



Mongolia's VNR Journey: Lessons Learned in M&E for Sustainable Development Report

By

Elberel Tumenjargal

Former Board Member of Asia Pacific Evaluation Association



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1. Background –Records of VNRs in Mongolia

Mongolia's Voluntary National Review Report 2019 (Shadow report)

Multi-stakeholder working groups to identify national SDG targets and indicators

Built evidence and consensus among stakeholders

Recognition of effective monitoring and reporting

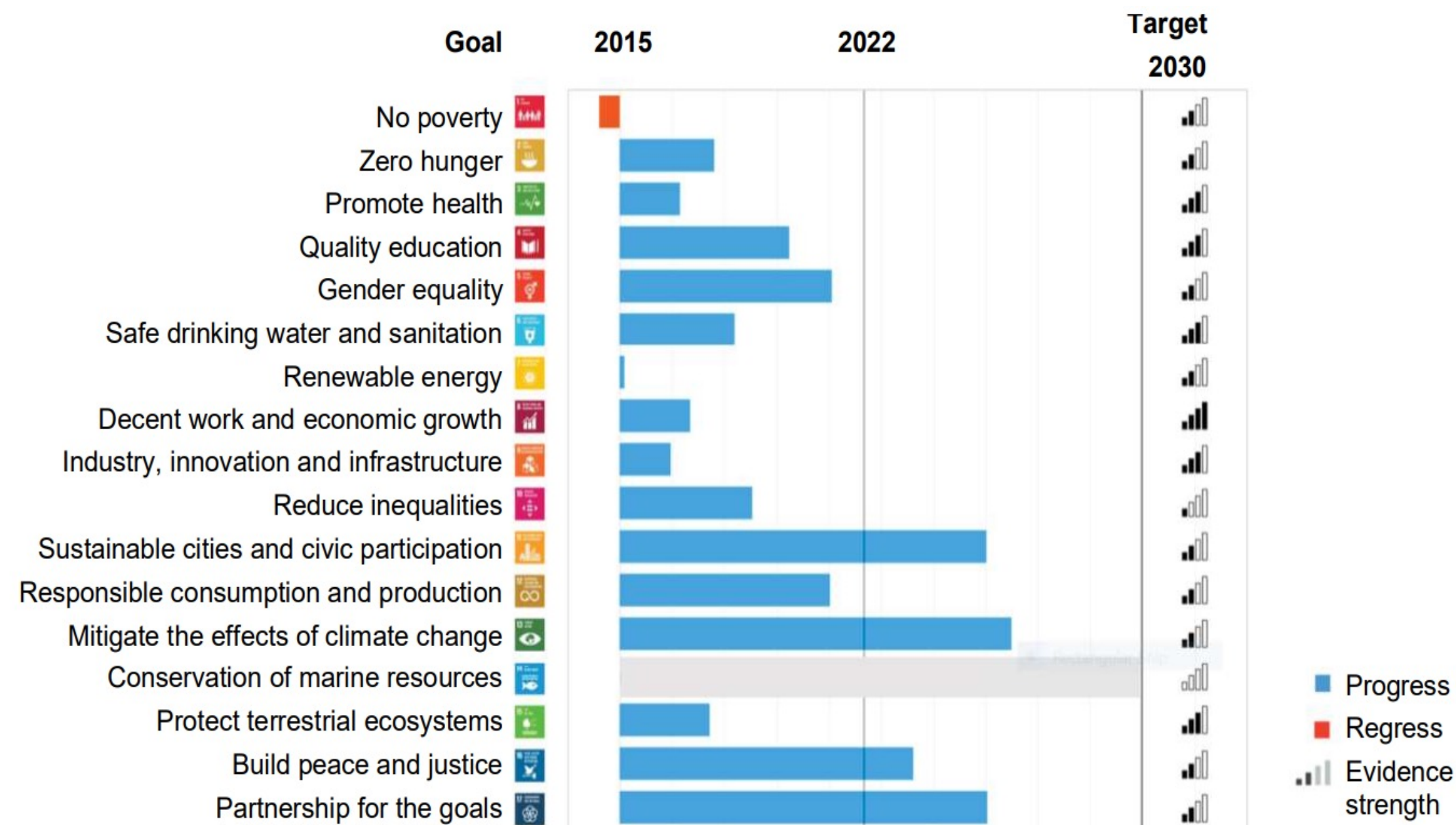
Mongolia's Voluntary National Review Report 2023

Revision and adoption of development policies in line with the SDGs (approval of the 'Vision-2050')

Evaluation of the SDG process and implementation

In 2022, the target levels and indicators were refined and approved under the newly established Ministry of Economy and Development (MED)

2. Mongolia's achievements in SDGs



To reach the target level in 2030,

- 27.6 percent of the 134 identified targets must be maintained,
- 54.5 percent must be immediately intensified, and
- 17.2 percent need special attention.

3. Good practices of M&E

National and Organizational Culture:

- National Committee on Sustainable Development > functions were transferred to the Ministry of Economy and Development & National Statistics Office
- the long-term development policy "**Vision-2050**" which **aligned with SDGs** were approved in 2020
- the **Procedure** for Developing Development Policy and Planning Documents (2022)
- the Methodology for Developing the **Annual State Development** Plan (2023)
- the Methodology for Developing **Medium-Term** Development Target Programs (2023)
- the Methodology for Developing **Annual Development Plans** of Provinces, Municipalities, and the Capital City (2023)

Evidence-Based Decision Making:

- 80 per cent of the SDGs are included in the national development policy and planning documents.
- Results-based integrated management is required by law
- Adopting and implementing science and research-based policies at all levels

3. Good practices of M&E

Data as the Lifeblood:

- National Statistics Office's **annual assessment** of the availability of information (number of indicators) and adjust existing regular surveys and censuses, 191 out of 253 indicators, 2010-2021 data of 135 indicators
- **The SDGs Dashboard** –operation but some challenges including inadequate sources, weak coordination, lack of funding

Promoting Equity and Inclusiveness:

- Participatory and **Bottom-Up approaches** were used in the VNR development
- **Cooperated with the SDGs-CSOs network**
- **Population groups at risk** of being left behind in development were **identified** and included in the discussions

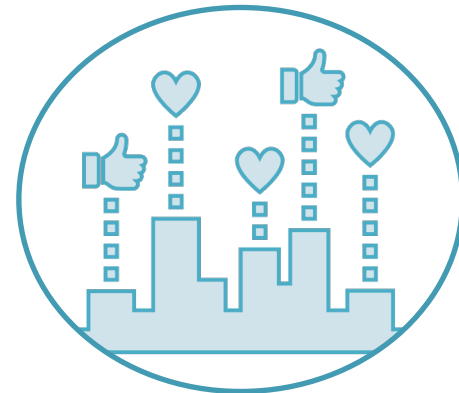
Mitigating Challenges:

- The Roadmap for SDG Indicators was developed in 2022.

4. Lessons learned



Start the VNR preparation processes and the evaluation **as early as possible**



Creating a platform

for preparing, collecting and exchanging information on measures to ensure sustainable development



Making **optimal use of M&E mechanisms or systems** used by governmental institutions



Optimizing and approving **Mongolia's SDG indicators** and **target levels** to be achieved in 2030



Pay attention to the **sustainability of the changes** in practice and to **assess their impact** regularly



5. Needs and further actions planned

To ensure the implementation of the SDGs in line with medium- and short-term policy priorities;

- Enhancing the monitoring and reporting system
- Improving the quality of assessment
- Reporting to citizens and the public on the progress of development policy document implementation, the results of monitoring and evaluation



Thank you for your attention