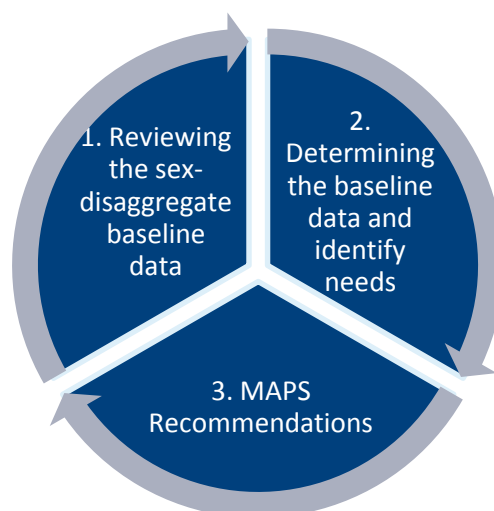
As such the scope of the assessment is limited to the following:

1. The assessment's scope is limited to 7 SDGs that are related to UNDP's strategy and activities in Mongolia

2. It relates to SDGs' reporting, data collection and management which falls under the component 'Accountability, Follow-up and Review'. As such it does not directly focus on SDG declaration and implementation components.

3. The assessment focuses on national level data collection and management. Therefore, local (soum and district) level practices and capacities were not included.

4. This assessment focuses on data gaps and data to be provided by organizations outside NRSO, mainly the Government administration data that are not incorporated into existing NRSO reports.

5. The recommendations provided in this report rely on improving existing data and reporting mechanisms rather than creating new mechanisms.

1.3   Assessment framework

In conducting the assessment, the research team largely relied on the logical framework and guidance developed by the National Statistical Institute of the European Commission (European Commission's Handbook on Data Quality Assessment Methods and Tools, 2007).

The assessment covers the following framework:

1. **Product quality** - Common indicators include timeliness and comparability of data. Due to the scope of this assessment, in-depth methodological assessments such as data quality assurance, validity, reliability, precision and integrity were not included.

2. **Process quality** - In this assessment, we focused more on adequacy of resources, technology used for data collection and dissemination and organizational regulations. Other process

17

variables such as sound methodology, appropriate statistical procedures, stability and capability as well as error rates in editing were not included.

3. **The perception of the product and data by the user** - It is vital that data quality assessment also covers the question how the users actually perceive the quality of a statistical product and whether the intended users can have access to the data.

Figure 2Assessment framework

Produdcts quality	Process quality	Perception of the users
1. Timeliness	3. Adequacy of resources and input (e.g human resources, budget)	5. Accessibility
2. Comparability	4. Technology used	6. Usability of data and reports
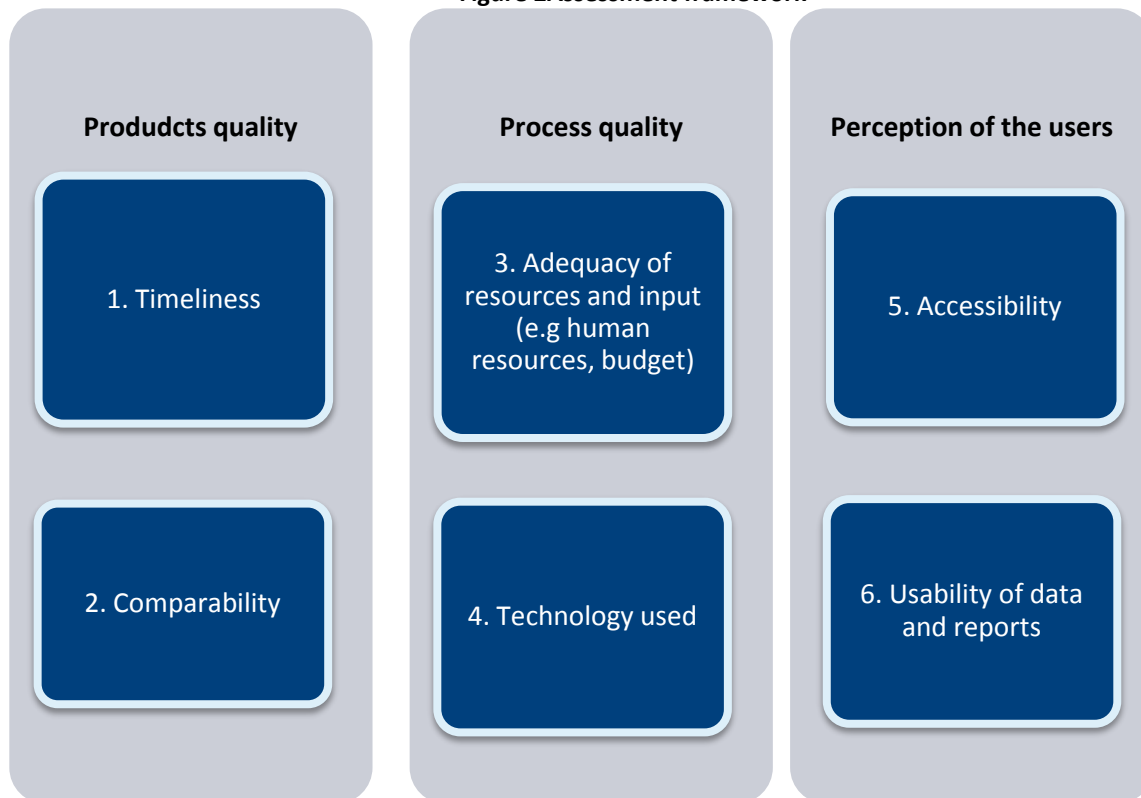
Recommendations framework

Based on the assessment results specific recommendations related to the selected SDGs baseline data were provided

- Collecting and computing the baseline data
- Identifying alternative sources and relevant challenges and opportunities

Furthermore, recommendations to improve national data collection and management as well as monitoring and accountability mechanisms in Mongolia are provided within the framework of UN's Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) Approach[4].

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[4]MAPS is the UN development system's common/joint approach to supporting Member States in the implementation of the new SDG agenda. Currently, detailed guidance exists on the 'Mainstreaming' component. Complementary UNDG guidance to accompany the other components related to: National reporting; Capacity development (for data, monitoring and review); and Applying SDG-based analytical tools to accelerate progress are forthcoming(UNDG 2015).

Table 1 Recommendations framework

Approach	Description	Recommendations of the assessment
Mainstreaming	The national and local levels and integrating into national, sub-national, and local plans for development; and subsequently into budget allocations.	Improving capacities. Applying multi-stakeholder approach in improving the national data collection and management
Acceleration	Targeting national (and UN) resources at priority areas identified in the mainstreaming process, bottlenecks, financing and partnerships, and measurement.	Tailoring SDGs' reporting to national, sub-national and local contexts Budgeting and allocation of resources
Policy support	Making sure that the skills and expertise held in the UN development system is made available in a timely way and at the lowest cost possible	

Source: Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Interim Reference Guide to UN Country Teams (UNDG, 2015)

1.4 Methodology and activities undertaken

The Assessment employed a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods:

- Desk review (review of external sources and related documents produced by UN agencies and government);
- In-depth interviews with key informants;
- Statistical analyses and checks (using SPSS).

Table 2 Data collection methods

#	Name of the tool	Description	Relevant methods
Product/data quality review			
1	Product review checklists	A systematic review of the data/instruments/reports/results referenced against the proposed SDGs indicators	Statistical analyses Desk review
2	Interview guidance	A tool covering questions about capacity needs and discrepancies in assuring data produced by organizations outside NRSO.	Key informant interview
Process quality review: data collection, entry, storage etc.			
3	Process review	A tool to map and document processes, showing the dependences between the processes and the respective responsibilities.	Key informant interview Desk review
User review			
4	User perception	Aiming to assess the satisfaction or the perception of the users, as a basis for improvement actions.	Desk review Key informant interview

The following activities were undertaken to collect and analyze the baseline data under the Objective 1 of this assessment:

Figure 3 Activities undertaken

1	• Conducted initial meetings on the status and data availability of every single indicator in the assessment with relevant officers from NRSO
2	• Reviewed each indicator's global metadata (developed by UN-IEAG) against national statistical methdologies, national laws and definitions and dentified gaps
3	• Conducted key informant interviews with government officials in-charge-of registration and data collection and relevant experts (see Annex)
4	• Official letters sent to the target organizations relevant to the indicators and collected the available data each provided with necessary documentation (see Annex)
5	• Created database of relevant baseline raw data • Calculated and defined baseline data. SPSS was used to compute the data (with status 2 and 3)

Databases used in the assessment of data include the following[5]:

> National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia, HSES, 2014 database, report
> National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia. LFS
> National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia , SISS 2013, research report
> National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia TUS 2011, research report
> National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia, HSES 2010 Population and Housing census of Mongolia
> Statistics and Research center of the City Municipality[6]
> National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia, 2015 report of disaster,
> The general police department of Mongolia, 2015 crime report
> Mongol Bank, Commercial Bank report of 2014.
> MoF 2015 Mongolia Preliminary Performance of Budget
> Social Insurance General Office Mongolia, activities report for 2014
> Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, Department of Telecommunications report of first half of 2015
> General Agency for Specialized Investigation Report of Industrial Disaster 2013, 2014, 2015
> World Bank Database

Information collected as a result of sending official letters to the relevant organizations are (see Annex):

1. NRSO
2. National Emergency Management Authority of Mongolia (NEMA)
3. Telecommunications Regulatory Authority

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[5] It should be noted that as the current assessment focuses on gender-related and sex-disaggregate indicators, not all databases used by the previous consultancy- review of indicators were used here.

[6] UB Statistics Office

1.4.1   Report structure

This report is organized as follows. Chapter 1 presents the objectives and methodology used for the assessment including the definition of key criteria for selecting the indicators to be reviewed in this assessment.

Chapter 2 discusses in detail the data availability, data gaps and quality of data as well as resources and inputs required to the collection and management of data related to the selected SDG indicators. The chapter includes specific recommendations on filling the data gaps and determining the indicators. Finally, Chapter 3 employs the MAPS approach and describes current government monitoring and accountability mechanisms, needs in improving capacities related to data collection, management in SDGs. Detailed recommendations on capacity needs were provided in this chapter.

The report also includes an Annex (1) on explaining the SDGs review and accountability mechanism and the role of gender-responsive SDG indicators and data. This section is intended for those less familiar with SDGs. Furthermore, to assist readers, a glossary of key terms used throughout the report is provided in Annex 6.

It should be noted that this consultancy work consists of two main outputs: the current final report and an Excel Matrix. The Excel matrix is more technical and contains detailed statistical and in-depth analysis of the indicators. It is intended for those who will determine and use the indicators as well as those who will produce data necessary to report on those indicators.

The primary users of this assessment would be decision-makers and this assessment can serve as a source to get general ideas about what are the current baseline data, general data collection and management arrangements and key policy documents regulating the reporting mechanism.

2   Determining and assessing the baseline data

2.1   Overview of the selected indicators and criteria used

According to ToR, first objective of this Assessment was to complete available gender baseline data for the selected goals. The research team used the results of the consultancy work 'Review of National Data Availability for SDGs' study commissioned by UNDP and UNEP (Gereltuya.A & Coulombe, 2015) as a starting point.

According to the results of the Review, a total of 119 indicators were identified under the selected SDGs:

Table 3 Status of Indicators, by Goal

Goal code	Goal name	Status of Indicators	TOTAL
		Readily available (1)	Available after little effort (2)
1	Poverty	3	20
5	Gender	4	1
8	Economic	3	7
10	Inequality	1	2
11	Urban	7	3
13	Climate	2	3
16	Justice	1	2
	There are 3[7] global indicators non-applicable to Mongolia with status (5)	3	
Total GSDG	(2)	24	38
Goal code	Goal name	Status of Indicators	TOTAL
		Readily available (1)	Available after little effort (2)
1	Poverty	3	20
5	Gender	4	1
8	Economic	3	7
10	Inequality	1	2
11	Urban	7	3

Source: Gereltuya Altankhuyag and Harold Coulomb, UNDP and UNEP, December 2015

This includes number of Mongolian SDG indicators proposed in addition to the global SDG indicators (a total of 87 indicators). These indicators include additional 'Mongolian SDG Indicators' that are country-specific.

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[7] In previous consultancy, 2 non-applicable indicators were identified. However, this assessment identified that 1 non-applicable indicator was overlooked (13.b.1)

Table 4 Indicators selection criteria

After reviewing these 121 indicators, the current assessment was conducted on the following types of indicators that meet the following criteria:

Criteria 1. Those indicators identified with status 1,2,3 and 4.
As such the indicators with status 5 to 7 and 99 were not reviewed as they fall outside the objectives of the assessment.

Criteria and rationale for identifying the indicators using these status are as follows as mentioned in the previous consultancy work final report:

Code	Status	Description
1	Indicator readily available	Existing and estimated indicator
2	Indicator available after little effort	The estimation time is less than 6 hours
3	Indicator available after more effort	The estimation time is more than 6 hours
4	Indicator available if data collection changed	Could not found any existing information and new question can be added in a forthcoming survey or in a completely new survey
5	Indicator non applicable in the case of Mongolia	Different based on climate and culture (e.g. "Malaria incident cases per 1,000 person years" (indicator 3.3.3)).
6	Indicator coming from external institution	Synthetic index developed by different international organization that would be centrally computed for all countries.
7	Not clear/Don't know	The concepts and definitions of the indicators are not clearly defined
99	Grey standby	Not finalized by the IAEG-SDGs group and some of the indicators not properly defined enough to be investigated.

Criteria 2.
Those indicators that require sex-disaggregate data and gender analysis as specified in the ToR.
Criteria used in this assessment to select indicators requiring sex-disaggregate data and gender analysis were the following:

Code	Status	Description
1	Gender relevant (87 indicators)	Indicators related to males and females and requiring sex-disaggregate data (see criteria 3) Indicators to reveal conditions that can affect gender equality (e.g. laws and regulations, economic constraints)required by metadata (IAEG-SDGs 2016) and/or Gender statistics
2	Not gender relevant (15 indicators)	Indicators where the unit of analysis is chosen not to reveal direct conditions that can affect gender equality (the unit of analysis is at country level; units such as waste, illicit financial flows, number arms) Not required by metadata (IAEG-SDGs 2016) and/or Gender statistics (NSO 2013)

Criteria 3. Indicators requiring sex-disaggregate data
Once gender relevant indicators are identified according to Criteria 2, we classified those indicators that require sex-disaggregate data.

Code	Status	Description
1	Sex-disaggregate (71 indicators)	Any gender relevant indicator referring to population/people/individuals Defined in the metadata as requiring sex-disaggregation

2	Not sex-disaggregate (16 indicators)	Gender relevant indicators that do not refer to population/people/individuals (e.g. chemical products, budget, laws) Defined in the metadata as not requiring sex-disaggregation

As a result, the current Assessment covers a total of:

- 7 goals and 39 targets
- 87 indicators (out of 121)[8] that have status 1,2,3 and 4 and gender relevant. This is illustrated in the Figure below.

Figure 4 Number of selected SDG indicators in the assessment

The assessment covers these 87 indicators

Total
121 indicators under the selected 7 SDGs

Criteria 1.
102 indicators with status 1,2,3 and 4

Criteria 2.
Of which **87** indicators are gender relevant

Criteria 3.
Of which **71** indicators Sex-disaggregate data
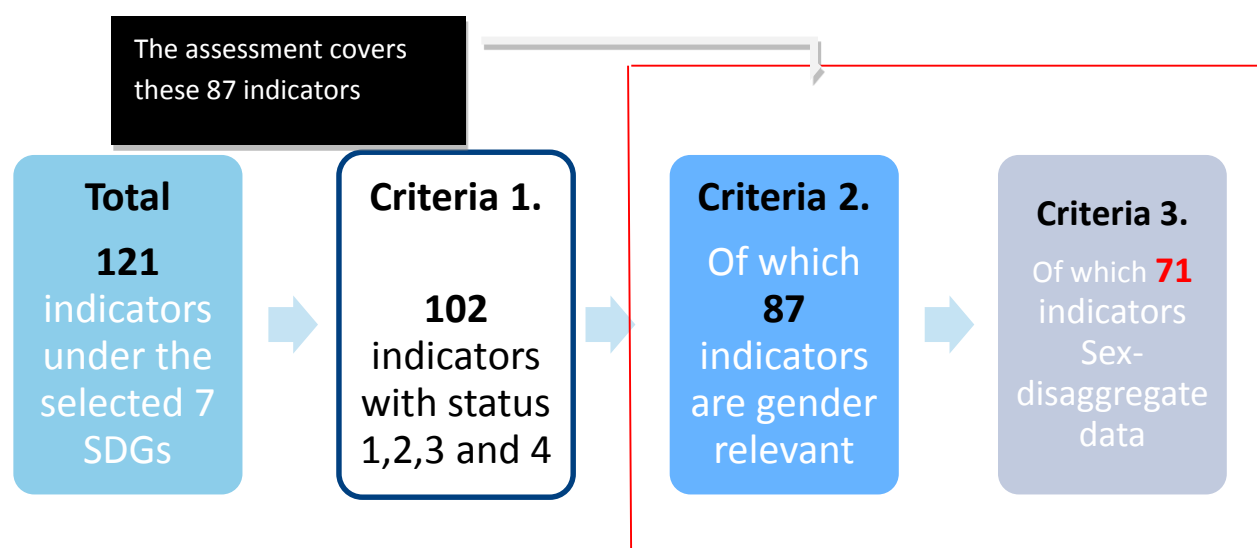
In terms of gender sensitive indicators, goals that require most additional efforts in data collection are SDG 5 (12 indicators for SDG 5 were not completed and SDG 16 (only 1 indicator was completed) whereas the remaining goals had relatively sufficient baseline data. As part of this assessment, we could collect and compute data to provide as a baseline for a total of 57 indicators. Table below shows the details.

Table 5 Number of baseline data determined per goal

SDG	Indicator readily available		Indicator available after more effort		Indicator available after more effort		Indicator available if data collection changed		Total	
	Identified	Completed	Identified	Completed	Identified	Completed	Identified	Completed	Identified	Completed
1	9	9	14	14	1	-	-	-	24	23
5	4	4	1	1	3	-	9	-	17	5
8	3	3	7	7	1	1	-	-	11	11
10	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	4*
11	4	4	3	3	1	1	3	-	11	8
13	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	5	5

[8] 89 indicators (global indicators), 121 indicators (including Mongolia specific)

| 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | - | - | 14 | - | 16 | 1 |
| **Total** | **24** | **24** | **31** | **31** | **6** | **2** | **26** | **-** | **87** | **57** |

Note: one indicator's status changed from previous consultancy based on the review

Out of the 87 gender relevant indicators, 39 were available from database and reports from NRSO (Annex 3) and 23 indicators could be obtained from other government departments and agencies' sources whereas 26 were not currently available.

