Country Experience: Mongolia

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IS SLOWING DOWN WORLDWIDE.

Global SDG

- 17 goals,
- 169 targets,
- 248 indicators,

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS HAS BEEN SEVERELY AFFECTED BY INDIRECT EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

EFFECTS OF THE PANDEMIC
- Economic crisis and financing failure;
- Changes in policy priorities;
- Information gaps and delays in monitoring and evaluation

Very high | High | Moderate | Low | Very low | No effect
WORLDWIDE: ONLY 15 PERCENT OF THE SDGs ARE ON TRACK.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- On Track
- Moderately or Severely off track
- Stagnation or Regression

“Unless We Act NOW, the 2030 agenda will become an EPITAPh for a world that might have been”

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES
Secretary-General of the United Nations
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MONGOLIA'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS NEEDS TO BE ACCELERATED.

VULNERABILITY TO EXTERNAL SHOCKS
NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND GEOPOLITICAL UNCERTAINTY
DISPARITY IN THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE ON LAND
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STAGNATION OR REGRESSION

ISSUES RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION

TRENDS OF SDG IMPLEMENTATION IN MONGOLIA

ON TRACK OR TARGET MET

FAIR PROGRESS, BUT ACCELERATION NEEDED

INSUFFICIENT DATA
MONGOLIA IS IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH ITS DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PLANNING.

Long term Development Policy of Mongolia

- SHARED NATIONAL VALUES
- HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- QUALITY OF LIFE AND MIDDLE CLASS
- ECONOMY
- GOVERNANCE
- GREEN DEVELOPMENT
- SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY
- REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
- ULAANBAATAR AND SATELLITE CITIES

“TARGETED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (DRAFT)”

New Recovery Policy

- TARGET PROGRAM OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- TARGET PROGRAM OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
- TARGET PROGRAM OF ENVIRONMENT
- TARGET PROGRAM OF GOVERNANCE
- TARGET PROGRAM OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- TARGET PROGRAM TO INCREASE NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

“SDGs” + “146” MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

✓ 83 PERCENT OF THE “VISION2050” LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY IS ALIGNED.
✓ FULLY ALIGNED WITH THE TDPS.
MONGOLIA IS REPORTING ITS SDG IMPLEMENTATION TO THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY.

UN HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM AND SUMMIT

The First High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development has been organized.

Sustainable Development Goals were approved.

First SDG Summit since the adoption of 2030 Agenda

Starting a new wave of accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals

Voluntary National Review: Voluntary, state-led, multistakeholder evaluation to share best practices and challenges in SDG implementation

Every 4 years, under the auspices of the General Assembly, countries meet to discuss measures to enhance SDG implementation.
MONGOLIA HAS SUCCESSFULLY PRESENTED ITS VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW FOR THE SECOND TIME.

"The secondary Voluntary National Review for the implementation of the SDGs was presented at the United Nations High-level Political Forum.

“SDG Implementation” Secondary Voluntary National Review

1. Nationalized indicator framework
2. Integrated and coordinated policy approach
3. Multi-stakeholder engagement
4. “Leave no one behind” analysis

“CHALLENGES FACED WHEN IMPLEMENTING THE SDG-2030”

1. Vulnerability to external impact shocks
2. Covid-19 negative
3. Regional and local development disparity
IDENTIFIED NATIONAL COMMITMENTS FOR THE 2023 UN "HIGH-LEVEL MEETING" ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

FIRST DRAFT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITMENTS for the Sustainable Development Goals

Assessment of the medium-and long-term POLICY ALIGNMENT

CONCLUSION from Mongolia’s second Voluntary National Review

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT of Nationalized SDG indicators

Reflect the recommendations and suggestions from various stakeholders /STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – private sector, CSO, youth, academia, rural, development partners

NATIONAL COMMITMENTS to be discussed at the National forum

SDG ACCELERATORS
“Investment priorities and transition sectors aimed at accelerating SDG implementation”

NATIONAL BENCHMARK
“Poverty reduction target for 2027”

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
“Institutional environment to support SDG implementation priorities”
Goal 16. Build peace and justice

Since the 1990’s, Mongolia has experienced smooth transition to peaceful democracy following uninterrupted elections. The country has acceded to core human rights treaties and has set up institutional mechanism to meet the commitments under international norms and standards.

