

UN PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY

**Mapping of the Sustainable
Development Vision 2030 of
Mongolia and the Green Development
Policy/ Action Plan against the Global
SDG targets**

FINAL DRAFT

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List of Abbreviations

10YFP	10-Year Framework of Programmes
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GrDP	Green Development Policy of Mongolia
GOM	Government of Mongolia
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	information and communications technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDC	Least Developed Country
LLDC	Landlocked Developing Countries
NAP	National Action Plan
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
SD	Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDV	Sustainable Development Vision
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TRIPS	trade-related
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. Introduction

1.1 The Global Sustainable Development Agenda 2030

Adopted by the General Assembly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development(SD) is a transformative action plan for all nations to undertake bold steps to achieve sustainability and resilience for people, planet and prosperity. The ambitious set of 17 sustainable development goals with 169 targets pledges that “no one is left behind” by putting it as the overarching requirement and the fundamental guiding principle for implementation of the entire Agenda 2030. While ensuring that all people benefit from this development path, the Agenda emphasises that the furthest behind should be reached first.

The pledge is relevant to all 17 Goals. It means that by 2030 the progress will be measured with regards to the extent to which every single person could benefit from development results regardless of their gender, age, socio-economic background, place of residence, disability and other factors depending on specific national contexts of each country. This requires national strategies and policies to focus on disadvantaged groups such as people living in poverty, women, youth, older persons, people with disabilities, migrants, and /or other groups who are currently behind the mainstream society. At international level, targeted efforts will be made to leave no country behind with focused actions on countries with special circumstances such as Least Developed Countries (LDC), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC) and Small Island Developing Countries (SIDC).

The main theme across all goals and targets are the issues of poverty, inclusiveness and equality. Ending poverty in its various forms is at the core of the Agenda. The standalone SDG 1 aims at ending all forms of poverty everywhere while eradication of extreme poverty highlights the need to focus on the bottom 40% of population. Across all other goals, specific targets address various dimensionsof and aspects of this complex goal. For example, ending hunger, malnutrition, addressing health, education, creating jobs, protecting migrants, addressing vulnerabilities to climate change or protecting ecosystems.

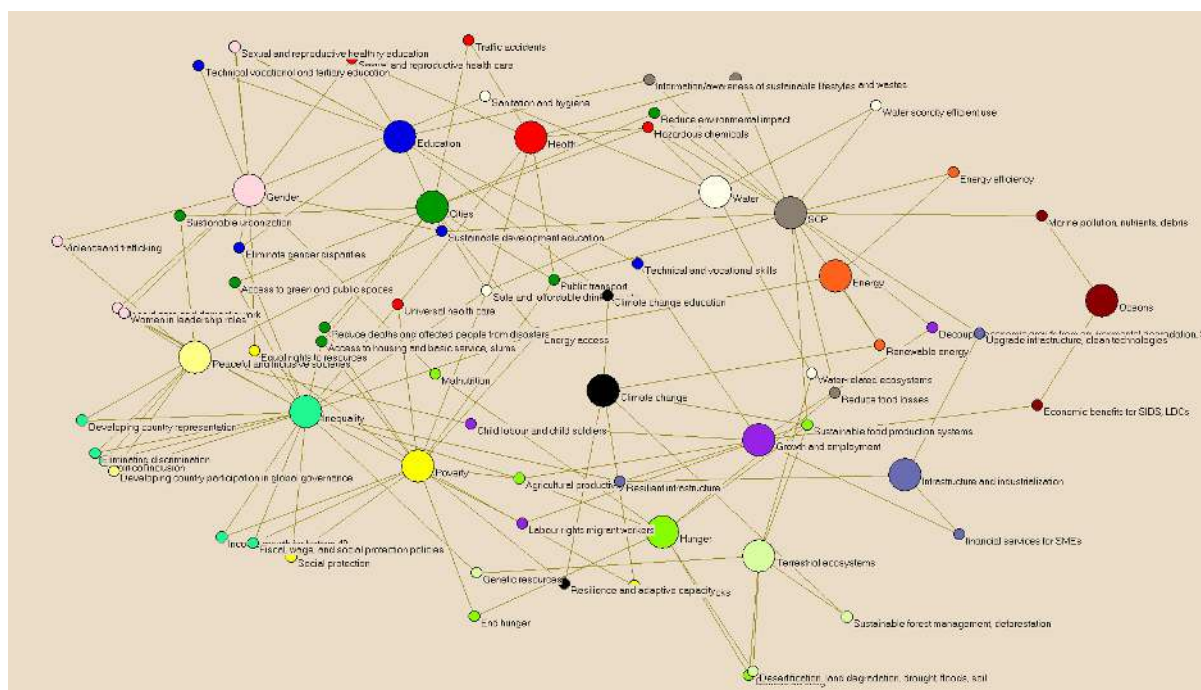
Inclusiveness is critical element of the Sustainable Development Agenda. Five SDGs talk about it and it is referred to 22 times in the various parts of Agenda. It means that everybody should be included in social, economic, political or cultural areas of development processes and eventually benefit from its outcomes. Inclusiveness

invokes empowerment of people, their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of development. Marginalised groups or those behind should have voice and real opportunities to shape the development and as outcome, benefit from those opportunities. The third critical issue of the Sustainable Development Agenda is equality that talks about equal opportunities and equal outcomes for everybody. Removal of direct structural discrimination or unintended barriers, often hidden in customs, cultural practices or social norms is necessary for achieving equality of currently disempowered groups. Therefore, enabling national policies, laws and regulations should be put in place and implemented to ensure equality of outcome for everyone so that no one is left behind.

The SDG 5, 10 and 16 are the goals that aim at reducing inequality and ensuring non-discrimination with focus on disadvantaged groups. Also target on data, monitoring and accountability under SDG 17 require efforts towards inclusiveness and equality in reality.

Integrated in a complex net of interlinks, the SDG targets represent either objectives or means of achieving these objectives (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Interlinks between SDG targets



Source: David Le Blanc, UN-DESA “Towards Integration at Last? The SDGs as a Network of Targets”, Rio+20 Working Paper 4

1.2 National Policies of Mongolia on Sustainable Development

Adopted in January 2016, the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (SDV) was developed by the Working Group established by the GOM. The overarching theme of the SDV is ending poverty through sustained economic growth and simultaneous efforts for creating a more equal and inclusive society, improving environmental sustainability and strengthening governance. The economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development are given equal weight, while stable and sustained governance is defined as a fundamental condition to successfully implement the SDV.

As the SDV 2030 was designed to present a broad outline of the development, it does not elaborate details for each and every thematic, sectoral or cross sectoral policies. A number of national strategies and policies are due for a midterm or end of term reviews in 2015-2016. It is expected that the development of renewed policies for the coming period will be guided by the strategic directions outlined by the long term SDV 2030 of Mongolia.

The Vision draws broad strokes of where Mongolia would find itself by 2030 by setting an ambitious set of goals. These goals clearly show Mongolia's commitments to ending all forms of poverty by 2030 while emphasizing sustained growth through intensified, resilient agriculture, advanced industry, transparent and accountable extractive industry, and the simultaneous development of a more diversified economy with new sectors— chemical industry, fuel production; services – tourism, banking and finance; infrastructure development. Achieving self-sufficiency in staple food and basic commodities, reducing and replacing imports of fuels, and building an export-oriented economy will be coupled with environmental protection and preservation. Social sustainability will result in eradication of poverty in all forms, through creating jobs in large, medium and small scale enterprises, by creating universal social protection and providing universal access to improved health care and education.

