



REGULATORY AGENCY OF GOVERNMENT  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# TOOL FOR INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT-RELATED SDGs INTO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY PLANNING IN MONGOLIA

Report II

ULAANBAATAR  
2020



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REPORT **2**

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# ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoM	Government of Mongolia
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MSDV-2030	Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030
NDA	National Development Agency
NSO	National Statistical Office
SCP	Sustainable consumption and production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

# KEY TERMS

This section provides a general glossary of key terms used in the tool and manual.

**Tool** - a mechanism, with its attached user-manual, designed to integrate and harmonize environment-related Sustainable Development Goal targets into social and economic policy making process.

**Sustainable Development Goals** - the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For instance, SDG 6 - aims to "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all".

**Sustainable Development Targets** - the 169 targets set for the 17 SDGs. For instance, target 6.1 under SDG 6, aims to "by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all".

**Development Policy Document** - policy documents specified in Article 4.1.1- 4.1.11 of the Law on Development Policy and Planning, that include long, medium and short term goals, objectives, implementation measures, results to be achieved, and criteria at national, sectoral, inter-sectoral, regional, aimag and capital city levels.

**Policy Objective** - as stated in Article 9.4. of the Regulation on Drafting Development Policy Documents, policy objective is specific, measurable, time bounded, and realistic changes aimed to partially or completely solve the issue proposed under any Government policy. Qualitative Score - the score corresponding to the expected outcome (see Table 2 for qualitative evaluation) of national policy objectives from any given sector on selected environment-related SDG targets and their nationally identified indicators asked in the questionnaire.

**Questionnaire** - set of questions developed based on selected environment-related SDG targets and their nationally identified indicators. These questions form the tool in order to perform the qualitative analysis on development policy documents.

**Qualitative Score** - the score corresponding to the expected outcome of national policy objectives from any given sector on selected environment-related SDG targets and their nationally identified indicators asked in the questionnaire.

# RATIONALE

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets and 244 indicators, which are an urgent call for action to end poverty and hunger, protect the planet, promote justice, eliminate disparities and inequalities, and bring prosperity by 2030.

In line with these global goals, the parliament of Mongolia adopted its Sustainable Development Vision-2030 (MSDV-2030) in 2016, which not only makes Mongolia one of the early adopters of the SDGs, but also the starting point for SDG localization. In addition to this, the fact that the Law on Development Policy and Planning came into effect in 2016 was of historic significance in establishing the legal grounds for comprehensive policy planning and institutional mechanisms.

The National Development Agency (NDA) as the government institution leading the localization of the SDGs, recognizes that the complex and interconnected nature of the SDGs must be intact and should be mainstreamed into policies at a policy planning stage. For this, the NDA has been undertaking steps to develop the necessary tools and approaches such as developing and legislating a matrix-based tool for assessing policy coherence. For instance, the Voluntary National Review Report 2019 took up an example of air pollution as a complex, cross-cutting development issue and demonstrated how a single development challenge can be analysed using a systems approach.

Despite these efforts, the SDGs have not been sufficiently reflected in the policies and programmes in a coherent manner. This is due to the silos in mindset and policy planning practices which does not include conditions conducive to ensuring the integration of economic, environmental and social policies. It is especially evident in the lack of alignment and consistency across environment sector policies and those on economic and social sectors. Thus, it is important that the policy planners are provided with the tools and approaches that enable them to integrate environment SDGs into socio-economic sectors.

Thus, this project by the NDA involves developing an easy-to-use policy screening tool for mainstreaming consideration of environment SDGs into socioeconomic development policies at its planning stage. This is done in three stages, outcomes of which are published in the below three reports.

Report 1. Desk Review of Existing Tools for Integrating Economic, Social and Environmental Sustainable Development Issues

Report 2. Tool for Integrating Environment-Related SDGs into Social and Economic Policy Planning in Mongolia

Report 3. Test Analysis of Energy and Health Sector Policies Using a Tool for Integrating Environment-Related SDGs into Social and Economic Development Policy Planning in Mongolia

The purpose of the tool is not to ensure integration at the policy implementation stage. Instead, the intention is to ensure that non-environmental sector policies are formulated in an integrated manner. The intention is also to use the selected tool as way to build consensus across the line ministries that are responsible for implementing SDGs 6, 12 and 15. It was assumed that a wellstructured and repeated learning around a common tool can help to align the interests of different agencies in lieu of institutional reforms.

## 1. Questionnaire<sup>1</sup>-Based Tool for Integrating Environment-Related SDGs into Social and Economic Policy Planning

Nº	SDG Target	Questions	Objectives from Draft Policy							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 extinction 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 related 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 access 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?								

<sup>1</sup> Description of the 48 Questions Identified in the Questionnaire-Based Tool is in Appendix

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 the number of 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 the 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 programs 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 the 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 mitigation, prevention and risk reduction of the negative consequences due to invasive alien species in dry lands and water ecosystems?						
45	15.9	What will be the impact on the integration of 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?						
<b>Score Sum</b>								<b>Total Score</b>

# **2. TOOL MANUAL**

## **2.1. Purpose**

The purpose of this tool is to align proposed economic or social sector policy objectives with environment-related SDGs and targets.

