



REGULATORY AGENCY OF GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENT-RELATED SDGs INTO SECTORAL POLICIES

*Analysis of Energy and Health Sector
Development Policies*

REPORT **3**

ULAANBAATAR
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ABBREVIATIONS

GoM	Government of Mongolia
NDA	National Development Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
MSDV-2030	Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision-2030
UN	United Nations

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 analyzed using a systems approach.

Despite these efforts, the SDGs have not been sufficiently reflected in 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. Integration of Environment-Related SDGs Into Sectoral Policies (*Analysis of Energy and Health Sector Development Policies*)

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 well-structured and repeated learning around a common tool can help to align the interests of different agencies in lieu of institutional reforms.

The third report aims to present the results from analysis of two sectoral policies namely the State Policy on Energy, representing the economic sector and State Policy on Health representing the social sector using the Tool for Integrating Environment-Related SDGs into Social and Economic Policy Planning in Mongolia.

1. PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE TOOL

1.1. Criteria for Selecting a Tool

The policy screening tool discussed in this report is a national policy screening instrument for an initial assessment of environmental inclusion and expected broad impacts of new policies and major plans/programs. It is intended for policy planners in government bodies including the NDA of Mongolia. The tool can also be used for checking environmental integration of existing policies.

The tool should primarily be used at the policy formulation stage. Screening/assessment results should indicate the level of inclusion of environmental dimensions of SDG targets in draft economic and social sector policies and identify possible gaps. As a result, the respective draft policy may either pass or be required to be revised and amended.

The following six criteria were used for conceptualizing the policy screening tool:

1. address environmental aspects of SDGs
2. address integration of environmental priorities into national and sector policies, plans and programs
3. be applicable in early stages of policy and plan development processes
4. be easy to use, also without detailed environmental knowledge
5. help everyone rethink nature as a crucial and valued asset
6. be applicable also for non-governmental stakeholders.

The tool was developed considering national characteristics of Mongolia.

1.2. Findings from Desk Review on Existing Tools

The desk review from Report 1 on existing tools resulted in two tools were shortlisted for potential to meet our six criteria. These were: Bhutan Gross National Happiness (GNH) Policy Screening Tool and Filtration Analysis. Based on these tools the Screening+Gap Analysis was developed as the final tool. Short descriptions of these three tools are as follows:

PROPOSAL 1: G27 Bhutan Gross National Happiness (GNH) Policy Screening Tool

How to use: Tool asks the policy document to be assigned with corresponding points for how it effects various aspects of societal happiness. Negative effect to societal happiness needs to be compensated by 2 positive aspects for the policy to pass. The passing score corresponds to "Neutral" times the number of aspects to be evaluated.

Advantages:	Disadvantages:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already used in policy screening • Simple • Easy to use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzes the policy as a whole • Does not show the gap where missing SDG targets need to be addressed • Hard to evaluate for a policy that has mixed effects on environment

1. Stress			
Will increase levels of stress in the population	Do not know the effects on levels of stress in the population	Will not have any appreciable effects on levels of stress in the population	Will decrease levels of stress in the population
1	2	3	4

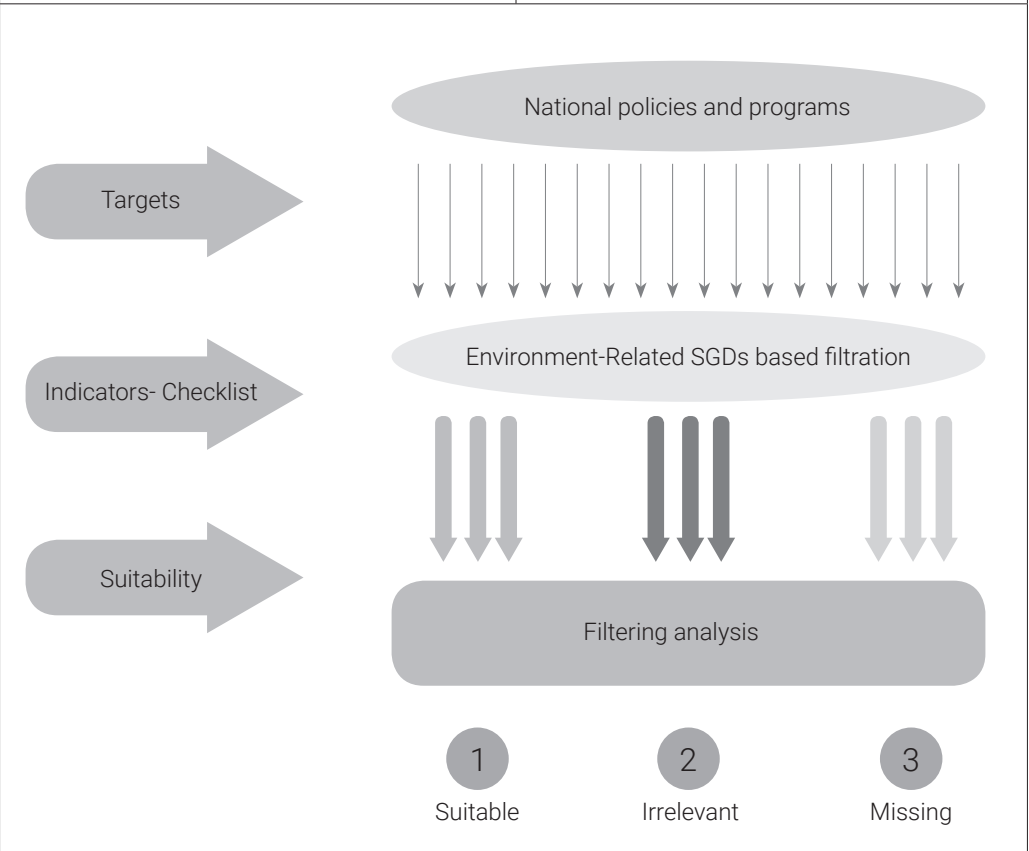
2. Culture			
Will decrease the opportunity for people to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions	Do not know the effect on opportunity to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions	Will have no effect on opportunity to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions	Will increase opportunity to learn about or participate in cultural practices and traditions.
1	2	3	4

3. Physical exercise			
Will discourage physical exercise	Not sure if it will discourage physical exercise	Will not discourage physical exercise	Will encourage physical exercise
1	2	3	4

PROPOSAL 2: Filtration Analysis¹. This kind of tool has been used as part of research on regional Green Development Assessment in Mongolia.

How to use: This tool analyzes the policy targets and classifies the targets into three categories namely (i) addresses SDG targets (ii) irrelevant to (environment-related) SDG targets, and (iii) missing, meaning that the SDG target has not been addressed in the policy document at all. The analysis shows a way forward on how to improve the policy on a target level as well as the policy as a whole. However, it lacks a threshold value to pass or reject the policy document.

Advantages:	Disadvantages:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested in Mongolia on regional level and green development indicators • Analyzes the policy at target level • Clearly shows the gap or SDG targets that have not been addressed by policy targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have clear threshold to pass or reject the policy document • Negative impact from the policy targets are not addressed



¹ M.Altanbagana (2015)

PROPOSAL 3: Screening+Gap Analysis. This tool was intended to address the shortcomings of the above tools and combine the advantages.

How to use: The tool uses the scoring system of the Bhutanese Policy Screening Tool on the policy as a whole and asks for the number of policy objectives addressing specific SDG targets. The tool can have a threshold number to pass a policy document and identify areas for the policy to include positive adjustments towards environmental dimensions.

Advantages:	Disadvantages:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has threshold to pass/reject the policy document • Can indicate SDG targets that need to be addressed (gap) • Can show how many (proposed) policy targets are addressing a certain SDG target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is not able to indicate which policy targets need adjustment and by how much • Complicates the analysis compared to previous proposals

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS INTEGRATION SCORING							
			Negative	Don't know	Neutral	Positive	# of relevant proposed policy targets
No	SDG	Target key word	1	2	3	4	
1	2.4	Sustainable food production systems					X_i
2	2.5	Genetic diversity					
3	3.9	Health and pollution					
...					
N					
TOTAL							

Despite the fact that these three tools satisfy the six criteria identified for selecting the tool, there are some drawbacks and advantages to each tool. In the continued work, an attempt was made to combine the advantages of these tools and withdraw the disadvantageous parts. With such an ambition in mind, we attempted to reflect the below properties in the new screening tool (Proposal 3, Report 2):

