GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mainstreaming environment-socioeconomic interlinkages into the national development policies in Mongolia—A tool

Suzanna Sumkhuu
Senior Development Policy and Planning Specialist,
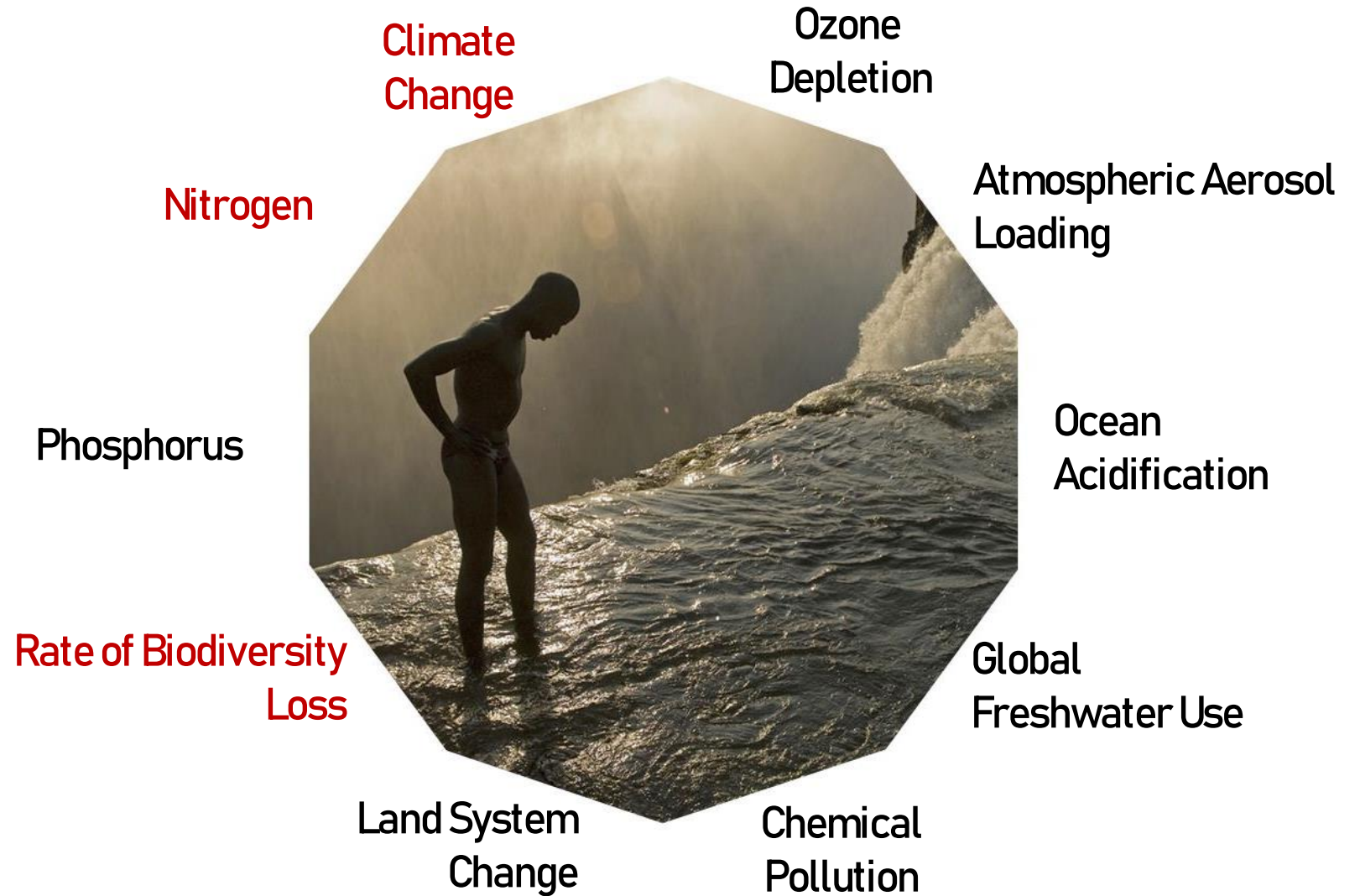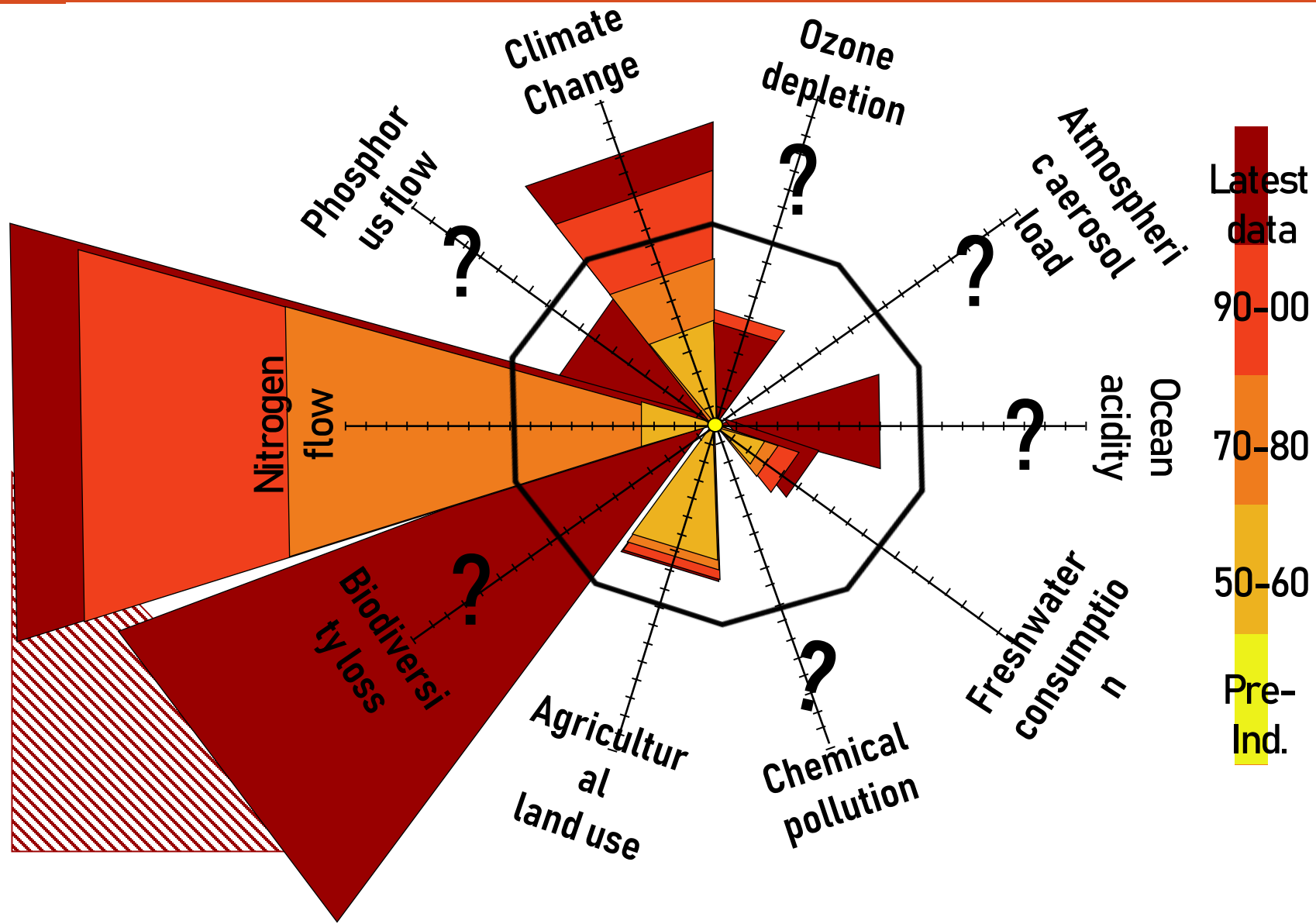**National Development Agency**

Manila

2019.11.27-28

Planetary Boundaries

Where are the thresholds in the Earth system?

Climate Change

Ozone Depletion

Nitrogen

Atmospheric Aerosol Loading

Phosphorus

Ocean Acidification

Rate of Biodiversity Loss

Global Freshwater Use

Land System Change

Chemical Pollution

Rockström et al. 2009

Phosphorus flow

Climate Change

Ozone depletion

Atmospheric aerosol load

Nitrogen flow

Ocean acidity

Biodiversity loss

Agricultural land use

Chemical pollution

Freshwater consumption

Latest data

90–00

70–80

50–60

Pre-Ind.

?

A safe operating space for humanity
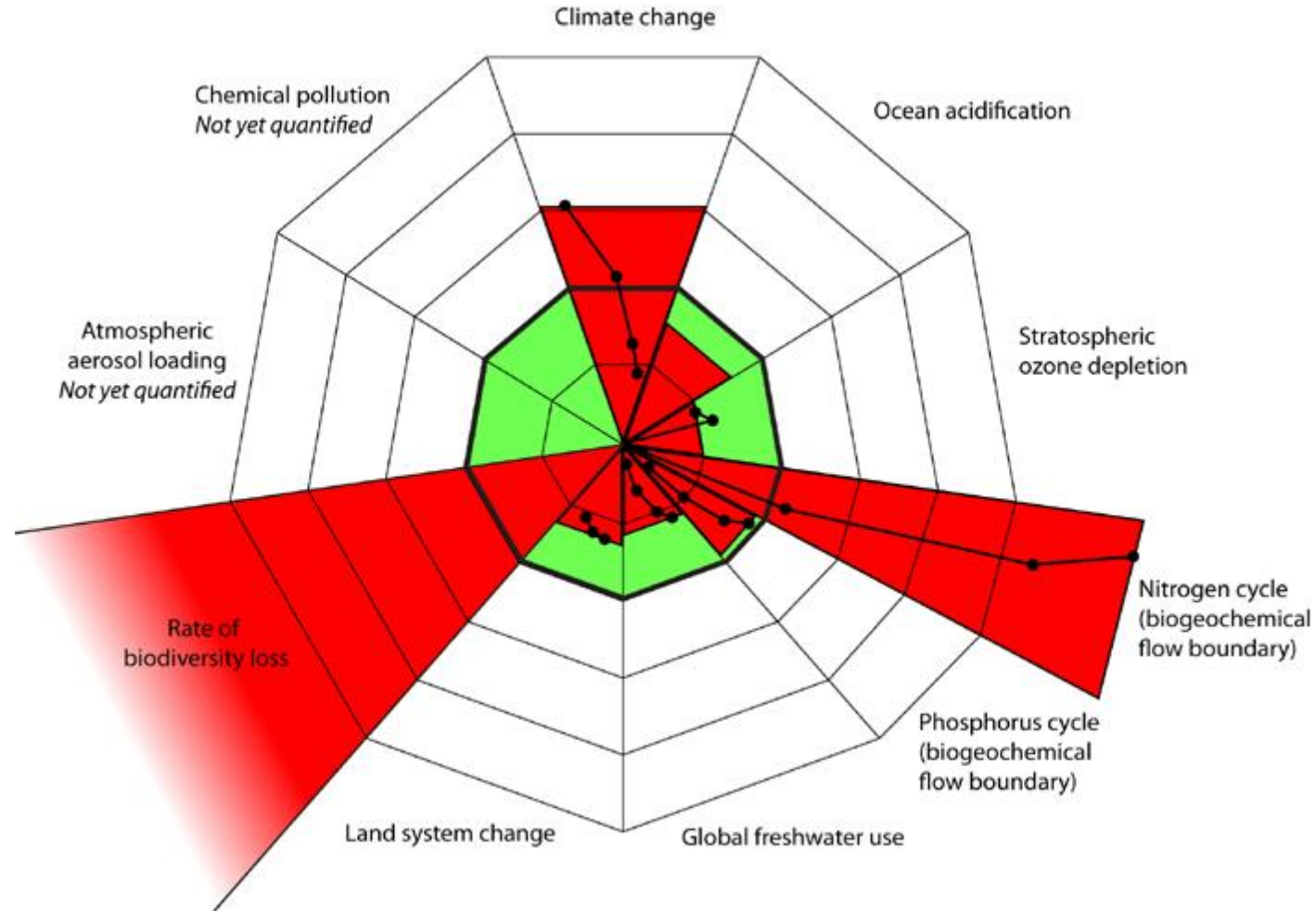
"Safety boundaries" of Ulaanbaatar

S.Davaanyam & T.Chuluun

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

DEVELOPMENT POLICY
PLANNING LAW

MONGOLIA SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT VISION–2030

2015

2015

2016
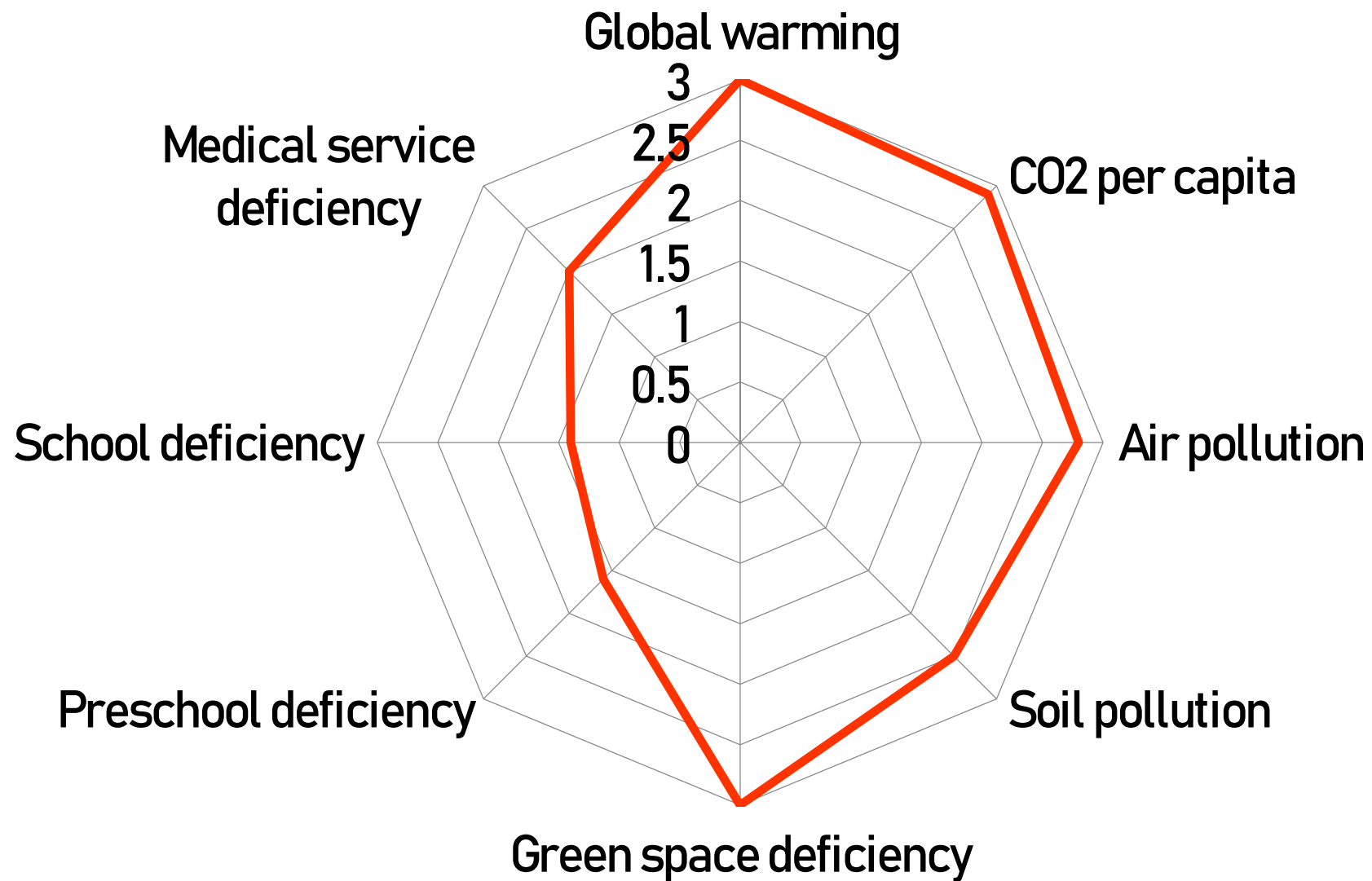
In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Summit.
17 goals, 169 goals, and 244 indicators.

