SDGs IN MONGOLIA

TUGSBILGUUN TAMIR
Officer at the Research and Analysis department

2019.10.15
1992
THE CONSTITUTION OF MONGOLIA
25.1, 38.2 BASIC REGULATIONS

2002
LAW ON PARLIAMENT SESSION RULE/REGULATION
Discussing the guideline

2007
REGULATION ON THE FORMULATION OF THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM 3Г-123

2009
BUDGET LAW
Formulating, submitting and adopting the guideline

2009
Law on Parliament Session Rule/Regulation
Discussing the guideline

2010
Guideline to formulate the Public Investment Program

2013
RULE FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS 3Г-322

2015
LAW ON DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PLANNING BASIC REGULATIONS

2016
AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATION ON THE CABINET MEETINGS 3Г-03 2009

1992
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE LAW
Formulating and adopting the guideline

2007
BUDGET LAW
Formulating, submitting and adopting the guideline

2015
RULE FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT 3Г-374

2016
REGULATION ON THE FORMULATION OF POLICY DOCUMENTS 3Г-249
### Sustainable Development Goals and Sustainable Development Vision-2030 Alignment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indirect or Impartial for Mongolia</th>
<th>Directly Overlapping in Mongolia</th>
<th>Contextually Consistent, Reflected as Part of SDV Core Principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Below Water</td>
<td>No Poverty</td>
<td>Zero Hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
<td>Good Health and Well-being</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reduced Inequalities</td>
<td>Quality Education</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
<td>Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
<td>Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climate Action</td>
<td>Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Life on Land</td>
<td>Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partnerships for the Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030 was approved by the Parliament Resolution No. 19 of February 5th, 2016. It has 4 development pillars, 44 goals across 14 sectors to be implemented in 3 stages.

**VISION**

By 2030, Mongolia aspires to be amongst leading middle-income countries based on per capita income. It hopes to be a multi-sector stable economy, and a society dominated by middle and upper-middle income classes, which would preserve ecological balance, and have stable and democratic governance.
1. Agriculture
2. Food production, Construction materials
3. Production of coal, copper, iron.
4. Tourism
5. Mining

Sustainable economic development

Sustainable social development
1. Inclusive growth and equality
2. Healthy and accessible system
3. Knowledge-based society

Sustainable environmental development
1. Integrated water resource management
2. Adapting to climate change
3. Ecosystem Balance

Sustainable governance
1. Establish a system for implementing the Sustainable Development Concept
2. Good governance that is all-inclusive
3. Eliminate corruption and bribery
4. Active in international cooperation.
Sustainable Development Goals
Adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2015

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global, long-term policy document based on the three pillars that are society, economy and environment.

**SOCIETY**

**NO ONE LEFT BEHIND**

**ECONOMY**

**ENVIRONMENT**

- 17 GOALS
- 169 OBJECTIVES
- 244 INDICATORS
HEAD: National Development Agency

Ministry of Finance

National Statistics Office

Multistakeholder Government Working Group

Science Academy

CSO representative

Private Sector: Chamber of Commerce

Advocacy Team

UN

Private Sector

Cabinet Secretariat

Civil Society Organization

National University of Mongolia

National Statistics Office

Cabinet Secretariat

National University of Mongolia

Private Sector

UN
# ORGANIZATIONAL MAP FOR ASSESSING POLICY COHERENCE AND TARGET SETTING

## Principal Working Group

**Chairperson:** CHIEF OF CABINET SECRETARIAT  
**Members:**  
- STATE SECRETARIES OF ALL THE MINISTRIES  
- CHAIRMEN OF ALL POLICY-MAKING BODIES  
**Secretary:** Chairman of NDA

## Sub-Working Group Chairs (STATE SECRETARIES of):

1. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare  
2. Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Light Industry  
3. Ministry of Health  
4. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sciences and Sports  
5. Ministry of Environment and Tourism  
6. Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs  
7. Ministry of Finance  
8. Ministry of Construction and Urban Development

### Organizational Map:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-working Group 1</th>
<th>Sub-working Group 2</th>
<th>Sub-working Group 3</th>
<th>Sub-working Group 4</th>
<th>Sub-working Group 5</th>
<th>Sub-working Group 6</th>
<th>Sub-working Group 7</th>
<th>Sub-working Group 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty, employment, gender equality, population, security</td>
<td>Food, agriculture, industry</td>
<td>Health, hunger</td>
<td>Education, culture, science, Cultural heritage</td>
<td>Environmen t, tourism, disaster, water, land</td>
<td>Governance, human right, equality, violation, migration</td>
<td>Economy, production, cooperation, partnership</td>
<td>Infrastructure, urban development, planning, construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principal Working Group**