## **2.2. Scope**

The scope of this questionnaire-based tool is as follows:

- This tool is not intended for evaluating implementation of policies rather for analysing draft of social or economic policies
- The questions in the tool were developed based on the draft national SDG targets and indicators.
- This tool is not intended to evaluate the soundness of the policy objectives.
- This tool is intended for a score-based qualitative assessment on proposed social and economic sector policies on the extent of integration of environmental-related SDGs.
- This tool is applicable also to non-governmental stakeholders.

## **2.3. Principles**

The following principles are to be followed when conducting a qualitative analysis using this tool:

- Objectives set within the policy shall be taken as realistically and objectively as possible with respect to its substance;
- Make the best judgment in reflecting the real condition;
- Qualitative analysis shall be conducted with the participation of multi-stakeholders with 1:2 the ratio of public organizations to and non-governmental organizations (private sector, association, civil society, academia and research organizations);
- The assessment shall be finalized in consensus with different stakeholders.

## **2.4. Instruction for Using the Tool**

The questionnaire-based tool will consist of 5 different areas as seen in Graph 1.

*Graph 1. Components of the Questionnaire-Based Tool*

Nº	SDG Targets	Questions	Objectives from Draft Policy							Score Sum
1	2.4	Questions 1	1	2	3	4	5	...	N	
2	2.5	Questions 2								
3	3.9	Questions 3								
4	4.7	Questions 5								
5	6.1	Questions 6	Area 4							
48	15.c	Questions 48								
		Sum								
Area 1		Area 2	Area 3							Area 5
			Area 6							
										Area 7
										Total Score

**Area 1** → Column 1 shows the sequence number. Column 2 shows the number of environment-related SDG targets.

**Area 2** → This column lists a total of 48 questions that will be used to perform qualitative analysis on the integration of environment SDGs into socio-economic development policies. These questions were developed based on SDG 12, 15 environment-related national SDG targets and indicators (draft).

**Area 3** → This horizontal row lists the draft social and economic policy objectives. The questions in Area 2 will be asked for each of the policy objectives in Area 3 and will then be scored accordingly. This will enable the policy objectives to be evaluated against the environment-related SDG targets.

**Area 4** → Qualitative scores (from -2 to +2) from the assessment of the draft policy are recorded in this area. Description of scores are shown in Table 1.

**Area 5** → The sum of qualitative scores across the horizontal axis. This sum score evaluates whether development policy objectives set out in the draft are aligned with a particular environment-related SDG target (indicator-based question).

**Area 6** → Sum of qualitative score across the vertical axis. This sum score evaluates how environment related SDG targets (indicator-based questions) are reflected in a particular draft development policy objective.

**Area 7** → Displays the sum of all points in the matrix, the horizontal and vertical sums. The Total score is the sum/balance of all qualitative scores in Area 4. Based on all this, the draft of the development policy document will be evaluated, as a whole, with respect to its alignment with environment-related SDGs.

## 2.5. Scoring Methods

This tool uses a qualitative scoring method where objectives from a draft policy in Area 3 is scored against the 48 questions in Area 2. The draft policy objectives are scored by one of 5 scores -2, -1, 0, 1, 2. Interpretation of each score is in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Interpretation of Scores

Qualitative score	Interpretation of the Score	
+2	Direct positive impact	The proposed draft policy objective has a <b>direct positive</b> impact on the environment-related SDG target.
+1	Indirect positive impact	The proposed draft policy objective has <b>indirect positive</b> impact on the environment-related SDG target.
0	Neutral	The proposed draft policy objective has <b>no</b> impact on the environment-related SDG target.
-1	Indirect negative impact	The proposed draft policy objective has <b>indirect negative</b> impact on the environment-related SDG target
-2	Direct negative impact	The proposed draft policy objective has <b>direct negative</b> impact on the environment-related SDG target.

Graph 2. Assessment Steps

- Step 1
  - Prepare for the qualitative analysis. Place policy objectives in Area 3 of the questionnaire-based tool.
- Step 2
  - Conduct the qualitative analysis. Assess the draft policy objectives and score against the 48 questions in the Area 4.
- Step 3
  - Assessment of qualitative scores. Sum up the scores in Area 4 horizontally to fill Area 5; and vertically sum up to fill Area 6. Finally balance all in Area 7.
- Step 4
  - Interpretation. Interpret assessment results in Area 5, 6, 7 according to Table 2, 3, 4.

## 2.6. Interpretation of Assessment Results

This qualitative analysis tool will produce 3 types of scores. Each of them will provide insights on the level of integration of environment-related SDGs in respective socio-economic policy drafts at different levels.

## **1. Interpretation of Horizontal Sum Scores (Area 5)**

This is the sum of all horizontal scores. These scores reveal the level of integration of one environment-related SDG target in each of the proposed policy objectives.

*Table 2. Interpretation of Horizontally Placed Sums*

<b>Sum Score</b>	<b>Interpretation of the Sum Score</b>
<b>Positive horizontal sum</b>	The proposed policy objectives have been planned to have an overall positive impact on environment-related SDG targets indicating that the respective proposed policy objective is in favor of environment-related SDG targets. However, objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.
<b>Horizontal sum equals to 0</b>	The proposed policy objective has been planned to have no effect on environment-related SDG targets. Objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.
<b>Horizontal sum equals to 0 and has the value of 0 in all cells</b>	Proposed policy objective is irrelevant to the 48 environment-related SDG targets .
<b>Negative horizontal sum</b>	Despite having some positive scores, the proposed policy objective has a negative impact on environment-related SDG targets. Objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.