The Green Development Policy of Mongolia (GrDP) adopted in 2014 provides conceptual framework on key concepts relating to the green development and formulates six strategic objectives and key policy measures towards these objectives. The National Action Plan for the Implementation of the GrDP was adopted in January 2016 proposing actions across all main sectors along with description of impacts, outcomes and outputs and earmarked budgets required for its implementation.

1.3 Framework and Methodology

The framework of the assessment is based on human rights principles of non-discrimination and substantive equality enshrined in the international human rights treaties to which Mongolia is a States Party and in the Constitution of Mongolia. Human rights based approach in development was also utilised with focus on the principle of “Leave No One Behind” set in the global SD Agenda 2030. Therefore the principles of

inclusiveness, participation and empowerment of people were put at the core of the mapping.

The study involves desk review of relevant national policy documents, the official 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and recent UN assessment reports relating to SDGs and green growth policies.

A mapping exercise of the national Sustainable Development Vision 2030, the Green Development Policy and National Action Plan for its Implementation was carried out against the SDG targets adopted by the UN General Assembly¹. The desk analysis involved an examination of extent to which the above two national policy documents and NAP match the SDG targets. A number of matching references were counted and the extent of alignment was assessed against total number of SDG targets. The assessment has element of subjectivity as it is based on interpretation of the policy provisions by a consultant. It should be noted that similar mapping exercises of national policies were carried out in other countries where expert group meetings were held to estimate the extent of alignment.

The human rights based framework for analysis of two policies was utilised with focus on the fundamental overarching principle of the Sustainable Development Agenda adopted by the UN – Leave No One Behind. The analytic approach was drawn from the analytical Global Sustainable Development Report 2016 presented at the High Level Political Forum held in July 2016 in UN². At global level, inclusiveness, participation and empowerment of people were examined as the core elements for analysis of progress made in the implementation of SDGs.

The mapping approach was adopted from other country experiences of similar studies on national alignment of policies on sustainable development (Germany and Canada) where research institutions, think tanks and groups of leading experts were involved in comprehensive review of national policies, computed the level of alignment (by percentage of alignment) and provided recommendations to government for future policy planning.

Our mapping exercise used a simplified method of comparison of national policies with the global SD Agenda.

This consultancy adopted a simplified method for mapping exercise that was carried out in four steps:

1. Extracting all references in the text of SDV and GrDP that are relevant to each of 159 SDG targets
2. Assessing the relevance to SDG target either direct or indirect ways

¹Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1, http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E.

² Global Sustainable Development Report 2016, United Nations, July 2016
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport>

3. Counting the number of existing relevant references or lack of references (see Excel spreadsheet in Annex 2)
4. Qualitative assessment of linkages of the SDV and GrDP (see Annex 1). The degree of alignment of an existing reference in the national policy document was assessed against corresponding SDG target and rated as good / strong link, partial / fair link or missing / weak link. The ratings were coded in traffic lights colours and received a code number. Good alignment was coded in Green colour or Number 1, Partial alignment – in Yellow colour /Number 2, Weak or missing alignment is Red colour or Number 3.
A number of targets were identified as not relevant to the national context of the country.
5. [I think there is no need for No 5] Number of good, partial and missing links in the policy to the SDG targets per individual SDG were counted. For example if the policy has 1 strong reference, 2 partial and 5 missing links to 8 global SDG targets under the SDG then the overall rating of alignment was partial.

Limitation of methodology: The mapping assessment included only two policy documents and did not cover sectoral strategies, policies, programmes or action plans that may have addressed the issues relevant to the SDG targets. On the other hand, elements of subjectivity in the assessment on the part of consultant in her interpretation and judgement on relevance and degree of alignment of one or another reference in national policy against SDG target.

An assessment of the extent of alignment was done to identify strong, fair and weak or missing alignment using color code (see more detailed explanation in Annex 1). Meetings and consultations with key informants were held to gather inputs, verify the information and validate recommendations reflective of national context.

Constraints encountered during this assignment were caused by poor timing. The formation of the new government following national election and summer holidays caused significant delay with interviewing informants. Also, government staff turn-over have put some limitations for data gathering.

2. Poverty, inclusiveness and equality: Where the SD Vision of Mongolia and the GrDP stand vis a vis the global SDG Agenda?

The SDV 2030 is the fundamental policy document that defines long term development goals of the country. A short preamble affirms the country's pathway towards economic prosperity based on ecologic balance and sustained democratic governance, without further elaboration of key concepts around leaving no one behind, inclusiveness or equality. The strong emphasis on poverty eradication by developing "a society dominated by the middle and upper middle income classes" by 2030 will be measured by zero poverty rate and expanding the middle class to 80%. While the SDV aims to lower the GINI co-efficient of inequality to 30 points that would show progress in the unequal distribution of income by 2030.

The issues of inclusiveness are reflected in the guiding principles for social and environmental pillars of the SDV 2030 while the economic sustainability is guided by the macro-economic policy principles and encouraging highly productive advanced technologies, efficient use of natural resources, reducing carbon dioxide emissions and waste and promoting efficiency across all social and economic sectors.

The GrDP in its well-developed preamble provides conceptual framework of green development model and related terminology. It clearly states that green development embraces social inclusion integral to the low carbon, waste-less development model. It give an equal weight to improved human well-being and reduced poverty along with preserving natural resources and ecosystem value. A number of interventions in the NAP are planned on participation and inclusion of target groups.

2.1. Results of the mapping

Previous consultancy report³ provided rapid mapping of Mongolia's two policy documents SDGs concluded that the SDV 2030 has direct and indirect links with 16 global SDGs, with except of SDG 14 on conservation and sustainability of oceans, seas and marine resources. It has identified total 39 objectives set by the SDV that match the targets of global SDGs in terms of general "content and the outcomes expected to reach, with eight objectives of the SDV being duplicated in terms of content and outcomes". A conclusion was drawn that a total of 47 targets of SDG targets were possible to be achieved through the implementation of the SDV objectives, while there were 5 objectives in the SDV that do not directly relate to the SDG targets⁴.

Table 1. Global SDGs and brief mapping results by the previous consultancy⁵

SDGs	SDV 2030	GrDP
SDG 1. End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	2.2. Sustainable Social Development 2.2.1. Ensuring Social equality through inclusive growth, Objective 1	Strategic Objective 4
SDG 2. End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1. Economic Development 2.1.1 Agricultural sector, Objective 1, 2 and 3 2.1.2. Industrial sector, Objective 2	[...]

³Concept Note on GDP implementation and Value Proposition for Multi Donor Support Programme, PAGE/UNDP, 2016

⁴ Concept Note on GDP implementation and Value Proposition for Multi Donor Support Programme, PAGE/UNDP, 2016, p 7

⁵ ibid

SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	2.2. Social Development 2.2.2. An effective high quality and accessible health care system Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4	[...]
SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	2.3. Social Development 2.2.3. Knowledge based society Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4	Strategic Objective 4
SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	2.2 Sustainable social development, Principle on ensuring gender equality	[...]
SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	2.2 Environmental sustainability 2.3.1 Integrated water resource management , Objectives 1, 2	[...]
SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all	2.1 Sustainable economic development 2.1.1 Agriculture sector, Objective 4 2.1.5 Energy and Infrastructure sector, Objectives 1 and 2	[...]
SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	2.1. Sustainable economic development, Macroeconomic principles 2.1.3 Industrial sector, Objective 1 2.1.4. Mining sector, Objective 2 2.1.3. Tourism sector, Objective 1 2.2. Sustainable social development, 2.2.1 Ensuring social equality through inclusive growth, Objective 2	[...]
SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation	2.1. Sustainable economic development, 2.1.3 Industrial sector, Objectives 1, 3 2.1.5 Energy and infrastructure sector, Objectives 3, 4 and 6 2.2. Sustainable social development, 2.2.3, Objective 5	[...]

SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	2.2 Sustainable social development, 2.1.1 Ensuring social equality through inclusive growth	[...]
SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable	2.4. Sustainable economic development, 2.1.5. Energy and infrastructure sector. Objectives 5 and 6. 2.5. Environmental sustainability. Objective 2	Strategic Objectives 6 and 4
SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	2.3 Environmental sustainability.2.3.2 Coping with climate change Objective 2	Strategic Objective 1
SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	2.3 Environmental sustainability.2.3.2 Coping with climate change Objective 1	Strategic Objective 5
SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources	Not relevant	Not relevant
SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	2.3.Environmental sustainability.2.3.1. Integrated water resource management, Objective 1 2.3.3 Ecosystem balance, Objective 1 2.1.Economic development, 2.1.1 Agriculture sector , Objective 3	Strategic Objectives 2 and 3
SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	2.4 Governance for sustainable development Principles for governance, Objectives 1,2,3	[...]
SDG 17. Strengthen the means and implementation and revitalise the global partnerships for sustainable development	2.1 Economic development. 2.1.6 Macroeconomic policies Objectives 2 and 3 2.1.3 Industrial sector, Objective 1	[..]

	2.1.5. Energy and infrastructure sector, Objective 7 2.2.3 Knowledge based society, Objective 5 2.4. Governance for sustainable development , Objectives 1 and 4	
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A thorough mapping carried out by this consultancy against 159 targets of global SDGs that are relevant to Mongolia found out more crosslinks and gaps. As the two national policy documents were scrutinised with regards to the presence of matching references (details of the assessment are presented in the Annex 1 and Annex 2), the extent of alignment was estimated by computing the number of targets with good, partial and missing links. The results of mapping are summarised in the Table 2.

Good alignment of two policies with the SDGs

Good alignment of both policies: The mapping of the SDV and GrDP against 159 targets of the global sustainable development agenda suggests solid crosslinks of two national policy documents with the SDGs 1 End Poverty and SDG 2 End Hunger where a combined number of strong and partially aligned targets were identified.

The mapping identified **six individual SDG** targets under different SDGs that were sufficiently reflected in **both** national policy documents of Mongolia suggesting their stronger localised crosslinkages:

- Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- Target 2.5. By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
- Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

- Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- Target 17.11 Increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020

Good alignment of either SDV or GrDP with the SDGs: Due to the different scope of two documents, there are variations in the degree of alignment with the global SDG targets between these two documents. For instance, in line with the purpose of the GrDP, it is better aligned with the global targets on environmental protection and climate change while also incorporating social targets. The SDV better incorporates the SDG 4 on education and the GrDP has stronger alignment with the SDG 6 on water and sanitation, SDG 7 on modern energy, SDG 8 on economic growth and decent employment and SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production.

Partial alignment of two policies with the SDGs

Partial alignment of both policies: Partial or fair alignment of **both** policies was identified for the SDG 9 on infrastructure, SDG 11 on cities and settlements, SDG 13 on climate change and SDG 17 on means of implementation.

Partial alignment of either SDV or GrDP with the SDGs: The SDV has a significant number (more than half of all targets) of partially aligned targets for the SDG 3 on health and wellbeing and the GDP has partial alignment with the SDG 6 on water, SDG 8 economic growth and employment and SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems. This means that both policies do have an alignment with the global targets but several targets are not fully incorporated into policy and thus, should be strengthened during review and renewal of expired sectoral strategies, policies and plans.

Weak alignment of two policies with the SDGs

Weak alignment of both policies: With regards to missing or weak alignments, SDG 5, 10 and 16 are found poorly articulated in both SDV and GrDP. These three Goals are the most prominent goals devoted to the inclusiveness and equality at national and global levels.

Weak alignment of either SDV or GrDP: The SDG 5 on Gender Equality is weak on seven targets out of 9 in the SDV 2030 while the GrDP and the NAP incorporate partially 6 and misses 3 targets. The SDG 10 on reducing inequalities misses out all ten targets for both policies and the SDG 16 on peaceful and inclusive society is not satisfactory for 5 to 6 targets out of 12.

Although two policies state general commitment to gender equality, to people living in poverty and vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, the strategies, policy

measures or planned actions for elimination of existing gender based discrimination inadequately address the issues. Another set of SDG targets that are missing in the two documents are issues relating to child's well-being and protection. The SDV 2030 places a significant focus on health and education of children, but fails to address violence against children and worst forms of child labour. Additionally, the GDP has shown weak direct link to the SDG 3 on Health which can be explained by the specific scope and the purpose of the policy, while the SDV 2030 is insufficient on the SDGs 6 on water, 7 on energy, 8 on economic growth and employment, 12 on sustainable production and consumption, 13 action on climate change and 15 on protection of ecosystems, again explained by the nature of the policy.

This assessment means that a significant number of global targets are not addressed or not well formulated in terms of intended outcome per the SDG. Table 2 summarises the extent of alignment by estimating the number of well aligned, partially aligned and not aligned SDG targets.

Table 2. Number of aligned links between SDV 2030 and the GrDP with the SDG targets

Number of SDG targets	Number of SDV links with good alignment	Number of SDV links with partial alignment	Number of SDV missing links	Number of GDP links with good alignment	Number of GrDP links with partial alignment	Number of GrDP missing alignment / Not relevant links
SDG 1 – 7 targets	3	3	1	4	2	1
SDG 2 – 8 targets	4	4	0	2	3	1/2
SDG 3 - 13 targets	4	7	2	0	2	0/11
SDG 4 – 10 targets	6	2	2	1	2	4 /3
SDG 5 - 9 targets	0	2	7	0	6	3
SDG 6 – 8 targets	0	6	2	4	3	1
SDG 7 - 5 targets	0	3	2	3	1	1

SDG 8 - 12 targets	0	6	5/1	3	3	4/2
SDG 9- 8 targets	2	5	1	2	5	1
SDG 10 – 10 targets	0	0	10	0	0	10
SDG 11 -10 targets	1	7	1/1	4	2	3/1
SDG 12 -11 targets	0	4	7	8	2	1
SDG 13 – 5 targets	0	3	2	2	3	0
SDG 14 – all 10 targets are not relevant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SDG 15 – 12 targets	1	3	8	5	4	3
SDG 16 -12 targets	1	6	5	1	3	8
SDG 17 – 19 targets	2	11	1/5	4	9	1/5
TOTAL number	24	72	56 /7	43	50	42/24
% of 159 SDG targets	15,1%	45,3%	35,2%/ 4.4%	27%	31,4%	26,1%/15.1%

This analysis shows that the SDV has well elaborated, matching objectives with the 24 global targets, meets in part 72 targets and 56 targets are missing, while there are 7 not relevant targets to national context of Mongolia. In case of the GrDP and its NAP, there are matching objectives, policy measure and planned actions against 43 global targets, partial alignment for 50 targets and 42 targets that are not addressed, and 24 targets were clearly not relevant to the purpose of the GrDP.

