“Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals”

GANTSOGT KHURELBAATAR
State Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Mongolia

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I. Mongolia’s Development Policies

II. Accomplishments and achievements attained in Mongolia’s development

III. Challenges and difficulties faced

IV. Achieving the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals: opportunities and challenges

V. Policies and international cooperation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
I. DEVELOPMENT POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

- 1996 – Development Concept of Mongolia,
- 1998 – XXI century Sustainable Development Program of Mongolia,
- 2001 – Regional Development Concept of Mongolia 2005 – Millennium Development Goals of Mongolia
- 2014 – Green Development Policy
I. DEVELOPMENT POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

XXI century Sustainable Development Program of Mongolia (1998)

- Environmentally friendly policies,
- Based on internal resources and capacities,
- Based on the concepts of sustainable development.

Slow implementation.

- The policy was not focused on development priorities, social, infrastructure and environmental issues weren’t addressed,
- The policy was focused on creating macroeconomic stability, liberalizing the economy and reducing budget deficit.
I. DEVELOPMENT POLICIES OF MONGOLIA

Millennium Development Goals of Mongolia (2005)
- Played a key and decisive role in formulating and developing long and medium term national development policies and strategies.
- Had an impact on strengthening policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems.

II. MONGOLIA’ S DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The rate of economic growth accelerated.

- Classified as a lower-middle income group country by GNI per capita.

- GNI per capita was US$ 4,070 in 2014.

- Fully achieved some Millennium Development Goals:
  - Goal 4: Reduce child mortality,
  - Goal 5: Improve maternal health,
  - Target 21: Development of new information communication technology and build an information society
II. MONGOLIA’ S DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Progress has been made in promoting gender equality and increasing women’s participation in political decision-making,
- Progress has been made in promoting transparency, encourage citizen’s participation,
- Listed 120th by Corruption Perception Index in 2011 and 80th out of 174 countries in 2014,
- Poverty rate reached 21.6 percent in 2014, which was reduced by 1.6 times from the 1995 level,
- Mongolia is classified as middle country by its Human development level (HDI-0.698)
III. CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES FACED

- Financial and economic crisis,
- Weak governance and institutions,
- The development policies are not cohesive and consistent
- Some Millennium Development Goals are not fully achieved: For example:
  - Goal 1, Target 3: Reduce youth unemployment,
  - Goal 5, Target 12: Reduce the incidence rate of tuberculosis,
  - Goal 7, Target 14: Protect the environment, reduce air pollution in urban areas, especially in Ulaanbaatar.
III. CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES FACED

There is a necessity to create an integrated development policy planning system

- Formulate and plan development policies based on modern methodologies and trends,
- Improve the legal framework
- Strengthen the human resource capacity in charge of policy planning, monitoring and evaluation,
- Develop policy alternatives by political parties based on long-term development policy.
IV. POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development was organized in June 2012 in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil and the Post-2015 Development Agenda was defined as the “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS” to be adopted by world nations.

- “Sustainable Development Goals” proposed by the UN is the continuation of “Millennium Development Goals.”

- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS are aimed at keeping the balance among
  - Social,
  - Environmental,
  - Economic sectors
  and develop cohesive and coordinated long-term development policies.
IV. THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACHIEVING POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Produce and export organic food products of at international standards,

- Protect the environment and develop tourism,

- Use renewable energy and export energy to Asian markets,

- There is going to be a favorable external development environment, resulting from regional economic growth.
IV. CHALLENGES FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Reduce the dependency on mining sector and diversify the structure of the economy,

- Human resource capacity and opportunities to adopt innovation and advanced technology in industrialization are limited,

- The understanding and awareness about Sustainable development is low,

- Increase the share of middle-income class in population,

- Reduce income inequality in population.
V. POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Green Development Policy (2014)

The policy is in line with the following Sustainable Development Goals:

- End poverty in all its forms everywhere,
- Increase the availability of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities,
- Preserve the ecosystem balance by reducing the negative impact of climate change and environmental pollution,
- Create stable jobs through promoting inclusive and participatory economic growth.
V. POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Green Development Policy is expected to have the following outcomes:

- Benefit from environmental, social and economic sectors mutually and effectively,
- Each sector can create green jobs,
- Reduce poverty and unemployment by increasing the efficiency resource utilization and bring economic growth,
- Better access to eco-system services for all.
V. POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Development cooperation will be expanded and strengthened through:

- Strengthen governance and the capacity of public institutions,
- Ensure the consistent implementation of policies,
- Improve the cohesion and coordination of policies,
- Ensure optimal coordination among the three pillars of sustainable development,
- Strengthen results-based governance.
V. POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Proposals for cooperation

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase the savings and efficiency of natural resources, implement mega projects and programs with mutual gains and benefits through international financial mechanisms.

- Seek financing and assistance from the “Green Climate Fund” established in 2013 under the Climate Change Convention
V. POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Mongolia calls for internal mobilization and collective action and cooperation with the international organizations for joint effort.

- We strongly believe that our partnership for Sustainable development with a goals to ensure sustainable development, enjoy sustainable benefit of protecting nature mother, save healthy and secure society to our next generation will be engaged with successes.
Thank you for your kind attention.