- Results from assessing policy coherence  
- Guidance and support to sub-working groups in target setting  
- Results of the work on setting the indicators and targets for the SDG at the national level, and related recommendations  
- Feedback and suggestions on the policy document that need to be amended or re-adopted  

**List of policy documents that need to be amended re-adopted with corresponding recommendations**  

**A comprehensive recommendation on follow-up actions to the development of methodologies, standards or data collection for indicators that are not readily available**

**Results from assessing policy coherence**

**Guidance and support to sub-working groups in target setting**

**Results of the work on setting the indicators and targets for the SDG at the national level, and related recommendations**

**Feedback and suggestions on the policy document that need to be amended or re-adopted**

18-10-19
**Change Towards Sustainable Development Is Possible**

Acceleration of economic growth is essential, but the quality and composition of growth are equally important. Future actions will need to incorporate social and environmental dimensions, while leaving no one behind.

| Change in the country's development path will require consensus from and involvement of all stakeholders. |
| To achieve this, the government will continue to work towards ensuring comprehensive and coherent policy mechanisms: |
| ▪ Align medium and short-term policies with the **SDGs** |
| ▪ Establish a monitoring and evaluations framework |
| ▪ Develop a financing strategy aligned with policy priorities |
| ▪ Strengthen the existing institutional framework |
### Vision for Development of Mongolia

**“SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT VISION 2030”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Key Components</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LONG 15-20 years</strong></td>
<td>- Vision for Development of Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEDIUM 8-10, 3-5 years</strong></td>
<td>- State Policy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Regional Development Policy;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Vision for development of an aimag and a soum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Government Action Plan;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Governor’s Action Plan;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- National Programs and Sub-Programs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Public Investment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHORT 1 year</strong></td>
<td>- Guideline for State Economic and Social Development;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of Aimag, capital city, soum, district;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- National and Local Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mongolia

Medium-term plan for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mongolia

2020

2025

2030

PRIORITIES

AGRICULTURE

animal husbandry, farming, and light industry

PRIORITIES

INDUSTRY

leather, wool and cashmere

PRIORITIES

INFRASTRUCTURE

energy, transportation and logistics, and information and communication

PRIORITIES

SOCIETY

education, health, and expelling poverty

PRIORITIES

ENVIRONMENT

climate change, water resources, air pollution and ecosystem
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ensure the alignment of long, medium and short-term, national, sectoral and sub-national development policy documents</td>
<td>Set SDG indicators and targets at the national level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Develop and strengthen national institutional frameworks for development planning and ensure its stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ensure the alignment of priority objectives with budgeting and financing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDELINE FOR ASSESSING POLICY COHERENCE AND TARGET SETTING

1. **ASSESS POLICY COHERENCE**

   - SDG, SDV-2030
   - State Policies
   - Regional Development Policy
   - Vision for Development of Aimag and Soum
   - Government Action Plan
   - National Programs
   - Public Investment Program
   - Governor’s Action Plan
   - Sub-Programs

2. **SET DEVELOPMENT TARGETS**

   - SDV-2030
   - SDG
   - New Policy Documents

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME**

- Irrelevant policy documents are abolished
- Policy documents not consistent with long term goals are reviewed and amended

**FINAL OUTCOME**

- Interlinkages between policy documents will be ensured
- SDG targets will be set
MONGOLIA IS AN EARLY ADOPTER OF THE SDGs

Challenges:

1. Mongolia is vulnerable to external factors – global development uncertainties and commodity price fluctuations.

2. Development disparities are growing in many forms:
   - Poverty and inequality
   - Social service delivery
   - Decent work opportunities

3. Incoherent policies and weak institutional coordination
MONGOLIA IS AN EARLY ADOPTER OF THE SDGs

Achievements:

- Approved the country’s long-term strategy reflecting sustainable development
- Mongolia is classified as a country with “high human development”
- Mongolia is classified as medium-low income
- Initiated work on aligning medium and short-term policies with the SDGs
- Poverty rate was 28.4 percent in 2018 compared to 29.6 percent in 2016, lifting 39,000 people out of poverty.
- Mongolia has a sound foundation for ensuring future sustainable development.
Air pollution is not only an issue of the capital city. Reducing air pollution is an issue that requires inter-sectoral coordination. Comprehensive solution of policy planning and implementation is essential. Air pollution analysis provides a model that can be applied to other SDG challenges.
Issue of air pollution cuts across SDGs and stakeholders.
• 2018, Dec

• 2019, Oct
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY