

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF MONGOLIA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: DATA AVAILABILITY AND CHALLENGES

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Availability of data for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The role of statistical organization in implementing SDGs

Challenges	





Data requirements by SDGs









AVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR SDG INDICATORS





(Non applicable to Mongolia: Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development)

(Non applicable : 10 targets of Goal 14)

(Non applicable : 13 indicators, namely 2 indicators from Goal 3, 1 indicator from Goal 5, 10 indicators of Goal 14)





AVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR SDG INDICATORS



By percentage



Number of indicators





SDG DATA AVAILABILITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC





Data source: UNESCAP, SDG GATEWAY ASIA PACIFIC, 2020





Law on Statistics



The National Statistics Office shall provide the official statistical activities with centralized and unified management and co-ordination.

The legislation on development policy and planning and its management



to prepare, time after time, official statistics required for drafting the development policy and planning documents, planning policy, evaluating performance, conducting monitoring and evaluation on the implementation



to offer methodology and specialized consultation required for determination and establishment of parameters, their sources and estimation methods necessary for the drafting of development policy and planning documents







* 94 SDGs indicators are measured using official statistics.





Assess data availability of SDG indicators	Study, develop and enforce methods for calculation of SDG indicators	Identify and generate data sources for the indicators that are not estimated
Estimate indicators, and collect and disseminate data at national, regional and global levels	Build statistical capacity and strengthen cooperation	Create a platform to report SDG progress and implementation at national and international levels



SDG IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SYSTEM



- Monitoring and evaluation of the progress and implementation of the SDGs
- Establishment of information flows
- Facilitation of the exchange of data between government agencies.



SIGNIFICANCE OF INDICATOR ESTIMATION AND USE



Example: Monitoring of the implementation

SDG indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training



- What progress has been made between 2015-2020?
- Will the goal be achieved by 2025/2030?
- How far is it from the goal? Is it slow or fast?





- Are policies and activities effective?
- Are the needs met?
- How to improve?
- What is the problem?
- How to speed up?



SIGNIFICANCE OF INDICATOR ESTIMATION AND USE



Example: Use of the indicators for development and implementation of policy



Indicator 4.a.1 2020 2015



WAYS TO ENHANCE DATA AVAILABILITY





- \checkmark Conduct of new surveys; and
- ✓ Construction of relevant accounts



GOVERNMENT BIG DATA

Collection of data on sales revenue using enterprise IDs





GOVERNMENT BIG DATA



Domestic trade statistics

 Data coverage and quality Sample – 10% **2600** business Exhaustive improved **10800** business entities entities Data frequency increased Quarterly Monthly • Time, budget and expenses saved, and environmentally friendly system Number of Number of adopted. printed form printed form - 0 6760 • Workload of staff working at primary units reduced. Data collected , MMV from 150-170 business • Burden on respondents or business business entities entities reduced. entities in 1 district



USE OF NON-CONVENTIONAL DATA SOURCES



Utilization of geospatial data and statistical database for production of SDG indicator

(Experimental estimation, ADB-NSO Project, 2019)

Indicator 9.1.1. Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

Data source:

- Road network data (open street map) and
- Population statistics



Measurement of harvest using remote sensing

(Support from the Smart Government)





GENERATION OF NEW DATA SOURCES



96 indicators that are not produced

2	Goal	Number of indicators unavailable	Institutions responsible for production of indicator(s)	Institutions responsible for indicator(s) at policy level
ſ	Goal 1	5	NSO, MoF, MLSP	MoF, MLSP
	Goal 2	6	NSO, MoFALI, MoH, ALAMGC	MoFALI, MoH, MET, ALAMGC
	Goal 3	8	MoH, NPA, MoF	MoH, MOJHA, MLSP
96	Goal 4	3	MECS, NSO	MECS
	Goal 5	2	NSO, ALAMGC	MLSP, MoFALI
	Goal 6	4	MCUD, MoH, MET	MCUD, MoH, MET
13	Goal 7	1	MoF, MoE	MoF, MoE
44	Goal 8	1	MLSP	MLSP
	Goal 9	6	NSO, MoFALI, GASR, MECS, CITA, ALAMGC	MRTD, MET, MoFALI, MECS, CITA
94	Goal 10	9	GASR, IA, MoF, NSO, MB, MLSP, CGA	MoF, NDA, MB, MFA, MLSP, MOJHA
	Goal 11	7	NSO, GASR, ALAMGC, MCUD, NEMA, NPA	MLSP, MET, MCUD, NEMA, MOJHA
■Not available	Goal 12	10	NDA, NDA, MoFALI, MoH, MET, MECS, MMHI, MoF, MoE	NDA, MET, MMHI, MoFALI, MoH, MFA, MoF, MECS, MoE
Neg englischie	Goal 13	4	MECS, MoF, MET	MECS, MoF, MET
	Goal 15	9	MET, ALAMGC, NPA, MoF	MET, NDA
 Other government organizations NSO 	Goal 16	7	NPA, MOJHA, MoF, GEACD, JC, NSO, IAAC	MOJHA, JC, MoF, IAAC, MFA
	Goal 17	14	MoF, CGA, NSO, MB, NDA, MET	NDA, MoF, CGA, NSO, MET



CHALLENGES



- Officialize national SDG indicator framework and targets
- Undertake a comprehensive assessment of data availability for the indicators
- Estimate the indicators, develop methods, and utilize data and statistics for policy making
- Funding and strengthening human resource and capacity
- Strengthen cooperation and engagement between government and nongovernment organizations, private sector, and academia
- Support and collaborate the initiative for creation of the government integrated database Government Big Data





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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