In November 2015, Parliament of Mongolia passed the DPPL by Resolution No. 105.

The Parliament of Mongolia passed Resolution No. 19 on February 5, 2016. 4 directions, 14 sectors, 44 objectives are to be implemented in 3 stages.

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

Apex level institutional mechanisms have been established:

- Sub-Committee on SDGs under the Standing Committee on Social Policy, Education, Culture and Science of the Parliament
- National Council for Sustainable Development headed by the Prime Minister
- National Development Agency mandated to provide technical policy support and ensure mainstreaming of the SDGs
- National Statistical Office to strengthen SDG indicators and data collection

National Council for Sustainable Development includes multi-stakeholders

POLICIES THAT NEED TO BE REVIEWED

Total	567				
Active	203	Parliament resolution	51	Vision	5
				Policy	23
				Policy basis	1
				Strategy	2
				Guideline	6
				National Program	6
				Program	1
				Plan	3
				Direction	1
				List	1
		Cabinet of ministers' resolution	145	Policy	12
				Strategy	9
				National Program	70
				Program	29
				Subprogram	2
				Master plan	1
				Plan	13
				Direction	5
				List	3
Stopped	3				
Inactive	68				
Finished	294				

COHERENCE OF EXISTING DEVELOPMENT POLICIES
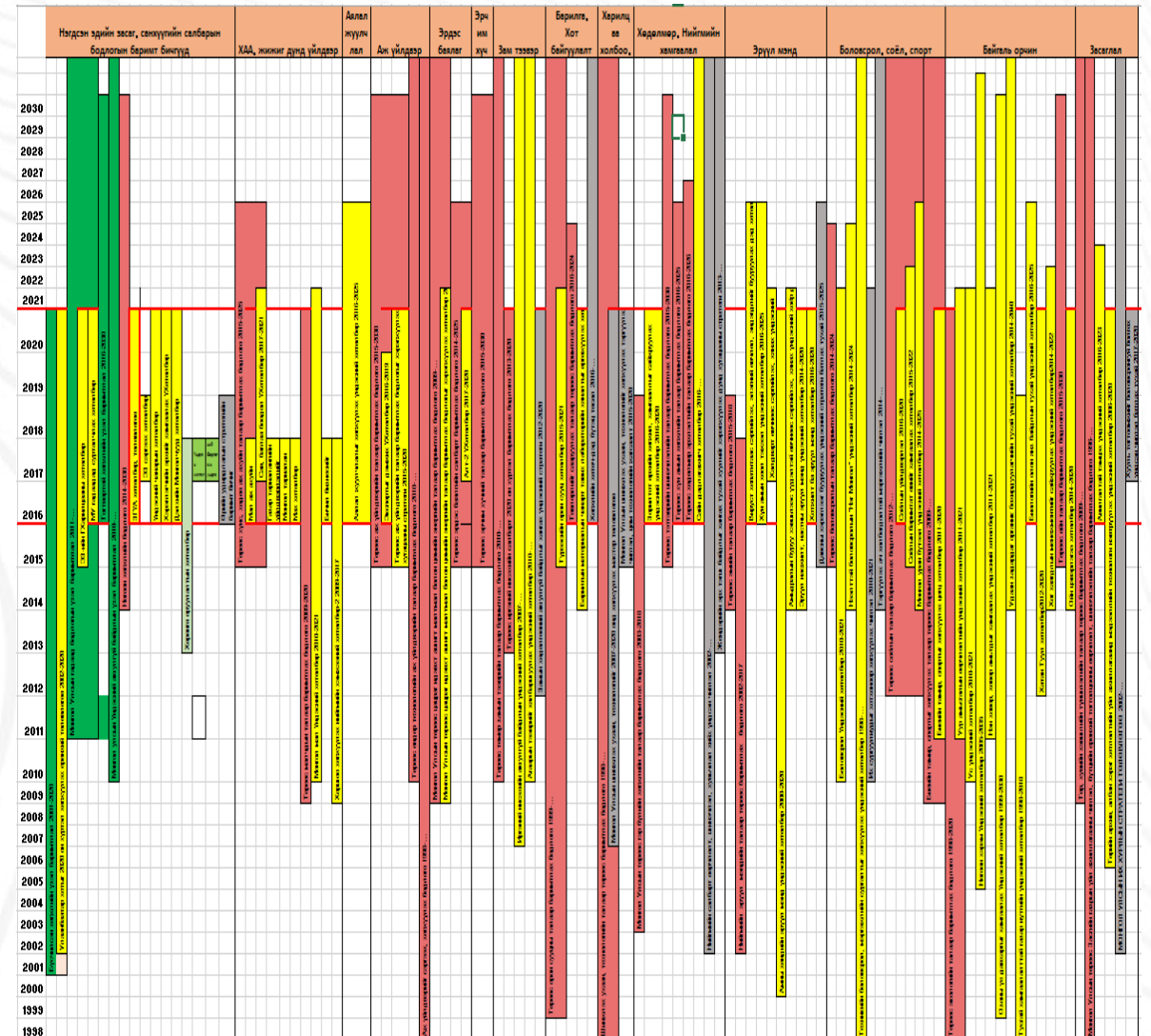
Four types of assessment conducted by the Principal Working Group:

