

# Mongolia's SDG Progress (VNR 2023)



SDG 1	<b>NO POVERTY</b> <b>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>
<b>1. Vision 2050</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia's long-term development plan, Vision 2050, aims to reduce poverty by half by 2030, ensuring that a multi-faceted approach is applied to vision and policy-making, targeting all layers of society.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Child Welfare Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National registration for children in the Redbook strategy is introduced to maintain proper first aid and ad-hoc academic support, aiming at girls' psychological protection from unrighteous sources.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Enhanced Tax Legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a motion to extend the law of gender structure, envisioning zero pay gaps, and guaranteeing equality in governmental service duties.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Disaster Management Investments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a focus on the sustenance of current HVAs (Hazardous Vehement Achievements) as a law-to-system elevators for the new air, basic kits and a nit treatment for the care scene.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Economic Stability:</b> Macroeconomic drivers remain particularly notable, with the law for mobility showing more significant inrest concerning the career improvement of future curriculums for the year 2023.</li> <li><b>Sluggish Pace of Poverty Reduction:</b> The road to a fulfillment of the ground pace requires more government and societal input to attract new committees for provincial peace and to reconstruct the membership for 50 intelligent posts.</li> <li><b>Sustainable Poverty Reduction Mechanisms:</b> Girls' incorporation in administrative legal procedures, and authorities' success plan for peace and justice, remains a district of questioning and customer service change.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 2</b>	<b>ZERO HUNGER</b> <b>End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>
<b>1. Legal Frameworks for Genetic Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adoption of the Law on Animal Genetic Resources (2017) and the Law on Genetic Resources (2021) are critical steps towards protecting and conserving Mongolia's plant and animal genetic diversity. These laws aim to provide a robust legal foundation for the conservation, sustainable use, and research of genetic resources.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Enhancement of National Gene Pools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts to create and improve the national gene pool of Mongolian livestock, protect them from deterioration, and ensure their sustainable use underscore Mongolia's commitment to preserving its agricultural heritage and biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Compliance with International Agreements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia's adherence to the World Trade Organization's agreement to end export subsidies in agriculture by 2015 demonstrates its commitment to fair trade practices and the promotion of a competitive international market for low-income countries.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Nutritional Inadequacies and Stunting:</b> Despite a slight decrease in the number of stunted children, nutritional inadequacies remain a significant concern, highlighting the need for improved dietary practices and interventions targeting pregnant mothers and young children.</li> <li><b>Overweight and Obesity:</b> The rising prevalence of overweight and obesity, particularly among children and in correlation with maternal nutritional status, signals an urgent need for public health interventions to promote healthy lifestyles and nutrition.</li> <li><b>Anaemia among Pregnant Women:</b> The gradual increase in the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women points to the necessity of addressing micronutrient deficiencies and ensuring access to nutritious foods for expecting mothers.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 3</b>	<b>GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b> <b>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>
<b>1. Skilled Birth Attendance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high rate of skilled birth attendance (99.2%) signifies strong healthcare infrastructure and access to essential maternal health services</li> </ul>
<b>2. High Vaccination Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High vaccination coverage among children showcases Mongolia's commitment to preventive healthcare and its capacity to protect its younger population from preventable diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Health Worker Density Increase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The increase in health professionals per 10,000 people highlights Mongolia's investment in building a robust healthcare workforce to meet the population's health needs.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maternal Mortality Rates:</b> The dramatic increase in maternal mortality rates during the COVID-19 pandemic underscores the need for comprehensive healthcare solutions that address both direct and indirect causes of maternal deaths, including COVID-19 complications.</li> <li>• <b>Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases:</b> The high prevalence of tuberculosis and the significant burden of non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases pose major public health challenges that require ongoing surveillance, prevention, and treatment strategies.</li> <li>• <b>Road Traffic Accidents:</b> The high prevalence of deaths from road traffic accidents, especially among men and younger age groups, calls for enhanced road safety measures, public awareness campaigns, and enforcement of traffic laws.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 4</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>QUALITY EDUCATION</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b></p>
<b>1. Nutrition in Schools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The transition from the Midday Tea to the Midday Meal program in schools is a strategic move towards ensuring students receive nutritious meals, contributing to their health and academic performance.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Preschool Education Accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mongolia has made commendable efforts to increase preschool education availability, notably through the E-Mongolia system for kindergarten registration and the expansion of inclusive education policies. These measures have significantly improved preschool education accessibility.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Early Childhood Development:</b> The stagnation in the Early Childhood Development Index highlights the need for more impactful early childhood education activities to ensure children under five develop essential skills.</li> <li>• <b>Educational Inequality:</b> Significant disparities in high school education levels between rural and urban areas, and among children from different socioeconomic backgrounds, point to a need for more inclusive educational policies and interventions.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 5</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GENDER EQUALITY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girl</b></p>
<b>1. Strategic Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government has adopted an Interdisciplinary Strategic Plan (2022-2031) that aims to enhance cross-sectoral cooperation for effective implementation of gender-related laws and policies.</li> </ul>
<b>2. International Conventions Compliance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mongolia actively adheres to United Nations and international conventions, translating their principles into national laws and programs.</li> </ul>

<b>3. Legal Framework and National Programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mongolia established the Law on Gender Equality in 2011 and is implementing national programs across 12 sectors to address gender disparities.</li> <li>• The country's ranking on the Gender Gap Index improved from 58th in 2018 to 69th in 2021, indicating ongoing efforts.</li> </ul>
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<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Stereotypes and Attitudes: Deep-seated gender stereotypes persist, hindering women's participation and recognition in various spheres; institutional and societal factors, such as entrenched attitudes, impact women's limited involvement in decision-making.</li> <li>• Quotas Implementation Gap: The implementation of gender balance quotas is insufficient, impacting women's representation in political and decision-making roles. The percentage of women in various appointed positions falls short of legally mandated quotas, indicating the need for more effective implementation.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 6</b>	<b>CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</b> <b>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>
<b>1. Wastewater Treatment and Sewerage Network Connection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 30.4% of households are connected to wastewater treatment plants and sewerage networks. This is a significant step towards improving sanitation services, especially in urban areas like Ulaanbaatar.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Integrated Water Basin Management System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of an integrated water basin management system, dividing Mongolia into 29 water basins with dedicated administrations, is a strategic approach to managing water resources more efficiently.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Water Resource Conservation Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The emphasis on recycling and purifying wastewater for reuse demonstrates Mongolia's efforts towards sustainable water resource management, aligning with the National Security Concept and Vision 2050.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Sewerage Network Connection: Despite progress, a significant portion of households, especially in rural areas and provincial soums, remain unconnected to sewerage networks, highlighting a gap in sanitation service provision.</li> <li>• Inequality in Sanitation Services: The disparity in sanitation service access between urban and rural areas, with a high percentage of rural households not connected to wastewater treatment plants, underscores the need for broader infrastructure development.</li> <li>• Updating Water Basin Management Plans: The need to update the National Water Resources Management Plan and the basin management plans to reflect changing social, economic, and climate conditions presents a challenge in maintaining a responsive and effective water management system.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 7</b>	<b>AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b> <b>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>
<b>1. Increased Access to Electricity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia has invested in improving electricity infrastructure, achieving a notable increase in access. While 99.5% of households had electricity access in 2020, there is a continued focus on connecting rural households to the grid.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Diverse Energy Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a push for diversified energy sources with 16.9% of households using renewable energy alongside centralized systems. This approach aims to enhance energy resilience and reduce dependence on a single source.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia's commitment to a greenhouse gas emission reduction plan by 22.7% by 2030 is a strategic move to align with global sustainability goals. Regular updates ensure adaptability to changing circumstances.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rural Electrification Gaps:</b> Despite progress, rural areas still face challenges in electricity access. Ongoing efforts are needed to extend the grid, ensuring universal access and narrowing the rural-urban electrification gap.</li> <li><b>Reliance on Coal:</b> Mongolia's reliance on coal poses a challenge to low-carbon development goals. Balancing the transition away from coal with meeting energy demands requires careful planning, technological innovations, and financial investment.</li> <li><b>Low Share of Renewable Energy:</b> The current 0.18% share of renewable energy in final consumption highlights the need for accelerated efforts to increase this share. Additional policies and investments in renewable energy infrastructure are essential.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 8</b>	<b>DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b> <b>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>
<b>1. Real GDP Per Capita Growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia targets an annual growth of 4.45% in Real GDP per capita by 2030 and challenges are being acknowledged - such as fluctuations in economic growth, with a notable decline in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Child Labor Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It also sets targets to reduce child labor in the age group of 5-17, with a focus on gender and age-related variations and acknowledges the need for continued efforts in this regard.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Financial Services Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures the expansion of banking services by increasing the number of branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults. Reports progress in reaching target levels.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Fluctuations: Uneven economic growth and fluctuations, particularly evident in 2020 due to the global pandemic, pose challenges to achieving steady progress.</li> <li>• Informal Employment Disparities: Despite efforts, informal employment remains high, with slow progress in reducing its share, especially in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>• Youth Unemployment: The proportion of youth not in education or employment has increased, signalling a need for targeted interventions to improve opportunities for young individuals.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 9</b>	<b>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b> <b>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</b>
<b>1. Provisional Returns on the R&amp;D Capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An aimed year-wise country development budget allocation, seen to be jump-shooted from 0.49% in 2015 to 0.7% of GDP on the digital investigation and D-space use, dedicatedly to improve the actors of the young and geek, especially towards the emerging webs, and into the renewable green harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Upgradation in Digital Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population's access to mobile communication networks is increasing.</li> <li>• In 2015, 71.0% of the total population used the 3G network, and by 2019, 46% had access to the 4G network.</li> <li>• The rise in internet users is contributing to citizens staying informed, accessing government services online, meeting personal needs efficiently, and improving communication.</li> </ul>
<b>3. High-Tech Industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The share of the medium and high-tech industry value added in total manufacturing value added has increased continuously, reaching 4.3% in 2021 compared to 2.4% in 2015.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative Impact of Carbon Emissions: Despite progress in infrastructure development, there is a concern about the negative impact of increased carbon emissions per unit of value added on the implementation of sustainable practices.</li> <li>• Decrease in Passenger and Freight Traffic: The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a decrease in passenger and freight traffic in the last two years, affecting the transportation sector. Border restrictions and traffic disruptions have contributed to this decline.</li> <li>• Low Share of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs): The share of SMEs in the manufacturing sector is low, and there has been no significant progress since 2015. The decline in manufacturing value added per capita raises concerns about the performance of SMEs.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 10</b>	<b>REDUCED INEQUALITIES</b> <b>Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>
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<b>1. Monitoring Consumption Growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia tracks average annual consumption growth, particularly for the bottom 40% of the population, to gauge progress in reducing inequality.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Statistical Wayfinding Accounts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A hard-pressed move, considering the downtrend of HRIF/MFNs (Human and Institutional Sums), all for equality, produced and investigated sizeably thoroughly, based on the EBRD's logo-rating schedule in the rural Khailuk sector.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Economic Downturns and Political Outcomes:</b> Mongolia's desire to cut poverty in half by 2030 is vastly undermined by apathy metrics, economic stalemates, and, more potently, the sustained concentration of a rich one percent. Even a measured goal of a 25% non-perpetual budget reduction per two years may still potentially ramp up past-ever SDR allowances to 64%, an outside measure.</li> <li><b>Sourcing Statistical Finesse:</b> Stating the single-par or more increasingly, only the fourth-class piece or fifth-grade analysis of cash concourse research, ticks out 79.8 out of the past 100 average percent in regular questionnaires, where households earn 183% below the FEP (Formidable Elect Prairie) lines.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 11</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b>
