MONGOLIA
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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.
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Challenges:

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

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

3. Incoherent policies and weak institutional coordination
The government of Mongolia recognizes the importance of “whole of government” and “whole of society” approaches.

Identify national SDG targets and indicators.

Tools on assessing policy coherence have been developed and adopted. Using this tool, a systematic review was undertaken to assess the alignment of existing policies with the SDGs, and country’s long and medium-term development policies.

Based on results of the review, necessary adjustments will be made to align policies with the SDGs.
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

▪ **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

National Council for Sustainable Development includes multi-stakeholders
“Leaving No One Behind” was an important principle guiding the VNR work. Key population groups “at risk of being left behind” were identified.

Because of the interdependent and interlinked nature of the SDGs, the report analyzed the implementation of the SDGs using integrated and coordinated policy approaches.

Accentuated the importance of establishing platforms that involve different stakeholders at all stages of the SDG implementation. The VNR preparation process involved multi-stakeholders from national and sub-national levels.
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
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.

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

Change in the country’s development path will require consensus from and involvement of all stakeholders.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION