SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: **Mongolia**

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

Programme Period: **2002-2006**
Programme Component: **Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty**
Project Title: **Pilot Project to Support the National Poverty and MDG Monitoring and Assessment System (PMMS)**
Project ID: _____
Project Duration: **3 years**
Management Arrangement: **National Execution-NEX**

Budget	**USD**	**1,975,300**
General Management Support Fee	**USD**	**98,021**
Total budget*:	**USD**	**2,073,321**
Allocated resources:		
• UNDP: TRAC (1&2)	**USD**	**500,000**
Other	**USD**	**75,000**
• In kind contributions (GoM)	**USD**	**15,000**
• Unfunded:	**USD**	**1,400,300**

** Included the Unfunded budget.*

Agreed by:

Date: 22/07/05

Mr. N. Altankhuyag, Minister of Finance

Date: 28/07/05

Ms. Pratibha Mehta, UNDP Resident Representative

UNDP Mongolia

Government of Mongolia

United Nations Development Programme Mongolia

Pilot Project to Support the National Poverty and MDG Monitoring and Assessment System (PMMS)

The Parliament of Mongolia has recently adopted a resolution on MDGs with Mongolia-specific targets to be achieved by 2015. The resolution provides for periodic progress reporting to the Parliament.

The objectives of this 3-year pilot project are: 1) To support the establishment of a comprehensive, integrated and decentralized system of monitoring and assessment for achievement of poverty reduction goals and MDGs; and 2) To promote the use of monitoring information for improving implementation and policy reform.

The project recognizes the gaps in the processes for formulation, integration, implementation, monitoring and assessment of government policies and programs and feeding the results back into the process for improved results and policies. As such, the expected results of the project will be: the use of monitoring information at national and local levels as the basis for decision making; developed linkages between planning and budgeting at the national level; use of monitoring information for formulation of national policies and programmes that incorporate human development and poverty reduction concerns; systematic use of participatory monitoring mechanisms.

The interventions will focus in the following key areas:

- i) ✓ Intersectoral coordination mechanism for poverty / MDG monitoring and assessment;
- ii) ✓ Building capacity for implementation and result monitoring;
- iii) ✓ Localising MDGs through local-level participatory monitoring and reporting mechanisms;
- iv) ✓ Building national capacities for analysis and impact assessment from the human development and human poverty perspective;
- v) Aligning domestic and international resources in the framework of MDGs;
- vi) Developing an integrated and decentralized poverty and MDG monitoring information system based on statistical and administrative data;
- vii) ✓ Communicating the results of poverty / MDG monitoring and analysis for better informed and more participatory decision-making.

UNDP assistance directly promotes goals 1-3 identified in the *United Nations Development Assistance Framework* related to: strengthening basic social services, equitable and sustainable economic transition and good governance.

Glossary

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EGSPRS	Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information Technology
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NSO	National Statistical Office
PMMS	Poverty and MDG Monitoring and Assessment System
PMIS	Poverty Monitoring Information System
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRG	Poverty Research Group
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PVI	Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequality
SCAP	Strategic Communication and Advocacy Plan
TPR	Tripartite Review Meeting
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank

Section I. Narrative

Part I. Situation Analysis

1.1. Development Context

Mongolia is a sparsely populated landlocked nation of some 2.4 million inhabitants. It ranks as a low-income country whose GDP per capita is about US$ 500, about twenty five percent the average for Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS. As with many former socialist nations, Mongolia had realized impressive achievements in education and health, which are reflected in its mid-ranking position by the Human Development Index.

Many of the pressing development challenges facing Mongolia today are rooted in the experience of transition from socialism to a free-market, democratic society. The structural transformation which began a decade ago has had far-reaching economic, political and social consequences.

Economic transformation in Mongolia has been dramatic. Reforms introduced since 1990 include liberalization of major domestic markets and trade, adoption of a flexible exchange rate regime and privatization of state assets. The very fast paced economic reforms, dubbed 'shock therapy', have had mixed results. Initially, national income fell sharply as Mongolia experienced a severe economic collapse over the period 1990-94. Unemployment soared, poverty increased and a range of social ills began to appear on a new scale including street-children, homelessness, crime, alcohol abuse, etc.

Signs of an economic recovery surfaced in 1995, the start of five consecutive years of economic growth. Inflation was brought under control and the private sector began to show signs of dynamism. However, the economic rebound came to an abrupt halt in 1999, the first of three consecutive years of severe winter storms or dzuds. Real economic growth per capita has been negative over this period and the numbers of head of livestock has fallen sharply. This recent economic downturn has brought to the fore issues of vulnerability and insecurity and appropriate policy responses in the form of strategies of disaster and risk management. Starting in 2001, economic growth picked up, but without discernible effects on employment generation and poverty and without much hope for sustained growth.

On the political front, the democratization process in Mongolia has been rapid and impressive. Four free and fair Parliamentary elections have been held and guarantees of human rights are now enshrined in law. Government capacity to ensure the full realization of these rights, however, is hampered by weaknesses of the legal and judicial system which lacks resources and capacity. Other factors which stand in the way of better governance performance include limited information flows between the legislative and executive branches of government and civil society; duplication and unclear function responsibilities with the public sector and the absence of representative and accountable low-level government.

The social consequences of the first decade of transition have been worrying. As mentioned, there has been an increase in poverty and many other social ills. In addition, the quality of public services in education and health has generally deteriorated. The share of public spending on health and education has fallen sharply from pre-transition times. In addition, reforms to the health and education sectors have been slow in coming. Many social outcome indicators have declined, or improved marginally, over the decade with the notable exception of child mortality. The growing disparities between rural and

urban areas and between the poor and the rich are increasingly damaging to the social fabric.

Three features of Mongolia's recent past stand out.

First, Mongolia is among the most aid dependent countries in the world, with the support of international organizations and donor countries flowing to Mongolia since early 1990es to compensate for the sudden withdrawal of Soviet aid and the disruptions in the lives of the people.

Second, as mentioned, poverty levels in Mongolia remain high since mid-nineties. Despite the relatively robust economic performance in recent years, economic growth is not environmentally sustainable and is not leading to meaningful poverty reduction. Thus, growth that results in poverty reduction and in enhancing development for people is needed.

Third, the government has committed itself to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through policies and programs specified in its Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGSPRS), formally adopted in September 2003. The EGSPRS represents the government's overarching development strategy and serves as its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The growing political concern with broader development issues for people are demonstrated through the recent adoption of the Parliamentary Resolution on MDGs which calls for achievement of MDGs, tracking the progress toward MDGs and allocating resources toward this end.

1.2. Poverty and MDG monitoring and assessment

The poverty and MDG monitoring and assessment system will build upon the Parliament resolution on MDGs, and the linkages between MDGs and EGSPRS as incorporated in the Government Action Program.

The Millennium Development Goals, adopted through the Millennium Declaration of 2000 and endorsed by all UN member-states represent goals determined on the basis of wide-ranging consultations involving developing countries.

These goals reflect the recognition that progress in developing countries is also a responsibility of developed countries, thus representing a culmination of all international commitments to development.

MDGs are rooted in the concept of human development, which recognizes that progress can not be measured solely by the magnitude of income and that other factors, such as being educated, living a long and healthy life, having a decent standard of living and enjoying political and civil freedoms matter. Likewise, poverty can not be measured by income poverty alone and should incorporate the lack of other aspects of human development.

In April 2005 the Parliament of Mongolia issued a resolution whereby it calls for implementation, evaluation and monitoring to achieve MDGs at the national level. Mongolia-specific MDGs are measurable and time-bound goals encompassing 21 targets. Furthermore, the resolution sets a new 9th goal on Fostering Democratic Governance and Strengthening Human Rights. The Resolution requests tracking of the progress toward attainment of MDGs and reporting to the Parliament on the progress.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper should serve to provide an overarching framework for poverty reduction developed by national governments. Through the strategy, plans and resources are intended to be aligned for poverty reduction.

Various countries have used PRSPs differently. Some countries use PRSP as a tool to mobilize resources from donors, others have used PRSPs to mainstream specific concepts into national policy and planning, while a few countries have integrated PRSP into their national planning tools.

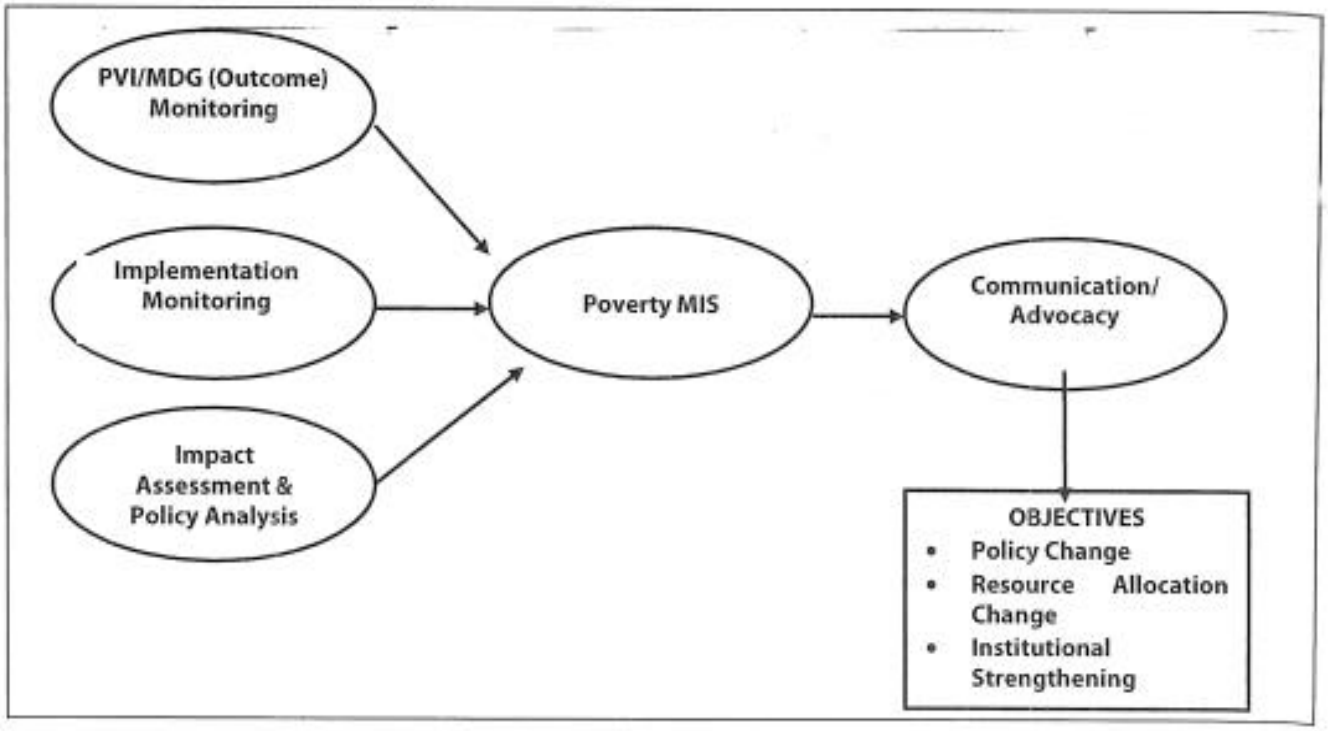
Mongolia PRSP, termed Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy, has contributed in improving the participatory aspect of planning; it also serves as an instrument for attracting aid.

The PRSP should be the strategy to achieve MDGs and thus these two should be strongly interrelated with each other.

1.2.1. Generic poverty monitoring systems

A poverty monitoring system is needed to track the progress along poverty-related indicators, to gauge pro-poorness of policies and programmes and to see whether resources are allocated to areas with the highest poverty reduction potential and are efficiently utilized. A complete poverty monitoring system allows using the information regarding the progress or lack thereof, and actions taken to address the problems in formulating policies and making decisions. Ultimately, an effective poverty monitoring system leads to better development results.

The following generic framework of a poverty (encompassing poverty, vulnerability and inequality -PVI) and MDG monitoring and assessment system, developed on the basis of global experiences and lessons learnt, was used in the design of the poverty and MDG monitoring and analysis system in Mongolia.



Note: PVI – Poverty, Vulnerability and Inequality

A comprehensive poverty monitoring system will address the following key questions:

I. What is to be monitored? (implementation, outcomes or impact)

II. How to monitor? (information flows)

III. Who will monitor? (data producers, data users)

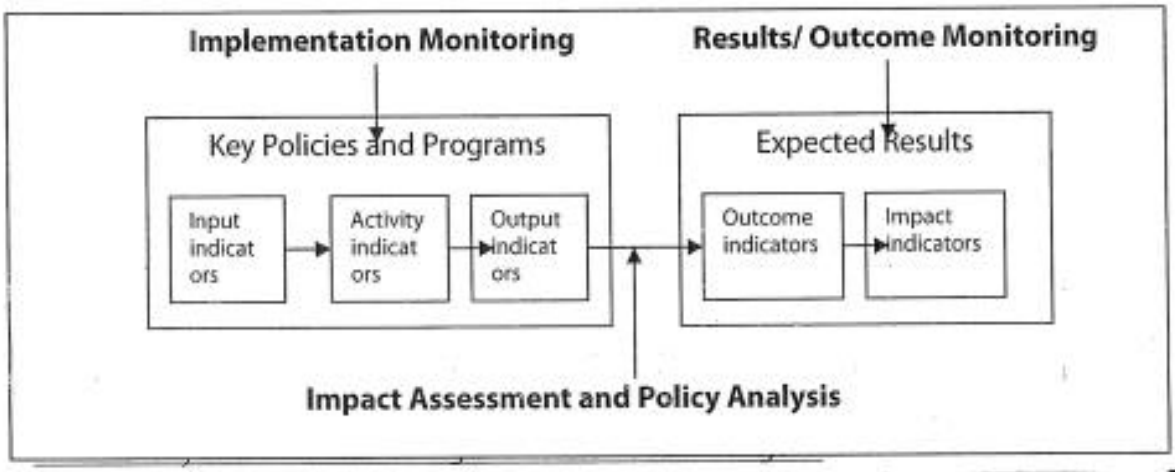
IV. When to monitor? (frequency of various levels of monitoring)