What are the weak aligned links?

The mapping exercise identified fifty six SDG targets with weak alignment or missing in the SDV and forty three SDG targets with the similar level of alignment in the GrDP and the NAP. These targets are clustered in three groups and presented in the Table 3:

- A. Targets with objectives focusing on vulnerable groups who are likely to be left behind for the Goal
- B. Targets on universal access to services
- C. Targets that represent technical aspects of sustainable development

Table 3. List of SDG targets with missing or weak links to the SDV and GrDP /NAP

Goal / Target	Cluster A Vulnerable groups that are likely to be left behind	Cluster B Universal access to services and outcomes for all	Cluster C Thematic issues of sustainable development
SDG 1.4	SDV and GrDP: Access of the poor to economic resources, control and ownership over land, natural resources, finance		
SDG 2.1	SDV and GrDP: The poor and the people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	SDV: Access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	
SDG 2.2	SDV and GrDP: Malnutrition among vulnerable groups - infants, children under 5, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers, older persons		
SDG 3.4		SDV and GrDP: Mental health and well-being	
SDG 3.5	SDV and GrDP: Reducing substance abuse – narcotics and alcohol abuse – target groups who abuse substance	SDV and GrDP: Reducing substance abuse – narcotics and alcohol abuse – addressing all population	
SDG 3.6		SDV and GrDP: Reducing deaths and	

		injuries from road traffic accidents	
SDG 3.7		SDV and GrDP: Universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including to family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	
SDG 3.9	SDV and GrDP: Reducing deaths and illness from hazardous chemicals, air, water and soil pollution / contamination – those who are exposed		SDV and GrDP: Reducing deaths and illness from hazardous chemicals, air, water and soil pollution / contamination
SDG 3 a		SDV and GrDP: Implementing international anti - Tobacco framework	SDV and GrDP: Implementing international anti - Tobacco framework
SDG 4.3	The GrDP does not address the eliminating of existing gender disparities in education -i.e. gender segregation in vocational education		The GrDP does not address the eliminating of existing gender disparities in education -i.e. gender segregation in vocational education
SDG 4.5	GrDP: Equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations		
SDG 4.7		The SDV misses out target for all learners to acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development,	

		including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights	
SDG 4 a	SDV and GrDP: Building and upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	SDV and GrDP: Building and upgrading education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	
SDG 5.1	SDV and GrDP: There is no reference on elimination of any form of discrimination against women		
SDG 5.2	Both policy documents omit elimination of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres including trafficking and sexual and other exploitation	Both policies omit the elimination of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres including trafficking and sexual and other exploitation	
SDG 5.4	SDV lacks recognition and value unpaid care and domestic work while the GDP NAP has a relevant provision on creating child care facilities to enable greater women's participation in paid employment	Both policies: Promotion of shared responsibilities within households and families is absent	
SDG 5.5	Both documents do not mention promotion of women's leadership in decision making in political, economic and public life		
SDG 5.6		Both policies do not address universal access to sexual and reproductive health	

		and reproductive rights	
SDG 5 a	GrDP / NAP: Legal and policy reforms do not mention ensuring equal rights of women to economic resources, land, property, financial services or microfinance		
SDG 5 b	Both policies: Women's access to enabling technologies, such as ICT, not addressed		
SDG 5 c	Both policies: Adoption of sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality is not mentioned	Both policies: Adoption of sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality	
SDG 6.1		Both policies: Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	
SDG 6.2	Both policies: Access to adequate equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, with special attention to women and girls	Both policies: Access to adequate equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, with special attention to women and girls	
SDG 6.2		Both policies: End open defecation	
SDG 6.3	Both policies: Substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity		
SDG 6.3			Both policies: Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials
SDG 6.4.	Both policies: by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency		Both policies: by 2030, substantially increase water-use

	across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity		efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
SDG 7.1		GrDP and NAP: no target on Universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
SDG 7.3			SDV does not have a target for doubling the improvement in energy efficiency
SDG 7.b			SDV on international cooperation in area of energy services
SDG 8.4			SDV omits targeting resource efficiency in consumption and production, in decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation
SDG 8.5	Both policies: do not explicitly aim to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people, people with disabilities No mention for achieving equal pay for work of equal value	Both policies do not explicitly aim to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men Not mention for achieving equal pay for work of equal value	

SDG 8.6	SDV -No reference to youth who are not in employment, education or training		
SDG 8.7	Both policies do not mention the elimination the worst forms of child labour		
SDG 8.8	Both policies: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environment of all workers, migrant workers, women migrants and those in precarious employment	Both policies: Protect labour rights of workers and promote safe and secure working environment of all workers	
SDG 8.9		GrDP NAP lacks actions on jobs for developing sustainable tourism	
SDG 8.10		GDP: omits actions towards expanding access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	
SDG 9.1		Both policies: Affordable and equitable access to infrastructure, regional and trans-border, to support economic growth and human well-being with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	
SDG 9.2		GDP: Inclusive industrialisation	
SDG 9.3.	SDV:Increase access of small scale industrial enterprises to financial services, affordable credits and their		

	integration in value chains and markets		
SDG 9 c		SDV and GDP: Significantly increase access to ICTs, strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet	
SDG 10.1	Both policies: Achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average		
SDG 10.2		Both policies: Empower and promote the social and economic political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status	
SDG 10.3.	Both policies: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating of discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions		
SDG 10.4	Both policies: adopt policies especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality		
SDG 10.5			Both policies: Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations

SDG 10.6.			Both policies: Ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
SDG 10.7	Both policies: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people – migration policies		
SDG 10.a			Both policies: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements
SDG 10.b			Both policies: encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
SDG 10.c	Both policies: Reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and		

	eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%		
SDG 11.1		Both policies: Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	
SDG 11.5	GrDP: Reduce number of deaths, the number of affected people and economic losses from disasters, water related disasters, focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations		
SDG 11 b			GrDP: Cities and human settlements with integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters in line with the Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels
SDG 12.3			Both policies: Halve food waste at the retails and consumer level, reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
SDG 12.4			SDV:Management of chemicals and all wastes, significantly reduce

			their release to air, water, and soil to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
SDG 12.7			SDV: Public procurement
SDG 12.8		SDV: People everywhere have information and awareness on living in harmony with nature	
SDG 12a			SDV: International cooperation for scientific and technological capacities towards more sustainable consumption and production
SDG 12b			SDV: Tools for monitoring sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism in terms of jobs, promoting local culture
SDG 12c			SDV: Rationalise fossil fuel subsidies
SDG 13.3		SDV: Education, awareness raising , human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
SDG 13a			SDV: International cooperation to funding

SDG 15.4			GrDP: conservation of mountainous ecosystems
SDG 15.7 and 15c			GrDP: End poaching and trafficking of protected species of plants and animals
SDG 15.5 - 15c			SDV lacks specific actions on 8 targets
SDG 16.1	Both policies: Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates		
SDG 16.2	Both policies: End abuse, exploitation trafficking, all forms of violence and torture against children		
SDG 16.3		GrDP: rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all	
SDG 16.4.			GrDP: by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime
SDG 16.5			GrDP: reduce corruption and bribery in all forms
SDG 16.6			GrDP: effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
SDG 16.7		SDV: Ensure responsive, inclusive participatory and representative decision making at all levels	

SDG 16.8			GrDP:broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
SDG 16.10		SDV: Public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms	
SDG 16a			Both policies: Strengthen national institutions, build capacities for preventing violence and combatting terrorism and crime
SDG 16b			SDV: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
SDG 17.17			Both policies: Encourage promote effective public and private and civil society partnerships building on their experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Overall, one of the underlining reasons for the significant number of missing links is the way how national goals and objectives were formulated. There is a tendency for prioritising the technical objectives while desired outcomes on the well being of people and their quality of lifewere not defined. This makes two documents obscure in terms of human impact. For example, building infrastructure, power plants or improving agricultural technologies in livestock, crops or vegetable sector should be linked with the desired impact on rural and urban poor, reducing disparities and inequalities.

The SDV 2030 is vague on the linkages between economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development. The integrated nature of the SDGs, close interlinks among various targets that could affect each other in either positive or negative ways requires a solid cohesion. Therefore, missing targets should be carefully considered during review process of the two policies to be addressed in the relevant national and sectoral policies as well as in the local development plans.

2.2. Who are those left behind? Target groups in the SDV and GrDP of Mongolia

As a broad policy document, the SDV 2030 talks about population in general and does not specify target groups for ending poverty. It is assumed that SDV 2030 targets the people currently living in extreme poverty and those experiencing other forms of poverty.

According to the findings of the 2016 Global SDG report⁶, poverty is a complex multidimensional and dynamic phenomenon, spatial and temporal, that requires close monitoring and specific strategies to reach the most vulnerable groups in particular geographic locations at different times. It may change as intended or unintended result arising from development interventions, projects or natural disasters. This means that the groups of poor and those vulnerable to poverty in its multiple dimensions may vary in different regions, aimags and soums / districts of Mongolia at different points in time. Hence, the identification of who could be left behind presents the foremost challenge for success of SDV and overall of the SD Agenda in Mongolia.

Table 4. Vulnerable groups as specified in the SDGs, SDV, GrDP/NAP

Global SDG targets	SDV 2030	GrDP and NAP
Extreme poor	All poor	All poor
Bottom 40% of population	Herder households (economic sector) Small holder farmers (economic sector)	Herders, Farmers
People who are vulnerable to specific situations		
Children who are vulnerable to specific situations		
Infants (food security and quality)	Children (preschool, primary and secondary education, and health outcomes)	
Stunting and wasting children under 5	Infants (reducing mortality)	

⁶ High Level Panel on SDGs, July 2016

Women	Gender equality (not specified which group)	Gender Equality Women
Adolescent girls		
Lactating mothers, pregnant women	Mothers (reducing maternal mortality)	
Small scale food producers – women, indigenous peoples		
Indigenous peoples		
People with disabilities	People with disabilities	People with disabilities
Migrants, women migrants		
Older persons		Older persons
People in precarious employment		Jobless/ unemployed persons
Youth	Youth	Youth
Youth who are not in employment, education and training		
	Working age population (employment)	
	Rural population (economic sector - internet)	
	Special target groups entitled for social welfare	

Across the SDV and GrDP the outcomes for the targeted groups are formulated with little reference to the change in their lives expected by 2030 as result of policy implementation. Goals, targets and objectives in both policies focus on economic growth while leaving out the impact on people's lives. There is lack of elaboration on how the target groups, particularly those who are furthest behind, would benefit from economic growth, development of new industries, services and environmental protection.

Furthermore, the global SD agenda strongly emphasizes that the furthest behind should be approached first. There are no explicit references to the most disadvantaged or marginalised groups nor to people living in extreme poverty in the SDV 2030. It is not clear whether and what policy measures will be taken to ensure that the incomes of these groups grow at higher rate than the national average rate.

The SDV 2030 considers herders and small and medium size farmers a distinct target group of vulnerable people to be supported under the sustained economic development pillar. While the majority of small holder herder population lives below poverty line, there is no reference to other groups of population who also may be extremely vulnerable to poverty, i.e. urban poor are not mentioned. Under the sustainable social development pillar, the SDV 2030 provides that the poverty

reduction efforts will target the “poor and vulnerable groups” in general as well as provide social protection to all and inclusive social welfare to “target groups”. It refers to generic groups of youth, children and mothers without clarifying who are the most vulnerable subgroups among these larger groups. For example, all youth are the target group for job creation and vocational education. For obvious reasons all children are the target group for universal enrolment in pre-school education, and all mothers are pulled into another target group for actions towards reducing maternal and infant mortality rates. These groups are not homogenous and particular subgroups may be more vulnerable due to one or another dimension of deprivation. For example, infants, children under 5 and pregnant women residing in remote isolated areas may be at much higher risk to malnutrition during winter season, or children in artisanal mining communities may be at risk of exploitation. This means that sectoral and local policies should focus on vulnerabilities of particular subgroups.

On contrary, the GrDP is more specific in its NAP by identifying five vulnerable groups for social protection, and the youth, unemployed persons as targets for the strategic objective 4 on green jobs.

Mapping against SDG 10 target (10.7 and 10c) reveals that the issue of migrants is missing in the reviewed national policy documents. As a receiving and sending country of migrant labour, Mongolia employs foreign migrant workers to meet the demands of growing industry, construction, infrastructure and agriculture. This group includes professional and technical skilled specialists as well as low skilled workers. On the other hand, there are Mongolian workers migrating under bilateral labour migration programmes and through job training in industrialised countries such as Japan and Republic of Korea. There are also irregular migrants – both foreigners in Mongolia and Mongolian citizens overseas. Therefore, well designed policy and regulations aimed at protection of rights of migrants, including the issue of reducing cost of remittance, along with the re-integration policy measures for returnees are also needed in coming years. Another aspect of migration is significant internal urban - rural migration exacerbated by loss of livelihoods due to effects of climate change and distorted economic development projects.

Overall, a very broad definition of target groups in the national policies may cause confusion for sectoral and local policy makers in ensuring leaving no one behind at the operational level. This gap would require identification of specific target groups in the sectoral, thematic and local development policies and plans to ensure the desired results on poverty eradication set in the SDV and GrDP in coming years. There will be a need to monitor who are the target groups, where and when during three phases of SDV, GrDP / NAP implementation by assessing progress in reducing poverty among target groups and checking whether new groups have not been falling behind.

2.3 Inclusiveness and Access to services

Inclusiveness encompasses the universal access to basic services such as safe drinking water, water and sanitation, electricity, transportation, health care including sexual and reproductive health care, also financial services important for economic growth, including microfinance. These services must be available and affordable for people to be inclusive. Both SDV and GrDP emphasise the inclusiveness by providing universal access to education and health care. For example, the principles for sustainable social development in the SDV 2030 aim to ensure universal access to basic services such as quality education and health care for all, for all ages – children, youth, adults and older persons.

On the other hand, the universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, to adequate sanitation and hygiene, to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, affordable and equitable infrastructure are not well formulated, so the linkage is vague with an expected outcome of services created. For example, there is no indication whether the policy interventions aim to achieve a universal coverage or be provided for the portion of population or territory. Often the two policies omit the issue of affordability of services and how equitable they would be.

Affordable housing is a critical issue for Mongolia. Although it affects the majority of the population, both SDV and GrDP left out this dimension of poverty. It will be important to plan policy measures to ensure adequate, safe and affordable housing and services for all that currently is missing in the SDV and GrDP. The issue of homeless persons, slum residents is also overlooked in the policies as there is no mention of extreme forms of poverty.

Aside of basic services, the issues of safe, nutritious food for all, equitable and accessible transportation require further elaboration in the relevant national policies.

2.4 Inclusiveness and Equality

Inclusiveness is closely linked to equality. As the notions of equality and human rights have not been explicitly mentioned in the SDV and GrDP, both documents identify a number of measures aimed at improving legal environment for specific areas, however, there are no clear directions, strategies or measures towards elimination of discrimination in legal frameworks and in social practices. [The lack of clear references in the key policy documents may bring confusions at the very least or may lead to incorrect interpretations during implementation phases at local levels. Lack of clarity may cause operational challenges particularly in the context of weak capacity of the National women's machinery in sectoral bodies and local administration]

Gender equality: Although the overarching principle of ensuring gender equality for participation in and benefitting from social development outcomes creates a foundation for elimination of existing gender inequalities, laws and policies are needed to ensure equal participation of women in economic, social, political and cultural fields

of development. The SDV and GrDP fail to explicitly integrate unequal gender relations on the SDG 5. These two policies should facilitate the adoption of affirmative actions for removal of existing barriers for women's equal access to and control over economic resources, ownership and control over land, property, access to financial services, credit and microfinance which seriously limit business opportunities for women. Elimination of gender gap in wage, addressing gender stereotypes in professional and vocational education, occupation segregation, concentration of women in insecure low paid informal sector and lack of women's political empowerment are the issues that are missing in the national policies. The fundamental issue of equal share of domestic responsibilities between men and women and recognition of unpaid care work largely performed by women of all ages is not addressed at all in both policy documents. Gender based violence, sexual and reproductive health and rights are the issues that seriously affect overall women's equal status are not mentioned in both policy documents. The GrDP, however, is committed to creating more child care facilities in order to enable women to enter labour markets and ensuring better social protection.

Ethnic minorities: There are no references to ethnic minorities in both policy documents although evidence suggests about uneven poverty levels in various geographic locations where some of ethnic minority groups reside. It means that in order not to leave no one behind targeted policies should be formulated and implemented that address disparities for ethnic minority groups.

Rights of People with disabilities: Aside of herders, people with disabilities are identified as a distinct group of population that should be supported in terms of their participation in development, particularly in employment, social protection, access to education and health care.

Employment, Labour and Worker's rights: Although the country is committed to inclusive industrialisation, the SDV and GrDP omit a target for achieving full productive employment and decent work for all women and men (SDG 8.5). Also, there is commitment to eliminating existing pay gaps to achieve equal pay for work of the same value. With regards to labour participation, the SDV emphasizes equal participation in labour markets for people of working age, thus, inadvertently marginalises older persons who belong to vulnerable groups (SDG 8). Additionally, the principle of introducing a labour market system based on productivity may affect the employment rates of the lower skilled and unskilled workers who belong to the bottom segment in terms of their income earning capacities. This approach, if not corrected, may affect reaching to those furthest behind and, in the worst case scenario, may even exacerbate existing inequalities.

Protection of labour rights and ensuring safe and secure working conditions for workers is another important issue not addressed in the SDV and GrDP/NAP.

2.5 The rule of law, inclusiveness and fundamental freedoms

The SDV 2030 states that the rule of law is one of the core governance principles of sustainable development that it will be strictly adhered to. It is important to understand that the rule of law is not only an instrument for government to apply norms and procedures, but also it is fundamental in protecting the rights and advancing the inclusiveness. However, it appears that the SDV applies the rule by law rather than the rule of law. There is a missing link in the SDV and GrDP /NAP on access to justice for all, with no references to protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights of people as important outcomes of development under SDG 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b.

Although the general principles of governance outlined in the SDV 2030 emphasize the transparent, accountable, participatory governance, ensuring access to information, protecting fundamental freedoms and human rights, multi-stakeholder participation are less elaborated. The participation of local communities is limited by the SDV, GrDP and NAP to areas of environmental sustainability. The economic and social development pillars of both policies do not mention the participation of stakeholders that is obviously a critical omission. The SDV's notion of rule of law appears to be defined in a more formal procedural terms that overlook the substantive outcomes of sustainable development. Therefore, there is need to expand the ways how SDV and GrDP addresses strengthening the capacity of democratic institutions and processes in ensuring the rule of law, fundamental freedoms and rights of people. Overall, there is no reference to political, economic, social and cultural empowerment of people in both documents.

2.6 Inclusive Institutions

The UN provides a broad definition of institutions required for successful implementation of SDGs that encompasses not only formal institutions of governance, but also processes and norms. This notion of institution is visible in the SDV 2030 in emphasising strengthening government agencies. The strength of the SDV is dedicated to the governance for sustainable development through strengthening overall governance consistency, inter-sectoral coordination, adherence to the rule of law. Decentralisation and participation of all stakeholders, promoting public and private partnerships and the principle of promotion of participation of local residents and people at large to ensure environmental sustainability have been explicitly incorporated in the SDV 2030. Further, to operationalize the SDV 2030 there is need to establish concrete oversight and coordination mechanisms and set norms for public participation at all stages of policy making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, especially those processing that would ensure a meaningful participation of disadvantaged groups or people affected by the issue. The development and nurturing of those processes where diverse stakeholders play a role at national and local levels has to be prioritised.

3. Cohesive policies for sustainable development

The universality, integrated and transformative nature of the SDGs and interdependence of targets (as it could be seen in the Figure 1) require a new level of policy coherence as compared with the MDGs.

The above gaps identified in the Mongolian policy documents require greater degree of policy coherence and coordination across social, economic and environmental dimensions to ensure genuine inclusiveness of marginalised groups. Breaking out of policy silos has to be ensured at multiple levels. It is not enough to improve only cross sectoral linkages at horizontal level and local- national vertical level. It is important to enable and maximise synergies among different actors in all sectors at domestic levels and international levels, aiming at the same time to minimise or avoid negative impacts of potential trade – offs.

A new framework of Cohesive Policy for Sustainable Development promoted by the OECD⁷ focuses on three dimensions – on tackling multiple facets of poverty and well-being of all people in the country, on global impacts or impacts of policies on other countries (i.e. transboundary environmental, social and economic issues, or global markets) and long term impact on future generations with regards to natural, economic, social and human assets. Overall, five types of coherence should complement each other:

1. Vertical coherence between the SDGs and national policies including local , regional, national, and international level.
2. Between the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and other international agendas that are vital for trading, tax, financial systems, exchange of knowledge, technology and innovation, or climate action
3. Horizontal coherence between economic, social and environmental policies – identifying synergetic, contradictory and trade off linkages between policies through inter-ministerial mechanisms
4. Coherence between diverse sources of finance – public and private, international and domestic so that barriers for private finance could be eased.
5. Coherence between actions of various actors in government, international organisations, civil society and private sector.

Example: Poverty eradication through development of ecotourism in rural area

Policies on development of ecotourism can bring synergies between economic, social and environmental policies. The implementation of integrated policies is directly linked with SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 (infrastructure and internet access), 11, 12, 13, 15. It will contribute to the achievement of the SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 10 on reducing inequality within countries if coherence is implemented.

⁷ Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016. A New Framework for Policy Coherence, OECD, 2016

-Development of a new economic sector will result in job creation for local herders, unemployed youth, women, older persons. Policies supporting small and medium enterprises should enable business opportunities, provision of microfinance, loans. Eliminating barriers for small holders in accessing financial services should be addressed. This would require enabling policies in finance and banking sectors, promoting investment.

