Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mongolia with the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

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THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA RECOGNIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF "WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT" AND "WHOLE OF SOCIETY" APPROACHES

Apex level institutional mechanisms have been established:

- **Sub-Committee on SDGs** under the Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science of the Parliament
- **National Council for Sustainable Development** headed by the Prime Minister, planned to be extended to include multistakeholders
- **National Development Agency** mandated to provide technical policy support and ensure mainstreaming of the SDGs
- **National Statistical Office** to strengthen SDG indicators and data collection
VISION
2050
LONG-TERM
DEVELOPMENT
VISION OF MONGOLIA

30 YEAR REFLECTION 30 YEAR GOAL
Achievements:

- Approved the Law on Development Policy, Planning, Management – enabler for SDG localization through policy planning
- Approved 5 year development policy and Government Action Program
- Developed systems thinking tool for assessing policy coherence – legislated
- Focused on developing methodologies in ensuring environment-economy-society symbiosis
- Budgeting for SDGs and INFF

Mongolia is vulnerable to external factors – commodity price fluctuations, increased frequency of natural disasters due to climate change, and global development uncertainties

Development disparities are growing in many forms:

- Poverty and inequality
- Social service delivery
- Decent work opportunities
MONGOLIA HAS TAKEN EARLY AND DECISIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INFLOW AND OUTBREAK OF COVID-19

- As of 3 November 2020, total confirmed cases: 350, all are imported, of which 313 have recovered
- Closing schools and banning public gatherings, since January 27th
- Halted all international commercial flights; only conduct special charter flights to receive Mongolian citizens from abroad
- Phased economic stimulus package and the Law on Preventing, Combatting COVID-19 passed by the Parliament
Despite the limited cases confirmed, the household-level shocks caused by COVID-19 can be long-lasting and disproportionately hit the poor and vulnerable the hardest.

- Impact on health care accessibility. Lack of hospital equipment, protective items, quarantine housing, and communications infrastructure.

- Food consumption of households has decreased due to lower household income and the increase in food prices, including meat, flour, and dairy products.

- Female headed households are burdened with unpaid care, working shorter hours or unpaid leave.

- Business sales have declined, supply chains disrupted due to border closures

- Digital divide for children’s learning due to the ownership of digital devices. While TV is widely available across the country, poor and rural households are less likely to own computers, tablets and smartphones.
MOVING FORWARD

➤ Strengthen health care service infrastructure, devise inclusive strategies for smart schooling

➤ Orient economic stimulus actions to widening social protection to ensure the livelihoods and wellbeing of those that are most marginalized groups;

➤ Strengthen governance systems for institutionalizing SDGs: mobilize whole-of-government action, implement policy coherence approach for SDGs
   • Maximize synergies and minimize trade-offs
   • Balance domestic and international priorities
   • Address long-term effects of policies

➤ Improve linkages across policy planning and budget planning

➤ Maintain financial prudence, support firms especially SMEs, diversify financing means to implementing the SDGs - INFF

➤ Develop partnerships (i.e. PPP, CSO; regional and global) through multistakeholder platform