## **2. Interpretation of Vertical Sum Scores (Area 6)**

This is the sum of all vertical scores. These scores reveal the level of integration of all 48 environment-related SDG targets in one proposed policy objective.

*Table 3. Interpretation of Vertically Placed Sums*

<b>Sum Score</b>	<b>Interpretation of the Sum Score</b>
<b>Positive vertical sum</b>	The proposed policy objective well-reflects the environment-related SDG targets. However, objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.
<b>Vertical sum equals to 0</b>	The proposed policy objective should be revisited and revised to better reflect the environment-related SDG targets.
<b>Vertical sum equals to 0 and has the value of 0 in all cells</b>	The 48 environment-related SDG targets are irrelevant to the proposed policy objective or they have not been addressed.
<b>Negative vertical sum</b>	The proposed policy objective has negative effects on environment-related SDG targets. However, objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.

### **3. Guide to Interpret the Total Score in Area 7 in Graph 1**

The Total Score is used for interpreting the policy document as a whole and it is the total of horizontal and vertical axis sums, as well as the Total Score of the whole table

*Table 4. Interpretation of Total Score*

Total Score	Interpretation of the Total Score
<b>Positive total score</b>	The proposed policy document as a whole has been planned to have a positive impact on environment-related SDG targets.
<b>Total score equals to 0</b>	50 percent of the proposed policy document as a whole has been planned to have a positive impact on environment-related SDG targets, and the rest of the document to have a negative number. Objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.
<b>Negative total score</b>	The proposed policy document as a whole has been planned to have a negative impact on environment-related SDG targets. The proposed policy document should be revisited and amended to better align with environment-related SDG targets.

## **2.7. Test Analysis on State Policy on Energy of Mongolia**

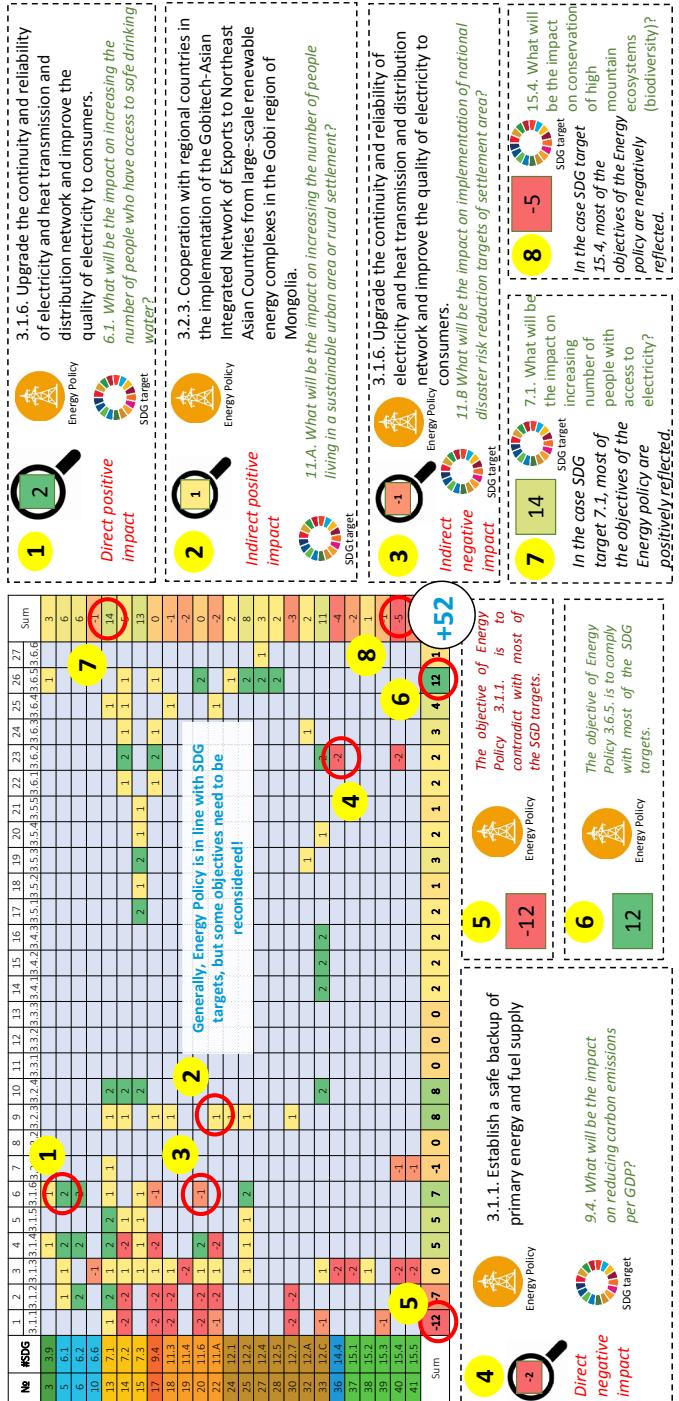
For demonstration purposes, the following graph illustrates the analysis conducted on an existing State Policy on Energy using the above-mentioned tool. The scoring does not have to represent an official stand point of the Government. As instructed in this manual, all the corresponding qualitative scores have been assigned to the cells (zeroes are left blank) by answering each 48 questions for all 27 objectives in the policy document.

For illustrative purposes the environment related factors that scored "0" in all the cells of the corresponding row has been filtered out the chart below. Only some of the qualitative scores given and the Sums Scores are explained here as an example. Numbers (1-8) highlighted in yellow indicate what part of the analysis is explained. Finally, the blue score highlighted in white is the final score of the whole policy document.

## TEST ANALYSIS ON THE STATE POLICY ON ENERGY OF MONGOLIA

No	#SDG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
3	3.9	1	1	1	2	2	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
5	6.1	1	1	1	2	2	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
6	6.2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
10	6.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
13	7.1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
14	7.2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
15	7.3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
17	9.4	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
18	11.3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	11.4	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
20	11.6	-2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
22	11.8	-1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
24	12.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	12.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	12.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
28	12.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
30	12.7	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
32	12.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
33	12.9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
35	14.5	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
37	15.1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
38	15.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	15.3	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	15.4	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
41	15.5	5	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
	Sum	-12	7	0	5	7	1	0	8	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	+52	

Generally, Energy Policy is in line with SDG targets, but some objectives need to be reconsidered!



## Annex. Description of the 48 Questions Identified in the Questions-Based Tool

Nº	SDG target number	SDG target	National SDG indicator (draft)	Question reflected in the tool	Description of the terms and concepts used in the questions
1	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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	What will be the impact on increased productive and sustainable agricultural area?	<p><b>Productive and sustainable agriculture land</b> is a concept for supporting the development of ecologically and economically viable agricultural practice that is adapted to climate change and to increase the crop yield per unit; introduction of advanced technology for adaptation to natural, environmental and soil condition of Mongolia; develop seed rehabilitation and seed farming system; and Provide seed demand from domestic production. Policy and Policy on Food and Agriculture by the Parliament Resolution # 29 of 2003</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/11485">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/11485</a></p>
2	2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2 Proportion of local livestock breeds classified as being at risk of extinction and improving the quality of breeding?	<p>What will be the impact on increased nucleus herd of the local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction and improving the quality of breeding?</p>	<p><b>Concept of the nucleus of the local breed.</b> In the Law on Genetic Resources of Livestock, "nucleus" refers to a herd of flock that is preferably bred based on the quality and utility of the breed. There are over 40 breeds, breed section, strains and genetic resources which are by products of genet selection of livestock by herders and specialists, and by natural selection. The genetic resources of these animals constitute the nucleus of local breeds.</p> <p>These policy objectives on the genetic and livestock gene pools are adopted:</p> <p>According to the Resolution # 29 of the State Great Hural (2003), Food and Agriculture Policy on Food and Agriculture Policy of Mongolia adopted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "the best breed of breeds, the breeds of cattle, the best breeders of high yielding beef cattle, and improve the quality of animals by adopting biotechnology and genetic engineering techniques"; and</li> </ul> <p>According to 5.4 of the Food and Agriculture Policy of Mongolia adopted by the Parliament Resolution # 29 of 2003</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "improve the quality of livestock by introducing the best domestic strains, breeds of cattle, foreign breeders of high yielding animal products and introduction of biotechnology and genetic engineering techniques"</li> </ul> <p>In the "Mongolian Livestock" National Programme approved by the Parliament Resolution # 23 of 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.2.1. Improve animal breeds by breeds, strains and nucleus, which are adapted to the local area.</li> <li>• 3.2.2. To protect the genetic and indigenous livestock genetic resources of the genetic resources that are lost to the gene pool;</li> </ul> <p>Source:  <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/13051">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/13051</a>  <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/detail/3340?lawid=7039">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/detail/3340?lawid=7039</a></p>

3	3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate due to unintentional exposure to toxic substances (per 10,000 population)	What will be the impact on reducing illness and mortality attributed to hazardous chemicals, air, water, soil pollution?	Concepts of hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste. The Law on Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals states that: "toxic chemicals" refers to those chemicals and their compounds that are harmful to human health, the environment, livestock and animals, with possible causes of death and extinction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "Hazardous chemicals" means chemicals and their compounds that are explosive, flammable, corrosive, oxidizing and irritant.</li></ul> According to the Law on Waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "Hazardous waste" means, the garbage generated that are hazardous emissions after being exposed to harmful, environmentally hazardous, and harmful, environmentally-hazardous, toxic, reactive, oxidizing, toxic air-pollutants, toxins, air and water toxicity.</li></ul> <b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/526">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/526</a> , <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/12652">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/12652</a>
4	4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non- violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	What will be the impact on mainstreaming education for sustainable development in all stages of education?	Concept of Sustainable Development Education. Kindergartens, secondary schools and universities and other educational institutions should work towards young people to co-exist, co-operate, to be responsible global citizens, to learn and find global solutions to climate change. Education for sustainable development is considered as the basis of sustainable development, and it is aimed at improving the quality of education. In addition, the education for sustainable development is to protect economic development and cultural diversity such as water, climate change, biodiversity, sustainable production and use to fight poverty, to develop tourism, and to change social issues as gender equality, fighting against HIV and protecting peoples' traditional behavior. <b>Source:</b> <a href="http://www.unesco.mn/p47">http://www.unesco.mn/p47</a>
5	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	What will be the impact on increasing the number of people who have access to safe drinking water?	Concept of safe drinking water Definition of water quality and terminology MNS 6279- 2011 The term "drinking water" means water consumed by the population for food purposes and meets hygienic standards. "Safe" is also defined in MNS 6279- 2011. <b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.undp.org/content/dam/mongolia/Publications/Environment/RuralWaterProject/toli_mercy.pdf">https://www.undp.org/content/dam/mongolia/Publications/Environment/RuralWaterProject/toli_mercy.pdf</a>

6	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	<p>6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water</p> <p><b>Concepts of hygienic sanitation facilities.</b> The term sanitary facilities cover antiseptic pipeline, sewerage, wastewater treatment line, wastewater collection line, wastewater drainage, sanitation facility related concepts.</p> <p>According to Law on Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ "antiseptic pipeline" refers to the sewage and wastewater pipelines and buildings used for collection, disposal and treatment of wastewater;</li> <li>◆ "sewerage" refers to the facility that distributes and transmits the use of clean water and collects and discharges the wastewater;</li> <li>◆ "wastewater treatment line" refers to the pipelines from the consumers to the first plumbing well outside the building;</li> <li>◆ "Waste collection line" refers to pipeline from the first well to the wastewater drainage;</li> <li>◆ "wastewater drainage" means a network from the first well connected to the waste collection line to the receiving sanitation facility;</li> <li>◆ "Sanitation facility" means a complex facility to receive and dispose wastewater from the sewerage system;</li> </ul> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/531">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/531</a></p> <p>Definition of water quality and terminology MNS 62/79: 2011 The Standard also describes "Sanitation Facility", "wastewater treatment line", "wastewater collection line" and "wastewater drainage".</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.undp.org/content/dam/mongolia/Publications/Environment/RuralWaterProject/toli_mercy.pdf">https://www.undp.org/content/dam/mongolia/Publications/Environment/RuralWaterProject/toli_mercy.pdf</a></p>
7	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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	<p>6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated</p> <p>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p> <p><b>What will be the impact on cleaning the waste water and increasing the amount on water used for recycling?</b></p>
8	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.	<p>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency</p> <p>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p> <p><b>What will be the impact on increasing water efficiency?</b></p>

9	<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.</p>	<p>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)</p> <p>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p>	<p><b>What will be the impact on the objectives of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Plan?</b></p> <p>The context of IWRM is "the process of improving integrated water and land management and integrated resource management in order to improve social benefits and economic benefits" (WWF, 2000). The main features of IWRM are the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) a basin-wide issue</li> <li>ii) water as a social and economic goods and services,</li> <li>iii) balanced water resource allocation,</li> <li>iv) integrated water resource management and environmental management,</li> <li>v) science-based system approach,</li> <li>vi) cooperation of central / local administration and management,</li> <li>vii) most feasible technology with minimal costs,</li> <li>viii) preliminary reporting model and policy support,</li> <li>ix) stakeholder engagement,</li> <li>x) investment and sustainable financing mechanism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/8683">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/8683</a></p>
10			<p><b>What will be the impact on the protection and restoration of water sources, forests, rivers, swamps, lakes, rivers and aquifers?</b></p> <p>Flood plain of river refers to, in Law of Water and Glossary of water resources, water use and protection terms, "the meadow strip zone from the river diversion to the first terrace".</p> <p><b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/9687">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/9687</a></p>
11			<p><b>What will be the impact on increasing development assistance related to water supply, sanitation, water harvesting, refining, waste water treatment and increasing water efficiency?</b></p> <p>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>

12	6.B	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	What will be the impact on supporting and strengthening local community participation in water supply and hygiene management?
13	7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Gas consumption Euro-5 fuel consumption Proportion of Renewable energy in share of all consumers at 6% and at 81.25% for header households	What will be the impact on increasing number of people with access to electricity?
14	7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption being 6% of electricity	What will be the impact on increasing the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption?
15	7.3	By 2030 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP 0.15	What will be the impact on increasing energy efficiency and energy saving?
16	8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism income as a proportion of total GDP 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	What will be the impact on increasing the share of tourism in the GDP?
17	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, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added	What will be the impact on reducing carbon emissions per GDP?  Concept of CO <sub>2</sub> emission. The main reason for climate change is the greenhouse gas emitted by human activity. Greenhouse gas emissions are measured by carbon emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions are the amount of greenhouse gas emitted in the atmosphere over time. Greenhouse is an atmospheric component which is a natural or human activity induced gas capable of absorbing and reflecting ultraviolet rays. These include gaseous carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), nitric acid (N <sub>2</sub> O), water fluoride (HF <sub>3</sub> ), peroxide carbon (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ). The increase in greenhouse gases due to human activity is a major cause of modern climate change. Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/33572/lawid=6709">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/33572/lawid=6709</a> .

18	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	What will be the impact on the development of green cities and settlements?	Concept of “Green city” is similar in contexts with Sustainable Urban Development and Sustainable City. According to the Green Development Policy approved by the Resolution # 43 of the State Great Khural, ‘‘Green city’’ refers to a city that satisfies the comfort and development potential of a human life, with adequate energy, heating, water supply, communication, smart public transportation and optimal waste management. During the United Nations Conference on Homeland and Urban Development (HABITAT III) in Ecuador, 2016, “The New Urban Agenda” has been endorsed at the 68th Plenary Meeting of the 71st Session of the General Assembly. In the “The New Urban Agenda”, the sustainable urban settlement and sustainable urbanization was integrated based on Sustainable Development Goals-2030. Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482</a> , <a href="http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/">http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/</a>
	19	11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/ municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) (NSO)	What will be the impact on preservation of world cultural and natural heritage?
	20	11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) Annual average concentration of PM2.5 and PM10 in Ulaanbaatar at 8-13 points /	What will be the impact on reducing the pollution of the urban environment (air, water, soil)?

21	11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	1. Green area for public use (ha) 2. Size of green area (ha) 3. Specific green area (ha) 10.7.2 implementation of migration policy	<b>What will be the impact on increasing the area on public use and special purpose green areas?</b>	<b>Concept of public use and special purpose green areas.</b> "Green facility" refers to parks, trees, shrubs, herbs, flowers, parks, gardens, garden s, streets, squares, sports facilities, children's playgrounds, green stripes and natural features constructed to create favorable environment for architectural-space, reduce noise, reduce air, water and soil pollution, create natural balance, and prevent disaster according to urban development plan and construction design.  Source: A / 527 Order No. 2019.09.19 of the Minister of Nature, Environment and Tourism on approving the "Forms and Guidelines" Ulaanbaatar.
22	11.A	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Population Annual News (EA-1), 3) community development and social welfare state budget and welfare funds disbursed monthly data on revenue and expenditure (NKhC1) Population Development Expenditure State Budget And Social Welfare Financial Statement Of The Foreign Exchange And Revenue Box (PAR-1)	<b>What will be the impact on increasing the number of people living in a sustainable urban area or rural settlement?</b>	The "designated" green facility includes the establishment of research parks, tree nurseries, industrial parks and technological parks. Draft law on urban settlements.  Source: <a href="https://mnclod.gov.mn/resource/mclud">https://mnclod.gov.mn/resource/mclud</a>
23	11.B	By 2020, substantially increase 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,	1.5.3. Disaster risk mitigation approved and implemented mid-term strategy to implement the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Increased proportion of local governments approved and implemented by the Disaster Protection Plan	<b>What will be the impact on implementation of national disaster risk reduction targets of settlement area?</b>	<b>Concept of National Disaster Risk Reduction Targets.</b> Resolution No. 355 of the Government of Mongolia adopted the Medium-Term Strategy for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Disaster Risk Reduction in Mongolia. The Strategic Paper documents the National Objectives of Implementation of the Stage of Action in Mongolia by implementing the Stage of the Disaster Risk Reduction in Mongolia.  Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/8210?awid=13125">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/8210?awid=13125</a>

24	12.1	Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.	<p>12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies</p> <p><b>Concept of Sustainable consumption and production.</b> Sustainable production is production with productive and efficient use of natural resources, low pollution and waste. This is similar to the concept of Green Industry. According to Green Development Policy approved by the Parliament in 2014, "green production" refers to the production of energy-saving, low greenhouse gas emissions and waste, and without risk to human health and the environment. Resolution 290 of 2017 by the Government approved Procedure for incentives for citizens, business entities and organizations introducing advanced environmentally friendly methods and technologies. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, energy saving, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste and heat loss, and air and environmental pollution, and to introduce environmentally friendly and advanced technologies, to encourage business entities and organizations. The bonus is about granting "Green Certificate" and "Eco Label".</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6432?lawid=10482">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6432?lawid=10482</a></p>
25	12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	<p>8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2.            - Use of internal materials,            - The use of domestic material per capita,            - The use of domestic material for GDP</p> <p><b>Concept of efficient use of natural resources.</b> Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of Mongolia states that "land, subsoil, forest, water, animals, plants and other natural resources in Mongolia shall be exclusively for the people's power and state protection".</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/367">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/367</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 4.1.24 of the Law on Minerals states that "mineral wealth" refers to mineral accumulation part which is not accurately valued by geological mapping, thematic research, prospecting and exploration, quantity, type, content, content of minerals, and economic significance;</li> <li>• Article 4.1.25. "Minerals reserves" refers exploration of mineral quantities, form, content, composition of minerals as detailed in the exploration work, economically feasible, enriching technologies, mining concession areas, and mineral exploration.</li> </ul> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/63?lawid=63">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/63?lawid=63</a></p>
26	12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	<p>12.3.1 Global food loss index</p> <p><b>What will be the impact on food loss at production, trade, and consumption level?</b></p>
27	12.4	By 2020, achieve the 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 in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	<p>12.4.1 Commitment to and obligations in transmitting information as required by international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals            12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p> <p><b>Concept of hazardous waste.</b> According to the Law on Waste, "hazardous waste" is hazardous waste emissions that are hazardous, flammable, reactivating, oxidizing agent, which interacts with air and water and acts as a hazardous, environmentally hazardous, hazardous, toxic and harmful to humans and animals.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/12652">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/12652</a></p>

28	12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	What will be the impact on increasing the proportion on recycled and used waste?	<b>Concept of recycled and used waste</b> Article 4.1.10 of the Law on Waste states that waste reusing refers to using the waste for its original purpose, In Article 4.1.12, "recycling of waste" implies that waste used to produce new products. Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/12652">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/12652</a>
29	12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	What will be the impact on the number of firms publishing a sustainability report?	
30	12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	What will be the impact on promoting sustainable public procurement?	Sustainable public procurement activities aimed at sustainable development are similar to the concept of "green purchases". According to the "Green Development Policy" document approved by the Parliament in 2014, "green purchases" means goods and services purchases that supports the energy saving, natural resource conservation, maintaining sustainable ecosystem services, adapting to climate change and green environment. Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/64382?awid=10482">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/64382?awid=10482</a>
31	12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	What will be the impact on increasing the number of people with global citizenship education and education for sustainable development (including climate change education)?	
32	12.A	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	What will be the impact on increasing developmental assistance for research and development in environmentally-friendly-production, and sustainable consumption?	<b>Concept of sustainable consumption and production.</b> Sustainable production is production with productive and efficient use of natural resources, low pollution and waste. This is similar to the concept of Green Industry. According to the "Green Development Policy" document approved by the Parliament in 2014, "green production" means the production of energy-saving, low greenhouse gas emissions and waste, and without risk to human health and the environment. Resolution 290 of 2017 by the Government approved "Procedure for incentives for citizens, business entities and organizations introducing advanced environmentally friendly methods and technologies". The purpose of the regulation is to ensure efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, energy saving, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste and heat loss, and air and environmental pollution, and to introduce environmentally friendly and advanced technologies, to encourage business entities and organizations. The bonus is about granting "Green Certificate" and "Eco label". Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/64382?awid=10482">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/64382?awid=10482</a>

			Considering national needs and circumstances, it is understood that Rational level, according to this question, is slow removal of subsidies to reduce the negative environmental impacts on the poor and the vulnerable.
33	12.C	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels 0.01 percent of GDP, 0.03 percent of state budget	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	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries and minimize the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	<p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons directly affected by disasters attributed to disasters per 100,000 people</p> <p>1.5.3 Adoption and implementation national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>1.5.4 Increase in proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
35	13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	<p>13.3.1 Intergration of mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</p> <p>13.3.2 Strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</p> <p>What will be the impact on increasing the number of programmes reflecting climate change, disaster reduction, adaptation and prevention at all levels of education?</p>

36	14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	What will be the impact on preserving fish resources at a sustainable level?	
37	15.1	By 2020, ensure the 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	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land are 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	What will be the impact on increasing the area of forest and protected land?	<p><b>Concept of protected land.</b> The Law on Special Protected Areas was adopted for the purpose of regulating relations related to preserving, studying evolutionary patterns, acquiring land for special protection purposes, utilizing, preserving and protecting of natural zones, belt features, unique formations, rare and endangered plants, animals, historical, cultural monuments and scenic landscapes.</p> <p>State Special Protected Areas are classified as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Strictly Protected Areas;</li> <li>2) National Conservation Park;</li> <li>3) Nature Reserves;</li> <li>4) Memorials.</li> </ol> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/479?lawid=479">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/479?lawid=479</a></p>
38	15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	What will be the impact on the restoration, use and protection of the forests?	<p><b>Concept of desertification and land use.</b> According to the United Nations, desertification is defined as the reduction of biodiversity and productivity in the land due to the effects of climate change and human factors on extremely dry, dry, semi-arid areas.</p> <p>Article 4.1.3 of the Law on Soil Protection and Desertification states that desertification is a land degradation process due to climate change and other human factors,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.1.6. "Prevention of desertification" means activities to identify and inform the situation of desertification and to avoid desertification and improve soil;</li> <li>• 4.1.7. "Actions to mitigate desertification" means technical and biological activities against desertification and measures to eliminate its distribution, activity and progress;</li> <li>• 4.1.8.; "Measures to combat desertification" means activities to reduce soil degradation, desertification and elimination of adverse impacts.</li> </ul> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/8664">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/8664</a></p>
39	15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	What will be the impact on decreasing desertification and land degradation?	<p><b>Land degradation refers</b> to the loss or reduction of biological and economic productivity of crops, hayfields, grazing lands, forests caused by harmful actions due to production, services and land use and management.</p> <p>Source: "A method for calculating the environmental statistics". Order A / 135 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Committee on 2019.09.16. Ulaanbaatar.</p>

40	15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	What will be the impact on conservation of high mountain ecosystems (biodiversity)?	Biodiversity is defined in the "National Biodiversity Action Plan" approved by the Government's resolution # 325 of 2015, as "the diversity of living organisms in the world, including drylands, oceans, aquatic ecosystems and ecosystems, plants, plants, and genetic diversity". The UN Convention on Biodiversity was ratified by the Parliament of Mongolia in 1993. <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6909?lawid=11359">Source: https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6909?lawid=11359</a>
41	15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	What will be the impact on halting biodiversity depletion and habitat degradation?	<b>Concepts of genetic resources.</b> The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity has been ratified by the State Great Hural. The Convention considers genetic resources, organisms or their components, communities, and real and potential benefits, and all other valuable ecosystems as part of the "biological resources". "Genetic resources" refers to all genetic material of actual or potential value. "Genetic material" refers to any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity. <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/7128?lawid=1228">Source: https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/7128?lawid=1228</a> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/10303">Source: https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/10303</a>
42	15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	What will be the impact on providing conditions for fair and equitable distribution of the benefits from genetic resources?	In general, the invisible viruses without cell structure, bacteria, simple organisms, algae, fungi, all kinds of top and bottom plants, invertebrates and vertebrates, i.e. all living organisms that exist on this planet. The genetic resources of animals, plants, genetically modified micro-genetics, beneficial ingredients, useful biochemical components and useful genes can be understood as <b>genetic resources</b> . <a href="https://www.undp.org/content/dam/mongolia/Publications/Environment/abs-project/what%20is%20Genetic%20resources.pdf">Source: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/mongolia/Publications/Environment/abs-project/what%20is%20Genetic%20resources.pdf</a> , <a href="https://ikon.mn/n1h6p">https://ikon.mn/n1h6p</a>

43	<p>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</p>	<p>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</p> <p><b>What will be the impact on reducing wildlife trading and poaching of species in protected areas?</b></p>	<p>The protected species of flora and fauna are the animals, plants and their belongings listed in the annex of "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Habitat", known as the CITES and named after the city of origin, "Washington Convention", signed in 1973.</p> <p>The Convention is an international legal regulation governing international trade of endangered species.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/10701">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/10701</a></p> <p>The 2002 Law on Foreign Trade of Rare Animals, Plants and Their Products was approved by the State Great Hural to implement the Convention. The purpose of the law is to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") and international trade on animals, plants, and their articles in the Annex to the Convention; to regulate the relations arising in connection with the issue.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/527?lawid=527">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/527?lawid=527</a></p> <p>The Law on Fauna also regulates the "very rare animals" and "rare animals". Very Rare animals are understood to be wholly or partly in their range, or in most parts of the world, where the population is drastically decreased, with no resources to use, and endangered species and are listed in Paragraph 7.1 Law on Animal.</p> <p>A rare animal is understood to be a rare, resource-poor and endangered species in its range, and the Resolution 7 of the Government approved a list of Rare Animals.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/8670">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/8670</a></p>
44	<p>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</p>	<p>15.8.1 National legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p> <p><b>What will be the impact on mitigation, prevention and risk reduction of the negative consequences due to invasive alien species in drylands and water ecosystems?</b></p>	<p>4.10.2 of the "National Biodiversity Action Plan" approved by the Resolution No. 325 of the Government of Mongolia, promulgates the objective of "preventing the spread of alien species and plants and spreading of invasive species in Mongolia" and measures to create a database of alien species and plants. In general, alien species are easily adapted to a new environment, and are insects, plants, and animals that can degrade native species.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/767?lawid=76">https://www.legalinfo.mn/law/details/767?lawid=76</a></p> <p>4.10.2 of the "National Biodiversity Action Plan" approved by the Resolution No. 325 of the Government of Mongolia, promulgates the objective of "preventing the spread of alien species and plants and spreading of invasive species in Mongolia" and measures to create a database of alien species and plants. In general, alien species are easily adapted to a new environment, and are insects, plants, and animals that can degrade native species.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6909?lawid=11359">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6909?lawid=11359</a></p>

45	15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	What will be the impact on the integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into the development policy and planning?	Concept of ecosystem and biodiversity values. Ecosystems provide a source of natural resources, raw materials and resources, to manage the effects of climate and environmental change, and to benefit people's lives and to restore intellectual property. This concept is about each ecosystem to have its own cost and value. According to the "Green Development Policy" approved by the Parliament in 2014, "ecosystem service fee" is a coordination mechanism that provides ecosystem services and contributes to sustainable retention. Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482</a>
				Also, the National Biodiversity Action Plan approved by the Government Resolution # 325 of 2015: ◆ Article 4.6.3 states "calculating the value and importance of pastoral, water resources and forest ecosystem services and implement a system of sustainable use of socio-economic benefits and sustainable use and protection of natural resources"; Article 4.8.2 defines objectives related to "systematically delivering of information to decisionmakers and the public of value of biodiversity, importance, protection and rational use." Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6909?lawid=11359">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6909?lawid=11359</a>	
46	15.A	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	What will be the impact on raising funds for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems?	Financing and investing for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems can be understood as "green finance". According to the "Green Development Policy" adopted by the Parliament in 2014, "green finance" means funding the investment to preserve the value of natural resources and ecosystem services and to finance projects and activities that utilize technologies to reduce the use of energy, raw materials and water. Source: <a href="https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482">https://www.legalinfo.mn/annex/details/6438?lawid=10482</a>
47	15.B	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	What will be the impact on increasing official development assistance for sustainable use and protection of forest resources?	
48	15.C	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	What will be the impact on reducing poaching, illegal use and transportation of flora and fauna?	Concept of poaching, illegal use and transportation of flora and fauna covers: • Animals, plants, and plants listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, • Wildlife hunting, illegal hunting, plants, plants, or animals that are prohibited to hunt wildlife by The Law of Mongolia • Conservation, trade, purchases, and transport of plants, built, fodder, harvested animals, and their raw materials collected from the State Special Protected Areas. Source: "A method for calculating the environmental statistics", Order A / 135 of the Chairman of the National Statistical Committee on 2019.09.16. Ulaanbaatar.

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