



MONGOLIA

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2019

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UN High-Level Political Forum
16 July 2019

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**.

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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

KEY TAKE AWAYS FROM THE VNR PREPARATION PROCESS

1

“**Leaving No One Behind**” was an important principle guiding the VNR work. Key population groups “at risk of being left behind” were identified.

2

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

3

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.

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE IN FOCUS: AIR POLLUTION



- 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

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.



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