Figure 5 The overview of the status
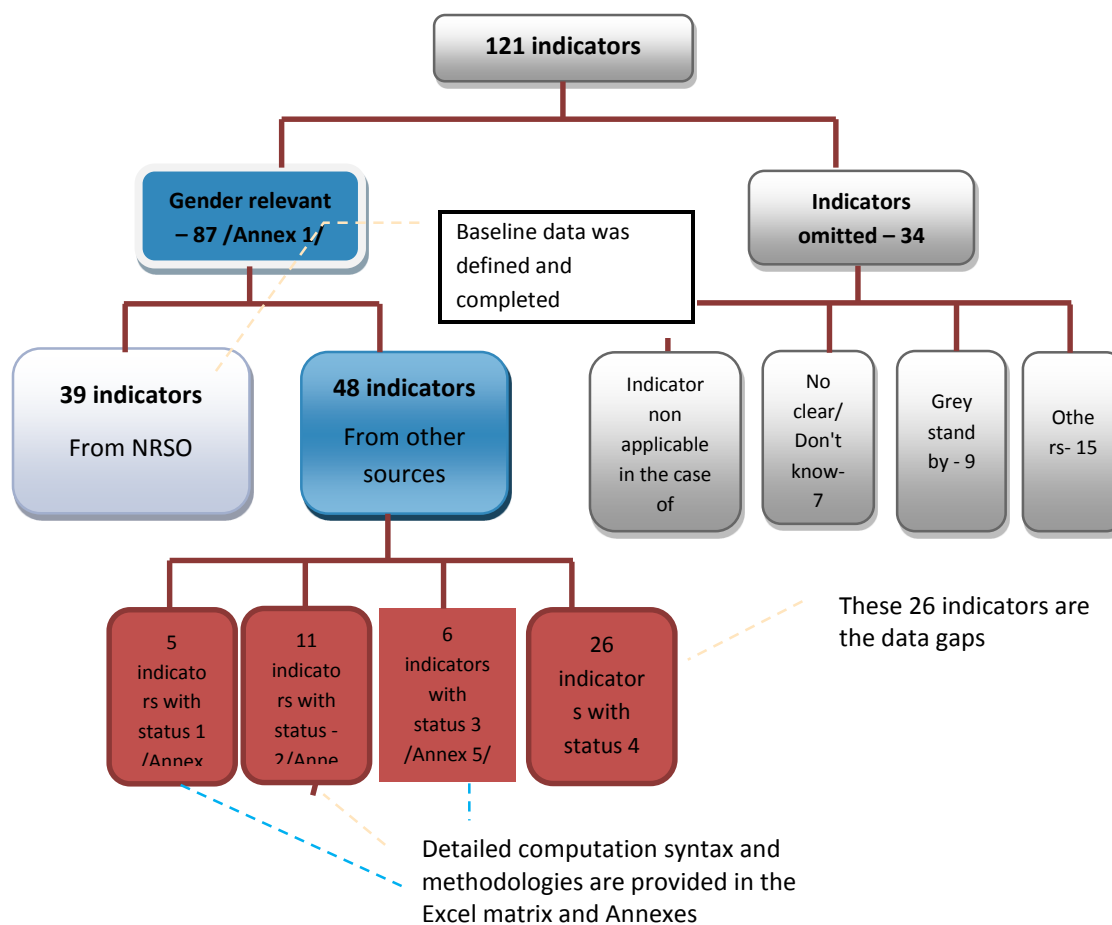
Table 6 Gender related data by status under the selected SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals number and names	Data available from NRSO (with status 1 and 2)	Status of the indicator				Total
		Indicator readily available(1)	Indicator available after little effort (2)	Indicator available after more effort (3)	Indicator available if data collection changed (4)	
1. No poverty	21	9	14	1	0	45
5. Gender equality	5	4	1	3	9	22

8. Decent work and economic growth	6	3	7	1	0	17
10. Reduced inequalities	3	1	2	0	0	3
11. Sustainable cities and communities	1	4	3	1	3	12
13. Climate action	1	2	3	0	0	5
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	2	1	1	0	14	16
Gender relevant indicators of which data is available (Status 1)						55
Gender relevant indicators of which data is available only using proxy data (Status 3)						6
Gender relevant indicators of which data is not available (data gaps Status 4)						26
TOTAL	**39**	**24**	**31**	**6**	**26**	**87**

As can be seen from the table above when looking at these indicators per goal, the following results emerge:

- Nearly one third of the total number of the 87 gender relevant indicators does not have available baseline data. In particular, Goal 5 and 16 have the most number of indicators of no readily available data (highlighted in red).

- Whereas the majority of indicators under the Goal 1 and Goal 10 have their data available (highlighted in green).

- Goals 8, 11 and 13 have mixed statuses in terms of data availability (highlighted in orange).

2.2 Defining the indicators with status 1, 2 and 3 (ANNEX 3)

In this section, we present the results of our review concerning the 61 available indicators with status 1, 2 and 3 and completed the baseline data.

In order to complete the baseline data for the selected indicators, we performed the following tasks:

1. Identified and collected baseline data that were already computed and consistent with their indicators' definitions and completed the baseline data on Excel Matrix.

2. Computed baseline data for indicators with status 2 and 3 from various databases collected from NRSO and other government agencies' sources such as household surveys or population censuses and documented the entire data collection and computation processes.

In reviewing and computing the baseline data, we found the following:

1. Reviewed the previous consultancy work's results. The previous consultancy identified the availability of data as status 2, however baseline data for the indicator has shown from the readily available source. Therefore, the status of indicator was changed from 2 to 1. A total of 6 indicators' status has changed as such.

2. Examined corresponding definitions of the indicators from IAEG-SDGs' METADATA (IAEG-SDGs, 2016)

3. A total of 13 indicators of which 5 were under SDG 5 and also 5 were under SDG 16 had no METADATA developed yet.

4. Compared English and Mongolian translation of the definitions for consistency

5. Compared national statistical methodologies with international METADATA and identified discrepancies.

The overview of computation of the baseline data per SDG is presented in the tables below.

Table 7 Status overview per goal and indicators: GOAL 1:

Status: Baseline data for a total of 5 SDG targets 24 associated indicators in relation to Goal 1 are collected. **9 indicators with status (1)** **14 indicators with status (2)** **1 indicator with status (3)**	Stakeholders: National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia, Social Insurance General Office, Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, MoF, World Bank, UNDP
Sources: **National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia 2015,Picture of Poverty – 2014** **National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia, UNFPA, UNICEF, 2015,SISS - 2013** **Social Insurance General Office of Mongolia, 2015, The report of the organization's activity 2014** **Telecommunications Regulatory Authority 2015, the report of the first half of 2015 of Telecommunications department** **Ministry of Finance 2016, the preliminary performance of Mongolian consolidated budget** **UNDP, 2015. Human Development Report 2015, World Bank**	Computation: Baseline data for 8 indicators from NRSO, Picture of Poverty 2014 NRSO, SISS 2013, 2 indicators from the associated report Ministry of Finance, baseline data for 1 indicator from the budget performance Baseline data for 1 indicator from World Bank, database 1.2.2. Baseline data for 1 indicator from NRSO, with an official letter NRSO, HSES 2014, baseline data for 11 indicators were provided, and as a result of computation. Stata 13 was used to compute quantitative data of HSES 1.3.1g. Based on baseline data promoted by HSES and Social Insurance General Office "Breadwinner loss benefits" was used to replace the indicator of 1.3.1g 1.4.1l. a number of people having savings and loans were computed comparing overall population with the database promoted by HSES. There was 1 indicator with incomputable baseline data. 1.a.1. Until the target group is determined, it is impossible to compute the data.

Table 8 Status overview per goal and indicators: GOAL 5

Status: **4 indicators with status (1)** **1 indicator with status (2)** **3 indicator with status (3)**	Stakeholders: National Registration and Statistics Office of Mongolia, the State Great Khural, Mongolian Gender Equality Center
Sources: **NRSO 2012, TUS** **NRSO, UNFPA, UNICEF 2015, SISS- 2013** **NRSO 2011, PHC 2010: Economic activity** **NRSO 2011, PHC 2010: Integrated results** **the State Great Khural**	Computation: NRSO, SISS 2013,1indicator from the final report NRSO,TUS 2011 1 indicator from the report NRSO, PHC 2010: 1 indicator from the final report NRSO, PHC 2010: Economic activity 1 indicator from the report 5.5.1. Baseline data from the official website of the State Great Khural, overall number of parliament

	members were compared with that of women holding seats in the parliament.
	1 indicator was incomputable.
	5.c.1a. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Table 9 Status overview per goal and indicators: GOAL 8

Status: 3 indicators with status (1) 7 indicators with status (2) 1 indicator with status (3)	Stakeholders: NRSO, Mongol Bank, Commercial banks, General Agency for Specialized Investigation, Ministry of Finance, World Bank
Sources: NRSO 2015, LFS report – 2014 NRSO, UNFPA, UNICEF 2015, SISS-2013 General Agency for Specialized Investigation, the study of a total number of accidents in 2013, 2014 and 2015. Annual report 2014 of Mongol Bank, Commercial Banks MoF, preliminary budget performance 2015 and 2016 RAND Corporation., ILS, 2015, Improving the Mongolian Labor Market and Enhancing Opportunities for Youth Mongol Bank, Payment systems World Bank, database	Computation: NRSO, Baseline data for 2 indicators from LFS 2014 NRSO, Baseline data for 1 indicator from SISS MoF, Baseline data for 1 indicator from a report NRSO, Baseline data for 2 indicators from LFS 2014 8.5.1. A total amount of salary earned by doing full-time employment and part-time employment was compared with a total amount time worked. 8.6.1 After being compared, computation methodology promoted by ILO was used to compute the data. 8.8.1. With an official letter, number of people dying from the industrial accidents, General Agency for Specialized Investigation, the data is not sex disaggregated. 8.10.1. 2014 annual report of Mongol bank and Commercial banks. A total number of ATM and banks was compared to a total number of people aged over 15 every 100000 people. 8.10.2. Mongol Bank, Payment systems

Table 10 Status overview per goal and indicators: GOAL 10

Status: 1 indicators with status (1) 2 indicators with status (2)	Stakeholders: NRSO
Sources: NRSO, HSES, with an official letter NRSO, 2015, Yearly book 2014, page 224	Computation: 10.1.1 and 10.2.1 baseline data for 1 indicator was provided by NRSO with an official letter 10.4.1 NRSO, 2015, Yearly book 2014, page 224, preliminary performance

Table 11 Status overview per goal and indicators: GOAL 11

Status: 4 indicators with status (1) 3 indicators with status (2)	Stakeholders: NRSO, the Statistical Office of the city, National Emergency Management Agency

1 indicator with status (3)	
Sources: **The Statistics Office of the city 2015, study of a total number of households living in apartments, houses and ger 2014** **The Statistics Office of the city 2014, Living situation 2013** **The Statistics Office of the city 2015, Living situation 2014** **NEMA, Institution for Disaster Study, Report of a total number of disaster and catastrophic accident 2015**	Computation: Provided by the Statistics Office of the city, baseline data for 3 indicators were computed. 11.1.1a. a number of people living in ger areas of the capital city and stone houses were compared with a total number of people. 11.1.1b. a total number of homeless people living in ger areas in Ulaanbaatar. 11.3.1a. changes in towns and other residency areas were compared to increase in a total population. 11.5.1. Indicators from an official letter, NEMA Indicators are divided into 5. 11.5.1a, 11.5.1b, 11.5.1c indicators 11.5.1d. There is no numbers of evacuations. A total number of rescued people are available. 11.5.1e. 2015 There was no catastrophe in 2015, being able to people to be evacuated.

Table 12 Status overview per goal and indicators: GOAL 13

Status: **2 indicators with status (1)** **3 indicators with status (2)**	**Organizations responsible:** **NRSO, NEMA**
Sources: **NEMA, Institute for Disaster Study, Disaster news**	Computation: 13.1.1. The baseline data provided by NEMA was disaggregated further into 5 categories. Baseline data for indicators, 13.1.1a, 13.1.1b, 13.1.1c were collected. 13.1.1d. A number of evacuated people were unavailable. While, a number of rescued people are available. Therefore, it can substitute the number of evacuated people. 13.1.1e. There was no accident that has capable of people being moved.

Table 13 Status overview per goal and indicators: GOAL 16

Status: **1 indicators with status (1)** **1 indicators with status (2)**	**Stakeholders: NRSO, General Department of Police of Mongolia**
Sources: **NEMA, Institute for Disaster study, Mongolia, disaster news 2015**	Computation: 16.1.1. the statistics database of NRSO and General Department of Police, a total number of "first degree murder" was 204 in 2015, the average number of case haven't been completely finished. As such, 2014's performance was 7 cases per 100,000 people. 16.9.1. An official letter was sent to NRSO, however the response to the official letter hasn't been provided yet.

2.3 Identifying the data gaps

There are a total of 26 SDGs indicators with status 4. Out of them, 3 indicators should be included in the questionnaires of the forthcoming survey of SISS. Baseline data for 7 indicators with status are not currently available in Mongolia. The rest of them, baseline data for the rest 16 indicators are found to come up with by doing imputation. For example, baseline data for indicator 5.2.1 shows that in 2015 there were 1043 cases of domestic violence reported, which comprises 1021 cases of physical abuse and 22 cases of sexual harassments. Since cases are not classified offenders as a husband or a partner, any of such cases should be considered as a domestic violence.

Table 14 Defining the indicators with status 4, provided with specific recommendations

№	Code	Indicators name	Note	Recommendations
1	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	According to the official website of NCGE there are 8 laws, 9 National Programs, 8 international contracts and conventions	A joint qualitative study of NCGE and MoJ should be conducted on a regular basis (bi-annually). Metadata requires disaggregation by area of law. The methodology of the study and baseline should include external experts' comments in Mongolian context (See Annex 9 for proposed checklist).
2	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	1. General Department of Police (GDP), 1151 female victims of domestic violence, including 1021 cases of physical abuse, 22 cases of sexual harassment, 1021+22=1043 cases of abuse should be disaggregated by age groups of 15-49, this number should be compared to a total number of women aged between 15-49 obtained from NRSO. NRSO can calculate this number and report under the indicator. 2. In order to determine 'proportion', a quantitative sample survey should be conducted. NRSO should include this question in the forthcoming survey on violence as advised by previous consultancy.	1. Cases of violence reported at GDP are not disaggregated by 'former' or 'current partner'. GDP report to NRSO should include this revised form. Amendment in GDP online registration system should be made reflecting this revision along with training/briefing to staff. However, GPD can miss some of cases that are not reported to it but to NGOs. If necessary, make amendments in the Law to Combat Domestic Violence, Criminal Law, Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons in the terminologies used.
3	5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15[9]	279 cases of sexual harassment reported. From this number 22 cases of sexual abuse is excluded and equals(279-22=257) this number should be disaggregated by age groups of 15 years and	NRSO's data collection forms from GDP should include section/category on 'persons other than an intimate partner' in the previous 12 months. NCGE and NGOs can work

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[9] This was amended in the latest Metadata from 15-49 years of age to older than 15 years of age.

			older compared to a total number women aged 15 years and older, in the previous 12 months.	together in sharing data with GDP.
	5.6.1	Percentage of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions	This indicator was split into three sub-indicators by the previous consultancy recommendations to adapt to Mongolian context.	
4	5.6.1a	Who make decision to have your last child: you/your husband/partner/your parents/parents-in-law?	-	The indicator should be included in the forthcoming SISS as proposed by the previous consultancy.
5	5.6.1 b	Who make decision to have sex: you/your husband/partner?	-	The indicator should be included in the forthcoming SISS as proposed by the previous consultancy.
6	5.6.1c	Who make decision to go to reproductive health center: you/your husband/partner/your parents/your parents-in-law?	-	The indicator should be included in the forthcoming SISS as proposed by the previous consultancy.
	5.a.1	a)" Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex" and b) "Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure"	This indicator was split into two sub-indicators by the previous consultancy recommendations to adapt to Mongolian context.	
7	5.a.1a	Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population) by sex	MOFA, in 2015 reported that there are 1203 organizations and individuals operating in the agricultural sector. This data is not sex-disaggregate. Determine the owners of each organization and their sex. This information can be obtained from NRSO registration information of legal entities or via phone survey. According to the Labor Force Survey 2014, a total of 310,720 people were working in the agricultural sector (this data is sex-disaggregate). These two data need to be compared and the proportion will be determined, including total number of female land owners.	The term "people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land" should be clarified by MOFA. METADATA shall be followed.
8	5.a.1 b	Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of	According to the Law on Land, main terminologies about type of	Total number of agricultural land owners and right-bearers

		agricultural land, by type of tenure	tenure and owners and right bearers are defined. Also Article 11.1 of the Law defines agricultural land.	needs to be determined - this information can be obtained from soum/khoroo and aimag/district governors' offices. In case the land owners and/or rights bearers are legal entities rather than individuals, then information about ownership of the legal entities need to be collected. Definition of women ownership should be finalized by NCGE and CSOs and agreed by NRSO. Studies by IFC-Women in Business (2014) project can be consulted. Once there is an agreement, definitions should be reflected at sub-national registration levels. METADATA shall be followed.
9	5.a.2a	Number of special measures that are included in legal framework and guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control	As part of MCA-Mongolia's Property Rights Project (2008-2013), the sex disaggregation of data on land registration was piloted at eight regional centers through an electronic property registration system.	Assessment of the Law on Land and other associated regulations need to be conducted regularly by CSOs and research institutes. MoJ, NCGE and Authority of Land Administration, Geodesy and Cartography (ALAGAC) can commission such assessments/monitoring.[10] It should also include legal framework at sub-national level (e.g. decisions made by Governors' Administrative Offices in relevant sums) – See Annex 9 for possible checklists.
10	11.2.1	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport	Currently, such data is not available from UB Statistics and Transportation Agency of Mongolia. They have data only for the customers of public transport (in duplicate number). Also this data is not sex-disaggregate.	Definition of convenient access needs to be agreed. According to the Metadata, the indicator can be measured by a proxy, which is the proportion of the population that has a public transit stop within 0.5 km.

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[10] According to MCA-Mongolia's matrix on Gender, main action needed was to create a relevant legal environment. For example, adding pastureland issues to the Law on Land; amending the Partnership Law, the Brokerage Law and the Competition Law; organising land into regions and zones; and regulating pasture-use relations.