- Development of ecotourism will require policies for improving energy supply to remote sites of tourism, water and sanitation for tourist camps and local residents, introduction of sustainable production and consumption patterns in running of tourism operations. Roads, communications, internet accessibility will play a synergetic role for improving access to basic services for the disadvantaged groups. Also, infrastructure projects provide labour intensive employment for low skilled groups.

- At the same time, policies on environmental protection and conservation on sites of ecotourism will bring additional jobs in these occupations, aiding to greater income generation, improved livelihoods, living conditions, improved health outcomes for the present and future generation of local residents. Provision of tailored vocational training for rural men and women in environmental protection should be planned.

- Introduction of payment for ecosystem service to low income herders in the region through improving environmental management can also contribute to poverty alleviation and, at the same time, to improved conservation of terrestrial ecosystems.

- With regards to possible negative influences, coherence must be ensured for development policies in mining, agriculture and industrial sectors as to prevent degradation of ecosystems, land, pastures, water sources, air pollution caused by industrialisation. These policies should not undermine the policies on environmental protection and ecotourism development. This will require local, regional, national and international coordinated efforts, including multiple actors and sources of financing.

It is important to note that these policies must be informed by and implemented in conjunction with gender equality policies to enable equal participation of women and girls so that they could benefit from arising opportunities:

- Policies for encouraging women's entrepreneurship, provision of targeted credit to women will help to expand business opportunities and eventually help to break gender stereotypes in labour market, allow women and girls to enter new vocations, thus, reduce income inequality and job segregation.
- This should be coherent with the laws and policies on reproductive health, family development. There should be a synergetic relationship with policies aimed at equal sharing of household unpaid work in care economy.
- Accessible sexual and reproductive health services will aid better family planning, and consequently, broaden women's opportunities for income generation and achieving greater economic independence. Also, adequate responses to various forms of violence (domestic, sexual violence, sexual

harassment in public space) will play an enabling role for women's participation in economic and social life.

The global scientific review of the SD implementation of 2016 found out that targeting the right groups is essential but is not sufficient in order to leave no one behind. An integrated approach works best in poverty eradication when several interventions contribute to the desired outcome. The trade offs should be carefully considered while promoting high technologies that are not affordable for people with lowest incomes, unless specific policy measures are taken to ensure access to technologies to them.

Example: Policies related to water.

Provision of safe drinking water improves nutrition and health outcomes. Clean water helps to increase agricultural productivity, consequently increases food availability. However, the need to preserve and restore water sources may limit land and water for irrigation of crops and vegetables. Water required for extractive and processing industry may lead to depletion of water sources for pastures, crops and human consumption. Subsequently, this may force local communities to migrate and substantially change the ways of living. To reduce negative impact on present and future generations may require implementation of policies to address the needs of displaced populations. Overall, policies on equitable access to water within region and country will require careful consideration of possible trade-offs.

Example: Policy coherence and green growth⁸

The alignment of policies with green growth should create enabling conditions and limit the constraints to green growth. In Mongolian context, high poverty rate, dependence on extractive industry and on fossil fuels combined with severe climatic conditions create enormous policy challenges to balance economic, social and environmental dimensions. The emphasis on economic growth through industrialisation, pressure to diversify by developing chemical, metal / steel industries, processing of agricultural products (wool, leather, cashmere), expansion of extractive industry requires increased use of energy and materials' consumption and huge investments into infrastructure.

- Currently outdated coal fuelled power stations, low energy efficiency, high loss of heat require governmental decisions to remove expenditures from activities that are wasteful, overuse or degrade environmental assets.
- Legislation that encourages investment into green technology (setting incentives for companies in various sectors towards green growth, taxation system, tariffs, subsidies)
- Improvement in overall law enforcement

⁸Adapted from the Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016. A New Framework for Policy Coherence, OECD, 2016

- Reorient and support science, research, education and training towards green economy
- Establish and support regulations that safeguard the interests of those with informal land and resource rights such as local communities (herders, family or subsistence farmers' rights to use pastures, water, forest and other resources). The equal rights of disadvantaged groups – women, minority groups should be addressed.
- Change mindsets and behaviours of people by raising public awareness and educating people, by defining the green growth as a social goal
- Support to business entities to embrace sustainability and social development goals
- Learn from international good practices and knowledge and create conditions for transfer of science, technology and innovations

The most disabling conditions for green growth are seen in low economic and social returns. As people may not capture from improved environmental outcomes and efficiency of resource use there is a threat of low appropriability of returns. These issues should be considered to reduce the conditions.

The systemic constraints such as weak governance institutions, corruption and lack of transparency and accountability should be realised in practice in a holistic manner as prescribed by the SDV.

Overall, a range of policies such as environment and climate, fiscal (i.e. environmental taxes), investment, competition policies, labour market, trade, energy, agriculture, transport, urban planning as well as international cooperation have to be carefully developed to allow synergies and minimise trade-offs.

Example: Policy coherence and food security

Analysis of the effectiveness of current policies and practices on food security should consider how national policies influence the four dimensions of food security – availability, accessibility, utilisation and stability of food.

Agricultural policies on animal husbandry and health of livestock, crops and vegetable production aim at increasing food availability while poverty alleviation policies aimed at employment, job creation, income generation, social protection, positively impact accessibility and utilisation of food. Subsidies to herders and agricultural business, food processing and production from post harvest up to consumer's table should support business activities, at the same time encourage reduction of food loss. Development of food processing, roads and infrastructure, storages, small and medium enterprises and support to family farming should be implemented to increase food availability and reduce waste and loss of food. International trade policies, tariffs, phyto-sanitary standards should be also made consistent with other policies. Regulations for quality control of food production should not be stifling but enabling. Health promotion policies with regards to nutrition and

education will generally help to improve healthy consumption. To be coherent with green economic policies, introduction of sustainable food consumption at all stages of consumption along with advanced climate smart agricultural and food processing technologies should be discussed. The policies that create negative spill over effects could be the policy encouraging cash crops and cashmere goats that leads to overgrazing and degradation of pastures. Increased cultivation of biofuels (i.e. rapeseed) may lead to competition with agricultural land and water for staple crops. It also may lead to land erosion and desertification. Contextual factor that may affect food security in negative ways is expansion of mining industry that may destroy local resources of water, land and forest.

A thorough examination of how all economic, social and environmental policies could enable or hinder food security of local communities is needed. It will be also very important to see the impact of international trade agreements and influence of global food markets could affect food security. A role of multinational actors (corporations in seed, food industry) should be analysed to have a national response for possible impacts on food security. Clear plans for cooperation in technology and innovation, for involving various sources of financing from private sector

A conclusion should be drawn that strong analytical, institutional and monitoring components are necessary for ensuring policy coherence for sustainable development. First, the whole of government approach should be consistently applied. Second, a powerful and functional coordination mechanism must be set up to provide political commitment. Third, further develop capacity for evidence - based policy development with focus on results to ensure a clear message to all parts of government, civil society and private sector.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Based on results of mapping of national policies of Mongolia and on evidence emerging from global review of SDG agenda⁹ it is clear that three level improvements in policies are required:

1. Assess the ways of designing the policies and strategies to ensure better integration of interests of those left behind. Deeper understanding of dynamic of poverty, inequality, vulnerability, marginalization in geographic locations and nationally along with greater involvement of these groups in policy planning processes.
2. Review the ways of how strategies are implemented with focus on data availability and administrative gaps in targeting the groups and reaching the furthest behind.
3. Ensure balance between social, economic and environmental objectives with view of not trading off to short term economic efficiency during economic slow down.