V. Where to monitor? (national level, aimag, soum)

VI. For whom to monitor? (government administration, policy makers, the general public)

Implementation monitoring, result monitoring and impact analysis are closely related to each other. Whereas implementation monitoring relates to EGSPRS monitoring, the result/ outcome monitoring is more relevant for tracking of the progress along MDGs.

Overall PMMS coordination



While there is no functional poverty monitoring system currently in Mongolia, several initiatives have been implemented to put in place a government monitoring and evaluation system. In 2002-2003, efforts have been made to separate monitoring and evaluation functions from general administrative functions across the national and sub-national government.

In 2004, the Government has set up an institutional framework for EGSPRS monitoring system through Resolution 96. The institutional framework document identifies key institutional actors who comprise the system, specifies in summary terms the responsibilities of each and provides a general description of the core specialist positions in the Poverty Research Group (PRG).

As mentioned above, in 2005, the Parliament endorsed a resolution on MDGs, whereby it calls for actions to achieve Mongolia-specific MDGs and monitoring of these actions. (See Annex 1)

Both documents provide the mandate for a poverty and MDG monitoring system, which require implementation instruments.

The central problem of poverty monitoring in Mongolia is not a lack of data per se (though there are existing data gaps, as discussed below) nor a lack of indicators. The

core problem is the absence of a systematic, continuous coordination and analysis of monitoring information to inform decision-making. The following gaps have been identified:

a) absence of the lead body responsible for operationalising the poverty monitoring and assessment system and coordinating its component parts: Various activities related to poverty monitoring have tended to be ad hoc, donor-driven and less than optimally sequenced. The PRG has only recently assumed the role as lead agency for Mongolia's poverty monitoring system, before being integrated into the Department of Economic Policy and Planning within the Ministry of Finance starting January 2005.

b) absence of a central government plan (medium-term and long-term): EGSPRS is not organically linked with national plans (Government Action Program 2004-2008 and key national/ sectoral policies and programmes) and MDGs. There is a large number of various documents that need to be monitored, resulting in significant workload on relevant civil servants. Attempts have been made to develop indicators for EGSPRS and link them with MDGs, but further work is required to improve the applicability and usefulness of indicators, methodologies for data collection and ease of data generation; Since recently, the government has been engaged in doing inventory of the multitude of various programme documents in an effort to harmonise them;

c) disconnect between planning and budgeting processes. Budget allocations are not made in an environment of clarity and predictability, leading to less than optimal effectiveness and efficiency, and less pro-poor orientation of budget expenditures;

d) disconnect in planning, programming and monitoring between national and local government levels: Local government strategies and plans are only remotely related to the national Government Action Plan, which indicates that most of the resources are likely to be spent on the support of national GAPs. A significant amount of monitoring information is collected at soum or bag levels and consolidated at the aimag level. Most of this information is then sent to the National Statistical Office or to line Ministries in Ulaanbaatar. While some data analysis takes place at the aimag level, this information does not inform expenditure decisions undertaken at the Governor's level. Further, there is extremely limited dissemination of this information outside official circles and no systematic review of monitoring information by civil society organisations and khurals.

e) despite significant body of research and policy analysis, their results and recommendations hardly feed into policy formulation:
Policy analysis skills among those who develop policies need to be strengthened in order to enhance pro-human development and pro-poor orientation of policies and greater integration of policies as opposed to the present, fragmented and sectoral approach to policy formulation.
There does not appear to be any systematic process of impact assessment of programs or policies, though individual impact assessments have been conducted. As impact assessments can be costly and highly technical, it is important to develop cost-effective approaches which can be conducted by national

institutions using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.

f) absence of 'light', rapid poverty monitoring instruments and absence of data on poverty at disaggregated level: The core information on poverty monitoring has come from Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) undertaken in 1995, 1998 and 2003. While LSMS surveys are necessary to provide detailed information on various dimensions of poverty and welfare at national and regional levels, they suffer from two disadvantages:

- Are 'heavy', difficult to implement, costly and requiring considerable time to implement which leads to large time lags between the survey and policy interventions;
- Do not provide sufficiently disaggregated information below to aimag and soum levels.

Finally, dissemination of results of studies and analyses, and more generally, systematic advocacy and communication is not made to shape policy making.

g) limited access to information by ministries, subnational institutions: There is a number of IT initiatives underway which relate closely to poverty monitoring. The Mongolia Development Gateway provides a web-based platform to disseminate a range of information related to poverty monitoring including reports, press releases and policy documents. DEVINFO consists of a database of indicators along with an Access-based application which facilitates their reporting and presentation. These complement a variety of data and information on a wide range of social and economic issues at the National Statistical Office, line ministries, government agencies, local governments, NGOs and donors. The presence of many and disparate sources of information makes access to information difficult and costly, thus resulting in lack of transparency.

h) The involvement of beneficiaries of poverty reduction activities, through civil society organisations and community-based organisations, is lacking in poverty monitoring and assessment. There is a clear need for a mechanism to coordinate CSO-based participatory monitoring activities (such as social audits, citizens' report cards, expenditure tracking, PPAs, supported by donors and international NGOs) and more generally, to facilitate data analysis, dissemination and dialogue on poverty-related matters among CSOs. While CSOs find representation within a number of working groups within the institutional structure of the existing EGSPRS monitoring system, there is no systematic use of participatory monitoring to undertake these responsibilities.

1.3. Links to national priorities and UN/ UNDP priorities

The key dimensions of the national strategy with respect to poverty and MDG monitoring and assessment system are as follows:

The first national MDG report (2004) and Parliament resolution on MDGs (2005) emphasize the importance of monitoring regularly the progress toward achieving MDGs. Further, harmonized and systematic monitoring, evaluation and impact analysis of policies and programmes was identified as one of the priorities for development assistance.

ESGPRS explicitly provides for "the formulation, implementation and monitoring of poverty reduction and supporting the sustainable livelihoods of the population, the improvement in the targeting of social safety nets, and the narrowing of the income gap between the rich and the poor and between urban and rural development".

The first main objective of the Government set out in the new Government Action Program for 2004-2008 is to "upgrade the quality of public service to a new level by strengthening the capacity and accountability of public service institutions and civil servants, expanding citizen participation at all levels of decision-making and ensuring transparency". The Government Action Program emphasizes such elements as improved transparency in decision making, better access to information and better monitoring of government decisions to achieve the objectives set in the Program.

There is a growing awareness among policy makers of the inadequacy of the national planning and programming systems and their monitoring systems which, in turn, leads to slow implementation and lack of positive outcomes.

The proposed project directly promotes three of the five goals specified in the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), namely:

Goal 1: Basic social services strengthened to provide quality, equitable services for all women and men;

Goal 2: Economic transition and development promotes equity, sustainability and decentralization;

Goal 3: Good governance that promotes accountability, transparency and responsiveness is established.

Objective 1 of Goal 1 involves "improving priority setting, planning and evaluation" It aims to ensure that "quality and relevant data is available and analysed in such a way that inequalities within Mongolia can be identified, analysed and addressed" as well as "independent monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of social services ... to enhance the involvement of civil society".

The first objective of Goal 2 as well is closely related to poverty monitoring. It calls for the "strengthening of regional and local capacities in planning, resource mobilization and management". A major part of this type of exercise is the use of monitoring information to inform planning, programming and expenditure decisions. The proposed project will support the capacity of local governments in monitoring and analysis on a pilot basis.

Finally, the core objective of the PMMS is to promote Goal 3, i.e. good governance, accountability, transparency and responsiveness. It expressly aims to "build public sector monitoring and evaluation capacity to improve public service management and delivery" and to "make decision-makers at both the central and local levels more responsive to their constituents", which is the overall objective of the project.

This project is being developed at the time when the UN team in Mongolia is developing its Development Assistance Framework for the country. In contrast with the previous CCA/ UNDAF, the present UN Common Country Assessment for 2006-2010 being currently finalized emphasizes the need for a more comprehensive and sustainable approach to addressing the development challenges within the framework of MDGs. Relevant to the proposed intervention, the CCA document highlights policy formulation, programme implementation and monitoring as the critical needs for capacity building, both at the technical and leadership levels. The need for improvements in the statistical system,

especially at the local and community level; more active public participation, including at local levels are also emphasized.

Part II. Objective and strategy

2.1. Objectives and strategy of the project

The overall objectives of the proposed 3-year pilot project are:

1) To support the establishment of a comprehensive, integrated and decentralized system of monitoring and assessment for achievement of poverty reduction goals/ MDGs; and

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

The strategy will be to build existing initiatives, including participatory poverty assessments (NSO and NGOs in partnership with ADB, WB), living standard measurement surveys (NSO in partnership with UNDP and WB), community-based monitoring initiatives (local governments and community-based organisations in partnership with UNICEF), research involving various aspects of pro-poor policies (Ministry of Finance and research institutions in partnership with UNDP), DevInfo (NSO in partnership with UNICEF), bringing them together in holistic manner to form a systematic, on-going and decentralized system of poverty monitoring and assessment. The project will also build on current UNDP interventions – the Poverty Research and Employment Facilitation project. Specifically, the capacity in the Ministry of Finance for managing research on various dimensions of poverty and increased awareness of the need for integrating poverty with policy; the on-going efforts to develop and human development course and the capacity at the National Statistical Office will be utilized.

Another dimension of the strategy will be to build on the global experiences and lessons learnt and to emphasize systematic linkages of monitoring at local levels and national levels, as well as advocacy and communication of monitoring results to bring about the desired change in policy and programmatic interventions.

The project will capitalize on the core groups and emerging networks of NGOs that originated during the process of preparing the EGSPRS and endorsed through the Cabinet Decree #96 establishing the EGSPRS monitoring system. The project strategy with regard to civil society organizations will be to mainstream CSO-related activities throughout the project in order to facilitate partnership of between the government and civil society organizations. This will include, for example, the participation of civil society organizations in the Steering Committee of the project that will play the key role in shaping the design of the poverty/ MDG monitoring and assessment system, and in using the results of monitoring for policy making. Capacity building for pro-poor policy advocacy, policy analysis, participatory monitoring and assessments will be undertaken as part of various components of the project. The project will use the already existing capacity of NGOs and community groups, including in UB and aimags/ soums to carry out participatory assessments, monitoring and advocacy for MDGs.

The project will also build on the existing systems in the government, notably, the monitoring and evaluation departments within line ministries and local governments to build their capacity for implementation and result monitoring.

The project adopts a pilot approach in that it focuses on monitoring/ analysis of those policies that are related to poverty reduction and attainment of MDGs and does not aim

to introduce an all-encompassing monitoring system; the project will also focus on selected geographic areas on a pilot basis.

The principles of the PMMS include:

- whenever possible, builds on existing systems for monitoring and evaluation, existing institutions and networks and existing data repositories;
- adopts a modular structure to selectively implement priority activities within the components of the PMMS;
- is stepwise, taking into account methodological challenges involved in implementation as well as absorption capacity;
- is 'participatory', in that considerable importance is placed on the involvement of diverse actors in poverty / MDG monitoring and assessment (CSOs, local communities);
- focuses on linking decentralized, participatory monitoring activities with national poverty monitoring.
- has a strong capacity-building perspective to contribute to the progressive reinforcement of national capacities and full appropriation of the PMMS:

The pilot project is expected to achieve the following results:

- Establishment of one integrated system that brings together various stakeholders and builds on different initiatives;
- Monitoring information at national and local levels serves as the basis for decision making;
- The basis for regular reporting through MDG/ EGSPRS reports;
- Linkages between planning and budgeting developed at the national level;
- Human development and human poverty orientation of policies;
- Systematic use of participatory monitoring mechanisms;
- Effective links between local-level and national monitoring

2.2. Brief description of the project components:

The project will have 7 components that aim to address the gaps and weaknesses identified earlier in this document and aim to achieve the objectives and stated results.

Component 1/ Output 1: A system for coordinating various components of the poverty and MDG monitoring and assessment system is in place

This component will focus on bringing together various stakeholders in the poverty/ MDG monitoring system. In the Mongolian context of the absence of a single and all-encompassing national development program, poverty monitoring and assessment will be done on the basis of linkages between MDGs and EGSPRS as incorporated in the Government Action Program.

Under this component, the new system will be designed, including the coordination mechanism and data collection/ processing/ dissemination mechanism. The system design will be documented by guidelines that will specify the mandate and functions of the poverty monitoring system, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and regulate the

flows of information and interaction between stakeholders. This will be the key document that will institutionalize the poverty monitoring and assessment system.

Component 2: Implementation and result monitoring regularly undertaken based on linkages between MDGs, EGSPRS and the Government Action Plan

Capacity building is crucial for successful implementation of the system. Training programmes and workshops/ discussions will involve both government officials and civil society organizations to identify and select key indicators for monitoring of MDGs/ poverty. Participation of civil society organization will ensure that outcome indicators are selected on the basis of civil society and people's needs, rather than being internally selected by government bodies. These activities will go hand in hand with training on effective result-based and implementation monitoring, including participatory monitoring. In addition, a core group of trainers will be trained to deliver continuous training and ensure sustainability.

The key monitoring/ reporting tools will be MDG/ EGSPRS reports that will provide information on progress in implementation and progress in terms of results - reducing multi-dimensional poverty.

Component 3: MDG localization through local-level participatory poverty monitoring initiatives

Advocating and communicating for MDGs at local levels will serve as the basis for all activities of this project. Local level participatory monitoring capacities will be strengthened through capacity building of and dialogue among local government and local community-based organizations. Capacity building of soum and bagh, district and khoroo officials will be one of the important channels that would help make the system sustainable.

The capacity of the civil society to independently monitor government activities will be enhanced.

Strengthening of local-level statistical systems that serve as the basis for all administrative statistics will be undertaken on a pilot basis through strengthening the institutional and individual capacities and implementing pilot soum-level integrated systems.

The main vehicle through which policy makers at national level and the general public have access to local level poverty is through sub-national MDG reports. The sub-national reports will address the gaps of insufficient dissemination of, and dialogue on, monitoring information at sub-national levels.

Component 4: National capacities are strengthened in analysis and impact assessment from the human development perspective

The activities under this component aim to build the national capacity for policy analysis and impact assessment of policies and programs both within the civil service/ among policy makers as well as within the research and NGO community, the latter focusing on participatory assessments.

Capacity building for policy analysis aims to enhance the ability of government officials to undertake simple and practical analysis of policies to assess their impact on poverty and human development in an integrated manner.

The fourth National Human Development Report will be produced as an advocacy and analysis tools of key issues for Mongolia, emphasizing that human development is to be placed at the centre and treated as the end objective of development policies.

The long-term capacity for pro-poor and pro-human development policy-making will be built through developing and introducing a human development course for students and

government officials. It involves preparation of the Human Development textbook and training materials, training trainers and supporting the knowledge base for human development related research.

Human development impact assessment will entail undertaking in-depth assessments comprised of quantitative, qualitative and participatory methodologies, through which the national capacity to assess policies from pro-poor and pro-human development perspective will be enhanced. Impact assessments will serve as practical extensions of more formal human development training/ teaching.

Component 5: Domestic and international resources are linked in the framework of MDGs to guide decisions on prioritization and resource allocation

Costing of MDGs will support decision making processes related to prioritization, budgeting and enhanced aid coordination. Through this component, the project will closely relate to the UN Joint Programme on Development Cooperation and Harmonisation, also executed by the Ministry of Finance. Specifically, this component will focus on estimating and linking domestic and international resources needed for attainment of MDGs and link them with the actual disbursed funds.

Component 6: A poverty monitoring information system based on statistical and administrative data is developed and used

Under this component, DevInfo software will serve as the platform for MDG/ poverty-related databases. Specific activities include linking the software and databases to the web, complementing it with a physical data dissemination system targeted at local governments and local communities that do not have or have limited internet connectivity. The information system will track the progress along implementation and outcome indicators, complemented with training of key data user and producer groups in the use of the system.

The LSMS will remain the key instrument to generate rich data on various aspects of poverty, including at regional levels. In addition to providing data on income and capability aspects of poverty, the LSMS serves as the basis to identify the consumer price index. Periodic LSMSs also capture changes in poverty by population groups, allowing to analyse the impact of demographic changes (e.g. migration) and policies (e.g. the territorial re-arrangement) on poverty. The LSMS, however, suffers from being costly, 'heavy' and time-consuming, thus requiring the need to develop more rapid, less costly and 'light' surveys, such as the Core Welfare Household Indicators Survey.

Development and improvement of methodologies for data to track progress along MDG and other indicators is critical for objective and reliable representation of progress. The involvement of civil society as one of the important data users will be ensured through establishment of a technical committee on statistics for PMMS.

Component 7: Communication and advocacy of key results of the poverty monitoring system is used for better informed and more participatory decision making

Communication and advocacy will be the key instrument to generate policy change. Broadly, communication and advocacy will be undertaken at two levels:

1) Targeted at policy makers;
2) Targeted toward the general public through civil society institutions and the media.

The capacity of national institutions and the civil society will be enhanced in interpreting statistical data and using them in undertaking strategic advocacy. Intergovernmental

communication processes will be improved and policy makers will have improved access to poverty outcomes, progress toward MDGs and programme implementation.

Part III. Management Arrangements

The Ministry of Finance will play the role of the National Implementing Partner and the State Secretary will be designated by the Ministry of Finance as the National Project Director (NPD). He will provide regular guidance, on both substantive and financial aspects of project management, to the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be set up within the Economic Policy Department. He will also be responsible for developing strategic actions with respective partners, mobilizing political support from various stakeholders in the government, carrying out policy dialogues with relevant members/entities of government to as well as ensuring proper coordination between the Project and other complementary projects that will be implemented by UNDP and other multi-lateral institutions. The NPD will also be responsible for ensuring integration of the project outcomes and outputs in the national plans and plans of the Ministry of Finance, and ensure proper coordination between the Project and UNDP as the funding agency. In brief, he/she will be held accountable to the Ministry of Finance for the substantive quality of the project and the proper use of resources allocated to it, as well as for the proper collaboration with stakeholder groups.

Heading the PMU will be a National Project Manager (NPM) who will report to the NPD and directly supervise project personnel. He/she will be responsible for the day-to-day mobilization of project inputs, organizing events and activities, undertaking monitoring activities, drafting required documents/reports and following up on decisions taken and recommendations made by higher-level management bodies. The UNDP Country Office will provide direct support services to project implementation, upon request by the PMU and in line with existing NEX rules and procedures.

Some project components will be implemented by other institutions, such as the Cabinet Secretariat (for Component 3 on MDG localization), the National Statistical Office (for Component 6 on Poverty Monitoring Information System). Additionally, components 4 and 7 will partially be implemented by academic institutions and NGOs, respectively. Extensive communication and engagement is envisaged with the Parliament.

3.1. Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The Steering Committee will be the key mechanism through which the efforts of major stakeholders in the poverty monitoring system will be mobilized. It is important to ensure the right balance between participation and establishment of a working system. The Steering Committee will be established, drawn from, but not limited to, the members of Policy Committee and Sub-Committees of the EGSPRS monitoring system.

The key responsibility of the Project Steering Committee is to ensure coordination of a comprehensive poverty monitoring system, and to give strategic guidance toward the stakeholders implementing the poverty monitoring system, making corrections in the course as necessary.

3.2. Partnerships

Given the cross-cutting nature of poverty and MDG monitoring, the project will involve partnerships and coordination with other donors. Thus, the project will involve consultations with all relevant donors, such as UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, World Bank and ADB at critical stages of the project, specifically, identification and selection of indicators for monitoring, policy analysis and assessments, setting up the information and institutional system that links community-based, local-level monitoring with national monitoring. The project will build upon on-going initiatives supported by other donors.

The project will entail partnerships with and capacity building of civil society institutions throughout all its components.

Partnerships with selected local governments and community-based organizations will be established through the Cabinet Secretariat to which local governments have a legal mandate to report to.

Partnerships are also envisaged with leading educational institutions in Mongolia, most directly with the Academy of Management and the National University of Mongolia through component on impact assessment and policy analysis, specifically, preparation of the NHDR and development of the human development course.

Coordination of activities with donors, civil society institutions and other partners will be ensured through the project Steering Committee, which will include representatives of these institutions.

3.3. Funding

UNDP has committed to providing $575,000 to support this project. Additional donors are being sought to contribute to funding this work, through cost-sharing or parallel financing of specific components of the project. These could include ADB and SIDA which have experience and/ or projects in Mongolia and understand the importance of monitoring and assessment of poverty and MDGs for better development results.

3.4. Government inputs

Government inputs for the implementation of this project will include:

- On-going commitment of the Government of Mongolia to set up an effective and integrated system of poverty and MDG monitoring
- Participation in the Steering Committee and other working groups established as part of the project, as appropriate
- Continued provision of adequate financial resources for staffing and regular overheads of the Poverty Research Group
- Provision of office premises for the Project Management Unit which are adequate for its needs; provision of meeting space, as appropriate
- Making available government officials for in-country and international training and field trips

3.5. Risks and challenges

- The success of the poverty monitoring and assessment system depends to a great extent on the political will to come to an agreement regarding a medium term planning framework which would be based on MDGs and incorporate EGSPRS, Government Action Program and key national policies and programs. In the absence of such a mechanism, ineffective monitoring activities will continue to burden the civil service and the PMMS will fail to provide information for strategic decision-making;
- The challenge of coordinating a complex system of monitoring, even one that looks at a set of policies and programmes that are targeted toward achievement of MDGs and reducing poverty, mean that there is a risk in lack of attention to some components of the system. Often the communication and advocacy part tends to be neglected in various countries due to technical difficulties in implementation, despite the most critical role of this functions to facilitate policy change;
- Lack of cooperation from, or difficulties in implementing collaboration with, the related donor programmes;
- Lack of willingness of the government to provide enhanced role for CSOs in poverty monitoring and lack of CSO activism and interest in participatory poverty monitoring;
- The challenges involved in engaging fluid and dynamic networks of NGOs;
- Change in the government;

Part IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will be subject to: (i) quarterly technical reviews which will be conducted by the Steering Committee and focus on implementation issues; and (ii) an annual tripartite review and a terminal project review which will be conducted by UNDP country office management and leadership of the main stakeholders of the project. The annual tripartite reviews will play an important role in reflecting on the process of implementing the system by all stakeholders and making corrections in the course of implementation.

Quarterly and annual progress reports will be prepared by the NPD and circulated in advance to the project parties. Notes on the outcomes of the review meetings will be prepared by the PMU and circulated to them in order to enable proper follow-up actions. The progress report for the last year of project implementation will serve as the project terminal report.

In addition, regular site visits and ad hoc reviews which will be organized as needed.

As part of the project monitoring requirements, the use of project resources will be audited in accordance with UN/UNDP's existing rules and regulations.

The project will be subject to external mid-term and terminal evaluations. The evaluations will focus on analyzing the outcomes/impacts of the project, drawing lessons learned and recommending follow-up actions to ensure project sustainability.

Part V. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Mongolia and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 28 September 1976. The host country-executing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government cooperating agency described in that Agreement.

The following types of revisions may be made to this Project Document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only provided that he or she is assured that the other signatories of the Project Document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the project document (with the exception of the Standard Legal Text for non-SBAA countries which may not be altered and the agreement to which is a precondition for UNDP assistance);
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs, or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
- Mandatory annual revisions, which rephrase the delivery of agreed, project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or which take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

Section II. Results and Resources Framework

Outcome Indicator as Stated in the Country Programme Results Framework Including Baseline and Target: The prospects for poverty reduction and equitable development increased through strengthened government capacities to (i) analyze the root causes of poverty, (ii) set economic, fiscal, social and gender policies, and (iii) implement effective policies based on consultations. **Baseline:** disintegrated poverty-related data and information collection and dissemination activities; no systematic coordination of donor activities; limited integration of statistical and administrative data in key social and economic dimensions; lack of awareness of poverty issues at local levels; **Outcomes:** Establishment of one integrated system that brings together various stakeholders and builds on different initiatives; Monitoring information at national and local levels serves as the basis for decision making; The basis for regular reporting through MDG/ EGSPRS reports; Linkages between planning and budgeting developed at the national level; Human development and human poverty orientation of policies; Systematic use of participatory monitoring mechanisms; Effective links between local-level and national monitoring
Applicable MYFF Service Line: Service Line 1.1. MDG country reporting and poverty monitoring
Partnership Strategy: The Government and UNDP will seek to build partnership across the Government, UN agencies, donors and among civil society institutions. The Poverty and MDG Monitoring and Assessment System (PMMS) will be a dynamic network of the above stakeholders that coordinates and harmonises information, analyses it for greater focus of policies on poverty reduction and human development.
Project Title and ID: Pilot Project to Support the National Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System

Intended outputs	Output and target indicators	Indicative activities	Inputs
Output 1: A system for coordinating various components of the poverty and MDG monitoring and assessment system is in place	MDGs, EGSPRS and GAP harmonized; Poverty/ MDG monitoring framework document developed and endorsed by the Steering Committee; Capacity of the Ministry of Finance is augmented in the design of the national system for poverty monitoring; Regular interaction and coordination of poverty monitoring activities between key groups of system stakeholders, including the Ministry of Finance, the Cabinet Secretariat, National Statistical Office, line ministries, pilot local governments, civil society organizations, policy makers and donors	Activity 1.1. Launching workshop involving stakeholders of the PMMS; Activity 1.2. Harmonizing MDGs, EGSPRS and GAP for effective implementation; Activity 1.3. Poverty/ MDG monitoring and assessment system designed and documented for endorsement by the Steering Committee; Activity 1.4. Implementation plan of the Poverty/ MDG monitoring system developed on the basis of needs and capacity assessment; Activity 1.5. Rules/ guidelines for regulation of information flows and interaction between data providing, implementing, monitoring and reporting bodies developed; Activity 1.6. Strategic support to the development of the second MDG-based PRSP;	LT and ST international consultants Admin and translation support: 1) Translator/ interpreter; 2) Finance assistant; 3) Administrative assistant National Project Manager National workshops/ conferences Local workshops/ conferences Evaluation Monitoring travel Expendable equipment Non-expendable equipment Sundries
	Total for output 1		497,800

Output 2: Implementation and outcome monitoring regularly undertaken based on linkages between MDGs, EGSPRS and the Government Action Plan	Implementation and outcome indicators agreed by key producers and administrators of data at national level and a system of inter-governmental data-sharing enhanced; National poverty report produced which serves as the basis for MDG-based second EGSPRS; The national capacity enhanced in implementation and result-based monitoring;	Activity 2.1. Capacity needs assessment in implementation and result monitoring;	Workshops - national, local Subcontract - training on result-oriented management/ monitoring; participatory monitoring Subcontract - preparation/ printing and dissemination of training / reference materials International training Printing and publication
		Activity 2.2. A core group of trainers is trained on various aspects of monitoring; Training programme on results-oriented management developed and delivered;	
		Activity 2.3. Capacity building activities for national and local government staff undertaken in the area of implementation and outcome monitoring;	
		Activity 2.4. Workshops to identify and select indicators for MDG, PRSP and GAP monitoring;	
		Activity 2.5. Templates of national MDG/ EGSPRS reports developed; National MDG/ EGSPRS report produced and disseminated	
	Total for output 2		133,000

Output 3: MDG localization through local-level participatory poverty monitoring initiatives	Capacity of civil society institutions in participatory monitoring/ assessment enhanced; Capacity of local governments is enhanced in participatory mechanisms, policy analysis, advocacy and generation and use of statistical data; 5 sub-national poverty reports produced to raise awareness of local-level issues – 1 UB city report, 2 aimag reports and 2 regional reports;	Activity 3.1. Capacity building of CSOs and government stakeholders enhanced in participatory assessments and monitoring; Activity 3.2. Capacity building of CSOs and government stakeholders enhanced in policy analysis and advocacy; Activity 3.3. Statistical data systems at local levels are enhanced through pilot projects; Activity 3.4. Templates of sub-national MDG/ EGSPRS reports developed; 5 sub-national MDG/ EGSPRS reports produced and disseminated;	Subcontract - MDG advocacy at local levels Subcontract - pilot soum-level statistical information systems Local travel Workshops - local Training - international Printing and publication
	Total for output 3		141,000

Output 4: National capacities are strengthened in policy analysis and impact assessment from the human development perspective	The capacity of government stakeholders enhanced in analyzing policies from a pro-poor and human development perspective; Greater integration of human development concerns in policy making; Institutional mechanism and national capacities established for training future policy makers in human development; Human development impact assessments carried out to support policy analysis and future policy formulation; Fourth National Human Development Report produced that analyses issues of key importance for Mongolia from the human development perspective.	Activity 4.1. Consultations with PMMS stakeholders to identify and select areas for impact assessment;	ST International consultant - impact assessment Subcontracts - impact assessment Printing and publication - impact assessment Workshops and training - policy analysis Procurement - books, publications, CDs
		Activity 4.2. Comprehensive human development/ poverty impact assessments undertaken involving participatory, qualitative and quantitative techniques around areas of key importance for poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs in general;	
		Activity 4.3. Poverty information centre upgraded and used as a reference for policy analysis and poverty monitoring, including participatory monitoring	

		Activity 4.4. Fourth National Human Development Report produced by independent researchers and disseminated;	International consultant - NHDR National consultant - NHDR Subcontracts – NHDR production Subcontracts communication and advocacy Printing and publication Workshops - local and national -
		Activity 4.5. Human Development course / training introduced at leading educational institutions;	International consultant - National consultants - HD textbook revision Subcontracts Non-expendable equipment Procurement - books, publications, CDs Training - international Guest lecturer
	Total for output 4		397,500

Output 5: Domestic and international resources are linked in the framework of MDGs to guide decisions on prioritization and resource allocation	The capacity of government institutions and the civil society in formulating budgets and understanding budgets is enhanced; The capacity of the Ministry of Finance is augmented in prioritization and resource allocations on the basis of MDGs; On a selected basis, cost estimates developed for attainment of MDGs and linked with external and domestic resource requirements.	Activity 5.1. MDG costing analysis undertaken; Activity 5.2. Multi-stakeholder training and workshops to discuss findings of analysis and budget allocations; Activity 5.3. Building on the aid management database, data processing to link external and domestic resources with MDGs; Activity 5.4. Capacity building of government officers on MDG costing analysis	ST International consultant - MDG costing Subcontracts – MDG costing National consultant International training Printing and publication Workshops and training – national, local
	Total for output 5		**125,000**

Output 6: A poverty monitoring information system based on statistical and administrative data is developed and used	PMIS system is operational complete with IT system, guidelines and training manuals; Key user and producer groups trained in PMIS use and administration; Data gaps filled through surveys; Capacity of NSO is enhanced in the use of IT systems for monitoring data; Access to local level data is significantly enhanced;	Activity 6.1. Needs and capacity assessment undertaken for generating data for MDG and poverty-related indicators.	PMIS: data collection, processing, entry, database management, data dissemination
		Activity 6.2. DevInfo is used as the basis for a web-based PMIS, regularly updated; Training undertaken; New databases created and entered	
		Activity 6.3. Regular training undertaken for key users and producers of data in the use of systems and data quality;	
		Activity 6.4. Poverty survey(s) undertaken to enrich and update poverty information;	
		Activity 6.5. Mapping of poverty undertaken based on existing disaggregated data;	
		Activity 6.6. Technical capacities of NSO in relevant areas upgraded, including in methodologies for data collection and information dissemination.	
	Total for output 6		370,000

Output 7: Communication and advocacy of key results of the poverty monitoring system is used for better informed and more participatory decision making	Considerable outreach with regard to poverty-related information has been achieved among the general public, policy makers and the civil society; Ability of CSOs and media to interpret and use statistical information for advocacy is enhanced.	Activity 7.1. Strategic communication and advocacy plan developed and approved by the PMMS policy committee;	UNV Subcontracts – communication and advocacy Printing and publication Audio visual materials
		Activity 7.2. Innovative information products using on monitoring and analysis results produced and disseminated to the general public;	
		Activity 7.3. Public advocacy activities undertaken on MDGs and human development;	
		Activity 7.4. Capacity development for decision makers, civil society organizations and media undertaken for MDGs and costing of MDGs.	
		Activity 7.5. Capacity building of CSOs and media to interpret and use statistical information;	
	Total for output 7		**311,000**
	TOTAL		**1,975,300**

Парламентын гишүүний тов.