				Therefore a quantitative survey needs to be conducted by the Public Transportation Department of the City Municipality of Ulaanbaatar and aimag government offices.
11	11.3.1b	Ratio of land ownership rate (by population) to population growth rate in UB at comparable scale	There is no data available relevant to land ownership in UB statistics office. Data related to land ownership are available at Department of Property Relations at NRSO. However, data about possession right is not available.	City Municipality of Ulaanbaatar's land administration office should report on the land ownership data annually to NRSO in accordance with Article 23.3 of the Law on Land. In order to measure the population growth rate in UB, UB Statistics' data can be consulted.
12	11.7.2	Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment by perpetrator and place of occurrence (in the last 12 months)	8064 cases of physical injuries inflicted were reported, out of this number, cases of sexual harassment were 279. This data is not age disaggregate.	GDP and NCAV should cooperate on aggregating data.
13	16.1.2a	Armed-Conflict related deaths per 10,000 people (disaggregated by age, sex and cause)	There was no violence reported that is related to firearms. According Statistics of Center for Health Development (page72-page75/) a total of 20 death was recorded (M-20, F-0)	GDP can report on the incidences of deaths related to firearms and Statistics of Center for Health Development.
14	16.1.3	Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months	The number of cases of physical abuse was 1021, mental abuse were 405 and 22 cases of sexual abuse were reported. In 2015, there were 8064 cases of crime reported and 279 cases of physical and sexual abuse were reported.	Computation methodology should be clarified by relevant organizations. GDP and NCAV /There was no metadata on the current indicator/
15	16.2.1	Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and violent disciplinary measures, in the past 12 months	There were a total of 1477 children who were reported as victim, of whom those physically injured were 784 and died from crime were 100. The number of children aged under adulthood was 1402. The number of crime in which children was involved were 1144.	Computation methodology should be clarified by relevant organizations. GDP and NCAV /No metadata received on current indicator formulation/
16	16.2.2	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people, by sex, age	6 cases of human trafficking were reported	GDP, General Intelligence Agency, NCAV should cooperate on aggregating a number of cases reported.

		and form of exploitation		Definition about 'detected and non-detected' needs to be clarified. Non-detected according to metadata refers to 'estimated number of non-detected adult women and men and girls and boys'. Such estimate needs to be conducted in Mongolia.
17	16.2.3	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	279 cases of sexual violence were reported, which can be disaggregated by age groups of 18-24.	An additional study should be conducted to come up with a number of women who experienced sexual violence by age of 18
18	16.3.1	Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)	If there is a doubt on accuracy of a number of cases of sexual violence, 279, NGOs can be alternative sources of data	Number of cases reported in NCAV should be aggregated at GDP. Data about the victims also needs to be disaggregate by quintile wealth.
19	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as percentage of overall prison population	In 2015, 13174 people were arrested, out of this number 97560 people were detained	The term "unsentenced" should be clarified by relevant organization
20	16.5.1a	Number of people who involved in active bribery	32 cases of corruption were reported. The term 'active' bribery is not used in the Law against Corruption.	As, IAAC should be asked to make clarification if bribery cases can be classified as active and passive.
21	16.5.1b	Number of people who were involved in passive bribery	2 cases of bribery were reported. The term 'passive' bribery is not used in the Law against Corruption.	As, IAAC should be asked to make clarification if bribery cases can be classified as active and passive.
22	16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public service	According to the Government Resolution #322, each government agency and ministry should have satisfaction monitoring survey annually.	Cabinet Secretariat compiles all reports and reports to Parliament. The frequency, consistency and comparability of such reports need to be reviewed by Cabinet Secretariat.
23	16.7.1a	Proportions of positions (by age, sex, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary) compared to national total population distributions	Metadata requires several disaggregation, especially those relating to disabilities and types of contracts (temporary, short-term and permanent).	Civil Service Council should conduct a survey on disaggregation. Overall data exists.
24	16.10.1a	Number of media personnel and trade unionists who sentenced	Data is not available from Trade Union, Mongolian Association of Journalists and General Court Decision Department.	The number of people working in Confederation of Mongolian Trade Union and Mongolian Journalists Association should

				be registered on the Staff Job Description
25	16.a.1	Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies during past 12 months. Disaggregated by age, sex, region and population group	if there is a doubt on accuracy of the number, 279 cases of sexual harassments reported, data from alternative sources should be checked	Number of cases reported in NCAV should be included in the reports of GDP as well.
26	16.b.1	Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group	According to the previous consultancy, question should be added on VAW.	A survey should be conducted to make sure a number of people approached to Human Rights Commission to calculate a relevant baseline data of the indicator.

It was observed that 5 indicators under SDG 5 required data disaggregation by wealth quintiles. However, registration and statistics are not disaggregated by wealth quintiles. This is an important gap.

Table 15 Indicators requiring disaggregation by wealth quintiles

Goal #	Indicator #	Indicator name	Disaggregation according to Metadata
5	5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	Data are available by place of residence, wealth quintiles, education and other background characteristics.
5	5.6.1a	Who make decision to have your last child: you/your husband/partner/your parents/parents-in-law?	5.6.1 By age, location, economic quintile, education, marital status (married, in union, unmarried), and disability
5	5.6.1b	Who make decision to have sex: you/your husband/partner?	5.6.1 By age, location, economic quintile, education, marital status (married, in union, unmarried), and disability
5	5.6.1c	Who make decision to go to reproductive health center: you/your husband/partner/your parents/your parents-in-law?	5.6.1 By age, location, economic quintile, education, marital status (married, in union, unmarried), and disability
16	16.2.3	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Data are available by age, marital status, place of residence and wealth quintiles.

2.3.1 Responsible Organizations

A total of 56 organizations were covered in the study to collect baseline data for the indicators with status 4. Baseline data for 13 indicators were available in the General Department of Police of Mongolia, baseline data for 7 indicators and 6 indicators are provided by NRSO and NCGE respectively.

The following mentioned organizations were responsible for 2 indicators - Civil Service Council, General Court Decision Department of Mongolia, NHRC, and Independent Authority Against Corruption, MoJ, MoF, State Property Commission, and UB Statistics while Agency on Land affairs, Geodesy and Cartography is identified as a source of baseline data for one indicator.

Figure 6 Relevant organizations
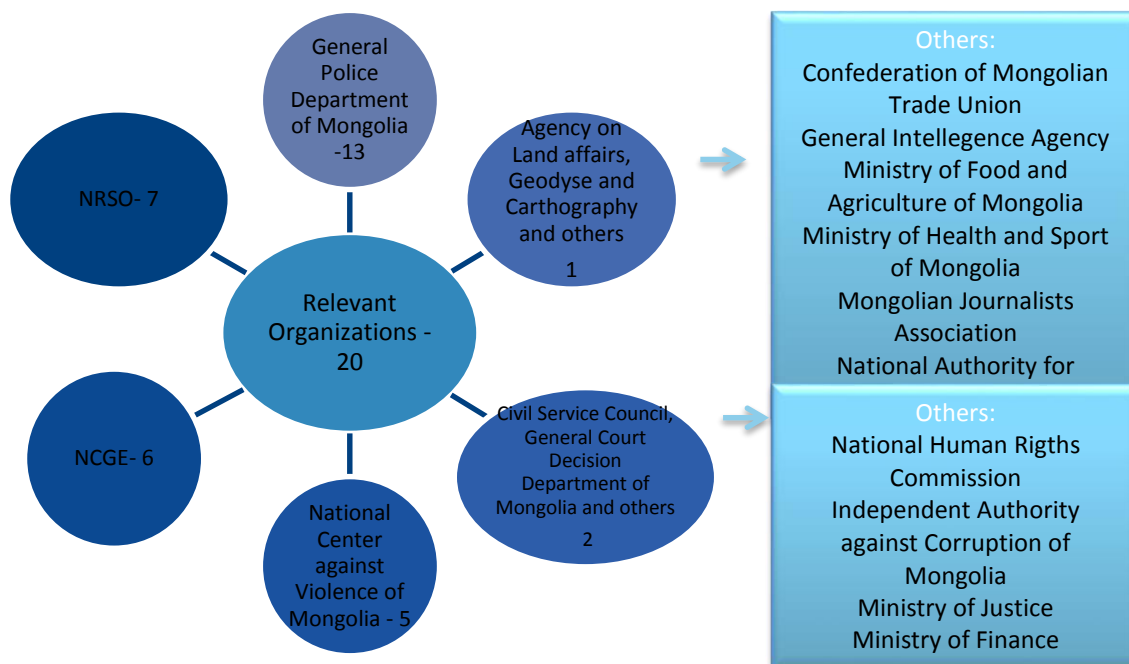
Table 16 Organizations related to fill the data gaps and other indicators

№	Organizations	Total number of indicators
1	General Police Department of Mongolia	13
2	NRSO	7
3	National Committee on Gender Equality	6
4	National Center against Violence of Mongolia	5
5	Civil Service Council	2
6	General Court Decision Department of Mongolia	2
7	National Human Rights Commission	2
8	Independent Authority against Corruption of Mongolia	2
9	Ministry of Justice	2
10	Ministry of Finance	2

11	State Property Commission	2
12	UB statistics office	2
13	Agency on Land affairs, Geodesy and Cartography	1
14	Confederation of Mongolian Trade Union	1
15	General Intelligence Agency	1
16	Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia	1
17	Ministry of Health and Sport of Mongolia	1
18	Mongolian Journalists Association	1
19	National Authority for Children	1
20	Transportation Agency of Mongolia	1
	Total	**56**

As can be seen from the table, GDP, NCGE and NCAV should be directly targeted to fill the data gaps for the indicators and SDGs directly relevant to UNDP Mongolia's strategic areas. Furthermore, these organizations need to liaise their data with different government departments.

Quantitative and qualitative data

Two third of the baseline data for the indicators with status 4 can be collected from quantitative surveys while one third can be obtained via qualitative studies such as secondary data review and analysis. This shows that data collection for qualitative studies would not require extensive field works and hence will require less budget expenditure. As for the surveys, half can be done by adding a set of questions to existing NRSO surveys. Finally, for the rest of the indicators requiring new types of surveys and data collection, a nationally representative survey consisting of approximately 40-60 questions and that can be disaggregate by sex as well as by other relevant dimensions such as age, disabilities, income level, geographic location and education can cost approximately 100,000-200,000 USD. This type of one survey will be sufficient to fill the data gaps.

Table 17 Indicators with data gaps requiring quantitative data

#	Code	Indicators name
1	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months
2	5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15
3	5.6.1a	Who make decision to have your last child: you/your husband/partner/your parents/parents-in-law?
4	5.6.1b	Who make decision to have sex: you/your husband/partner?
5	5.6.1c	Who make decision to go to reproductive health center: you/your husband/partner/your parents/your parents-in-law?
6	5.a.1a	Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population) by sex
7	5.a.1b	Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
8	11.3.1b	Ratio of land ownership rate (by population) to population growth rate in UB at comparable scale
9	11.7.2	Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment by perpetrator and place of occurrence (last 12 months)
10	16.1.2a	Armed-Conflict related deaths per 10,000 people (disaggregated by age, sex and cause)

11	16.1.3	Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months
12	16.2.1	Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and violent disciplinary measures, in the past 12 months
13	16.2.2	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people, by sex, age and form of exploitation
14	16.3.2	Un-sentenced detainees as percentage of overall prison population
15	16.5.1a	Number of people who involved in active bribery
16	16.5.1b	Number of people who involved in passive bribery
17	16.10.1a	Number of media personnel and trade unionists who sentenced

Table 18 indicators with data gaps requiring qualitative data

№	Code	Indicators name
1	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
2	5.a.2a	Number of special measures that are included in legal framework and guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control
3	11.2.1	Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport
4	16.2.3	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
5	16.3.1	Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate)
6	16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public service
7	16.7.1a	Proportions of positions (by age, sex, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service and judiciary) compared to national total population distributions
8	16.a.1	Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies during past 12 months. Disaggregated by age, sex, region and population group
9	16.b.1	Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Disaggregate by age, sex, region and population group

2.4   Assessing the indicators with status 1, 2 and 3

As mentioned in the introduction section, an assessment of national level data collection and management capacities was conducted using 6 criteria on the total of 56 indicators with status 1, 2 and 3 obtainable from other government departments and agencies' sources (not including the NRSO and international organizations such as the World Bank and UNDP). A total of 20 organizations were related to these indicators, of which 12 were responsible for more than 2 indicators. The results of the assessment are presented in this section.

2.4.1 Timeliness[11]

Baseline data for 3 indicators are accumulated on an annual basis and 21 indicators for seasonal and annual basis. Monthly and annually reported 8 indicators, baseline data for 1 indicator reported in the year of the election. In overall, the timeliness of the indicators was relatively in line with those required by the UNSC guidelines.

Figure 7 Timeliness of the indicators with status 1, 2 and 3
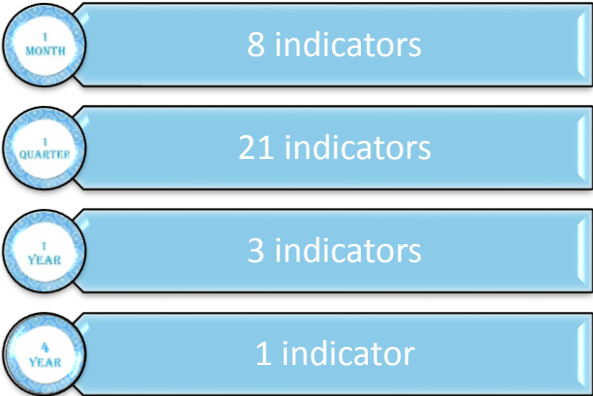
2.4.2 Comparability[12]

Comparison was done on the definitions of the indicators with status 3 and 4 according to the metadata with that of Mongolian laws. Comparability of data per indicator was measured against the the metadata in regard to the SDGs.

Figure 8 Comparability of indicators with UNSC metadata

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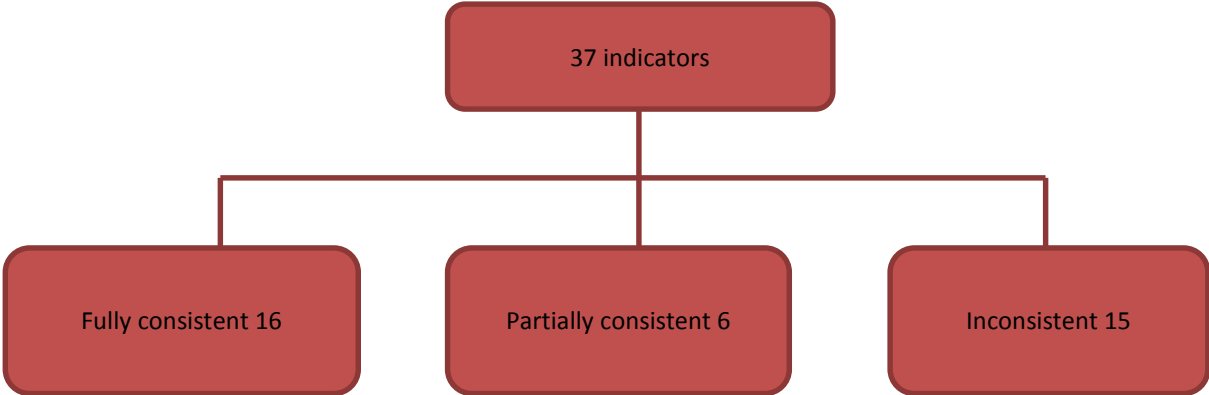
[11] For more details per indicator, see the Excel Matrix.

[12] For more details per indicator, see the Excel Matrix.

2.4.3 Adequacy of resources and input

During the course of the assessment, aside from collecting relevant data of the target SDGs, we examined cuts in government spending occurred in government implementing and regulatory agencies in relation to consultancy, capacity building data collection and management related works. However, there are several constraints identified to evaluate budget allocation to capacity building and data collection. According to the data provided by MoF, in 2014 there was no specific classification on the budget expenditure spend by the agencies. Instead, all expenditures relevant to capacity building and data collection were aggregated into the group, 'current expenditure'.

Mongolia has been putting importance in data collection, data consistency of producing agencies and making use of it as a policy making tool. It can be proven by the fact that amount of budget allocated to development of data collection is increasing. For example, the overall budget allocated to NRSO is multiplied by almost 2 times, from 933,145.8 thousands in 2014 to 1,707,929.9 thousands in 2015. Moreover, 2016 can be highlighted for the year of national election, which will cause a great deal of data to be collected prior and following the election. The budget package of MoJ include expenditure budget of all level of the national election in 2016, which amounted 3,540.8 million MNT.

The table below shows amount of budget allocated to development of official data between 2013 and 2016.

Table 19 Budget allocation on statistical services

	National Statistical Office	National Statistical Office	Minister of Justice
Statistical Service	2013	2015	2016
Types of report of official data and statistical news	261	290	290
A number of reports of official data and statistical news (thousand)	112.1	112.1	112.1
Dissemination of official data	45	-	45
A number of social and economic studies based on new methodology and updated techniques	18	20	20
Population Household Consensus (21 aimags)	-	Result dissemination	Result dissemination
A number of studies required to be conducted under the Statistical Law	-	21	21

Table 20 THE PROGRAMS OF CURRENT EXPENDITURE OF THE BUDGET GENERALGOVERNOR

	NSO	NSO	MoJ
The programs	2014 Budget approved	2015 Budget approved	2016 Budget approved
Development of official data	9,532.9 (million)	9773.2(million)	14,669.0(million)
Statistical data	4,188.6(million)	3433.3(million)	-
National consensus	2,684.8(million)	2,647.8(million)	-

Nationwide statistical study	2,659.5(million)	3,692.1(million)	-

Source: The state budget statement 2016 of Mongolia, www.mof.gov.mn; www.legalinfo.mn; Budget Law 2013, 2014, 2015

Furthermore, as mentioned in the section Technology, Mongolia's investment into organizing the existing databases and statistics and making use of ICTs has continued. In 2016, 10,340.1 (million) MNT was allocated to strengthen consistency of civil service relevant to citizens' registration and use the 'Big data' already created to reduce non-effective bureaucratic process of civil service. In the frame of this program, high technologies would be introduced to make civil service accessible to general public, even ones living in remote areas.

However, because of recent reductions in government budget revenue, the Government of Mongolia has formulated several principles to cut budget expenditure, including resisting unnecessary expenditure, eliminating functional overlap in state agencies and integrating them and dissolving an agency where necessary. This restructuring and budget cuts are affecting the reduction in resources in government agencies and departments. GDP, for example, where baseline data for a lot of SDG indicators are collected, informed the research team that budget cut made in 2015 has kept them from publishing the crime report 2015. Looking at case studies related to the government agencies included in this assessment, since 2013 there are on-going cuts in government spending in the areas of training, consultancy, research and technology related services as well as in human resource spending such as remuneration and salaries in M&E departments, research departments and IT departments.

The Case of NEMA:

- There is no specific budget allocated on data collection.

- Data are collected through workers' key performance indicators.

- In the provinces of Mongolia, in particular, there is no specialist who is responsible for collecting data.

- NEMA has not been equipped with specific program where the data are saved and amount of damage is calculated.

- Aggregated data in the central department of NEMA in Ulaanbaatar is shared to NRSO of Mongolia.

- There was no clear KPI of officers regarding data collecting and management.

The Department of Police (Ministry of Justice):

- MoJ uses the protocols and methodology approved by State Secretary of Ministry of Justice approved in 2010 which also detail the data collection forms.

- According to the Law on Police, it is required to have a research center specialized in Police operations. Accordingly, the Police Department has two separate units responsible for data collection, management and analysis: Information and Technology center, Research Center and Data compilation center.

- Key functions of Information and Technology Center include collecting and compiling data and produce monthly reports according to the approved template to the following agencies:
  - Head of Police Department
  - Ministry of Justice
  - NRSO
- It has 8 to 9 employees and staff who have at least 5 years of experience and who worked. Whereas the Research and Analysis center's main responsibilities are to analyze the situation of registered criminal offenses and inform decision makers. It has 7-9 employees.
- A manual on how to enter and use data into the online system exists and is used by staff.
- Sex-disaggregate data: Previously NCGE under the Prime Minister – they produced domestic violence definition and indicators templates and collected data accordingly, creating a database. Unfortunately some data is still not available.

National Committee on Gender Equality

NCGE has a gender focal point in 15 ministries and 9 districts, and 21 aimags, the provinces of Mongolia, which are led by the Minister in Ministries of Mongolia, a governor in a district, a gender specialist works as a secretary.

The report is submitted semi-annually by the above mentioned branches to NCGE.

An annual report is delivered to the Government of Mongolia

The report is delivered by NCGE to the State Great Khural every 2 years.

There was no clear KPI of officers regarding data collecting and management.

National Employment Service, Research and Information Center

NESRIC (founded in 2015 through the unification of Centre for Employment Services (CES), Labor Exchange Central Office (LECO) and the Institute for Labor Studies (ILS) operates under the Ministry of Labor and takes responsibilities to implement Moll's policy. It provides employment support services and employment support programs related to Employment Promotion Law and Employment Promotion Fund for 21 aimags and capital city of Ulaanbaatar.

NESRIC's Employment Research and Training department is responsible for providing Labor market information and conducting research and analysis on employment situation in Mongolia. The Employment Research and Training of NERSIC has 15 full-time labor market and employment researchers.

NESRIC conducts annual and bi-annual nationwide longitudinal studies such as Employment Barometer Survey of Mongolia, A total of 2045 entities from 21 aimags and UB were included in the survey; Employment Stability Survey interviewing adults (15-59 age group) of 2000 households and Assessment of the implementation of Labor Law in Mongolia: 1004 employees, 504 employers, 70 herders, 42 labor union and representation organizations were surveyed.

These surveys are conducted by private companies and research institutes selected through competitive bidding. The Department provides all necessary methodological guidance and oversees the data quality check activities of surveys (e.g. field checks, manual checks and phone verification and sampling checks). Using all collected and entered data, the experts working at the Department compile and analyse data and produce sectoral reports annually. The reports are publicly available. As such, it provides a good example in Mongolia of 'public-private partnership' in conducting surveys and producing evidence base for policies. It is worth noting that despite recent budget cuts, the Departments budget allocated for research and survey activities was not decreased.

2.4.4 Technology and information systems

The Government and Parliament of Mongolia have approved several national programs and policies and legislation promoting integrated information systems and databases. To name few examples, Parliament of Mongolia passed its 21st Decree on 'Long-term policy in developing Information, communication and technology' in 2000, furthermore the Government approved 'E-Mongolia' National Program 2005, 'National Integration Registration System' 2008[13], 'E-Governance' National Program 2015 demonstrate the on-going emphasis on improving the national information systems and data management. These programs highlight the importance of financing from various sources including donor assistance, government financing and private sector initiatives. Also, they specify the need for more ICT development use especially in the areas of Geospatial Information System (GIS) and other new technologies.

However, there are significant differences in level of information system mechanisms and technologies used across different government agencies. Some have advanced and specialized technologies, software and databases whereas others us MS Excel and Word file, recording data in paper and then entering data manually into these MS files. Those organizations such as NRSO, MoL (Department of Employment Research and Training) and MoF all have received international/donor assistance in setting up these information systems.

Table 21 Organizations' use of technology in data management

№	Organization	Department and Division	Online data system
1	National Emergency Management Agency	Institution for Disaster Study	No
2	General Department of Police of Mongolia	Information and Technology Center and Research and Analysis Center	Yes
3	Ministry of Labor	NERSIC	Yes
4	General Committee on Election	Information and Technology Center	No

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[13]National program to establish the united registration system in Mongolia 2008

№	Organization	Department and Division	Online data system
5	Ministry of Finance	M&E Department	Yes
6	Mongol Bank	Information and Technology Center	Yes
7	General Agency for Specialized Investigation	M&E Department	No
8	Social Insurance General Office	Information and Technology Center	Yes
9	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority	-	Yes
10	Mongolian Gender Equality Center	_	No
11	Ministry of Justice	M&E Department	No
12	National Human Rights Commission	-	No

2.4.5 Accessibility

According to the OECD's Glossary of Statistical Terms, accessibility refers to the ease with which the existence of information can be ascertained, as well as the suitability of the form or medium through which the information can be accessed. The cost of the information may also be an aspect of accessibility for some users (OECD, 2006).

Baseline data for 37 indicators was collected, out of them baseline data for 23 indicators were readily available provided by NRSO, while baseline data for 10 indicators were obtained as a result of official letters sent to the relevant organizations, while baseline data for 1 indicator was not able to be collected.

Figure 9 Accessibility of the database for the indicators

44
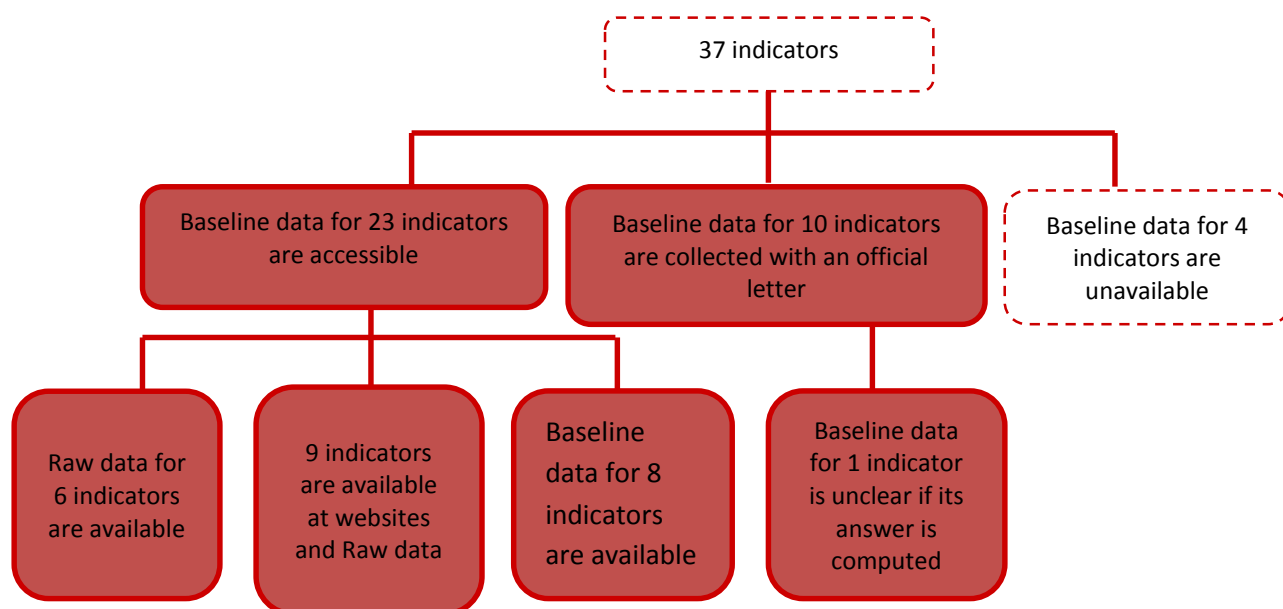
Source: Excel matrix, data formulation, reporting mechanism and its capacity

In overall, the data were accessible but some indicators could be made publicly available.

2.4.6 Usability of the reports

Funded by NRSO, once National Statistical Office of Mongolia, a "Customer Satisfaction Survey 2014" was conducted. The study covered a total of 400 people, 370 regular users and 30 frequent users. The study shows that 43% of final reports were used for research purposes while 7.8% of them were used for policy making purpose. Usability of NRSO data saw the highest performance with 87% of respondents reported having used the data. A total of 76% of those users used Statistical database (NSO and MMCG, 2014).

According to the study, entities using statistical data scored NRSO data highest with a score of 87%, services promoted by state organizations and educational and research organizations was 76% whilst the respondents gave lowest score to NGOs 60%. Percentage of satisfaction with statistical products of NSO was 7.25 and that of service was 6.44 and satisfaction percentage was the highest, 8.54 with online information.

In overall, the largest gap in the usability of reports and data is its transmission into policy-making and decisions whereas the data and statistics are accessible and available for users.

2.5 Recommendations for defining the SDG indicators and targets

In addition to the specific recommendations made per indicators, the following measures can be taken to improve data collection and management of government departments and agencies.

- To undertake qualitative studies to provide data for indicators but also to complement statistical data for the use of decision-makers.
- Build consensus on who would be the owner/main responsible organization for the given indicator's data collection and management.
- Majority of current data gaps could be sex-disaggregated. However other disaggregation was difficult.
- Preferably use more comprehensive data such as social insurance data from the responsible government agency rather than sample survey by NRSO where possible.
- To define metadata for each indicator in Mongolia and disseminate and build relevant capacities of staff responsible for data collection.
- In case administration and census data cannot be used, sample surveys are being used. In this case, those analyzing data should pay attention on sampling weight, purpose of question and meaning.

2.5.1 In terms of defining the SDG targets and indicators:

At international level, Guidance for UNCTs was developed and provides possible ways to determine nationally relevant SDG indicators, targets and methodologies as well as various mechanisms available

for creating vertical policy coherence, integration and partnerships. This guidance can be translated and made available for Working Groups responsible for identifying the SDG indicators and targets at the Government. The guidance note consists of the following strategies relevant to establish gender baseline in relevant SDGs:

- **Monitoring and review at the local level**: as a means for localizing nationally-tailored SDGs;

- **Impact assessment processes:** to ensure that nationally and locally-tailored SDGs are taken into consideration in large public and private development projects;

- **Integrated modelling:** to explore the benefits and impacts of key national policies and programs at sub-national and local levels.

The setting of targets for any specific indicator can be informed by several different types of criteria, for example (UNEP 2007):

- **Benchmarks**: Comparison with a documented best-case performance related to the same variable within another entity or jurisdiction;

- **Thresholds:** The value of a key variable that will elicit a fundamental and irreversible change in the behavior of the system;

- **Principles:** A broadly defined and often formally accepted rule;

- **Standards:** Nationally and/or internationally accepted value (i.e., a water quality standard); and

- **Policy-specified:** Determined in a political and/or technical process taking past performance and desirable outcomes into account.

In this case, the process of setting targets begins with the identification of key stakeholders and proceeds with baseline analyses to inform the agreement of broad-based targets and further consultation is needed to agree on specific targets.

3   MAPS analysis

3.1   National monitoring and accountability mechanisms

The enabling environment for SDGs reporting, data collection and management and gender sensitive policies are relatively in place in Mongolia.

The Mongolian Parliament passed a Law on Promotion of Gender Equality in 2011. The purpose of the law is to establish the legal basis for the creation of conditions to ensure gender equality in political, legal, economic, social, cultural and family relations, and to regulate relations related to their implementation (Law of Mongolia on Promotion of Gender Equality 2011, Article 1).According to an assessment of the implementation of the Law (OSCE/ODIHR, 2013, pp. 3-4), 'the law represents a genuine attempt to mainstream gender equality into all private and public spheres'.

Overall M&E legal environment is in place yet implementation is lacking. The Government Resolution #322[14] was passed by the Government in 2013 providing increased clarity and direction regarding M&E structures, functions, roles and responsibilities in government. However, according to a diagnostic study conducted by Dr.Erin Weiss on behalf of the World Bank in 2014, the main challenge identified was a lack of clear mandate from an official governmental M&E Framework and human resource/staff in the Line Ministry internal M&E Departments. Furthermore, M&E capacity building for the staff was not clear that key parts of this revised Resolution can be meaningfully implemented (Weiss, 2014).

National Long-term concept on sustainable development of Mongolia was adopted in 2016. The Long-term Concept (2016-2030) was developed by a Parliamentary Working Group established in accordance with a direction of the Speaker of the Parliament dated April 15, 2014. The long-term concept frames short-term, mid-term and long-term, regional, sectoral and administrative development plan, which reflects all of the UN Sustainable Development Goals except goal 14, which is not applicable to Mongolia.

Nonetheless the on-going government re-structuring, change of policy directions and instability in terms of fiscal and human resources present more challenges for SDGs reporting, follow-up and data management.

Restructuring of the National Committee on Gender Equality: The NCGE was established in 2005 headed by Prime Minister in Mongolia. It served as the central policy-coordinating body of the Government and was responsible for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Law on Promotion of Gender Equality (2011) and its midterm strategy 2013-2016. The National Committee was responsible for integrating gender perspectives in legislation, public policies and programs (B.Tsolmon & A.Dolgion, 2014).

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[14]Resolution 322, Regulation On The Monitoring And Evaluation Of Government Administrative Organization (21 September 2013))

However in 2014, as part of the government restructuring and cuts in expenditure, the Government Resolution #382 was passed which includes clause to dissolve National Committee's status to a Working Office under the Minister of Population Development and Social Welfare.

Merging of the National Statistics Office (NSO) with State Registration Authority: With the adoption of the Law on State Budget of Mongolia for 2016, the General Authority of State Registration and the National Statistics Office have been merged. There were oppositions against this decision from some members of parliament and statistics officers and NGOs that the decision has significant hindrance on professional independence/impartiality of NSO and it is violating some of the 10 Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics[15]. NSO previously reported directly to Parliament whereas under the restructuring, it was merged into an agency next to the Ministry of Justice and has to report to the ministry. The rationale behind the integration was also to address inconsistency of data produced by NSO and State Registration Authority (S.Otgon, 2015).

Diffusion of M&E responsibilities: In Mongolia the responsibility for M&E lies within the Line Ministries and there is no professional independent entity. This situation is coupled with understaffed and inadequately trained Line Ministry M&E Officers and results in low M&E capacity and performance in government policy implementation and M&E. There is no sustainable M&E capacity building, inconsistency of M&E reports from each Line Ministry, and a systemic weakness regarding an inability to define the outcome and impact indicators that will be used in a project and to use these selected indicators to assess and evaluate program impacts and outcomes. Additionally, the current situation is that the lack of reporting on impacts and outcomes precludes the Performance Audit Department of the National Audit Office from performing key parts of the mandated performance reviews (Weiss, 2014). With recent budget cuts, M&E departments and their allocated budget are one of the first targets for reduction (IRIM and MoF, 2015).

As part of the assessment, we conducted interviews with government officials to get their views about coordination among the ministries with regards to the implementation of SDGs. During the interviews, one of the most commonly cited factors for successful implementation were:

- Favorable legal environment should be established
- Officials have to have sufficient knowledge about the programs and goals.
- The 4-year election cycle, changes in the government structure needs to be managed in a way that provides continuity.
- Use of research reports that are relevant, timely and reliable to inform decisions at different levels of the government.

The current M&E mechanisms which relate to the use of data can be depicted as the figure below:

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[15] http://www.ikon.mn/n/mgf and Daily Newspaper

Figure 10 Data and indicators pathway to decision making
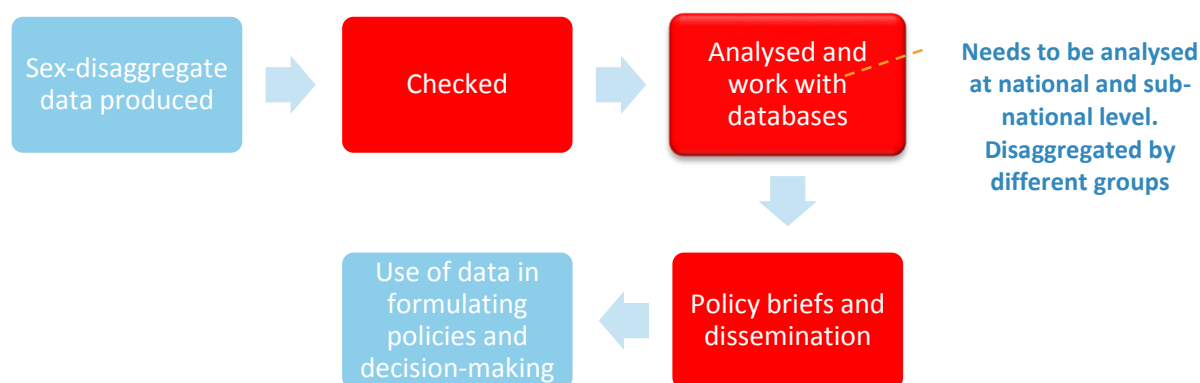
Although significant amount of data is being produced, due to lack of disaggregation, there is lack of policy analysis by government departments and agencies internally as well as by research centers responsible for policy analysis. As such, there is a lack of products that can be directly used by relevant decision-makers characterized by:

1. Current practices in policy formulation are only from financial and economic perspective analysis – lacking other aspects such as gender and equity based aspects.

2. Lack of impact analysis – hence selection of data not relevant.

Furthermore, at government departments and agencies level, there was no incentive encouraging officers and staff to use research reports and to produce important research in their workplace nor such requirements were clear for staff.

SDGs should be aligned with and mainstreamed in sectoral mid-term policies in order to be effective.

3. Current practices in policy formulation are only from financial and economic perspective analysis – lacking other aspects such as gender and equity based aspects.

4. Lack of impact analysis – hence selection of data not relevant.

5. Translating the wealth of data into policy language

6. Parliament demanded to have "sectoral pagers" for MPs from GOM

7. Assist in re-establishing the NCGE and restore alternative financing for other key government agencies (e.g. M&E, Audit, NSO, Cabinet Secretariat)

3.2   Alignment of SDGs in national development plans

Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 was launched on February 5, 2016 by the approval of the State Great Khural under its resolution #19. The agenda tailored the Global Sustainable Development Goals into the national context. There are also a variety of sectoral and national medium and long term policies, plans and strategies valid and being implemented in Mongolia, which contain the concepts promoted by the Sustainable Development Goals. The following table shows how the target 7 SDGs relate to short, mid and long term plans and strategies of Mongolia.

Table 22 SDGs and their relevance in Mongolian policies and strategies

#	SDGs	Medium and long term strategies and policies of Mongolia
1	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Action Plans of Government of Mongolia (2012-2016) /GoM Resolution #37, 2012/ Program 1- " A Mongolian with a job and income" The National Program of Nutrition of Population (2016-2025) /GoM Resolution #447 2015/ The long term development policy of Mongolia(2015-2040) developed by The National Development Institute Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 The State Great Khural, Resolution # 19, February 05, 2016
2	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Action plans of Government of Mongolia (2012-2016) /GoM Resolution #37, 2012/ Program 1- A Mongolian with a job and income" Mid-term strategy for Promotion of Gender Equality/GoM Resolution #34, 2013/ The long term development policy of Mongolia(2015-2040) developed by The National Development Institute Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 The State Great Khural, Resolution # 19, February 05, 2016
3	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Action plans of Government of Mongolia (2012-2016) /GoM Resolution #37, 2012/ Program 1- " A Mongolian with a job and income" A program to get rid of Economic crisis/GoM Resolution #41, February 18, 2015/ The long term development policy of Mongolia(2015-2040) developed by The National Development Institute Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 The State Great Khural, Resolution # 19, February 05, 2016 "Government policy towards herders"/The State Great Khural Resolution# 39/ (2009-2020) MoFA Program to support utilities sector /GoM-288/ (2008-2016) MoL "Developing universities with building campuses"/GoM-149/ (2010-2021) MoES "National program of eliminating unbearable form of child labor" /GoM-303/(2011-2016) MoPDSW "Mongol Livestock" National Program /The State Great Khural-Resolution #23/ (2010-2021) MoPDSW "Program of supporting small and medium enterprises" (2014-2016) GoM 278 (MoL)
4	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	The long term development policy of Mongolia(2015-2040) developed by The National Development Institute Policy Focus Five: Expanding The Middle Class And Securing Healthy Environment For Living Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 The State Great Khural, Resolution #19, February 5, 2016
5	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	"Program of Public Rental Apartments(2015-2021)" /GoM Resolution #248 2015/ The long term development policy of Mongolia(2015-2040) developed by The National Development Institute, Policy Focus Five: Expanding The Middle Class And Securing Healthy Environment For Living, Mining Sector, Energy and Infrastructure sector, Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 The Parliament of Mongolia, Resolution #19, February 5, 2016 "Program on Integrated Energy System of Mongolia" The State Great Khural Resolution #10 (2007-2040) Population settlements and development project based Development plans of the province, Erdenet, Zuunmod, Darkhan, Choibalsan, Undurkhan (GoM-136), (GoM-36) (2003-2020) MoCUD

		Program on developing ger khoroolols in Ulaanbaatar into apartmentkhoroolols GoM-303 (2008-2020) MoCUD "National program on developing healthy city, districts, soum, bagh, work place, school" /GoM-359/ (2011-2016) MoHS "New Devlopment" medium term program "(The State Great Khural-36) (2010-2016) MoCUD
6	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Action plans of Government of Mongolia (2012-2016) /GoMResoultion #37 2012/ Program 4- " A Mongolian with secure and safe environment" The national Plan of Action to combat Desertification(2010-2020), GoM Resolution #90, 2010 The long term development policy of Mongolia(2015-2040) developed by The National Development Institute Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 The State Great Khural, Resolution #19, February 5, 2016 Activity strategy of Worldwide environment fund 1996-2030) MEGDT National program on public education of ecosystem /ЗГ-255/ (1997-2030) "National program on supporting quality and environment management" GoM-146/ (2002-2016) MEGDT National program on alleviating the risk of earthquake GoM-51/ (2008-)NEMA National Program on protection of Ozone layer /GoM-129/ (1999-2030) MEGDT "National Program on Climate change" The State Great Khural Resolution #2 MoEGDT Activity plan of Government policy towards prevention from disaster /GoM-30) (2012-2020) NEMA "Queen/KhatanTuul" program /GoM-203/ (2012-2020)
7	Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	The long term development policy of Mongolia(2015-2040) developed by The National Development Institute Governance And Business Environment Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 The State Great Khural Resolution #19, February 5, 2016 Renewable Energy national program (The state great khural-32) General plan of state land (GoM-264)(2003-2023) MoCUD Population settlement and development project based general activity of development of regional centers(The State Great Khural-01) (2003-2020) MoCUD Mongolia's development strategy /The State Great Khural-26/ (1996-2020) MoF National development program/document of recommendation/(GoM-23) (2005-2021) MoF The Millennium Development Goals based National Comprehensive development plan (GoM-95)(2010-2021) MoF "National program on developing governance of company (GoM-69) (2011-2016) MoES

Sources:
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- Ministry of Finance
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- Development Policy Planning department of MoF-Munkhbat-260973
- Baseline study preceding Development Policy and Planning Law, November 26, 2015 funded by MoF, Economic Policy Department
- Interviews with government officials conducted as part of the assessment.