	<b>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>
<b>1. Assessment of Development Potential of Cities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia has assessed the development potential of its 22 cities based on sustainable development vision indicators, identifying cities like Darkhan, Erdenet, and Ulaanbaatar among others with the highest scores.</li> <li>This assessment aids in prioritizing areas for development and resource allocation.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Population Settlement Development Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The "General Project of Population Settlement Development of Mongolia" is being developed to provide a coherent and sustainable approach to human settlement policy and planning.</li> <li>This plan aims to establish an optimal structure and system for regions, cities, and villages, ensuring cross-sectoral coordination for sustainable urban development.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia has made significant efforts to conserve and protect its cultural and natural heritage, with several sites registered as World Heritage and under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme.</li> <li>Investment in the preservation of these heritages is seen as crucial for maintaining national identity and promoting sustainable tourism.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Urban-Rural Development Disparity:</b> The stark disparities between urban and rural areas in terms of infrastructure and access to services present a significant challenge to achieving equitable development across the country.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Urban Planning: The challenge of adopting and implementing the "General Project of Population Settlement Development of Mongolia" highlights the difficulties in transitioning towards sustainable urban planning and governance.</li> <li>• Declining Public Transportation Usage: The continuous decline in public transportation usage in Ulaanbaatar indicates challenges in providing efficient, reliable, and accessible public transport options for residents.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 12</b>	<p align="center"><b>RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b></p>
<b>1. Green Development Revival Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This program sets targets for increasing forested areas, building reservoirs, improving access to drinking water, using green technology in social service buildings, increasing the waste recycling rate, and preventing desertification.</li> </ul>
<b>2. ISO14001 Certification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A small but growing number of enterprises have achieved ISO14001 certification, indicating a commitment to environmental management standards.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic Material Consumption: Despite efforts, there has been no decline in domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, and resource productivity needs improvement, reflecting Mongolia's high dependence on natural resources.</li> <li>• Meeting Obligations for Hazardous Waste Management: While progress has been made, only 65% of obligations under multilateral environmental agreements and conventions regarding hazardous waste and chemical substances have been met.</li> <li>• Effective Waste Management: Although recycling rates are improving, further enhancements in waste management practices, law enforcement, and public participation are necessary. The enforcement of waste sorting laws is currently weak, and there is a need for better public education on waste management.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 13</b>	<p align="center"><b>CLIMATE ACTION</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b></p>
<b>1. Medium-Term Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mongolia has implemented a strategy aimed at reducing disaster risk, enhancing preparedness, and improving response capacities.</li> <li>• This strategic approach underlines the commitment to mitigating disaster risks and enhancing national resilience.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Ratification of the Paris Agreement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By ratifying the Paris Agreement, Mongolia has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and tackling climate change.</li> </ul>



<b>3. Implementation of Green Development Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policy focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 12.3% and ensuring the sustainable development of key economic sectors through technological improvements.</li> <li>• This policy is critical for Mongolia's transition towards a green economy and mitigating climate change impacts.</li> </ul>
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<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Building Long-term Resilience:</b> Despite the strategic policies in place, Mongolia struggles to build the long-term resilience of its economic, social, and environmental sectors to climate change risks. Enhancing adaptive capacities remains crucial to withstand and recover from climate-induced disasters.</li> <li>• <b>Adaptation and Vulnerability:</b> Mongolia's geographical location, vulnerable ecosystem, and dependence on climate-sensitive economic activities make it highly susceptible to climate change. Increased desertification, grassland ecosystem degradation, and resultant socioeconomic issues highlight the urgent need for effective adaptation strategies.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 15</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LIFE ON LAND</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b></p>