Annex 1. Resolution of the Parliament of Mongolia on MDGs

Unofficial translation

STATE GREAT HURAL [PARLIAMENT] OF MONGOLIA

RESOLUTION

21st April 2005 No: 25 Ulaanbaatar city

RE: Endorsement of the Millennium

Development Goals of Mongolia

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

1. To endorse the *Millennium Development Goals* of Mongolia as set in the Annex.

2. To entrust the Government [Cabinet] for undertaking the following actions in connection with organizing implementation of the *Millennium* Development Goals:

   1/ To take actions with regard to reflecting the *Millennium Development Goals* issues in the Government Program of Action, in the annual Main Guidelines of Socio-Economic Development, as well as in other national development strategy documents to be formulated and adopted from the State henceforth for implementation, and reflecting the costs related to the *Millennium Development Goals* implementation in the annual State Budgets of Mongolia;

   2/ To produce every two years the national reports on the progress status of the *Millennium Development Goals* implementation and to table it for discussion at the Spring Sessions of the State Great Hural [Parliament];

   3/ To ensure participation of the civil society in implementation of the *Millennium Development Goals*, and to create a partnership between the public sector institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and to develop their effective mutual cooperation.

   4/ In implementing the Millennium Development Goals alongside with mobilization of local resources to undertake all possible actions to obtain a support of the international banks and financial institutions in providing funds from external sources.

3. To assign the National Statistics Office /P. Byambatseren/ to establish the statistical indicators for measuring the progress towards the *Millennium Development Goals* in collaboration with the relevant professional organizations, and to create statistical database, and to operate efficiently for provision of information to the relevant organizations.

4. To assign the Standing Committee on State Structure/ Su.Batbold/, the Standing Committee on Environment /Ch. Radnaa/ the Standing Committee on Economy /Ts.Damiran/, the Standing Committee on Social Policy /S. Lambaa/, and the Standing Committee on Budget /R. Badamdamdin/ to monitor the enforcement of this Resolution.

5. This Resolution shall come into effect from …day ... month of the year 2005.

(Signature)

Annex to the Resolution # 25 passed
by the State Great Hural on 21 April 2005

IMPLEMENENTATION OF THE MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF MONGOLIA

GOAL ONE. REDUCE POVERTY AND HUNGER

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is below the national poverty line

Poverty Headcounts:

	1990	2000	2015
1	36	35	18

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Prevalence of Underweight Children:

	1990	2000	2015
2	12	12	0

Target 3: Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. Create jobs for unemployed people, especially for youth by giving more opportunities for land use, simplifying the procedure of opening small and medium enterprises, giving more opportunities for unemployed citizens to get micro credits

Target 4: Reduce negative effects of population concentration and migration, to create legal environment to protect interests of migrant citizens, provide them with job places, and establish system of their enrolment in medical, education, cultural and other social services.

GOAL TWO. UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

Target 5: Provide primary education for all girls and boys by 2015

Net enrolment ratio in primary education:

	1990	2000	2015
3		91	100

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5:

	1990	2000	2015
4	91	84	100

Youth literacy rate of ages 15-24:

	1990	2000	2015
5	99	98	100

GOAL THREE. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Target 6: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and second education by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015

Gross primary education enrolment (female/male ratio):

	1990	2000	2015
6	1.01	1.01	1.00

Gross secondary education enrolment (female/male ratio):

	1990	2000	2015
7	1.12	1.20	1.00

Female/male ratio of students in higher educational establishment:

	1990	2000	2015
8	1.56	1.72	1.00

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector:

	1990	2000	2015
9	-	47	50

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament:

	1990	2000	2015
10	4	12	30

Proportion of female candidates nominated for national parliament:

	2000	2004	2008	2012
11	11.5	13.7	20	35

GOAL FOUR. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

Target 7: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births):

	1990	2000	2015
12	87.5	42.4	29.2

Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)

	1990	2000	2015
13	63.4	32.8	22.0

Percentage of children vaccinated against measles:

	1990	2000	2015
14	82.5	92.4	96

GOAL FIVE. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

Target 8: Access for all individuals of appropriate age to required reproductive health services and reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Maternal mortality rate (per 100.000 live births)

15

1990	2000	2015
200	158	50

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel:

16

1990	2000	2015
99.9	99.6	99.8

GOAL SIX. COMBAT STIs/HIV/AIDS AND TB

Target 9: Have halted by 2015 the spread of HIV/AIDS and to reverse other diseases

Implement a separate program to control dental diseases among population

Target 10: Reverse the spread of tuberculosis by 2015

Prevalence of tuberculosis /per 100.000 persons/:

17

1990	2000	2004	2015
79	125	177	100

Death rates associated with TB /per 100.000 persons/:

18

1990	2000	2015
4.9	32.2	0

Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS:

19

1990	2000	2015
	100	100

GOAL SEVEN. ENSURE ENVIRONMETAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target 11: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and combat air pollution in urban areas, especially in Ulaanbaatar

Percentage of land area covered by forest:

20

1990	2000	2015
9	8.2	9

Percentage of protected land area:

21

1990	2000	2015
7	13.3	30.0 Note:15.0 per cent out of it shall be under local special protection

Carbon dioxide emission (ton/person):

22

1990	2000	2004	2015
4.08	4.19	5.61	4.00

Target 12: Protect river and spring sources, undertake rehabilitation measures for their protection

Target 13: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Proportion of population using improved water source:

23

1990	2000	2015
30.8	37	70

Target 14: By 2015, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers

Proportion of population using adequate sanitation facilities:

24

1990	2000	2015
22	25	50

GOAL EIGHT. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Target 15: Create favorable conditions for achieving the MDGs through developing trading and financial system

Target 16: In view of special needs of landlocked Mongolia create favorable conditions to access the sea, improve the efficiency of transit transportation through the territory of foreign countries, and increase transit transportation through the territory of Mongolia

Target 17: Develop a debt strategy to ensure sustainability of external and internal debts for long time, study methods applied nationally and internationally to coordinate and resolve debt issues without negative affects on the state budget and economy of Mongolia

Target 18: Development of new information communication technologies, building an information society

GOAL NINE. STRENGTHEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOSTER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Target 19: Fully respect and uphold the Universal Human Rights Declaration and to ensure the freedom of media and the right of the public to have access to information;

Target 20: Mainstream democratic principles and practices into life

Target 21: Develop a zero-tolerance environment towards corruption in all areas of society.