As it is shown in the tables there are about 40 sectoral and national medium and long term policies, plans and strategies relevant to the target 7 SDGs of the assessment. However, expiry date of many of them is approaching, and as the government officials said many of the programs and plans would be invalidated in 2016 due to the overlapping concept of the documents.

What is interesting from the table is that Mongolia has paid a great deal of attention to climate change and combat environmental degradation. The SDG 6 had the highest number of programs, policies and national policies towards maintaining ecological balance. Whereas, the fewest number of documents are relevant to reduction of inequality within and among countries. Goal 1 and Goal 5 were integrated into Action Plans of Government of Mongolia (2012-2016)[16] and the National Program of Nutrition of Population (2016-2025)[17], Mongolia's long-term Sustainable Development Concept 2030. The Parliament of Mongolia, Resolution #19, February 05, 2016. There are 8-10 valid national medium and long term policies and plans each relevant to Goal 8 and Goal 11.

In accordance with the endorsement of Long-Term Sustainable Development Concept 2030, the Parliament of Mongolia gave following tasks to the Government (Government of Mongolia, 2016):

- To re-evaluate existing sectoral and mid-term policies, strategies and national programs
- To lead the implementation of the Concept
- To advocate and raise awareness about the Concept among public
- To coordinate and liaise development partners and international financial institutions' strategies with those of the Concept implementation and receive necessary assistance
- To define the Government action plan, government budget statement and budget plan for 2017 to implement the first phase of the Concept and to define the mid-term development policy in the framework of the Concept.

It was also advised that this Concept should guide the mid-term development policies of future governments.

In overall, the policy and legal environment necessary for the implementation, monitoring and accountability of the SDGs is in place in Mongolia. As seen from previous sections of the report more attention needs to be paid in budgeting and capacity building of respective government departments and agencies.

3.3   Partnerships and non-governmental stakeholders' capacities

As advised in the Guidance note for Mainstreaming SDGs (UNDG, 2015) and the Long-Term Sustainable Development Concept of Mongolia, the following activities will be necessary to promote partnership:

- Institutional coordinating mechanisms need to foster partnerships and coordination across all levels of government;
- Multi-stakeholder consultative bodies and forums can create partnership and coordination;

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[16] GoM Resolution #37, 2012/Program 1- "A Mongolian with a job and income"

[17] GoM Resolution #447 2015

- Local Agenda and networks: for scaling up action for sustainable development at the local level.

Through consultations with interviewees and existing capacity assessment and mapping studies conducted in Mongolia among policy research institutes as well as NGOs show that there is significant room for their engagement in mainstreaming, accelerating and supporting SDGs. The potential areas for engagement are illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 11 Partnerships
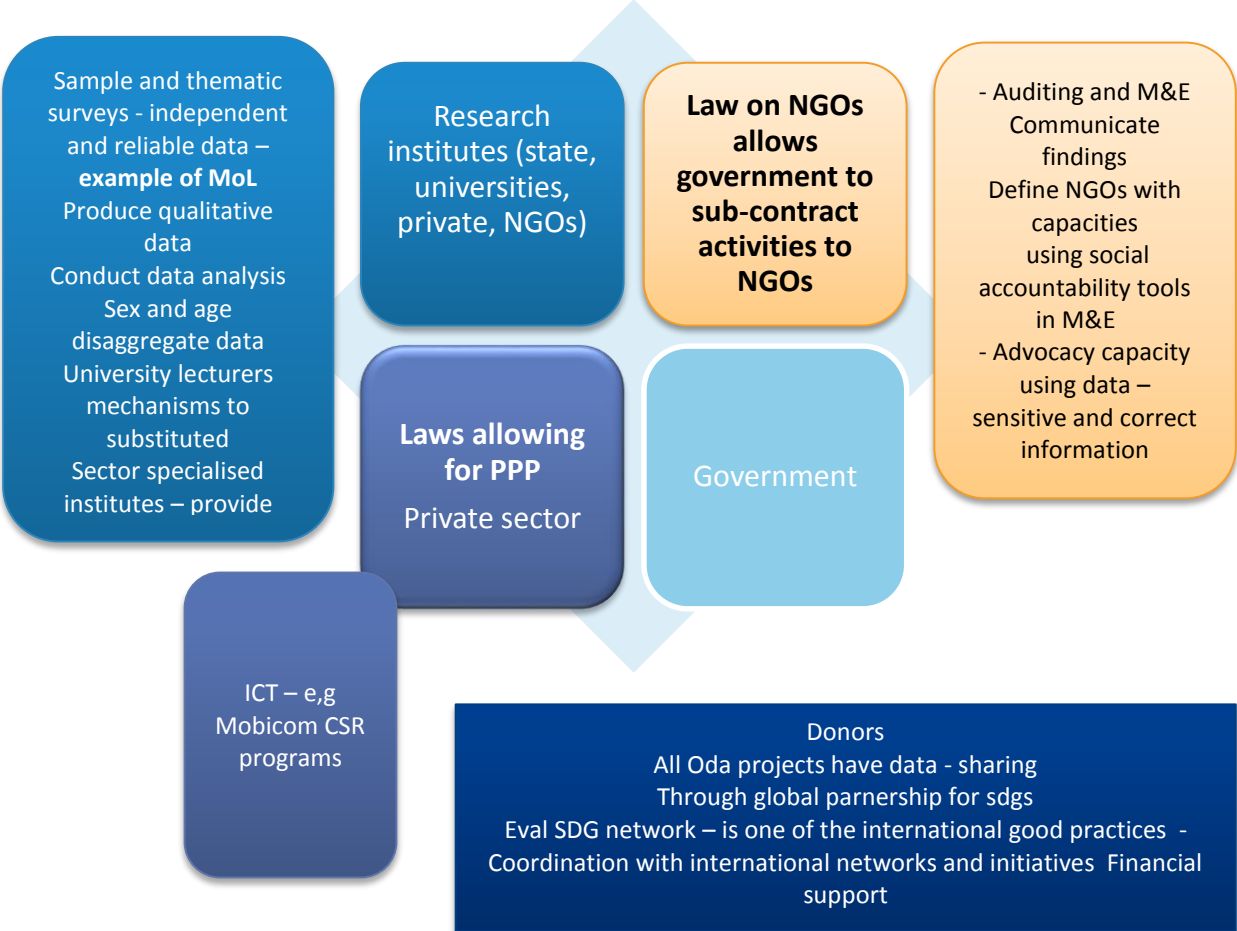
As for data collection and management, depending on the type of data required for reporting (see Figure 10), the involvement of stakeholders will be different (see figure 11).

Figure 12A toolkit of data instruments for SDG monitoring – in line with

Census
Systematic recording of information from all members of a given population.

Household Survey
National sample of randomly selected households that provides data on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

Agricultural Survey
Surveys of farms, ranches, and people who operate related enterprises, including data on crop yi economic variables, and environmental data.

Geospatial Data/Infrastructure and Facility Inventories
Data with location-specific information (including other data inputs mentioned above) and spatia visualization, including facility inventories and core geographic data layers.

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)
A form of administrative data that records vital events in a person's life, including birth, marriage divorce, adoption, and death.

Administrative Data
Information collected primarily for administrative or management purposes, including welfare, ta and educational record systems, amongst others.

Economic Statistics
Financial and economic-performance measurements, including labor force and establishment surveys, economic performance, employment, taxation, imports and exports, and other industria activities.

Environmental Data
Real-time monitoring, ground stations, and satellite imagery for a range of environmental variabl including biodiversity, air quality, water resources, and forest and land use change.

Source: Data for Development, An Action Plan to Finance the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development 2015

Figure 13 Official Statistics in a Broader Data Ecosystem
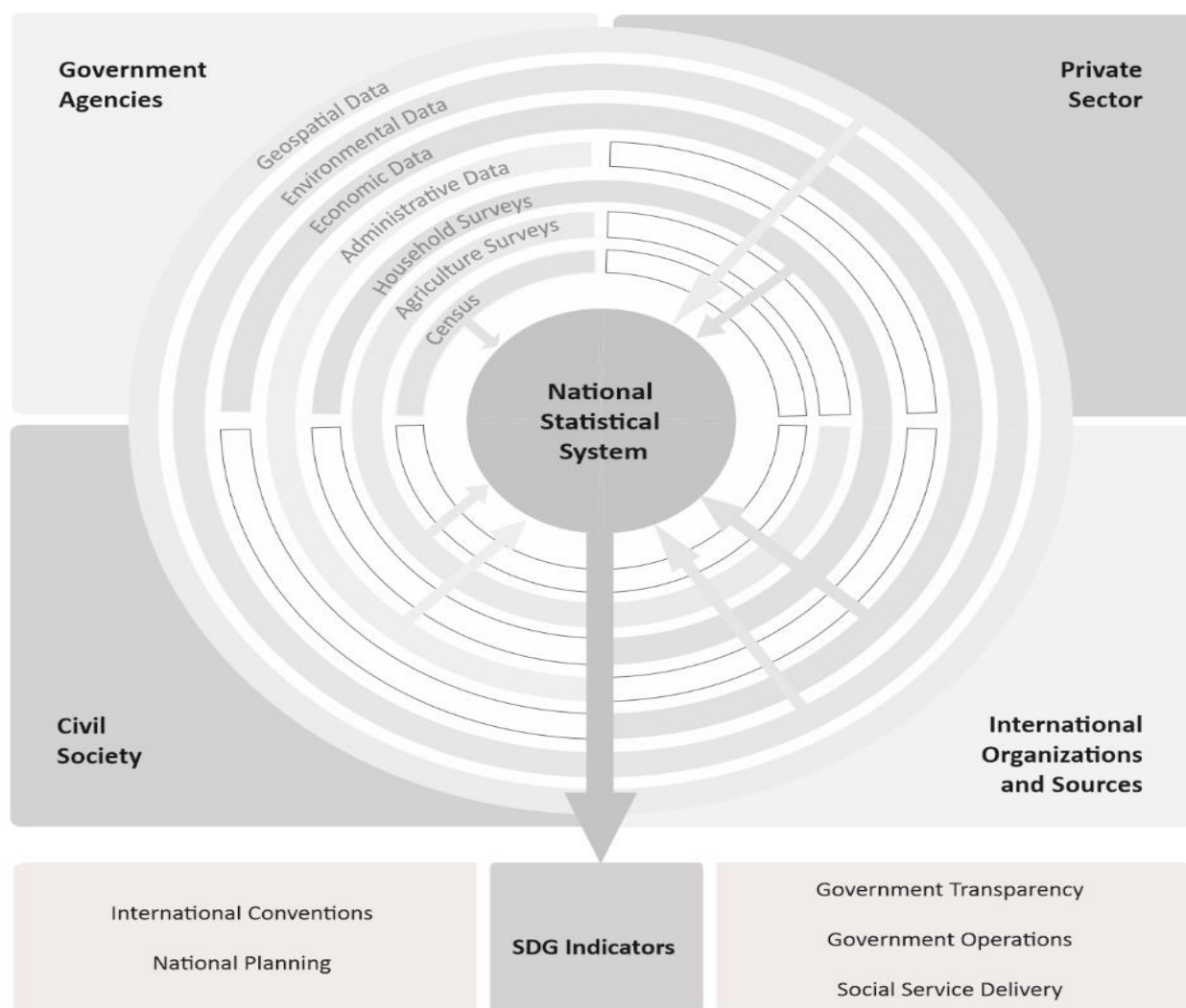
Source: Data for Development, An Action Plan to Finance the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development 2015

3.3.1 Research institutes

Conducted by National Development Institute of Mongolia, "Institutional Development of Policy Research 2015" included 4 types of assessments, including human resource, activity, outcome and impact. The study shows the following organizations were popular among organizations conducting similar operations, National Development Institute of Mongolia among state policy research organizations, Mining Institution of Mongolian University of Science and Technology among research institutions of universities, IRIM among private organizations and Open Society Forum among NGOs (National Development Institute of Mongolia, 2015).

Table 23 State policy research institutes

	Criteria	National center for Public health	Institute of Education	The National Institute of Justice	Labor Research Institute	National Development Institute
	Total	1.24	1.44	1.62	0.9	2.23
1	Resource	0.28	0.28	0.24	0.20	0.34
2	Activities	0.60	0.69	0.93	0.49	1.18
3	Results	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.14	0.47
4	Advocacy	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.24

Source: National Development Institute, page 37

Table 24 Research institutions of universities

#	Criteria	Research Institute of Defense University of Mongolia	Research Institute of economic study	Institute of Mining of Mongolian University of Science and Technology	Institute of Academy of Management	National Development Institute
	Total	1.37	0.78	0.96	1.51	1.08
1	Resource	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.23
2	Activities	0.60	0.30	0.37	0.82	0.68
3	Results	0.49	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.17
4	Advocacy	0.05	-	0.03	0.11	-

Source: National Development Institute, page 40

Table 25 Policy research institutes financed by NGOs and private organizations

#	A total of indicators	MMCG LLC	IRIM	Maxima Consulting
	Total	0.77	1.40	0.71
1	Resource	0.12	0.28	0.26
2	Activities	0.40	0.70	0.45
3	Results	0.25	0.37	-
4	Advocacy	-	0.05	-

Source: National Development Institute, page 42

Table 26 Research institutes financed by international donor organizations

#	Criteria	Institute of Strategy	Open Society Forum
	Total	0.19	0.65
1	Resource	0.16	0.13
2	Activities	-	0.40
3	Results	0.03	0.05
4	Advocacy	-	0.07

Source: National Development Institute 2016, page 44

The study shows there are research institutes with relevant capacities to fill the gap of existing lack of policy analysis, translation of data into policy language.

Civil society organizations

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play a vital role in promoting and mainstreaming social accountability, ensuring a close relationship between citizens and the government. Both directly and indirectly, CSOs get involved in the government actions, including engaging in policy making, monitoring government expenditure and social services delivery, and citizens' consultative actions and advocacy. (World Bank and IRIM, 2016)

According to the official data of NRSO, there are 40,000 CSOs registered in Mongolia. Majority of them (20,000) are NGOs; 7000 NGOs are actively operating. Mainstreaming gender issues and social accountability are two of the key areas where NGOs are operating nationally and locally.

It is also shown in the study that youth and women are the primary target groups to which CSOs are conducting their activities compared to the other groups such as people with disabilities, poor households, single-headed households, elderly, herders and other marginalized groups. Youths and women are more vulnerable in unemployment, low income, a lack of access to information and social service, and low participation in the decision-making. According to the survey result, 28.9% of the CSOs or 90 CSOs out of 160 CSOs covered in the survey have been operating for more than 15 years while 23.3% of them have been operating for 4-6 years. According to the data provided by NCGE, there are more than 100 NGOs conducting gender related operations, including research institutes (state, universities, private, NGOs.

One of the greatest challenges CSOs operating in Mongolia is small, vertical structure, not being able to generate a new sustainable source of revenue for their work, which means Mongolian CSOs are still not formally institutionalized, as independent organizations1.External factors including shortage of financial support and cooling economy are also leading organizations to operate passively. However, very little statistical information is available on how many CSOs are operating actively.

CSOs' Engagement with the Government

According to the study (World Bank and IRIM, 2016), a strong partnership between civil society and the government and all its levels was not established because of the mechanism exercised. Even though there is a legal environment established on regulation of collaboration between the government and CSOs, unclear line item budget become a barrier to implementation of the laws, which makes CSOs partially and more dependent on international donor organizations and the government, which sometimes reduces the scope for impartiality and objectivity in CSOs work.

Constraints to collaboration between civil societies and the government appear to be an absence of clear and sustainable mechanism, instability of employment of government officials influenced by political impacts. On the other hand, with current and upcoming laws enable CSOs to contribute to strengthening transparency and participate in government processes. For example, General Administration Law (which will be effective from 1 July 2016), Public Hearing Law; Law on Glass Account, Integrated Budget Law; Transparency Law, and Public Procurement Law are helpful for CSOs/citizens to

collaborate with government officials. With comprehensive laws, the government officials become more aware of their responsibilities and duties while citizens have access to more information regarding public services.

CSOs cooperation and collaboration

CSOs cooperate and collaborate with each other forming coalition and networks based on their issues and forms of activities, which allows their voice to be heard louder to the government. MONFEMNET, for example, is one of the networks, whose operation aims to empower women and girls', increase women's capacity to participate in all levels of the government and protect women and girls' right. The CSO networks/coalitions are more effective in the application of social accountability tools and processes, including evidence-based advocacy. (World Bank and IRIM, 2016).

Some national (strategic) programs developed by the Government are approved without a budget because of the lack of relevant coordination. Thereafter, the Government pushes CSOs to implement these underfunded program activities. Government's understanding on CSOs' role and responsibilities is low. There is a widespread belief that 'CSOs work is on a voluntarily basis' and this adversely influences government officials and leads to the devaluation of CSOs' contributions.

Government staffing at all levels is unstable, due to political influence, and CSOs often have to re-engaged and negotiate with new (replacement) government officials.

3.4   Identifying the capacity needs

Detailed discussion about existing capacities in data collection and management as well as reporting was discussed in earlier sections of the report, in sections 2.4; 3.1 and 3.2 of this report. Therefore, this section focuses on desired capacities related to improve the data collection and management as well as reporting mechanism of SDGs in Mongolia.

Urgent needs identified among government departments and agencies are the following:

How to determine targets in the framework of SDGs? (Ministries and working groups)
How the targets relate to the indicators? (Ministries and working groups)
Theory of Change. Whether the indicators defined really measure what we want to achieve and the progress?
What are the reporting mechanisms of SDGs, how they relate to the newly passed Law on Development Policy and Planning, the Concept 2030 and other existing laws. Which policy should prevail?
What are the relationships between the indicators, targets and goals? Which indicator should be interpreted along with consideration of other indicators?

The targeted capacity development support for the working groups should consist of:

- A brief guidance note on defining the indicators for the working groups established by the Government

- A brief paper on policy and legal environment and the key documents' relationship (on long-term policy, mid-term policy, global SDGs, the role of Government and minsitries, agencies etc.) for each stakeholder group.

- Availability of Metadata in Mongolian language, including requirements for disaggregation.

This support should be facilitated and management by the Ministry of Finance, the responsible body for coordinating the SDGs alignment into government action plans.

Description of the SDGs indicators working groups (2016)
- According to Prime Minister's Decree #44, working groups (WGs) were established each consisting of 6-10 members.
- WGs are set up by main areas, by primarily relying on existing ministries and government structure.
- Coordination among working groups will be made by Ministry of Finance's Policy Coordination Department.
- WGs will define existing and old methodology for data collection and usage per each indicator
- WGs will define which new data can be collected and how
- Mainly consisting of ministry officials/specialists and one or two external members from NSO and MoF and related NGOs.

Mid-term capacity development needs in terms of data collection and management:

1. How people can understand and interpret the data? Officers producing review and situation analysis to inform heads of departments need to attend the training.
2. How to use the data? Administration officers lacked statistical and research capacities
3. Training related to outcome and impact indicators defining. How to determine flexible and changeable indicators that can be adapted over time.
4. How to calculate the outcome and impact indicators.
5. Officers to understand the general processes and systems and see where they are.
6. How to conduct desk reviews and situation analysis using the secondary data and existing indicators

3.4.1 Training organizations

- Managers and heads of departments need to participate in trainings not only officers. There are gaps between the two levels in order also to encourage support from top-down.

- Mixing different ministries and departments based on the SDG targets and indicators can facilitate to determine key data collection and sharing coordination improvement.

- Have training modules for different levels – not just repeat the same module for participants.

- Training per diem to attend training in UB – there is no budget. No incentive for trainers.

- Trainings more targeted on how officials can in real life implement and use research directly in their workplace rather than theories related to data collection, ICT use and management.

- Staff turnover and rare training impact quality of data, and there is a strong need for employees to build their capacity with a help of cooperation with international organizations.

- Training per diem to attend training in UB – there is lack of budget allocated for trainings related to research, data collection and management at the agencies and departments of government[18]

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[18] For instance, at GPD, the trainer's hourly fee is 3000 MNT. So there is no incentive for training. There needs to be change in this mechanism.

- Participants in the assessment were highlighting the importance of focal points in their respective departments and agencies with sufficient knowledge about SDGs, relevant legal environment, government reporting and M&E mechanisms as well as the indicators and targets.

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Annex 1: Description of SDGs' reporting mechanisms

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets forth "a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity". The 2030 Agenda is a set of goal and includes 17 global goals, 169 associated targets for the sustainable development. (Mengel, Young, Glase, & Stevance, 2015). The SDGs address the main barriers identified to sustainable development, including inequality, institutional incompetence, and unsustainable consumption patterns and environmental degradation that the Millennium Development Goals neglected. (Derek Osborn, Amy Cutter and Farooq Ullah, 2015).

It is an integrated plan of action structured in four main parts (UNDG, 2015, p. 6):

> A Vision and Principles for Transforming our World as set out in the Declaration;
> A Results framework of global Sustainable Development Goals – SDGs;
> Means of Implementation and Global Partnership; and
> Follow-up and Review

Follow-up and Review (Accountability Mechanism of SDGs)

As it is highlighted in the 2030 Agenda, conducting regular basis and inclusive review of the progress at national, sub-national, regional and global levels, high quality and level of following up and reviewing mechanism enables stakeholders to recognize their role and contribution in driving forward development, achieving the SDGs and to share experiences.

Furthermore, national reporting mechanism plays an important role in tracking the progress made through adapting the SDGs and identifying bottlenecks in making progress at national and regional levels.

Principles of accountability

Timeliness and regular basis of the follow-up and reviewing mechanism provides coordination and coherence among the actors, increasing governments' legitimacy, transparency, answerability, responsibility, decision-making and inclusion.

Inclusive, open and transparent nature of reviewing process will be achieved through the active involvement of the stakeholders.

Levels of reporting on SDGs

The SDGs will be reported at four levels as shown in the table below.

Table 27 Reporting on the SDGs

Level	Description
National A participatory national process for accountability	At the national level, all states should establish a participatory national follow up and review process, to review progress at least every two years National reporting should be the most significant level of reporting Reporting will rely heavily on the work of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) Given the breadth of the SDG agenda, broad multi-stakeholder participation in national reporting is encouraged Countries will choose their own targets and indicators
Regional Sharing experiences	Regional reviews will primarily be an opportunity for countries to share and learn from best practices and to discuss common regional challenges. The regional process should help to prepare countries for their participation in the global HLPF review, supporting rather than replacing the direct feedback of the national reviews into the global level reviews process.
Global A participatory, universal global review	At the global level, the follow up and review process should include a universal review under the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), with all States participating in at least five-year cycles Global monitoring will complement to national monitoring and reporting. It will ensure global coordination, support strategies to manage global public goods, and indicate which countries and thematic areas are in need of greatest assistance. The majority of Global Reporting Indicators will be derived from NSOs, drawing on official data sources such as censuses, civil registration and vital statistics, and household surveys
Thematic Professional and focused	Lessons learned in one country, for instance in health, education, agriculture, or infrastructure design, can inform progress in other countries. Thematic communities – often under the leadership of specialized international organizations – can develop specialist indicators for monitoring and accountability that are tracked in countries across the globe. Often these indicators include input and process metrics that are helpful complements to official indicators, which tend to be more outcome-focused

Source: Integrating Human Rights into the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Follow-up and Review: Ensuring Accountability for the SDGs and Measuring Progress on the SDGs: Multi-level Reporting 2014

The relationship and priorities of the different levels of reporting is illustrated in the table below.

Figure 14 Levels of reporting on SDGs: Institutional framework
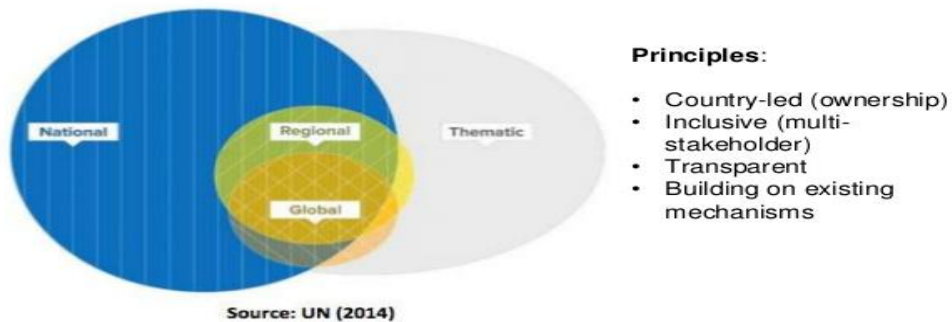
Source: UN 2014 mentioned in SDSN 2016, www.indicators.report/overview/

Use of disaggregate data

In reporting on the progress of SDGs and ensure learning and accountability of their implementation, the importance of identifying nationally relevant and human rights-sensitive indicators and targets, and establishing baseline data is crucial.

The commitment to 'leaving no one behind' and tackling inequality and discrimination in the SDGs will require going beyond averages to target efforts towards reaching the most excluded population groups. To do so requires disaggregation of data by sex, age and other salient socio-economic characteristics, including income/wealth, location, class, ethnicity, age, disability status and other relevant characteristics as a means for 'leaving no one behind'

Source: (Sustainable Development Solutions Network, February 15, 2016)

Annex 2: Indicators not included in the assessment

Excluded indicators with status 5, 6, 7 and 99

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators
5	5.3.2	Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (for relevant countries only)	5
1	1.5.1	Still have to be formulated. See note	99
1	1.b.1	Number of national action plans related to multi-lateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainable use natural resources	99
8	8.4.1	Resource productivity	99
8	8.8.2	Number of ILO conventions ratified by type of convention	99
8	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP (as % of total GDP and in growth rate); and number of jobs in tourism industries (as % total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by gender)	99
8	8.a.1	Evolution in Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements	7
10	10.3.1	Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law	7
10	10.5.1	An indicator that measures financial stability, Indicator 10.5.1: Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at a world level, Use of country financial stability reports. In comments from the previous rounds, some member states suggested using an indicator or indicators based on central banks' financial stability reports.	99
10	10.6.1	Green with further work needed, Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.	7
10	10.7.2	International Migration Policy Index	99
10	10.7.3	Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age and form of exploitation	99
10	10.a.1	Share of tariff lines applied to imports from LDCs/developing countries with zero-tariff	7
10	10.b.1	Should include ODA and FDI, and need further work	99
11	11.a.1	Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	7
11	11.b.1	Percent of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring	7
13	13.a.1	Mobilized amount of USD per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment	5
16	16.7.2	Proportion of countries that address young people's multisectoral needs with their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies	7

The excluded indicators not meeting gender relevant criteria

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators
10	10.7.1	Recruitment cost born by employee as percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination	3
10	10.c.1	Remittance cost as a percentage of the amount remitted	3
11	11.4.1	Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites	1
11	11.6.1	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city	4
11	11.6.2a	Annual mean of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) in Ulaanbaatar	1
11	11.6.2b	Annual mean of fine particulate matter (PM 10) in Ulaanbaatar	1
11	11.7.1	The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space in public use for all	4
11	11.c.1	Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource efficient buildings	4
13	13.2.1	# of countries which have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote transition to environmentally- friendly substances and technologies)	4
13	13.3.1	# of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	4
13	13.b.1	# of LDCs and SIDS that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities	4
16	16.4.1	Total volume of inward and outward illicit financial flows	4
16	16.4.2	Percentage of seized and collected firearms that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	4
16	16.4.3	Percentage of small arms marked and recorded at the time of import in accordance with international standards	4
16	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget	2
16	16.8.1a	Number of international organizations in which Mongolia is member or has voting rights	4

Annex 3. Baseline data obtained and computed from NRSO databases

New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Baseline data		Source	Difference from the previously conducted survey
			Year	Data		1-Consistent, 2 - Different
5.3.1	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18 (i.e. child marriage)	1	2013	5.3	NRSO, UNFPA, UNICEF, 2015. SISS-2013, Aggregated result, page 173, Table MA.2	1
5.4.1	Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	1	2011	15.5 (M-9.6, F-20.1)	NRSO, 2012, TUS, page 36, 37 (Table 4.1, Figure 4.1) computed	1
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	2	2012	14.5	NRSO, 2015, Yearbook 2014, page 21	1
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	2010	7.5	NRSO, 2011, PHC 2010: Economic activity, page 45, Table 3.6	2
5.b.1	Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex	1	2010	74 (M-72.2, F-75.9)	NRSO, 2011, PHC 2010: Aggregate result , page 121 (figure 9.2), 244 (table 36)	1
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group	1	2014	21.6 (M-21.0, F-24.4)	NRSO, 2015, Poverty pictures -2014, page 86, table Г.5,	2
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	2	2014	P0: M-21.5, F-21.6, P1: M-5.2, F-5.3, P2: M-1.9, F-1.9	NRSO, HSES, Official letter was sent to make the data available 5/123,	P0- extent of poverty, P1-depth of poverty, P2- Sense of poverty
1.3.1 a	Percentage of population covered by social protection ... a) Percentage of older persons receiving a pension	2	2014	23.2	NRSO, HSES 2014, Calculated from the baseline data, Chapter 7. revenue from other source	
1.3.1 b	Percentage of population covered by social protection ... b) Percentage of households with children receiving child support	2	2014	62.6	NRSO, HSES 2014, Calculated, Chapter 7, Revenue from other source	
1.3.1	Percentage of population covered by	2	2014	0.1	NRSO, HSES 2014, Calculated, Chapter 7,	

c	social protection ... c) Percentage of unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits				Revenue from other source	
1.3.1 d	Percentage of population covered by social protection ... d) Percentage of persons with disabilities receiving disability benefits	2	2014	13.1	NRSO, HSES 2014, Calculated, Chapter 7, Revenue from other source	
1.3.1 e	Percentage of population covered by social protection ... e) Percentage of pregnant women receiving maternity benefits	2	2014	11.5	NRSO, HSES 2014, Calculated, Chapter 7, Revenue from other source	
1.3.1 f	Percentage of population covered by social protection ... f) Percentage of workers covered against occupational accidents	2	2014	0.5	NRSO, HSES 2014, Calculated, Chapter 7, Revenue from other source	
1.3.1 g	Percentage of population covered by social protection ... g) Percentage of poor and vulnerable people receiving benefits	2	2014	2.4	NRSO, HSES 2014, Calculated, Chapter 7, Revenue from other source	
1.4.1 a	Proportion of population with access to Antenatal care	1	2013	99.6	NRSO, UNFPA, UNICEF, 2015. SISS 2013, Aggregated result, page 267, Table MN.1	2
1.4.1 b	Proportion of population with access to health insurance	2	2014	94 (M-92.6, F-95.3)	NRSO, HSES 2014, calculated. Chapter 3. Health	
1.4.1 c	Proportion of population with access to vaccine	1	2013	93.0 (M-94.9, F-91.9)	NRSO, UNFPA, UNICEF, 2015. SISS-2013, aggregate result, page 82, Table CN.2	1
1.4.1 d	Proportion of population with access to primary education	1	2014	8.7	NRSO, 2015, Picture of Poverty 2014, page 30, Table 2.6	The previous consultancy identified the availability of data as status 2, however baseline data for the indicator has been come out with from the readily available source. Therefore, the status of indicator was changed from 2 to 1.

1.4.1 e	Proportion of population with access to secondary education	1	2014	27.4	NRSO 2015, Picture of Poverty - 2014, page 30, Table 2.6	The previous consultancy identified the availability of data as status 2, however baseline data for the indicator has been come out with from the readily available source. Therefore, the status of indicator was changed from 2 to 1.
1.4.1 f	Proportion of population with access to improved water source	1	2014	70.4	NRSO, 2015, Picture of Poverty 2014, page 43, Table 2.15	The previous consultancy identified the availability of data as status 2, however baseline data for the indicator has been come out with from the readily available source. Therefore, the status of indicator was changed from 2 to 1.
1.4.1 g	Proportion of population with access to sanitation	1	2014	79.4	NRSO, 2015, Picture of Poverty 2014, Page 43, Table 2.15	The previous consultancy identified the availability of data as status 2, however baseline data for the indicator has been come out with from the readily available source. Therefore, the status of indicator was changed from 2 to 1.
1.4.1 h	Proportion of population with access to electricity	1	2014	81.0	NRSO, 2015, Picture of Poverty - 2014, page 43, Table 2.15, Electricity, yes,	The previous consultancy identified

					Proportion of population	the availability of data as status 2, however baseline data for the indicator has been come out with from the readily available source. Therefore, the status of indicator was changed from 2 to 1.
1.4.1 i	Proportion of population with access to modern heating system	1	2014	24.1	NRSO, 2015, Picture of Poverty - 2015, page 89, Table G.8,fuel , Central heating system (24.1).	The previous consultancy identified the availability of data as status 2, however baseline data for the indicator has been come out with from the readily available source. Therefore, the status of indicator was changed from 2 to 1.
1.4.1 j	Proportion of population with access to internet	2	2014	81.1	NRSO, HSES 2014 calculated. Chapter 9. Apartment, Energy	
1.4.1 k	Proportion of population with access to mobile phone	2	2014	94.3	NRSO, HSES 2014 calculated. Chapter 9. Apartment, Energy	
1.4.1 l	Proportion of population with access to financial services	2	2014	45.5	Mongol bank, A report of the loans granted to Citizens, small and mid-entrepreneurs and entities	
8.2.1	Growth rate of GDP per employed person	2	2014	7.1	NRSO, 2015, Yearly book 2014, page 5, preliminary performance,	
8.3.1	share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment by sex	2	2014	24.5	NRSO, 2015, LFS 2014, page 62, Table 6.1, page 65 Table 6.3	
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupation	2	2014	3225.5 (M- 3387.7 F-3065.4)	NRSO, LFS 2014,calculated	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate by sex age-group and disability	1	2014	7.9 (M-8.5, F-7.3)	NRSO, 2015, LFS 2014, page 50	2

8.6.1	Percentage of youth (15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	2	2014	19.1 (M-17.2, F-21.1)	NRSO, LFS 2014 calculated	
8.7.1	Percentage and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, per sex and age group (disaggregated by the worst forms of child labor)	1	2013	17.3 (M-19.3, F-15.3)	NRSO, UNFPA, UNICEF, 2015. SISS-2013, 142, Table CP.4,	1
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population	2	2014	A total revenue: 307046, A total expenditure: 306026, the bottom 40 population's income 148298, expenditure 169829	NRSO, HSES, Official letter was sent to get the data 5/123,	
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age and sex	2	2014	26.8 (M-26.7, F-26.8)	NRSO, HSES, Official letter was sent to get the data 5/123,	
10.4.1	Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	1	2014	26.3	NRSO, 2015, Yearly book 2014, page 224, preliminary performance,	
11.5.1a	Number of deaths due to disasters	1	2015	198	NRSO, NEMA, disaster news http://www.1212.mn/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=976&tblId=DT_NSO_2400_012 V1&conn_path=I3	1
13.1.1a	Number of deaths due to disasters	1	2015	198	NRSO, NEMA, disaster news http://www.1212.mn/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=976&tblId=DT_NSO_2400_012 V1&conn_path=I3	1
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide by age, sex, mechanism and where possible type of perpetrator, per 100,000 population	1	2014	7	NRSO, 1212.mn, Crime, Court, a number of crime reported, types of crime http://www.1212.mn/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=976&tblId=DT_NSO_2300_002 V2&conn_path=I3	1

Annex 4. Overview of baseline data for indicators with status 1,2,3

The excel matrix on SDG indicators with status 4 to be obtained from other government department and agencies' data sources:

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case,	Source of data (Research, Census,	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data for the indicators		Data disaggregation by region, urban and rural	Relevant organizations, the organizations in charge of			Note	Computation	Recommendation
						Date	Data	1-Yes, 2 - No	1	2	3			
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	B-6-1	B-6-2	B-6-3			B-7
5	5.6.2a	Number of programmes that implement the item 13 of the Gender Equality Law	3						NCGE	Ministry of Jusitce				
5	5.6.2b	Number of regulations that implement the item 13 of the Gender Equality Law	3						NCGE	Ministry of Justice				
5	5.c.1a	The amount of resources allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment	3						NCGE	Ministry of Finance		The Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, Strategic Plan (2013-2016) allocated 50 million on gender equality		NCGE should cooperate with MoF on Ensuring gender equality, empowering women
1	1.1.1	Proportion of population below international poverty line disaggregated by sex, age group and employment status	2	Website	orldbank.org /indicator/SI. POV.DDAY/c	2012	0.4	2	World Bank			there is difference of computation of CPI and PPP. HSES can't be used directly		Computation methodology of NRSO and World Bank should be clarified
1	1.a.1	Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	3						Ministry of Population development and Social Protec			--------------------------		the term "population with access to financial services" should be defined
1	1.a.2	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending	2	Preliminary performance of budget	Ministry of Finance, 2016, preliminary performance	2015	42.4	2	Ministry of Finance				2015: Education=690,946.4, Health=574,424.1, Social welfare=1,762,970.1, a total	
8	8.1.1	GDP per capita, PPP	1	Database	Worldbank, database	2014			Worldbank			зөвхөн Дэлхийн банкнаас тооцдог. 2016 оны 3 сарын 31-нд засварлагдсан аргачлал		
8	8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational injuries by gender and migrant status	3	Research	Information and Communications General Office	2015	404 (M-286, F-118), the dead 48		ons Regulation Commission,Dep artment of Labor and Social			one who had an indusrrial accident but a number of people who had an industrial accident can be computed.	a number of industrial accidents 404, women 118, (48 death.) impossible to disaggregate by sex	Regulatory Authoity of Mongolia and Ministry of Labor should cooperate on the indicator
8	8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults	2	Report	Report of Mongol bank	2014	ATM-58, a number of branches of commercial	1	Mongol Bank	Commercial banks		system of Mongol bank/the fourth quarter of 2014/ (https://www.mongolbank.mn/do cuments/paymentsystems/201404	ATM: =(1229*100000/2106943)=58. branches of banks: =(1403*100000/2106943)=67	https://mongolbank.mn/do cuments/statistic/reportim ag/2014/04.pdf тайланд Улаанбаатар хотын
8	8.10.2	% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the last 12 months	2	Report	Мэдээллийн ба тооны тайлан 2015 оны 4 дугээр	2015	41.6		Mongol Bank			Хөдөлмөөр банкны тайлангаас харахад мобайл хандалтаар идэхгэлэй 875760 хэрэглэгчийн	Calculation: 875760/2106943*100=41.6	өргөлмөөр нийт мобайл хандалтгай хэрэглэгчдийн тоогоор орлуулж болох юм.
8	8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as percentage of the national budgets and GDP and collective bargaining rate	2	Report of preliminary performance of budget	Ministry of Finance, preliminary performance of	2015	25.9	2	Ministry of Finance			Social Welfare program 1,816,096.5, employment program 32,188.3, a total expenditure of budget 7,136,947.9 million. Proportion of budget expenditure		the term "cooperative contract" should be clarified by Ministry of Population Development and Social Protection
11	11.1.1a	Percentage of UB population living in ger areas in houses and gers	1	Research	Ulaanbaatar Statistics Office, 2015 , Household	2014	58.3	2	Ub statistics office				In 2014, there was population of 1,314,486 living in Ulaanbaatar. (344,767 living in ger-traditional dwelling, 422,210 living in	
11	11.1.1b	Number of UB population living in informal settlements	1	Research	Ulaanbaatar Statistics Office, 2015 , Household	2014	654	2	Ub statistics office				In 2014. there were 178 homeless people living in city center , 476 homeless living in ger areas. Calculation:	
11	11.3.1a	Ratio of change in land consumption used for human settlements to population growth in UB	3	Report disclosed on the website	1. ubstat.mn Introducation & Research, Capital city ,	2014	0.7	2	Ub statistics office			Changes in use of land in settlement is imputed by a volume of land used in town and urban	In 2014, there was population of 1,267.0 thousands living in Ulaanbaatar, which increased to 1,314.5 thousands in 2015.,	State Property Committee should register land used for settlement
11	11.5.1b	Number of missing due to disasters	2	Research	NEMA, Disasters and 2015 онд тохиолдсон	2015	6 (M-5, F-1)	1	NEMA, Institute for disaster study					
11	11.5.1c	Number of injured people due to disasters	1	News	NEMA, Institute for Disaster study, A news	2015	85 (M-66, F-19)	1	NEMA, Institute for disaster study			an official letter was sent to make the data available		
11	11.5.1d	Number of evacuated people due to disasters	2	Research	A total number of people rescued from	2015	1017	1	NEMA, Institute for disaster study			There is no evacuation held but a number of people rescued		
11	11.5.1e	Number of relocated people due to disasters	2	Research		2015	0	1	NEMA, Institute for disaster study			There was no evacuation capable of evacuating people		
13	13.1.1b	Number of missing due to disasters	2	Research	total number of missing people from	2015	6 (M-5, F-1)	1	NEMA, Institute for Disaster Study					
13	13.1.1c	Number of injured people due to disasters	1	Research	Institute for Disaster Study, news	2015	85 (M-66, F-19)	1	NEMA, Insitute for Disaster Study			an official letter was sent to a relevant organization to make the data available		
13	13.1.1d	Number of evacuated people due to disasters	2	Research	total number of people rescued from	2015	1017	1	NEMA, Insitute for Disaster Study			There is no cases of evacuation but cases of rescueing people		
13	13.1.1e	Number of relocated people due to disasters	2	Research		2015	0	1	NEMA, Insitute for Disaster Study			There was no disaster capable of evacuating people in		
16	16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	2						NRSO			an official letter was sent to NRSO. However, availiniity of data remains unclear		a number birth has been disclosed by Statistics of Health not by NRSO since 2012

The excel matrix on SDG indicators with status 1,2 and 3 to be obtained from other government department and agencies' data sources:

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research) 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
							Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
5	5.6.2 a	Number of programs that implement the item 13 of the Gender Equality Law	3								
5	5.6.2 b	Number of regulations that implement the item 13 of the Gender Equality Law	3								
5	5.c.1 a	The amount of resources allocated for gender equality and women's empowerment	3					No metadata		NCGE	NCGE, an official in charge of Economics, Finance
1	1.1.1	Proportion of population below international poverty line disaggregated by sex, age group and	2	Website	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY/countries	2012	Accessible: website	Metadata available	Quarterly basis, yearly	Based on countries' household surveys	an official of World bank

76

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research) 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
							Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
		employment status									
1	1.a.1	Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs	3				No metadata			Ministry of Population Development and Social Security	
1	1.a.2	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as % of total government spending	2	Preliminary performance of budget	Ministry of Finance, 2016, preliminary performance of consolidated budget 2015 of Mongolia, page 7	2015	Accessible: online report	No metadata	Monthly, yearly	MoF	Department of State treasury
8	8.1.1	GDP per capita, PPP	1	Database	World Bank, database	2014					
8	8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries and time lost due to occupational	3	Research	Information and Communications General Office , Disaster study of 2013, 2014 and 2015	2015	an official letter was sent to a relevant organizati	Metadata available	Quarterly basis, yearly	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Mongolia	Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Mongolia, Ministry of

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
				1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)			Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
		injuries by gender and migrant status				on to make data available					Population Development and Social Protection
8	8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults	2	Report	Report of Mongol bank	2014	Accessible: online report	Metadata available	quarterly basis, yearly	Reports of Mongol Bank and Commercial banks	Mongol Bank, Төлбөр тооцоо, registration department
8	8.10.2	% adults with a formal account or personally using a mobile money service in the last 12 months	2	Report	Bank of Mongolia, the report of mobile bank, 2015 , page 5	2015	Accessible: online report	No metadata. Data can be compared to more than 140 countries' data	Quarterly basis, yearly	more than 1000 people were covered in the survey, World Bank	an official from World bank
8	8.b.1	Total government spending in social protection and employment programs as percentage of the national budgets	2	Report of preliminary performance of budget	Ministry of Finance, preliminary performance of consolidated budget of 2016 and2015, page 8	2015	Accessible: online report	metadata available	monthly, yearly	MoF	Department of State treasury

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
				1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)			Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
		and GDP and collective bargaining rate									
11	11.1.1a	Percentage of UB population living in ger areas in houses and gers	1	Research	Ulaanbaatar Statistics Office, 2015 , Household survey on those living in houses, detached houses and gers-traditional dwelling 2014	2014					
11	11.1.1b	Number of UB population living in informal settlements	1	Research	Ulaanbaatar Statistics Office, 2015 , Household survey on those living in houses, detached houses and gers-traditional dwelling 2014	2014					
11	11.3.1a	Ratio of change in land consumption used for human	3	Report disclosed on the website	1. ubstat.mn Introduction & Research, Capital	2014	Accessible: Website	No metadata	Yearly	UB Statistics office	UB Statistics office

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research) 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
							Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
		settlements to population growth in UB			city, Living conditions 2013, page 1, Living condition 2014, page 2, 2. www.ubstat.mn, STATISTICS INDICATORS, Demography, Permanent residents of Ulaanbaatar by districts, at the end of the year, 1000 people						
11	11.5.1b	Number of missing due to disasters	2	Research	NEMA, Disasters and 2015 and research on missing people because of the disasters in 2015	2015	an official letter was sent to a relevant organization, the website of NRSO don't	metadata available	monthly, yearly	monthly news of disaster	NEMA, Institute for disaster study

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research) 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
							Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
							disclose the information				
11	11.5.1c	Number of injured people due to disasters	1	News	NEMA, Institute for Disaster study, A news of disasters reported in 2015	2015	monthly reported to NRSO		monthly, yearly	monthly news of disaster	NEMA, Institute for disaster study
11	11.5.1d	Number of evacuated people due to disasters	2	Research	A total number of people rescued from disasters and catastrophic phenomena that occurred in 2015, NEMA	2015	an official letter was sent to a relevant organization, the website of NRSO don't disclose the information	metadata available	monthly, yearly	monthly news of disaster	NEMA, Institute for disaster study
11	11.5.	Number of	2	Research		2015	an official	metadata	monthly	monthly news of	NEMA,

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research) 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
							Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
	1e	relocated people due to disasters					letter was sent to a relevant organization	available	y, yearly	disaster	Institute for disaster study
13	13.1.1b	Number of missing due to disasters	2	Research	NEMA, A total number of missing people from disasters that occurred in 2015	2015	An official letter was sent to a relevant organization to make the data available. 1212.mn doesn't reveal such data	Metadata available	monthly, yearly	monthly news of disaster	NEMA, Institute for Disaster Study
13	13.1.1c	Number of injured people due to disasters	1	Research	NEMA, Institute for Disaster Study, news of a total number of	2015	monthly reported to NRSO		monthly, yearly	monthly news of disaster	NEMA, Institute for Disaster Study

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research) 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
							Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
					disasters and catastrophic phenomena in 2015						
13	13.1.1d	Number of evacuated people due to disasters	2	Research	NEMA, a total number of people rescued from catastrophic disasters in Mongolia in 2015	2015	An official letter was sent to a relevant organization to make the data available. 1212.mn doesn't reveal such data	Metadata available	monthly, yearly	monthly news of disaster	NEMA, Institute for Disaster Study
13	13.1.1e	Number of relocated people due to disasters	2	Research		2015	An official letter was sent to a	Metadata available	monthly, yearly	monthly news of disaster	NEMA, Institute for Disaster Study

Goal code	New code	Indicators name in English	Status of the indicators	Source of data (Research, Census, Qualitative research) 1 - Report 2- Research 3 - Qualitative research - case, interview (focus)	Source of data	Baseline sex-disaggregated data - Year	(3) Evaluation on capacity of Data collection and Reporting				
							Accessibility	Comparability	Frequency	Is there a data collection mechanism, including, data collection forms, methods, design, instruction, capacity	State of capacity, including availability of potential source, source?
1	3		5	B-1	B-2	B-3	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5
							relevant organization to make the data available. 1212.mn doesn't reveal such data				
16	16.9.1	Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with civil authority	2				an official letter was sent to make data available	Metadata available		NRSO	Citizen Registration Department

Annex 5. List of people interviewed

	Organizations	Names	Positions	Date
Government				
1	General Department of Police in Mongolia	Tamir	Office clerk	1/27/2016
		B.Bayanduuren	Specialist	1/2/2016
2	National Center for Public Health	Boldbaatar	Secretary	1/28/2016
		Khosbayar		2/1/2016
		J.Enkhzul	Head of the department	2/1/2016
3	General Court Decision of Mongolia	Oyunbat	Office clerk	1/28/2016
		B.Batbayar	Head of Society and Psychology department	2/8/2016
4	Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Mongolia	Oyuntuya	Office clerk	1/28/2016
		G.Narantsetseg	Gender specialist	2/1/2016
		B.Amarsanaa	Officer-in-Charge, Management of agriculture land use	
5	Independent Authority against Corruption of Mongolia	D.Tsend-Ayush	Public Relation Officer	2/1/2016
6	Administration of land affairs, Construction, Geodesy, and Cartography	E.Erdenebayar	Director at Internal audit, monitoring and evaluation division	3/10/2016
7	Labor Union	G.Tumurbat	Head of the department	1/27/2016
8	Statistical Office of City Municipality of Ulaanbaatar	G.Dulamsuren	Statistician	2/4/2016
		Baigalmaa	Specialist	1/29/2016
9	National registration, statistical office of Mongolia	M.Oyunjargal	Senior statistician	2/1/2016
		Ch.Tsogbayar	Specialist	2/1/2016
		G.Dulmaa	Officer-in-Charge, Crime reports	1/2/2016
		L.Undral	Analyst	2/1/2016
10	National Center Against Violence	B.Zolzaya		1/29/2016
13	National Authority for Children	T.Munkhdelger	Specialist	2/3/2016
14	National Emergency Management Center	D.Badamsuren	Statistician, researcher	2/4/2016
		D.Serjmyadag	Professor, Head of secretariat	2/18/2016
16	Ministry of Justice	Enkhjargal	Gender specialist of the department	2/22/2016
17	Ministry of Finance	O.Idshirinjin	Senior Officer, Economic Policy Department	2/17/2016

18	Ministry of Population Development and Social Welfare	Battsetseg	Officer of the Gender Office, Policy Coordination Department	22/2/2016
Non-governmental agencies and academia				
19	Globe International	B.Amarsaikhan	The first president and CEO of the Globe International	29/2/2016
20	Gender Consortium on Education	A.Solongo	Research department on demography	29/2/2016
21	Women Leader Fund NGO	M.Bolormaa	Director /Former Head of National Committee on Gender Equality/	25/2/2016
22	MONFEMNET	D.Enkhjargal	Coordinator	25/2/2016
Development partners				
23	Asian Development Bank	T.Tsolmon	National gender expert	3/2/2016
24	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	L. Erdenesaikhan	Program Manager	3/2/2016

Annex 6. Glossary

Gender	**"Gender" refers to socially-constructed differences in the attributes and opportunities associated with being female or male and to social interactions and relationships between women and men. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or man in a given context. In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in terms of roles and responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources and decision-making opportunities. These differences and inequalities between the sexes are shaped by the history of social relations and change over time and across cultures.**
Gender equality	Gender equality is defined (Law of Mongolia on Promotion of Gender Equality, 2011, Clause 4.1.2) "as an absence of discrimination on the basis of sex achieved through equal participation of men and women in political, economic, social, cultural and family relations and their equal opportunities to contribute to and access the benefits of economic, social and cultural development".
Gender-sensitive indicators	Gender-sensitive indicators have the special function of pointing out gender-related changes in society over time. Their usefulness lies in their ability to point to changes in the status and roles of women and men over time, and therefore to measure whether gender equity is being achieved. Because use of indicators and other relevant evaluation techniques will lead to a better understanding of how results can be achieved, using gender-sensitive indicators will also feed into more effective future planning and program delivery. (Beck, 1997)
Gender-responsive policy making	A gender-responsive economic and social policy is made under a consideration of different situations, roles, needs and interests of women and men, girls, boys and third gender persons, which addresses and recognizes the above mentioned characteristic of women and men. As people's everyday life is directly and indirectly affected by the policies of education, environment, health, culture, transportation and housing, making policies gender-responsive plays a crucial role in achieving SDGs (Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative: Asia and Pacific Gender-Responsive Policy Analysis, 2012)
Indicator	An indicator is a pointer. It can be a measurement, a number, a fact, an opinion or a perception that points at a specific condition or situation, and measures changes in that condition or situation over time. In other words, indicators provide a close look at the results of initiatives and actions. For this reason, they are front-line instruments in monitoring and evaluating development work.
Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators	The IAEG-SDGs was established by the session to develop an indicator framework for the monitoring of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development at the global level, and to support its implementation (UNSD, 2015).
MAPS	The UN Development Group has adopted a common approach for effective and coherent implementation support, under the acronyms MAPS: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support as a responding to Member States' request for coherent and integrated support from the UN development system to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. At its core, MAPS focuses on policy coherence and multi-stakeholder engagement, paying special attention to the crosscutting elements of partnerships, data and accountability. Mainstreaming refers to integrating SDGs into national, sub-national, local plans and policies for development and tailoring the new Agenda to national context without destroying its integrity with the help of the Mainstreaming Reference Guide designed by the UN Resident Coordinators(RCs). The guide is designed to encourage United Country Teams (UNCTs) to come up with innovative solutions for integrating SDGs into national programs and policy papers.

	Acceleration means focusing on priority areas identified by countries, supporting the integrated approach, considering synergies, trade-offs, partnerships and measurements. Policy Support refers skills and expertise from UN to countries should be provided at a low cost and in a timely manner (UNDG, 2015).
Metadata	The term "metadata" comes from the Greek word "meta" meaning about "data" meaning statistics and facts. Metadata provides definitions of indicators in detail, computation methods, date created, date modified and file size to name a few. Having that information, we will be able to locate information more quickly and easily, and get comprehensive insight into the indicators (Understanding metadata)
Sex-disaggregate data	The term "gender" has often been wrongly used in association with data. "Gender disaggregation" or "data disaggregated by gender" are incorrect terms. Gender statistics are disaggregated by sex, an individual-level characteristic commonly recorded in censuses, surveys and administrative records, not by gender, a social concept relevant at the level of a population group (Corner, 2003). When data on demographic, social or economic characteristics are collected in the field, it is the sex of a person that is recorded, as female (woman) or male (man), not the gender. Sex-disaggregated data, however, when analysed, have the capacity to reveal differences in women's and men's lives that are the result of gender roles and expectations.
Official statistics	For the sake of this assessment, official statistics refers to data of which its terms, concepts and methodology (collection and computation/analysis) are defined and formally approved (e.g. through a decree, resolution, order, act) by government departments and agencies.

Annex 7. Women's Legal Rights Database: Mongolia[19]

Year	Question	Answer	Law
2013	Is there a non-discrimination clause in the Constitution?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 14
2009	If there is a non-discrimination clause in the Constitution, does it explicitly mention gender?	Yes	
2011	If there is a non-discrimination clause in the Constitution, does it explicitly mention gender?	Yes	
2013	If there is a non-discrimination clause in the Constitution, does it explicitly mention gender?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 14
2009	Does the Constitution guarantee equality before the law?	Yes	
2011	Does the Constitution guarantee equality before the law?	Yes	
2013	Does the Constitution guarantee equality before the law?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 14
2013	Is customary law recognized as a valid source of law under the Constitution?	No	Constitution of Mongolia
2013	If customary law is a valid source of law, is it considered invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on non-discrimination or equality?	N/A	
2013	Is personal law recognized as a valid source of law under the Constitution?	No	Constitution of Mongolia
2013	If personal law is a valid source of law, is it considered invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on non-discrimination or equality?	N/A	
2009	Can a married woman convey citizenship to her non-national spouse in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman convey citizenship to her non-national spouse in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman convey citizenship to her non-national spouse in the same way as a man?	Yes	Law on Citizenship, Art. 9
2009	Are married women required by law to obey their husbands?	No	
2011	Are married women required by law to obey their husbands?	No	
2013	Are married women required by law to obey their husbands?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Do married couples jointly share legal responsibility for financially maintaining family expenses?	Yes	
2011	Do married couples jointly share legal responsibility for financially maintaining family expenses?	Yes	
2013	Do married couples jointly share legal responsibility for	Yes	No applicable provisions