- convenient for policy-formulating-government-bodies to identify problematic policy targets as well as make judgement on the whole policy (have a threshold);
- include a penalizing system within the scoring scale for those policy targets with negative impacts;
- if a policy document as a whole does not pass the screening, the tool should identify areas for improvement;
- be able to account for policy targets that have effects on multiple environmental issues (both negatively and positively) as well as environmental issues that are affected by policy targets both negatively and positively).
- intended for policy makers (analysts, formulators/drafters and planners) at government bodies, but secondary users may be staff of other ministries and agencies expected to give feedback or inputs, businesses, NGOs and other stakeholders

1.3. Development of a Suitable Tool

Short description

The Tool for Integrating Environment-Related SDGs into Social and Economic Policy Planning described in Report 2 is an outcome of combining the three shortlisted tools in Report 1. In this respect, the integration of environment-related SDG targets are to be checked against the proposed development policy at the objectives level. The tool is designed as a matrix-like score table. Its key component is a set of 48 questions formulated based on the national SDG indicators (draft) that have environmental dimension and relevance in Mongolia.

Table 1. Tool for Integrating Environment-Related SDGs into Social and Economic Policy Planning

Nº	SDG Targets	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 wastewater 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, wastewater 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?								

1.4. When and How to Use the Tool

Draft objectives of social and economic sector policies ought to be assessed according to the matrix based tool in Table 1. Report 2 explicitly outlines the guideline for using the tool and additional information on selected SDG targets.

A summary of the assessment process is as follows:

- Place all draft policy objectives;
- The policy planner assesses the draft policy objectives with the participation of other stakeholders;
- If net positive impact has been identified, the draft policy objectives need no additional assessment;
- In case of net negative impacts, the planner is to improve the draft policy objectives;
- The assessment results are shared inviting comments and feedback from stakeholders;
- Comments and feedback is reflected by the policy planner to result in improved policy draft objectives;
- The policy draft is further developed into a full and final version.

Using Table 1, each draft policy objective is given one of the values -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 explained in Table 2.

Table 2. Interpretation of the Scores

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

1.5. Interpretation of Assessment Results

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

1. Interpretation of Horizontal Sum Scores (Area 5 of Graph 1 in Report 2)

This is the sum of all horizontal scores. These scores reveal the impact of all policy objectives on one respective SDG target.

Table 3. Interpretation of Horizontal Sum Scores

Sum Score	Interpretation of the Sum Score
Positive sum	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.
Sum equals to 0	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.
Sum equals to 0 and has the value of 0 in all cells	Proposed policy objective is irrelevant to the 48 environment-related SDG targets.
Negative sum	Despite having some positive scores, the proposed policy objective has been planned to have negative impact on environment-related SDG targets. Objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.

2. Interpretation of Vertical Sum Scores (Area 6 of Graph 1 in Report 2)

This is the sum of all vertical scores. These scores reveal the impact of one policy objective on all SDG targets.

Table 4. Interpretation of Vertically Placed Sums

Sum Score	Interpretation of the Sum Score
Positive sum	The proposed policy objective an overall has positive impact on the environment-related SDG targets. However, objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.
Sum equals to 0	The proposed policy objective should be revisited and revised to better reflect the environment-related SDG targets.
Sum equals to 0 and has the value of 0 in all cells	The 48 environment-related SDG targets are irrelevant to the proposed policy objective or they have not been addressed.
Negative sum	The proposed policy objective has negative impact on environment-related SDG targets. However, objectives with negative scores should be revisited and amended.

3. Guide to Interpret the Total Score (Area 7 of Graph 1 in Report 2)

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

Table 5. Interpretation of Total Score

Total Score	Interpretation of the Total Score
Positive total score	The proposed policy document as a whole has been planned to have a positive impact on environment-related SDG targets.
Total score equals to 0	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.
Negative total score	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. PILOTING THE TOOL IN SECTORAL POLICIES

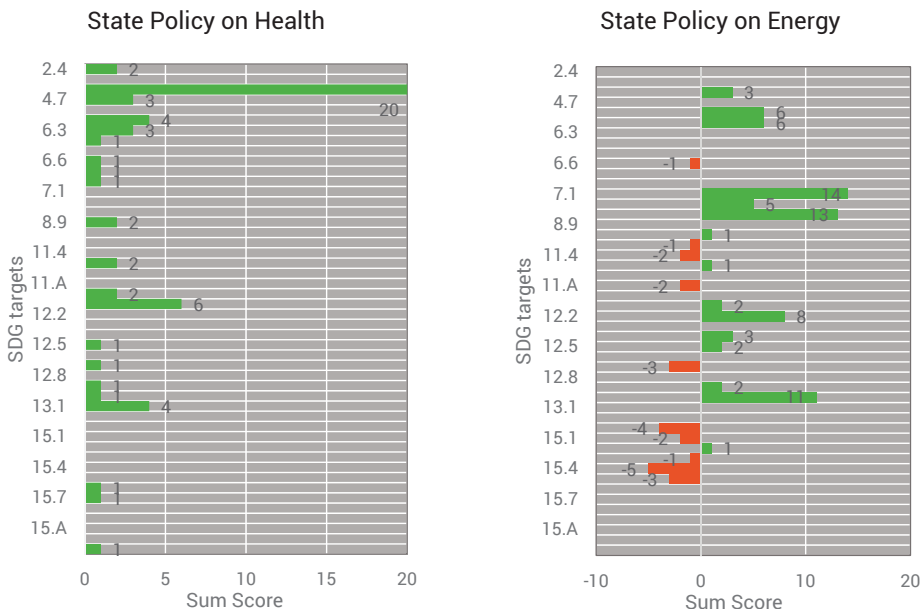
This section focuses on using the Tool for Integrating Environment-Related SDGs into Social and Economic Policy Planning to analyze existing policies. The test reveals the integration and impact of development policy documents with the environment-related SDG targets.

In this section, the test results from the tool are presented for the State Policy on Energy and the State Policy on Health. Health and energy policies are chosen to represent both social and economic sector policy documents. The energy sector has been chosen due to its critical role in promoting environmentally sound economic growth. On the other hand, we intended to see how the health policy, as a considered friendly to people's wellbeing and environment social sector policy the human well-being and environment results against environmental issues identified within the framework of the tool. Detailed instructions on the use the tool can be found in Report 2.

1. Interpretation of Horizontal Sum Scores (Area 5 of Graph 1 in Report 2)

Figure 1 shows the horizontally placed sums from Tables 6 and 7.

Figure 1. Horizontally Placed Sums



Source: Authors' calculation

State Policy on Health

As a social sector policy document, the State Policy on Health has positively integrated 21 of the 48 environment-related SDG targets. If this policy document was a draft, it would have had been suggested to be “in favor” of environment-related SDGs.

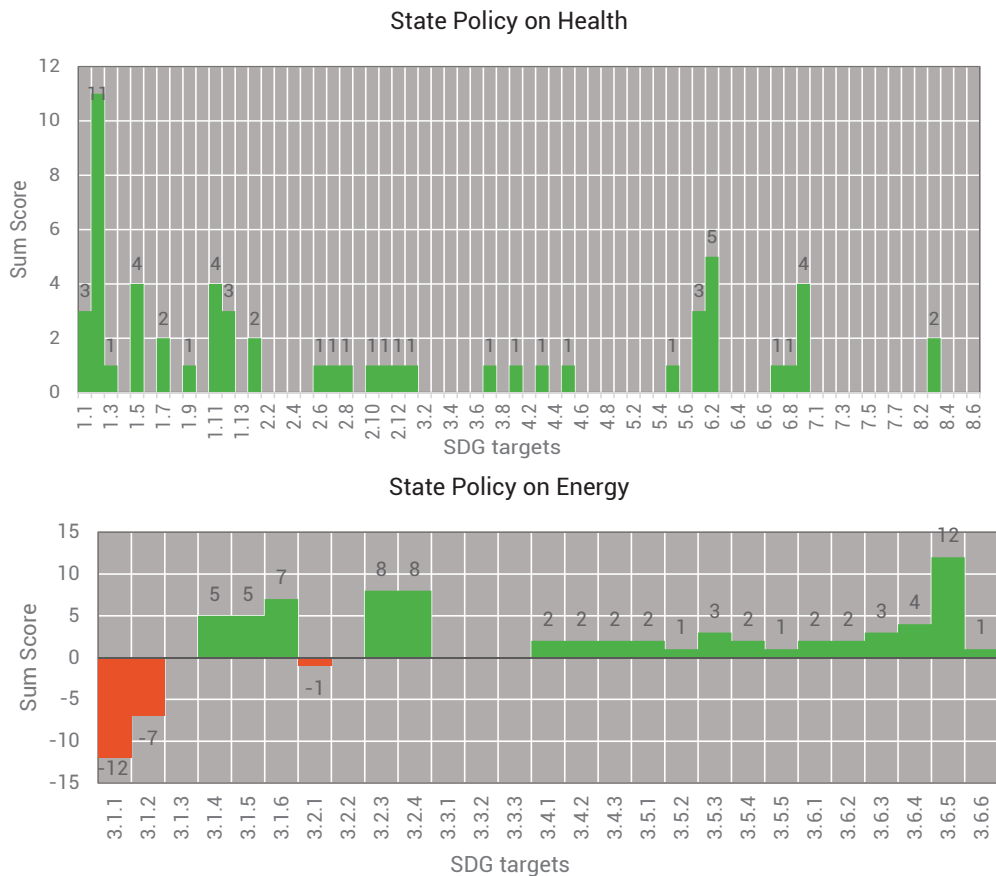
State Policy on Energy

25 objectives from the State Policy on Energy is relevant to environment-related SDG targets, out of which 15 has a positive impact and 10 has negative impact on SDG targets (Figure 1). In terms of the negative scores (6.6, 11.3, 11.4, 11.A, 12.7, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5), the tool suggests the policy objectives “should be revisited and amended” to fully reflect the SDG targets in question.

2. Interpretation of Vertical Sum Scores (Area 6 of Graph 1 in Report 2)

Figure 2 below shows vertically placed sums from Tables 6 and 7.

Figure 2. Vertically Placed Sums



Source: Authors' calculation

State Policy on Health

Out of 69 objectives stated in the State Policy on Health, 27 were of relevance to environment-related SDG targets. As a social policy document, this policy document has reflected the environmental factors positively. If this policy was not amended rather a draft policy, it would have had been suggested "in favor" of environment-related SDGs.

State Policy on Energy

The State Policy on Energy has a total of 27 objectives, of which 22 is relevant to environment-related SDG targets. However, only objectives 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.2.1 scored negatively indicating an expected negative impact on the environment-related SDG targets. For those policy objectives, the tool suggests that negatively scored objectives should be reconsidered and then amended.

3. Interpretation of the Total Score (Area 7 of Graph 1 in Report 2)

Table 6. State Policy on Health Analysis

No	SDG Target	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	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
1	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3.9	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4.7	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	6.2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6.3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	6.6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	6.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	6.B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	8.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	9.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	11.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	11.6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	11.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	11.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	11.B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	12.1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	12.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	12.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	12.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	12.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	12.C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	13.1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	14.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	15.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	15.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	15.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	15.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	15.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	15.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	15.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	15.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	15.B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	15.C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Score Sum		3	11	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Table 7. State Policy on Energy Analysis

№	SDG Target	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	Score Sum
		3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.1.4	3.1.5	3.1.6	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.2.3	3.2.4	3.3.1	3.3.2	3.3.3	3.4.1	3.4.2	3.4.3	3.5.1	3.5.2	3.5.3	3.5.4	3.5.5	3.6.1	3.6.2	3.6.3	3.6.4	3.6.5	3.6.6	
1	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3.9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
4	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	6.1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
6	6.2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	6.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	6.6	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
11	6.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	6.B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	7.1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
14	7.2	-2	-2	1	-2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	5
15	7.3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
16	8.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	9.4	-2	-2	1	-2	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
18	11.3	-2	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1
19	11.4	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
20	11.6	-2	-2	1	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
21	11.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	11.A	-1	-2	1	-2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-2
23	11.B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
25	12.2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8
26	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3

Policy documents on health and energy, overall both scored positive 59 and 52, respectively. Thus, the interpretation of the score by the tool is that the proposed policy document as a whole has been planned to have a positive impact in the implementation of the environment-related SDG targets. However, cells with negative scores should be revisited with potential actions to reduce the negative impact.

References

Government of Mongolia. State Policy on Health. Appendix to the Government of Mongolia Resolution No.24 of 18 Jan 2017.

Parliament of Mongolia. State Policy on Energy. Appendix to the Parliament of Mongolia Amendment No.63 of 19 Jun 2013.