



ALIGNING MONGOLIA'S NDC AND SDGS THROUGH ITS NATIONAL GREEN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

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ACTION AREA: Cross-cutting

FOCUS AREA: Aligning

COUNTRY: Mongolia

SECTORS

INVOLVED: Cross-sectoral

TIMEFRAME: First Phase: 2014-2020; Second phase: 2021-2030

CASE SUMMARY: Through Mongolia's efforts in developing policies and interventions towards green growth, particularly the National Green Development Policy (NGDP), the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (Vision 2030), and the Sustainable Development Outlook of Mongolia (SOM), it has effectively tapped into the synergies between efforts in overcoming developmental challenges and climate change issues. The NGDP acts as the all-encompassing policy that mainstreams the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its national policy. The SDGs have been integrated via the Vision 2030 indicators and the SOM framework, while the Mongolian (I)NDC was developed from the NGDP itself. This has consequently resulted in the mainstreaming of SDGs into NDC design.

The cross-cutting and synergistic approach taken by Mongolia through the formulation of these policies creates an innovative development model that ensures the improved well-being and prosperity of Mongolian citizens through a sustainable path. This effort safeguards the sustainability of ecosystem services as well, increasing the effective consumption of natural resources and ensuring economic growth that is inclusive and environmentally sound. Consequently, it sets an exemplary precedent in how a well-designed national policy can contribute to the achievement of both NDC and SDGs while addressing all the three pillars of sustainable development i.e. social, environmental and economic development.





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BACKGROUND: Mongolia is a landlocked country with a high vulnerability to climate change. Natural hazards such as harsh winters, droughts, snow, dust storms and flash floods are becoming more frequent and increase in magnitude. Data have shown that Mongolia's annual mean air temperature increased by 2,24 degree Celsius between 1940 and 2015. Winter precipitation has increased and is projected to further increase while the annual precipitation decreased by 7 percent over the past 76 years, resulting in a higher overall aridity index. These climatic developments adversely affect key socio-economic sectors such as agriculture. Furthermore, the altered socio-economic conditions and environmental degradation have spurred rural-to-urban migration, with which Mongolia's urban areas are struggling to cope (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2017).

The country is heavily dependent on its mineral resources, which boost its economic development. Mongolia has had one of the highest growth rates in Asia, reaching up to 17 percent in 2011 (World Bank, 2019). This growth has been largely driven by its mineral resources, with the mining sector accounting for 21 percent of the GDP and 85 percent of the country's total exports in 2016 (Export.gov, 2017). However, the growth rate has decreased in recent years, going down to 6.1 percent in 2018, after recovering from a slowdown in growth in the years 2014-2016 (World Bank, 2018). This can be attributed to declining Foreign Direct Investment and falling commodity prices, exemplifying Mongolia's dependency on the mining sector. Further, the mining-dependent growth has posed social and environmental challenges. Mongolia's resource-intensive development along with the climate change threats that the country is facing highlights the urgency for the country to transition to a green development pathway.

Over the last few years, the Government of Mongolia (GoM) has started working actively and consistently on the development of green growth strategies and policies in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to create a socially inclusive and environmentally friendly economy (See Figure 1). Consistent with its long-term developmental objectives and sustainable development aspirations, Mongolia adopted two key action plans, namely the National Green Development Policy (NGDP) and the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (Vision 2030), which are to be supported with the framework provided under the Sustainability Outlook of Mongolia (SOM).

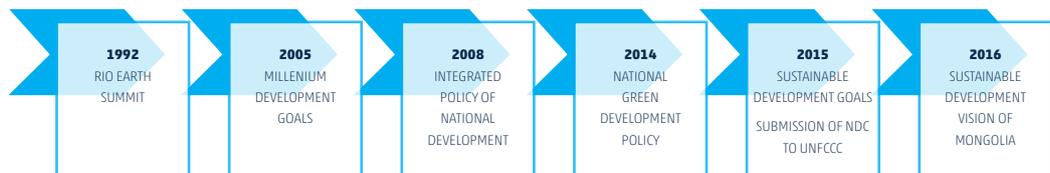


Figure 1: Key Milestones of Mongolia's path towards Sustainable Development (Figure created by case study authors)

• NATIONAL GREEN DEVELOPMENT POLICY (NGDP): Mongolia committed itself to green growth and defined its development imperatives by adopting the NGDP in 2014. The purpose of NGDP is to ensure that Mongolia evolves as a developed nation that has built conditions for environmental sustainability, and for long-term, participatory and inclusive economic growth based on the green development concept (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2016a). The policy highlights six strategic objectives (see Table 2 in Annex), building upon the principles of resource use efficiency; consistency with sectoral policies and plans; synergy between economic growth, social inclusiveness, and environmental sustainability. Each of the six objectives is further divided into specific implementation measures, with a total of 14 outcome-level indicators to measure the results of the policy's first (2014-2020) and second (2021-2030) phase.

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT VISION 2030 (VISION 2030):** Vision 2030 was adopted in February 2016 and incorporates Mongolia's ambition to be a stable, multi-sectoral and leading middle-income economy which both preserves an ecological balance and participative governance. It provides a planned guidance for future pathways, bringing Mongolia's national context into consideration with planning the achievement of the SDGs. The plan contains ten key targets (see Annex, Table 4) which address the three pillars of sustainable development and align with a number of the SDGs. In addition to these ten targets, the Vision 2030 also defines the vision for each of the three pillars of sustainable development, and identifies key objectives to guide future sustainable development planning.
- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK OF MONGOLIA (SOM):** The SOM is an analytical framework built to provide impetus to the key policies such as NGDP and Vision 2030. The outlook includes Mongolia's current sustainable development aspirations as indicated by key policy documents, the establishment of SDG baselines to illustrate progress or regression against the SDGs, a systems thinking approach to understand effectiveness of these policies and future steps to realise the intended outcomes through green development.

ACTIVITIES: ————— The over-arching policy (NGDP), wherein the Vision 2030 and the SOM are integrated, is being implemented in two phases. **THE FIRST PHASE (2014-20)**, which will establish the foundation for green development, includes the following activities:

- **DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN FOR NGDP:** An action plan that highlights the key objectives and activities to for the NGDP implementation was prepared under the aegis of Mongolia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) with support from various stakeholders including ministries and other institutions. The action plan was approved by the GoM in January 2016.
- **PREPARATION OF NGDP AND SDG INDICATORS:** 14 NGDP indicators and 108 output-level indicators (all of which used for tracking the policy) were identified and proposed by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in coordination with UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) through consultations with the government, in order to track the implementation of the policy. These indicators were prepared in alignment with the 230 SDG indicators proposed by the UN Statistical Commission's Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).
- **ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS:** A stream of work for developing the green development indicators was carried out by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) which involved examining the list of proposed indicators in terms of their linkages with objectives, implementation measures and SDGs. This was followed by finalising 43 new outcome indicators to track the policy, which have a strong alignment with the objectives and measures of NGDP.
- **MAINSTREAMING GENDER CONCERNS:** PAGE is also working to ensure that the NGDP contributes to gender equality objectives by producing an analysis of the current state of play and providing recommendations to strengthen its linkages with gender.

THE SECOND PHASE (2021-30) will include the implementation of actions to transition to green development. A socially equitable, inclusive and highly efficient green economy system is established where environmental sustainability has persisted, benefits from ecosystem services are accepted rationally, and adaptations to climate change are customised. The transition to a green economy will be established and recognised as high technology and innovative production prevailing in the economic structure.



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INSTITUTIONS

INVOLVED: — The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) holds the responsibility to control and oversee the joint implementation of NGDP and inter-sectoral coordination of action plans at all levels.