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[19]IFC-World Bank, "Women, Business and the Law 2014: Removing Restrictions To Enhance Gender Equality", 2013, http://wbl.worldbank.org/data/exploreeconomies/mongolia/2013?topic=using-property#getting-a-job

	financially maintaining family expenses?		could be located
2013	What are the legal quotas for women on corporate boards?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	What are the legal quotas for women in Parliament?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	What are the legal quotas for women in local government?	40%	Promotion of Gender Equality Art. 10
2009	Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2013	Can an unmarried woman apply for a national ID card in the same way as a man?	Yes	ID application procedures
2013	Can a married woman apply for a national ID card in the same way as a man?	Yes	ID application procedures
2009	Can an unmarried woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can a married woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 16(18)
2009	Can an unmarried woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 16(18)
2009	Can a married woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 16(18)
2009	Can an unmarried woman get a job or pursue a trade or profession in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman get a job or pursue a trade or	Yes	

	profession in the same way as a man?		
2013	Can an unmarried woman get a job or pursue a trade or profession in the same way as a man?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 16(4)
2009	Can a married woman get a job or pursue a trade or profession in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman get a job or pursue a trade or profession in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman get a job or pursue a trade or profession in the same way as a man?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 16(4)
2009	Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman register a business in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can an unmarried woman open a bank account in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman open a bank account in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman open a bank account in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can a married woman open a bank account in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman open a bank account in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman open a bank account in the same way as a man?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can an unmarried woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman choose where to live in the	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia,

	same way as a man?		Art. 16(18)
2009	Can a married woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?	Yes	Constitution of Mongolia, Art. 16(18)
2009	Can an unmarried woman confer citizenship to her children in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman confer citizenship to her children in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman confer citizenship to her children in the same way as a man?	Yes	Law of Mongolia on Citizenship, Art. 7
2009	Can a married woman confer citizenship to her children in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman confer citizenship to her children in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman confer citizenship to her children in the same way as a man?	Yes	Law of Mongolia on Citizenship, Art. 7
2009	Can an unmarried woman be head of household or head of family in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can an unmarried woman be head of household or head of family in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can an unmarried woman be head of household or head of family in the same way as a man?	N/A	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can a married woman be head of household or head of family in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2011	Can a married woman be head of household or head of family in the same way as a man?	Yes	
2013	Can a married woman be head of household or head of family in the same way as a man?	N/A	No restrictions could be located
2009	Do sons and daughters have equal inheritance rights to property?	Yes	
2011	Do sons and daughters have equal inheritance rights to property?	Yes	
2013	Do sons and daughters have equal inheritance rights to property?	Yes	Civil Code, Art. 520
2009	Do female and male surviving spouses have equal inheritance rights to property?	Yes	
2011	Do female and male surviving spouses have equal inheritance rights to property?	Yes	
2013	Do female and male surviving spouses have equal inheritance rights to property?	Yes	Civil Code, Art. 520
2009	What is the default marital property regime?	Other	
2011	What is the default marital property regime?	Other	
2013	What is the default marital property regime?	Other	Civil Code, Arts. 125-131
2013	Who legally administers property during marriage?	Other	Civil Code, Art. 128
2009	Do unmarried men and unmarried women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	

2011	Do unmarried men and unmarried women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	
2013	Do unmarried men and unmarried women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	Civil Code, Arts. 101.1 and 127.2
2009	Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	
2011	Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	
2013	Do married men and married women have equal ownership rights to property?	Yes	Civil Code, Arts. 127.2 and 128.1
2013	If the husband legally administers property during marriage, does he need his wife's consent for major transactions?	N/A	
2013	Are there special provisions governing the marital home?	No	Civil Code, Art. 128
2013	Does the law provide for valuation of nonmonetary contributions during marriage?	Yes	Civil Code, Art. 126.4
2009	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid maternity leave?	Yes	
2011	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid maternity leave?	Yes	
2013	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid maternity leave?	Yes	Labor Code, Sec. 104
2009	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid paternity leave?	No	
2011	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid paternity leave?	No	
2013	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid paternity leave?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid parental leave?	No	
2011	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid parental leave?	No	
2013	Does the law mandate paid or unpaid parental leave?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid maternity leave (in calendar days)?	120	
2011	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid maternity leave (in calendar days)?	120	
2013	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid maternity leave (in calendar days)?	120	Labor Code, Sec. 104
2009	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid paternity leave (in calendar days)?	0	
2011	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid paternity leave (in calendar days)?	N/A	
2013	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid paternity leave (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid parental leave (in calendar days)?	0	
2011	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid parental leave (in calendar days)?	N/A	
2013	What is the mandatory minimum length of paid parental leave (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	What is the mandatory minimum length of unpaid maternity leave (in calendar days)?	0	
2011	What is the mandatory minimum length of unpaid	0	

	maternity leave (in calendar days)?		
2013	What is the mandatory minimum length of unpaid maternity leave (in calendar days)?	0	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	What is the mandatory minimum length of unpaid paternity leave (in calendar days)?	0	
2011	What is the mandatory minimum length of unpaid paternity leave (in calendar days)?	N/A	
2013	What is the mandatory minimum length of unpaid paternity leave (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	What is the mandatory minimum length of unpaid parental leave (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Who pays maternity benefits?	Government	
2011	Who pays maternity benefits?	Government	
2013	Who pays maternity benefits?	Government 100%	Act on Pensions and Benefits Payable from the Social Insurance Fund, Arts. 1 and 2
2009	Who pays paternity benefits?	N/A	
2011	Who pays paternity benefits?	N/A	
2013	Who pays paternity benefits?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Who pays parental benefits?	N/A	
2011	Who pays parental benefits?	N/A	
2013	Who pays parental benefits?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	What percentages of wages are paid during maternity leave?	70%	
2011	What percentages of wages are paid during maternity leave?	70%	
2013	What percentages of wages are paid during maternity leave?	70%	Act on Pensions and Benefits Payable from the Social Insurance Fund, Art. 19(2)
2009	What percentages of wages are paid during paternity leave?	0%	
2011	What percentages of wages are paid during paternity leave?	N/A	
2013	What percentages of wages are paid during paternity leave?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	What percentages of wages are paid during parental leave?	0%	
2011	What percentages of wages are paid during parental leave?	N/A	
2013	What percentages of wages are paid during parental leave?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Where paid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the mother must take (in calendar days)?	N/A	
2011	Where paid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the mother must take (in calendar	N/A	

	days)?		
2013	Where paid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the mother must take (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Where paid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the father must take (in calendar days)?	N/A	
2011	Where paid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the father must take (in calendar days)?	N/A	
2013	Where paid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the father must take (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Where unpaid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the mother must take (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Where unpaid parental leave exists, what is the minimum amount which only the father must take (in calendar days)?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	What is the age at which a woman can retire and receive full benefits?	55	
2011	What is the age at which a woman can retire and receive full benefits?	55	
2013	What is the age at which a woman can retire and receive full benefits?	55	Act on Pensions and Benefits Payable from the Social Insurance Fund, Art. 4.1
2009	What is the age at which a man can retire and receive full benefits?	60	
2011	What is the age at which a man can retire and receive full benefits?	60	
2013	What is the age at which a man can retire and receive full benefits?	60	Act on Pensions and Benefits Payable from the Social Insurance Fund, Art. 4.1
2009	What is the age at which a woman can retire and receive partial benefits?	55	
2011	What is the age at which a woman can retire and receive partial benefits?	55	
2013	What is the age at which a woman can retire and receive partial benefits?	55	Act on Pensions and Benefits Payable from the Social Insurance Fund, Art. 4.1
2009	What is the age at which a man can retire and receive partial benefits?	60	
2011	What is the age at which a man can retire and receive partial benefits?	60	
2013	What is the age at which a man can retire and receive partial benefits?	60	Act on Pensions and Benefits Payable from the Social Insurance Fund, Art.

			4.1
2013	What is the mandatory retirement age for women?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	What is the mandatory retirement age for men?	N/A	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women do the same jobs as men?	No	
2011	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women do the same jobs as men?	No	
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women do the same jobs as men?	No	Labor Code, Secs. 101 and 108
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work in mining in the same way as men?	No	Order of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare establishing lists of the jobs prohibited to women and minors (No. A/204 of 1999) Art.1
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work in construction in the same way as men?	No	Order of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare establishing lists of the jobs prohibited to women and minors (No. A/204 of 1999) Art. 9
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work in metalworking in the same way as men?	No	Order of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare establishing lists of the jobs prohibited to women and minors (No. A/204 of 1999) Art. 4
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work in factories in the same way as men?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men?	No	Labor Code Sec. 108
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work in jobs deemed hazardous in the same way as men?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work in jobs deemed arduous in the same way as men?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women do jobs deemed morally or socially inappropriate in the same way as men?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2009	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work the same night hours as men?	Yes	
2011	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work the same night hours as men?	Yes	
2013	Can non-pregnant and non-nursing women work the same night hours as men?	Yes	No restrictions could be located
2013	Does the law mandate equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value?	No	Labor Code, Sec. 49
2009	Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on	No	

	gender in hiring?		
2011	Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring?	No	
2013	Are there laws mandating non-discrimination based on gender in hiring?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Is it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview?	Yes	Labor Code, Secs. 7.4 and 7.5
2009	Are there laws penalising or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women?	Yes	
2011	Are there laws penalising or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women?	Yes	
2013	Are there laws penalising or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women?	Yes	Labor Code, Sec. 100
2009	Must employers give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave?	Yes	
2011	Must employers give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave?	Yes	
2013	Must employers give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave?	Yes	Labor Code, Sec. 106
2009	Are employers required to provide break time for nursing mothers?	Yes	
2011	Are employers required to provide break time for nursing mothers?	Yes	
2013	Are employers required to provide break time for nursing mothers?	Yes	Labor Code, Sec. 103
2009	Do employees with minor children have rights to a flexible/part-time schedule?	No	
2011	Do employees with minor children have rights to a flexible/part-time schedule?	No	
2013	Do employees with minor children have rights to a flexible/part-time schedule?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Are payments for childcare tax deductible?	No	
2011	Are payments for childcare tax deductible?	No	
2013	Are payments for childcare tax deductible?	No	No applicable provisions could be located.
2009	Is there public provision of childcare for children under the age of primary education?	Yes	
2011	Is there public provision of childcare for children under the age of primary education?	Yes	
2013	Is there public provision of childcare for children under the age of primary education?	Yes	Law on Education, Art. 7
2009	Does the law mandate free and compulsory primary education?	Yes	
2011	Does the law mandate free and compulsory primary education?	Yes	
2013	Does the law mandate free and compulsory primary education?	Yes	Constitution, Art. 16(7)
2009	Are there specific tax deductions or credits that are applicable only to women?	No	

2011	Are there specific tax deductions or credits that are applicable only to women?	No	
2013	Are there specific tax deductions or credits that are applicable only to women?	No	No applicable provisions could be located.
2009	Are there specific tax deductions or credits that are applicable only to men?	No	
2011	Are there specific tax deductions or credits that are applicable only to men?	No	
2013	Are there specific tax deductions or credits that are applicable only to men?	No	No applicable provisions could be located.
2009	What is the minimum loan amount covered in the private credit bureau or public credit registry (as a percentage of income per capita)?	44%	
2011	What is the minimum loan amount covered in the private credit bureau or public credit registry (as a percentage of income per capita)?	0%	
2013	What is the minimum loan amount covered in the private credit bureau or public credit registry (as a percentage of income per capita)?	0%	
2009	Do microfinance institutions provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries?	Yes	
2011	Do microfinance institutions provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries?	Yes	
2013	Do microfinance institutions provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries?	Yes	
2013	Do retailers provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries?	No	
2013	Do utility companies provide information to private credit bureaus or public credit registries?	No	
2009	Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims?	No	
2011	Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims?	No	
2013	Is there a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2011	If there is a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims, what is the maximum amount for a small claim (as a percentage of income per capita)?	N/A	
2013	If there is a small claims court or a fast track procedure for small claims, what is the maximum amount for a small claim (as a percentage of income per capita)?	N/A	
2013	Does the law recognize customary courts?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Does the law recognize personal law courts?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2009	Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's?	Yes	
2011	Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary weight in court as a man's?	Yes	
2013	Does a woman's testimony carry the same evidentiary	Yes	No restrictions could be

2013	weight in court as a man's?		located
2013	How many justices are on the Constitutional Court?	9	Constitution of the Republic of Mongolia, Arts. 64-65
2013	How many of justices on the Constitutional Court are women?	2	official website of the Constitutional Court (accessed on 08-06-2013)
2013	Is the Chief Justice a woman?	No	official website of the Constitutional Court (accessed on 08-6-2013)
2013	Is there legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence?	Yes	Law to Combat Domestic Violence
2013	Is there a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence?	Yes	Law to Combat Domestic Violence, Art. 17
2013	Does domestic violence legislation protect women in unmarried intimate relationships?	Yes	Law to Combat Domestic Violence, Art.3
2013	Does domestic violence legislation include emotional abuse?	Yes	Law to Combat Domestic Violence, Art.6
2013	Does domestic violence legislation include financial abuse?	Yes	Law to Combat Domestic Violence, Art.6
2013	Does domestic violence legislation include physical abuse?	Yes	Law to Combat Domestic Violence, Art.6
2013	Does domestic violence legislation include sexual abuse?	Yes	Law to Combat Domestic Violence, Art.6
2013	Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?	Yes	Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, Art.4.1.7
2013	Are there criminal sanctions for sexual harassment?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Is there a governmental office tasked with addressing sexual harassment?	Yes	Human Rights Commission
2013	Is there legislation on sexual harassment in education?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Is there legislation on sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	Law on Promotion of Gender Equality, Art.11
2013	Is there legislation on sexual harassment in public spaces?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Is there legislation on sexual harassment in service provision?	No	No applicable provisions could be located
2013	Are there criminal sanctions for sexual harassment in employment?	No	No applicable provisions could be located

Annex 8. Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) for SDGs:

Gender Baseline Analysis against SDGs in Mongolia

Type of position: National Consultant

Location: Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Duration of Contract: 30 working days

Expected Duration of Assignment: 21 December 2015–29 January 2016

Background

Governments are set to adopt 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets in September 2015 with implementation and reporting beginning in 2016. At the global level, the UN Statistical Commission is developing a set of global SDG indicators for consideration by member states but in addition, the draft outcome document of the UN Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and SDGs20 in September calls for governments to 'set its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances'. During the 3rd session of the Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations, 23 to 27 March 2015 in New York, member states also reiterated that national indicators, to be developed by national bodies, would comprise an important part of the overall indicator framework. To ensure effective reporting against the proposed 169 SDG targets, member states will therefore need appropriate national indicators and accompanying metrics to be available, adequate monitoring protocols and data collection modalities agreed, and sufficient resources mobilized.

The global UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda has also highlighted the need at an early stage to comprehensively examine data gaps and compilation limitations country by country and theme by theme, with a view to addressing them systematically in national statistical services21. The Task Team also noted that the new fields under consideration for post-2015 will to a large extent re-quire the development of new data sources, some along more traditional lines, such as household surveys, some with methods outside the official statistics mainstream, such as opinion and satisfaction

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[20] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/7261Post-2015%20Summit%20-%202%20June%202015.pdf

[21]Statistics and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda: A report from the Working Group on Monitoring and Indicators, UN Task Team on Post-2015 Development Agenda, July, 2013.

surveys, and civil society. In many cases, new indicators will have to be developed, together with information gathering systems, to cover SDG targets areas. This will require major investments in national capacity to collect and analyze data. Particularly, in The 2030 Agenda, the disaggregation of data by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics will be one of the mechanisms for realizing the 'leave no one behind' principle.[22] Therefore, it is important to support the 'data revolution' by investing in the regular and systematic collection of disaggregated data in accordance with SDG Target 17.18.[2324]

Recently UNDP Mongolia Country Office conducted a study to provide an overview of national and provincial data availability and data gaps in regard to indicators for reporting against the proposed SDG targets. Assessed the data availability of global 224indicators under 17 SDGs in Mongolian context, the study presented the extent of data availability of 224 indicators at 7 scales as well as provided baseline data available. In Mongolia out of 224 indicators, 45 indicators are readily available, 64 indicators are available after little effort[25] and 28 are available after more efforts[26], while 72 are available if data collection changed[27]. 13 are not applicable to Mongolia, whereas 5 could be available from external institutions, but 21 indicators are not clear in its availability.

Specifically looking at the SDG5, gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, there are 9 targets with 23 global indicators. Among these indicators, 4 indicators are readily available in Mongolia along with 1 indicator available after little efforts and 6 available after more efforts. 6 indicators are available if data collection changed. Building upon this comprehensive and statistical assessment identified the data availability, gaps and baseline data, UNDP intends to undertake a more focused and analytical gender baseline review of SDG 1, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 16 with in-depth data assessment and also suggesting the data collection methodologies and capacity needs in meeting the data gaps in selected SDGs. SDGs were selected upon the criteria whether UNDP will be mainly contributing for the next 5 years as well as whether the proposed indicators are related to human. This study will contribute to gender-responsive policymaking and identifying the bottlenecks in achieving SDGs. (SDG1: End poverty; SDG5: Gender Equality; SDG8: Decent work and economic growth; SDG10: Reduced Inequality; SDG11: Sustainable Cities and communities; SDG13: Climate Action; SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)

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[22]UNDG. 2015. Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Interim Reference Guide to UN Country Team.

[23]*By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts*.

[24]Ibid.

[25] The estimation time is less than 6 hours.

[26] The estimation time is more than 6 hours.

[27] E.g., new question in a forthcoming survey

Objectives of the consultancy

The objective of the study is: 1) to provide qualitative analysis with the baseline data under SDG 5 indicators as well as with the sex-disaggregated baseline data under SDG 1, 8, 11, 13 and 16 using the existing SDG data assessment framework; 2) thoroughly reviewing and stocktaking the identified data sources as well as recommending more specific methodologies for data collection of selected SDG indicators which are still in data gaps. Such study will contribute to not only national SDG readiness and national target setting but also gender-responsive policymaking and national planning. The assessment will also help identify potential areas for targeted capacity development support to data collection and management in SDG5 and further strengthen Mongolia's monitoring, reporting and accountability to SDGs.

Scope of work/tasks

Activities to be undertaken in partnership with the National Statistical Office in Mongolia (NSO) and National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE)

Using the SDG data assessment frameworks produced by the recent consultancies:

Review the existing SDG assessment frameworks including available data, baseline and data gaps of indicators under SDG5, sex-disaggregated baseline data and identify gaps in sex-disaggregated data under SDG 1, 8, 11, 13 and 16;

Conduct comprehensive, qualitative as well as quantitative gender baseline analysis against respective targets of SDG5 and selected SDGs using the baseline data;

Building upon the initially recommended methodologies by the latest consultancies, identify more specific needs for capacity and data collection methodologies under the selected SDGs;

Present the key findings at the extended Gender Theme Group (GTG) consultation on SDGs.

Outputs and deliverables

Report preparation

The consultant will prepare a draft analysis report of SDG5 and other SDGs with the baseline data, data gaps, capacity needs and methodological recommendations. Matrix should also note if a proposed indicator also links to an international human rights treaties.

Microsoft PPT presentation summarising key findings of the study to be presented to the GTG consultation

> Consultant will support the preparation and facilitation of a GTG workshop for national planning officials across government to present the findings of this study and data assessment to raise awareness of the gender/data status under SDG.

Payment instalment

The UNDP standard method of payment is the output-based lump-sum scheme made in instalments upon completion of the tasks/deliverables as agreed at the time of signing the contract. Payments will be made in US dollars. The amount paid shall be inclusive of all associated costs such as social security, pension and income tax etc.

1st instalment: 50% upon submission of a Draft report with excel matrix (12 days after the signature of the Contract)

2nd instalment: 50% upon presentation made on the main findings at the GTG workshop, submission of revised final report reflecting the feedbacks to the draft report from UNDP CO including executive summary and data gaps and capacity needs (29 days after the signature of the Contract)

The payments for each instalments will be made within thirty (30) days after submissions with following conditions:

Review and feedback from UNDP country office and NCGE; and b)Receipt of invoice from the Service Provider.

Duration of Assignment

The consultant is expected to work in total 30 working days during 21 December 2015 – 29 January 2016.

Duty station

The consultant can work away with presence in key study scoping meetings with UNDP Country Office.

Institutional setting and reporting mechanism

The consultant will be contracted by UNDP Mongolia. The consultant will report to the Team Leader of Human Development and MDGs. National Statistical Office (NSO), National Committee on Gender Equality (NCGE) and Government working group on SDGs will provide the required guidance and support in undertaking the consultancy.

The present TOR may be subject to modification, without changing the overall objective and the scope of work, on the basis of mutual consultations. UNDP will hold the copyright of the assignment outputs.

Criteria for selection of the best offer

Applicants will be evaluated based on cumulative analysis (i.e. technical qualifications and price proposal).

The weight of the technical criteria is 70%; the weight of the financial proposal is 30%.

Only candidates who obtain a minimum of 70% in the technical evaluation will be considered for the financial evaluation.