Whether policies are compliant with the Law on Development Policy and Planning

Whether policies have targets and indicators for each goal and objective

The extent of alignment between existing short and medium-term policies and SDGs, MSDV-2030, the Government Action Programme, and sectoral long-term policies

How short and medium-term policy outcomes are contributing towards achieving the MSDV-2030

SDG OR TARGET	SOURCES	MONGOLIA'S PERFORMANCE ACCORDING TO MAJOR GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT INDICES		MONGOLIA'S INITIAL LEVEL IN GLOBAL RANKINGS	MONGOLIA'S RECENT PERFORMANCE IN GLOBAL RANKINGS
		Rank	Index Value		
1	SSI Economic Wellbeing (2016) http://www.ssfindex.com/results/rank-ing-all-countries/	71 (156) 71 (156)		Good	No changes
3	World Happiness Index (2018) https://en.wiki-pedia.org/wiki/World_Happiness_Report	94 (156)	5.125	Good	Slightly positive
5	Global Gender Gap Index (2016) http://reports.weforum.org/global-gen-der-gap-report-2016/economies/#econo-my=MNG	58 (144) 56 (145)	0.705 (2016) 0.709 (2015)	Poor	Slightly negative
8	Global Competitiveness Index 2018 http://reports.weforum.org/global-competi-tiveness-report-2018/competitiveness-rank-ings/	101 (137) 104 (140)	3.90 (2017-2018) 3.8 (2015-2016)		No changes
9	Human Capital Index (2018) https://photius.com/rankings/human_cap-ital_index_country_rankings_2018.html?fbclid=IwAR0Svy1b3iwbyS-BFxDMnbjAdh7ynzSMus929wC9773Te2IQN-0MHWW2V2enY	52 (157) 51 (130)	0.63 (2018) 0.64 (2017)	Good	Slightly negative
10	Human development Index (HDI) (2018) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_coun-tries_by_Human_Development_Index	92 (189) 92 (189)	0.741 (2017) 0.739 (2016)	Good	No changes
10	Inequality-adjusted Human development Index (IHDI) (2018) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_coun-tries_by_inequality-adjusted_HDI	63 (151)	0.639 (2017)	Good	Slightly negative
12	Ecological footprint: BIOCAPACITY RESERVE (2014) http://data.footprintnetwork.org/#/?		5.5 (2014) 6.2 (2013)	Poor	Slightly negative
15	SSI Environmental wellbeing (2016) http://www.ssfindex.com/results/rank-ing-all-countries/	136 (156) 134 (156)		Poor	Slightly negative
15	Environmental Performance Index 2018 https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-topline?country=&order=field_epi_rank_new&sort=asc	83 (180) 114 (178)	57.51 (2018) 64.39 (2016)	Poor	Positive
16	Global Peace Index http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/glob-al-peace-index/	46 (163) 46 (163)	1.821 (2018) 1.801 (2017)	Good	No changes
17	Corruption Perceptions Index 2018 https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018	93 (180) 103 (180)	37 (2018) 36 (2017)	Poor	Positive

MONGOLIA VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT 2019

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Negative status of environmental indicators

GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA

MONGOLIA
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL
REVIEW REPORT 2019
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE IN FOCUS: AIR POLLUTION

- Air pollution is not only an issue of the capital city

- Reducing air pollution is an issue that requires inter-sectoral coordination

- Comprehensive solution of policy planning and implementation is essential

- Air pollution analysis provides a model that can be applied to other SDG challenges

Issue of air pollution cuts across SDGs and stakeholders
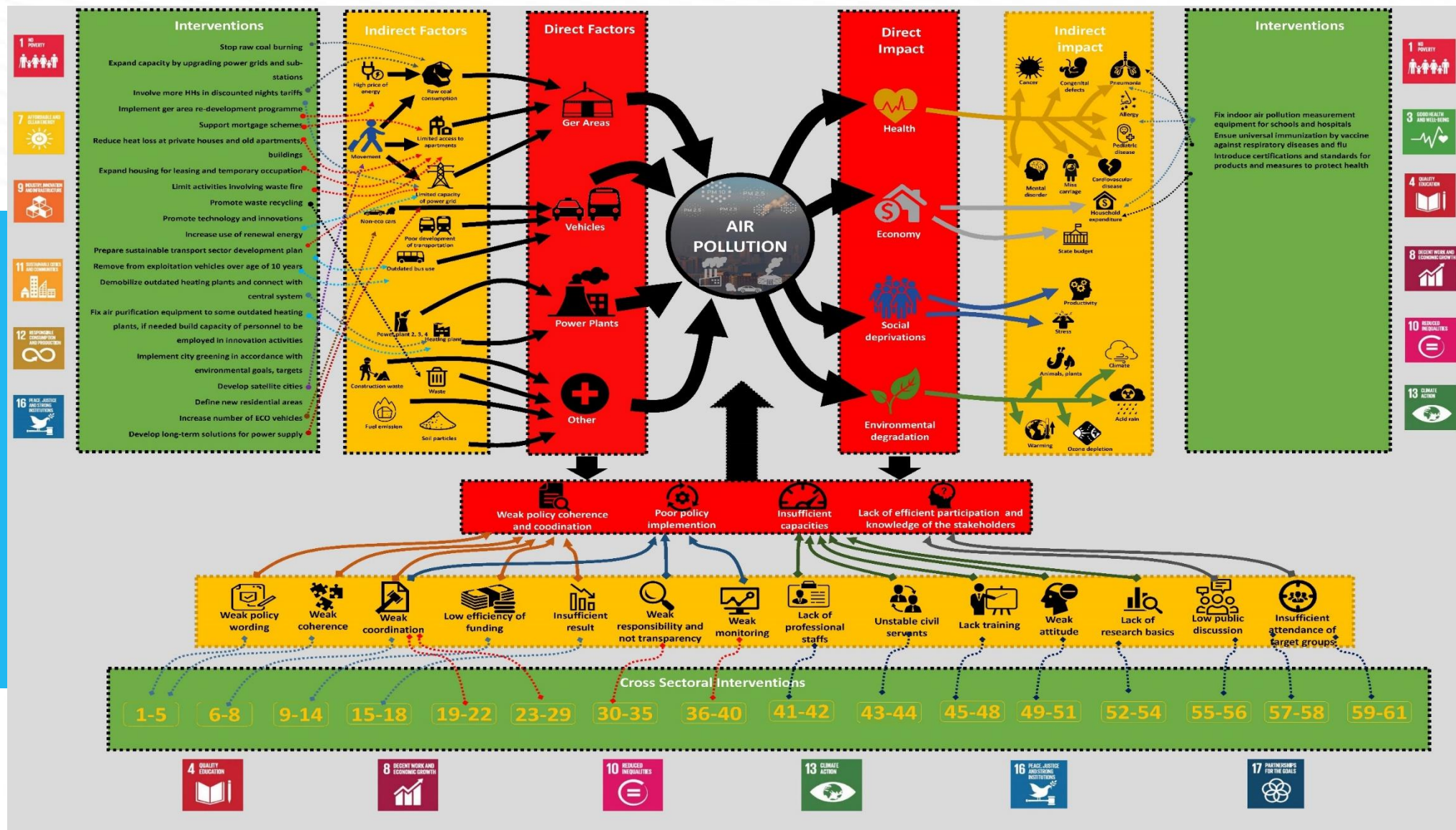
DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL

1). Desk review of existing tools in Mongolia and globally

2). Develop a tool suitable for Mongolia

3). Test the tool in two sectoral policies

Economic: State Policy on Energy, 2015-2030.

Social: State Policy on Health, 2017-2026

EXISTING TOOLS IN MONGOLIA

49 existing tools in Mongolia
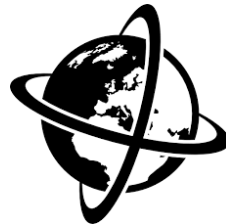
Approved by the Government

Guideline for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment

Science Academy of Mongolia and other researchers

Green Development Indicators were developed and used to assess aimag development policies

Private sector
TOC – Sustainable Finance Initiative has been established and being undertaken

International organizations

World Bank – Improving Hygiene and Sanitation in ger area districts

EXISTING TOOLS GLOBALLY

International tools

- ADB
- OECD
- UN systems
  - UNDESA
  - UNDP
  - UNEP
  - UN Global Compact
  - UN SDG Compass
- Research institutes, e.g. SEI
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- SDG Tools

Bhutan Gross National Happiness (GNH) Policy Screening Tool
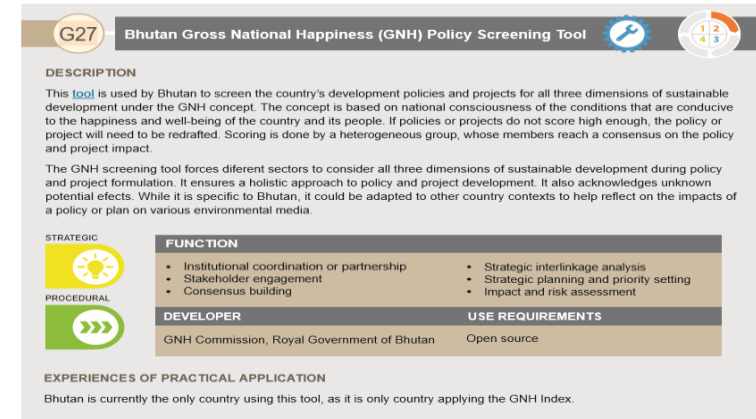
"SDG Interactions Framework" from SEI
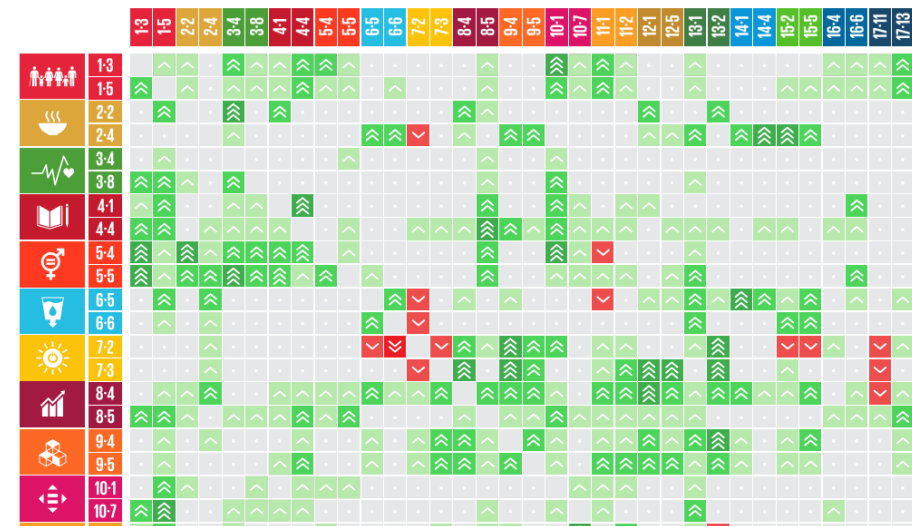
PRINCIPLES USED IN IDENTIFYING THE TOOL

Be directed towards improving the implementation of environmental aspects of SDGs

Be able to be used to mainstream environmental issues into national policies

Be able to use at a policy planning stage

Be easy to use, also without detailed environmental knowledge

Help everyone rethink nature as a crucial and valued asset

Be able to used by non-governmental stakeholders

QUESTIONNAIRE-BASED TOOL: FORMULATION OF THE QUESTIONS

The questions in the toolkit were developed based on a nationally identified indicators for the environment-related SDGs.

8 targets

10 targets

12 targets

2 targets (2.4, 2.5)

1 target (3.9)

1 target (4.7)

3 targets (7.1, 7.2, 7.3)

1 target (14.4)

1 target (8.9)

48 targets
from
12 SDGoals

1 target (9.4)

6 targets (11.3, 11.4, 11.6, 11.7, 11.A, 11.B)

2 target (13.1, 13.3)

Shortlisted tool 1	Shortlisted tool 2	Shortlisted tool 3

Bhutan Gross National Happiness (GNH) Policy Screening Tool

Advantage:

- Well-implemented
- Simple
- Easy to use

Disadvantage:

- Assesses the policy as a whole.
- Doesn't show gap
- Difficult to score impact from multiple targets

Policy objective filtration tool

Advantage:

- Tested in Mongolian aimags
- Dissects the policy by its targets
- Shows gap on objectives left out

Disadvantage:

- No threshold score
- Doesn't differentiate targets with negative scores
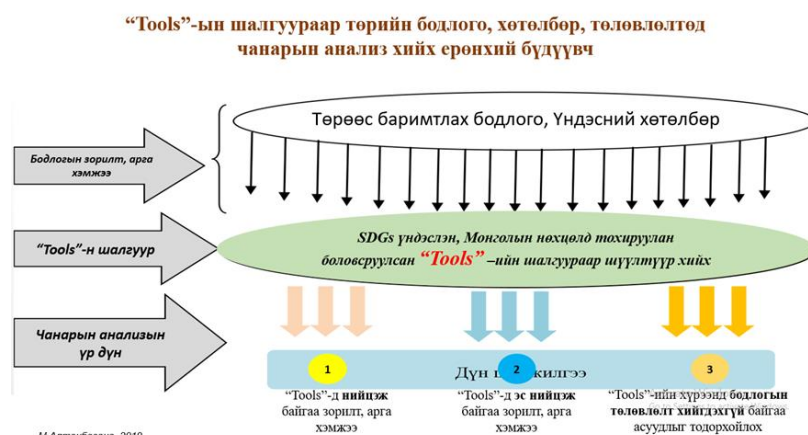
BNH + Policy objective filtration tool

Advantage:

- Threshold scoring
- Shows gap (targets not aligned with environment indicators)
- Number of environment indicators reflected in policy

Disadvantage:

- Doesn't show targets that need revision
- More complex compared to other tools

$$\text{Accept} \quad \sum_{SDG=1}^{n} p_i > N * 3$$

$$\text{Revisit} \quad \sum_{SDG=1}^{n} p_i < N * 3$$

1. Tool to integrate the environment-related SDGs into the social and economic policy making process

Table 1. Checklist of the tool to integrate the environment-related SDGs into the developement policy making process

#	SDG targets	QUESTIONNAIRE[1]	Objectives of draft policy document							Score sum
			1	2	3	4	5	...	N	
1	2.4	What will be the impact on increased, productive and sustainable agricultural area?								
2	2.5	What will be the impact on increased nucleus herd of the local breeds classified as being at risk of extintion and improving the quality of breeding?								
3	3.9	What will be the impact on reducing illness and mortality attributed to hazardous chemicals, air, water, soil pollution?								
4	4.7	What will be the impact on mainstreaming education for sustainable development in all stages of education?								
5	6.1	What will be the impact on increasing the number of people who have access to safe drinking water?								
6	6.2	What will be the impact on increasing the number of people supplied with hygienic sanitation facilities?								
7	6.3	What will be the impact on cleaning the waste water and increasing the amount on water used for recycling?								
8	6.4	What will be the impact on increasing water efficiency?								
9	6.5	What will be the impact on the objectives of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan?								
10	6.6	What will be the impact on the protection and restoration of water sources, forests, rivers, swamps, lakes, rivers and aquifers?								
11	6.A	What will be the impact on increasing development assistance realted to water supply, sanitation, water harvesting, refining, waste water treatment and increasing water efficiency?								
12	6.B	What will be the impact on supporting and strengthening of local community participation in water supply and hygiene management?								
13	7.1	What will be the impact on increasing number of people with acces to electricity?								
14	7.2	What will be the impact on increasing the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption?								
15	7.3	What will be the impact on increasing energy efficiency and energy saving?								
16	8.9	What will be the impact on increasing the share of tourism in the GDP?								
17	9.4	What will be the impact on reducing carbon emissions per GDP?								
18	11.3	What will be the impact on the development of green cities and settlements?								
19	11.4	What will be the impact on preservation of world cultural and natural heritage?								
20	11.6	What will be the impact on reducing the pollution of the urban environment (air, water, soil)?								
21	11.7	What will be the impact on increasing the area on public use and special purpose green areas?								
22	11.A	What will be the impact on increasing the number of people living in a sustainable urban area or rural settlement?								
23	11.B	What will be the impact on implementation of national disaster risk reduction targets of settlement area?								
24	12.1	What will be the impact on supporting sustainable consumption and production?								
25	12.2	What will be the impact on efficient use of natural resources?								
26	12.3	What will be the impact on food loss at production, trade, and consumption level?								
27	12.4	What will be the impact on increasing the proportion of recycled waste and reduction of toxic waste per capita?								
28	12.5	What will be the impact on increasing the proportion on recycled and used waste?								
29	12.6	What will be the impact on number on firms publishing a sustainability report?								
30	12.7	What will be the impact on promoting sustainable public procurement?								
31	12.8	What will be the impact on increasing number of people with global citizenship education and education for sustainable development (including climate change education)?								
32	12.A	What will be the impact on increasing developmental assistance for research and development in environmentally-friendly technologies, production, and sustainable consumption?								
33	12.C	What will be the impact on rationalizing the government's subsidy/support to the consumption and production of solid fuel (coal, wood)?								
34	13.1	What will be the impact on building capacity to mitigate disasters and climate change related dangers?								
35	13.3	What will be the impact on increasing the number of programmes reflecting climate change, disaster reduction, adaptation and prevention at all levels of education?								
36	14.4	What will be the impact on preserving fish resources at a sustainable level?								
37	15.1	What will be the impact on increasing area of forest and protected land?								
38	15.2	What will be the impact on the restoration, use and protection of the forests?								
39	15.3	What will be the impact on decreasing desertification and land degradation?								
40	15.4	What will be the impact on conservation of high mountain ecosystems (biodiversity)?								
41	15.5	What will be the impact on halting biodiversity depletion and habitat degradation?								
42	15.6	What will be the impact on providing conditions for fair and equitable distribution of the benefits from genetic resources?								
43	15.7	What will be the impact on reducing wildlife trading and poaching of species in protected areas?								
44	15.8	What will be the impact on mitigatation, prevention and risk reduction of the negative consequences due to invasive alien species in drylands and water ecosystems?								
45	15.9	What will be the impact on integrationof the ecosystem and biodiversity values into the development policy and planning?								
46	15.A	What will be the impact on raising funds for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems?								
47	15.B	What will be the impact on increasing official development assistance for sustainable use and protection of forest resources?								
48	15.C	What will be the impact on reducing poaching, illegal use and transportation of flora and fauna?								
		Score sum								Total score

		Proposed policy targets and actions in a given sector								Sum
			1	2	3	4	5	...	N	
1	2.4	Question 1								
2	2.5	Question 2								
3	3.9	Question 3								
4	4.7	Question 4								
5	6.1	Question 5								
		...								
		...								
		...								
48	15.C	Question 48								
Sum										Total score

Qualitative score	Meanings of the score, the nature of the impact
"+2"	Direct positive impact
"+1"	Indirect positive impact
"0"	Neutral
"-1"	Indirect negative impact
"-2"	Direct negative impact

Total score in Area-5	Guide on interpreting the results
"Positive" total score	The draft policy is planned to have a positive impact on the environment-related SDG targets.
"0" total score	The draft policy needs improvement.
"Negative" total score	The draft policy NEEDS TO BE RECONSIDERED in order to better align with the environment-related SDG targets.

score>0 → Accept

score<0 → Revisit

Sum

TEST: State Policy on Energy, 2015-2030

TEST: State Policy on Health, 2017–2026

1. 1.2 – 6.2. – positive
2. Several of health policy targets positively reflect SDG 12.1
3. Policy target 6.9 has positive impact on several SDG targets
4. State Policy on Health has a positive impact on environmental SDGs

NEXT STEPS

- Mainstream the tool into development policy planning processes
- Continue to work towards ensuring comprehensive and coherent policy mechanisms
- Capacitate respective policy planners on the use of the tool
- Encourage the use of the tool by non-government stakeholders