COOPERATION WITH: —

- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI): provided its inputs to support the formation of NGDP and assisted the GoM on tracking the progress and accountability of policy implementation. It has also developed a background study to examine the linkages of the existing set of indicators with the SDGs and devise new indicators based on the evaluation.
- United Nation- Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UN-PAGE): Mongolia joined the UN-PAGE in 2013 and has cooperated with UN specialised agencies such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to achieve sustainable economic development.
- GIZ; Mongolia's Ministry of Education, Culture and Science; the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Uppsala University; and the Institute for International Cooperation in Education IZB: assisted MET with the development of the NGDP.

FINANCE: — The proposed budget requirement for NGDP implementation is USD 6.44 billion (Conversion Rate: 1 USD= 2636.50 MNT) (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2016b). Attesting to the strong planning process undertaken, the NGDP Action Plan comprehensively lays out the funding sources within each strategic objective, including the private sector, public sector and international funds (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2016a).

IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES: — The impact of the policy is presently being tracked using the existing 14 indicators which are expected to achieve specific targets in the year 2020 and 2030 (see Table 1). The SDG baseline established under the SOM and the new outcome indicators finalised by GGGI provide a solid foundation for measuring the progress of NGDP and integrating the SDGs into the national level policy. Therefore, the impact of the policy varies largely on its commitment to rigorously follow up on the recommendations in the SOM. It will also depend on the implementation of a robust monitoring and reporting system, which will capture the intricate linkages of activities with developmental benefits more robustly and contribute to a higher quantum of impact.

ACTIVITIES	2020	2030
Share of renewable energy in total installed capacity of energy production	20%	30%
Reduction of building heat loss	20%	40%
Share of waste recycling	20%	40%
Share of expenditures for green development in total GDP	2%	3%
Share of expenditures for science and technology research in total GDP	2%	3%
Share of green procurement in total government procurement	20%	30%
Share of protected areas	25%	30%
Increased investments in environmental protection and restoration	20%	30%
Share of forest area	8.5%	9.0%
Percentage of population that has access to safe drinking water	80%	90%
Percentage of population connected to improved sanitation facilities	40%	60%
Poverty level	24%	15%
Percentage of greenery spaces in Ulaanbaatar and other settlement areas	15%	30%
Share of the agriculture and manufacturing sector in total GDP	28%	30%

Table 1 : Existing indicators and the targets of NGDP in 2020 and 2030, with 2013 as the baseline year (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2016a)

WHY IS IT

GOOD PRACTICE:

- ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS:** The NGDP is developed in accordance with other national programmes being implemented, which impact the environmental sector, such as national programmes on climate change, renewable energy, water, combating desertification, etc. Considering this, the policy makes for a landmark initiative that integrates environmental aspects and policy objectives into other sectoral policies, such as industry and agricultural policy.
- STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:** While devising and finalising the outcome-based indicators used for tracking the progress of NGDP, broad consultative workshops as indicated in Figure 2 have been organised among government authorities, such as the line ministries NSO and MET. International organisations, particularly UNEP and GGGI, have also significantly contributed to the design process of the policy and indicators. The engagement process tried to ensure that all stakeholder concerns are deliberated and only consensus-based decisions are taken up. Further, each phase of the consultative and analytic design process has been documented and made available to the public, making for a transparent process as well.

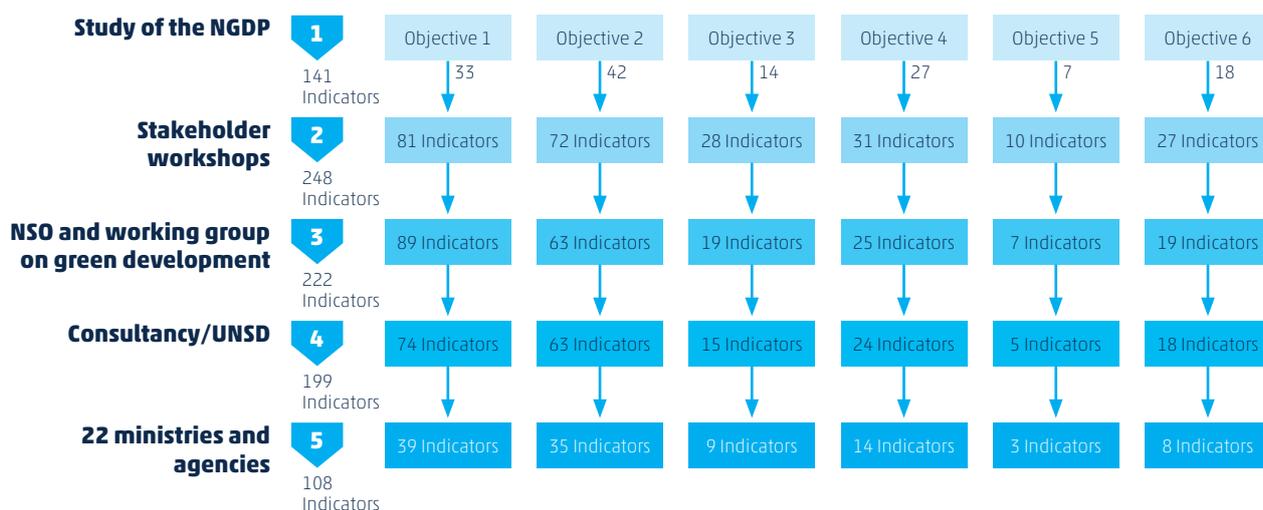


Figure 2: Consultation process while devising indicators for NGD (Global Green Growth Institute, 2016)

In the implementation phase, NGDP offers additional incentives for cooperation and partnerships to ensure effective participation from citizens, civil society and the private sector. It also raises the political will by encouraging political parties to reflect on ways of green development implementation in election platforms.

- SAFEGUARD GENDER CONCERNS:** PAGE has proposed a strategy for mainstreaming gender into NGDP implementation. The strategies have been finalised based on an extensive gender analysis in Mongolia followed by a study of the NGDP through a gender equality lens. Bringing such strategies into practice will aid the achievement of the SDG 5 by promoting gender equality and enabling a level playing field for all.
- ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:** Considering that the development of the Mongolian NDC was informed by the NGDP, there are clear links between the NGDP and the Mongolian NDC targets. The NDC prioritises energy, water, transport and industry serving both



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the mitigation and adaptation aspects of climate change. These priority areas directly align with the strategic objective or the implementation measures of the NGDP (See Figure 3). For example the need to adopt renewable energy under the NDC is directly taken from the sub-objectives of the NGDP's first Strategic Objective, i.e. promotion of a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste generation. Similarly, the NDC priorities for the industry, agriculture, water and waste sectors are strongly engrained in the NGDP.

Furthermore, similar commitments have been made under the Vision 2030. This indicates that the NGDP serves as an effective tool to mainstream two broad national objectives: climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits, more significantly from the NDC targets, and developmental benefits and co-benefits from the SDGs. Such an alignment between both objectives serves to avoid duplicating of efforts, consequently lowering costs as well.