⁹ Global Sustainable Development Report, 2016

As the new government of Mongolia has formed, coincided with the expiration of a number of national policies in 2015 -2016, there is an opportunity to seize the moment for ensuring the coherence of national policies at all levels – international, national and local levels.

1. Deepen the understanding of conceptual framework and linkages between three pillars of sustainable development, between national SDV 2030 and the Global SD agenda among all government institutions at all levels by using the whole of government approach
2. Strengthen the national coordinating mechanism for the implementation of the SDV 2030, GrDP / NAP across the government. In parallel, relevant ministries review their respective policies and initiatives to analyse gaps and integrate SDGs into their policy frameworks.
3. Provide guidance to all government agencies at all levels to ensure greater coherence of sectoral and local development policies
4. Strengthen the Parliament's monitoring role on SDV 2030
5. Establish a viable Multi-stakeholder processes for the monitoring of the SDG implementation at national and local levels and ensure a genuine inclusive process

Practical steps for the SDV 2030 and GrDP/NAP recommended

- Develop guidelines for integration of the SDV 2030 in the reviews of sectoral policies /plans and use them for the roll out of the medium term sectoral and local development action plans for the next period,
- Undertake capacity building of government staff on SD agenda and inter-linkages between three pillars (national and local government staff)
- Develop a results based performance monitoring framework for the implementation of SDV by re- formulating expected outcome results that the objectives of the SD and GrDP / NAP aim to achieve
- Analyse policies for coherence links between three pillars of SD in sectoral and local development policies and links to international actors/ levels
- Ensure real participation of people in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs at local level
- Develop Action Plan for International Cooperation in areas of SD and GrDP
- GrDP to integrate in the NAP actions for inter-sectoral coordination and monitoring

With regards to the missing substantive issues

6. Undertake review and assessment of barriers in existing legal frameworks and practice for ensuring equal access to economic resources for various vulnerable groups, ownership and control over land and property, and other economic resources
7. Formulate a guiding principle for Mongolia's commitment to equality and human rights for the SDV, particularly to the most vulnerable groups and integrate into sectoral and thematic policies for the next period
8. Address the identified gaps in the policies and action plans to ensure inclusiveness, equality for all (who, where, and how)
9. Develop Gender Strategy for SDV / GrDPwith cross sectoral approach
10. Expand children's rights and well-being beyond health and education areas

Annex1 Alignment of SDV 2030 and the GrDP / NAP with the SDG targets

Note: to be adjusted after meetings with experts

Colour /Numeric Coding: 1 = Green colour – good level of alignment; 2 = Yellow - partial alignment; 3 = Red - poor alignment

SDG	SDG target	SDV	GrDP/NA P
Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1	2
	1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1	2
	1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1	1
	1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance	3	3
	1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	2	1
	1.a ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	2	1
	1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support	2	1

	accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions		
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2	2
	2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons	2	3
	2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2	2
	2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	1	1
	2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed	1	1

	2.a.increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries	1	2
	2.b. correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	1	Not relevant
	2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including	2	Not relevant
Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	1	Not relevant
	3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children	1	Not relevant
	3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases	1	Not relevant
	3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing	2	Not relevant
	3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	2	Not relevant
	3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3	2
	3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	2	Not relevant
	3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	1	Not relevant

	3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	3	2
	3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate	2	Not relevant
	3.b support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	2	Not relevant
	3.c increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially	2	Not relevant
	3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks	2	Not relevant ? DRR
Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	1	Not relevant
	4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	1	Not relevant
	4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	1	2
	4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	1	2
	4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations	1	2

	4.6 by 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	1	Not relevant
	4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights,	3	1
	4.a build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	3	3
	4.b by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries	2	3
	4.c by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS	2	3
Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	2	2
	5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	3	3
	5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations	3	3
	5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	3	2
	5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life	3	3
	5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform	3	3

	for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences		
	5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws	3	3
	5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment	3	3
	5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	2	2
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	2	2
	6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	2	2
	6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally	3	2
	6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	3	3
	6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	2	1
	6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	2	1
	6.a by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	2	1

	6.b support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management	2	1
Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	2	3
	7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030	2	1
	7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030	3	1
	7.a by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies	2	2
	7.b by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS	3	1
Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries	2	Not relevant
	8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors	2	1
	8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services	2	1
	8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead	3	1
	8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women	3	2

	and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value		
	8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	3	2
	8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	3	3
	8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	3	3
	8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	2	3
	8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	2	3
	8.a increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs	Not relevant	Not relevant
	8.b by 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact	2	2
Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	2	1
	9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs	2	2
	9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets	2	2

	9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	1	2
	9.5 enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending	2	2
	9.a facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS	1	2
	9.b support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	2	1
	9.c significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020	3	3
Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	3	3
	10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	3	3
	10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard	3	3
	10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality	3	3
	10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and	3	3

	strengthen implementation of such regulations		
	10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	3	3
	10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	3	3
	10.a implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements	3	3
	10.b encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	3	3
	10.c by 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%	3	3
Goal 11	11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums	3	3
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	2	1
	11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	2	1
	11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	1	1
	11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the	2	3

	focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations management		
	11.6. by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management	2	1
	11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	2	2
	11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	2	2
	11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels	2	3
	11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Not relevant	Not relevant
Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	2	1
	12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	2	1
	12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses	3	3
	12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	3	1

	12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	2	2
	12.6 encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	2	1
	12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities	3	1
	12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	3	1
	12.a support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	3	2
	12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	3	1
	12.c rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	3	1
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts *	13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	2	1
	13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	2	1
	13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	3	2
	13.a implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and	3	2

	transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible		
	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities		
Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	1	1
	15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally	2	1
	15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world	2	1
	15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development	2	3
	15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	3	1
	15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	3	2
	15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	3	3
	15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species	3	1
	15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts	3	2

	15.a mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	3	3
	15.b mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation	3	3
	15.c enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	3	3
Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	2	2
	16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	3	3
	16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	2	3
	16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	2	3
	16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	2	3
	16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	2	3
	16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	3	2
	16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	2	3
	16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration	1	2
	16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	3	1
	16.a strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime	3	3

	16.b promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	3	3
Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Finance 17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	2	2
	17.2 developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least developed countries	Not relevant	Not relevant
	17.3 mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Not relevant	Not relevant
	17.4 assist developing countries in attaining longterm debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress	2	2
	17.5 adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs	Not relevant	Not relevant
	Technology 17.6 enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed	2	2
	17.7 promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	2	2
	17.8 fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT	2	2
	Capacity building	2	1

	17.9 enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation		
	Trade 17.10 promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda	Not relevant	1
	17.11 increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020	1	1
	17.12 realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	Not relevant	Not relevant
	Systemic issues Policy and institutional coherence 17.13 enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence	1	Not relevant
	17.14 enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	2	2
	17.15 respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	2	2
	Multi-stakeholder partnerships 17.16 enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries	2	2
	17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	3	3

	Data, monitoring and accountability 17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	2	2
	17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries	2	1

Annex 2 Workbook of Alignment of SDV 2030 and the GDP/ NAP with the SDG targets – Excel workbook

Annex 3 List of literature

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