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**STATEMENT BY DR. TUGSDELGER SOVD, DIRECTOR, MONITORING AND
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(On agenda item 4. General debate on national experience in population matters: Strengthening the

demographic evidence base for the post-2015 development agenda/

Madame Chair,
Members of the Commission,
Distinguished Delegates,

First of all, my delegation congratulates you, Madame Chair, and other colleagues in the Bureau, on your elections. We pledge our full support and cooperation in the discharge of your onerous responsibilities.

My delegation is in full support of the statement of the Group of 77 and China made by

The Parliament of Mongolia endorsed SDG-centered Sustainable Development Vision – 2030 two months ago. The vision outlines important priorities for the coming 15 years to achieve sustainable development, emphasizing national accountability. It offers an ambitious set of goals centered on human development, inclusive growth and equity, and entails the establishment of a regular monitoring mechanism as a country's clear

commitment to provide for systematic follow-up and review of progress at all levels

Madame Chair,

The post-2015 development agenda substantially increases demand for improved development statistics at both national and international levels. This arises mainly from the increased emphasis on evidence-based policy making as well as greater demand for government accountability.

Monitoring and reporting on the progress of SDGs would require large volumes of reliable, robust and timely data for the compilation of SDG indicators at the national level. Furthermore, it is essential that the SDG monitoring framework goes beyond national averages and uses disaggregated data with the ability to differentiate levels of achievement of relevant population groups in order to achieve greater visibility of all population groups and inclusive growth.

Inspired by success in establishing an integrated national MDG reporting system, the Government of Mongolia currently focuses on the development of the national and thematic SDG indicators, and the technical aspects of harmonization of statistical work related to SDG indicators.

There is a pressing need to strengthen national statistical systems. Currently available data sources in the country such as census data, administrative data and surveys need to be integrated and strengthened, and significant and sustainable investments are needed for the purposes at all levels. New technologies appropriate to the local capacity and context need to be capitalized in order to improve the availability of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. In this connection, international efforts to strengthen national statistical capacities will need to be substantially expanded, in particular in developing countries.