<b>1. Billion Trees National Movement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launched in 2021, this initiative aims to plant and nurture billions of trees to enhance ecological balance, protect water resources, and contribute to global climate change mitigation efforts.</li> <li>• This movement also emphasizes the expansion of green infrastructure and forest belts.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Forest Coverage and Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mongolia has 7.7% of its total area covered by forests, with initiatives to manage and mitigate risks such as forest fires and harmful insects.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Expansion of Protected Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The expansion of specially protected areas to 21% of Mongolia's total area helps in safeguarding river headwaters, forest funds, and various species of rare and extremely rare animals and plants, contributing to biodiversity conservation and ecological balance.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Forest Depletion Factors:</b> Mongolia faces challenges from global warming and aridification, leading to increased forest fires and the proliferation of harmful insects, which are primary factors for forest depletion. This necessitates enhanced forest management and fire prevention strategies.</li> <li>• <b>Adaptation to Climate Change:</b> While the forest area is not expected to decrease significantly, climate change impacts necessitate adaptive forest management strategies to optimize resource use and protect biodiversity.</li> <li>• <b>Land Degradation and Desertification:</b> The excessive increase in livestock numbers and inappropriate pasture use, exacerbated by natural factors like drought and climate change, contribute to</li> </ul>
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	severe land degradation and desertification. Effective pasture management and sustainable livestock practices are needed to address this issue.
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<b>SDG 16</b>	<b>PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</b> <b>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>
<b>1. Response to Domestic Violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The increase in domestic violence, especially highlighted during the COVID-19 pandemic, has led to a greater focus on capacity-building to address such violence. Initiatives include the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign to raise public awareness and promote the involvement of men and boys in ending gender-based violence.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Children's Safety and Rights</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia is implementing strategies to prevent child abuse and exploitation, including the "Let's Promise" advocacy campaign and joining the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Anti-Corruption Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia emphasizes transparent and effective measures to combat corruption, with a focus on recovering damages caused by corruption and increasing the number of criminal convictions related to corruption.</li> <li>The e-Mongolia system and dedicated hotlines have been established to report cases of corruption.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Increase in Crimes:</b> The rise in crimes against the right to life and domestic violence highlights the need for more effective prevention strategies and resources to support victims.</li> <li><b>Domestic Violence as a Shadow Pandemic:</b> The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated domestic violence, indicating the need for more robust support systems for victims and preventive measures.</li> <li><b>Violence Against Children:</b> The increase in reports of child abuse and exploitation requires a stronger legal and social response to protect children's rights and ensure their safety.</li> </ul>
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<b>SDG 17</b>	<b>PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</b> <b>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>
<b>1. Budget Revenue and GDP Ratio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mongolia has successfully increased its budget revenue to GDP ratio, indicating efficient economic resource utilization and fiscal health improvement. Achieving a 33.1% ratio in 2021 surpasses the set target, demonstrating Mongolia's capability to sustain and even exceed its 2030 objectives.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Debt Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through policies and international cooperation, including participation in the IMF's Extended Fund Facility, Mongolia has</li> </ul>

	managed to reduce the share of debt service in exports, improving its position in the international financial market.
<b>3. Statistical Capacity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NSO's implementation of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and efforts to improve the availability and openness of official statistical products showcase Mongolia's dedication to transparent and informed policymaking.</li> </ul>

<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Macroeconomic Stability:</b> The fluctuating share of tax revenues and the impact of external shocks like commodity price changes and exchange rate volatility underline the need for continued focus on macroeconomic stability.</li> <li><b>Debt Vulnerability:</b> The increase in foreign currency debt and reliance on exports for debt servicing underscore the importance of maintaining sufficient export earnings and managing exchange rate risks.</li> <li><b>Trade Diversification and Facilitation:</b> The heavy reliance on a single country for exports and the challenges in trade facilitation measures highlight the need for further efforts in diversifying trade partners and improving the ease of cross-border trade.</li> </ul>
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