On December 3 2015 Mongolia has abolished death penalty and has legal protection in place for human rights defenders. (came into effect on 1 July 2017). Mongolia thus became the 105th country in the world to abolish the death penalty.
Goal 16. Build peace and justice

The realization of the goal of building peace and justice is assessed as quite successful.

The chart shows that, in 2021, 448 crimes against the right to life were registered, an increase of 66 (17.3 per cent) over the previous year (Table 16-2). The increase in crimes against the right to life was mainly due to the increase of 30 (21.6 per cent) cases of accidental death. In 2021, 109 (56.2 per cent) of the 194 intentional homicides were registered in Ulaanbaatar, an increase of 14 (14.7 per cent) from the previous year. 8 out of 100 victims of crimes against the right to life are children under the age of 18 and 22 are women.

Domestic violence has increased as a shadow pandemic alongside the COVID-19 pandemic, and there is a need to increase capacity to respond to domestic violence.

2012-2021 Crimes against the right to life and intentional homicide, 2012-2021 (Source: NSO, 2021.)
According to the Gender-Based Violence Survey (2017), conducted jointly by UNFPA and NSO, 31.2 per cent of women experienced physical or sexual violence, 57.9 per cent reported experiencing some form of violence, and 44.9 per cent of women who experienced physical violence were injured, indicating that violence is not decreasing.

The 16 Days of Activism against GBV in 2021 aimed to convey to the public the basic message that GBV/DV is an issue that affects everyone, and to make the public understand that ignoring the simplest cases of violence allows the public to accept such violence and allow such harmful acts to continue.

These statistics on the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) show that there is an even greater need to respond to domestic violence (DV).

In this context, there is a need to focus on the mass involvement of men and boys and to ensure their leadership and active participation in ending GBV/DV.
Violence against children is on the rise

Approximately one-third of Mongolia's population, primarily individuals over the age of 15, express a lack of safety when walking alone in their neighborhoods at night.

On average, 66 per cent of the population feels safe walking alone in their neighborhoods at night, and this percentage has steadily increased from 2018 to 2021.

In Mongolia, sexual violence against children is on the rise, reports of this type of violence are increasing due to the pandemic, and the basic principles of children's rights are being violated.

This is a priority issue that requires attention.
Within the framework of the project supported by the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, CSOs working in the field of child protection and child abuse are jointly making a significant contribution to preventing and protecting children from sexual violence, increasing responsibility and improving the knowledge and understanding of the public and parents from 2021 through the advocacy campaign “Let's Promise”.

Mongolia has joined the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children and is working to implement the **INSPIRE strategy** from 2021.

By revising many laws on education, child protection, children's rights, crimes and violations, the government is working with the participation of all sectors of society to combat violence against children and women.
Protection of children in the Digital Environment in Mongolia

In accordance with the Law on Protection of Children (2016), which specifically regulates the issue of protection of children in the media, information and electronic environment.

The National Police Agency has conducted research the type of crimes, updated the regulations on the activities of online game centers, developed filtering programs and applications for protection of children's rights in the online environment, created a website www.ekids.mn, established a portal for filing complaints about sexual abuse and exploitation of children in the online environment.

Furthermore, improvements have been made to the software of the Hotline 108 telephone service center for children's help, as part of interdisciplinary efforts to prevent such crimes, improved the software of the..
It should be mentioned that the Implementation of 16th goal of SDG “Building peace and justice” is at a satisfactory level.

Mongolia pays special attention to the effective and transparent implementation of measures to combat and stop corruption and to compensate for damages.

As part of efforts to enhance transparency and address issues related to bureaucracy and public services, the e-Mongolia system has introduced an electronic platform for citizens to submit requests and complaints.
Despite being red, Mars is a cold place, not hot. It's full of iron oxide dust.

Saturn is the ringed planet. It's a gas giant, composed mostly of hydrogen and helium.

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one in the Solar System.

As a member of UN, Mongolia has been active in the fields of international peace and security, disarmament, protection and promotion of human rights.

Currently, Mongolia is a main co-sponsor of the General Assembly resolutions on “Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status”.
As a democratic country, Mongolia is maintaining regional peace and security.

Using the Helsinki process as an example, the Ulaanbaatar Dialogue was first proposed in April 2013 as an initiative to contribute to the establishment of a dialogue mechanism in the region.

THANK YOU