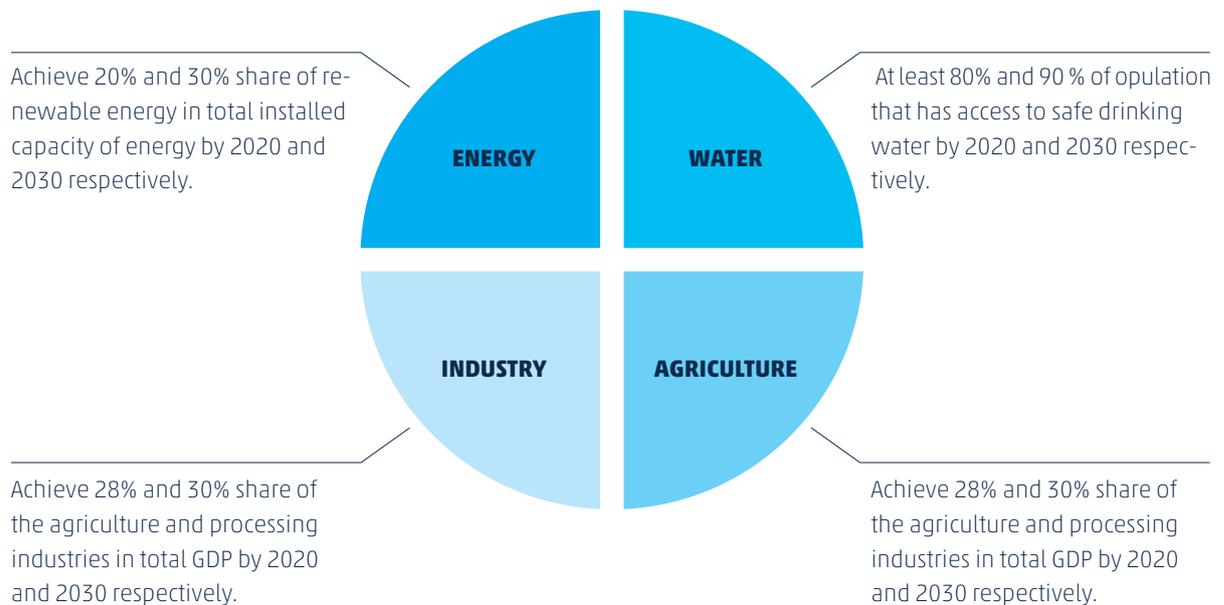


Figure 3: Alignment of NDC key priority sectors with indicators of NGDP (Quadrants represent NDC priority areas and white boxes represent how the priority areas reflect in the NGDP) (Figure created by case study authors)

The Mongolian National Development Agency is supporting these efforts by operationalising and integrating the SDGs relevant to the Mongolian context at the national level. This stream of work uses a methodological framework to meet a twofold assessment objective: first, a review of existing policies is conducted to check for potential alignment with Vision 2030 and SDG objectives; second, a medium-term plan for the implementation of Vision 2030 is developed.

- SUCCESS FACTORS:**
- ROBUST AND EVOLVING METHODOLOGY FOR THE INTEGRATION OF SDGs:** The integration of the SOM and Vision 2030 into the NGDP strengthened the linkages with SDGs and the potential for their achievement. For example, SOM creates SDG baselines, which can help in improving the existing tracking system under NGDP by providing a base level for each SDG to assess the progress of future action on sustainable development. Further, the government undertakes an annual evaluation on the implementation of the NGDP and presents it to the parliament in order to correct any issues prevailing in the policy implementation. For instance, the NGDP indicators have been devised and revised based on analyses authorised by the GoM, with an approach of enabling a robust and evolving methodology. Under this, the GGGI analysed the 14 NGDP indicators that were initially proposed (see Table 1) to track implementation of the policy, and followed a detailed methodological framework (see Global Green Growth Institute, 2016) to devise new output indicators to address underlying gaps. This resulted in new indicators which have stronger synergies with the SDGs and significantly contribute to achieving many shared targets.
 - LONG-TERM SUSTAINABLE VISION BASED ON STRONG GUIDING PRINCIPLES:** Mongolia’s strategic foresight, refined through the process of developing the NGDP and Vision 2030, has helped to define its priorities and identify relevant targets and indicators based on its national context. Prior planning has enhanced implementation through the alignment of activities with its short, medium and long-term development objectives. Furthermore, the SOM offers Mongolia a futuristic outlook based on a qualitative and quantitative analysis of progress on SDGs, further allowing the prioritisation of actions in the medium-term. The GoM has successfully integrated sustainability imperatives into the NGDP by mapping out how all the six strategic objectives are connected to the economic, social and environmental sustainability goals in the Vision 2030 (see Figure 4). All these actions are built on strong guiding principles such as enforcing future policy implementation and planning, based on green development concepts, promotion of advanced technologies, engaging citizens and transparent functioning. This supports the credibility of the policy.

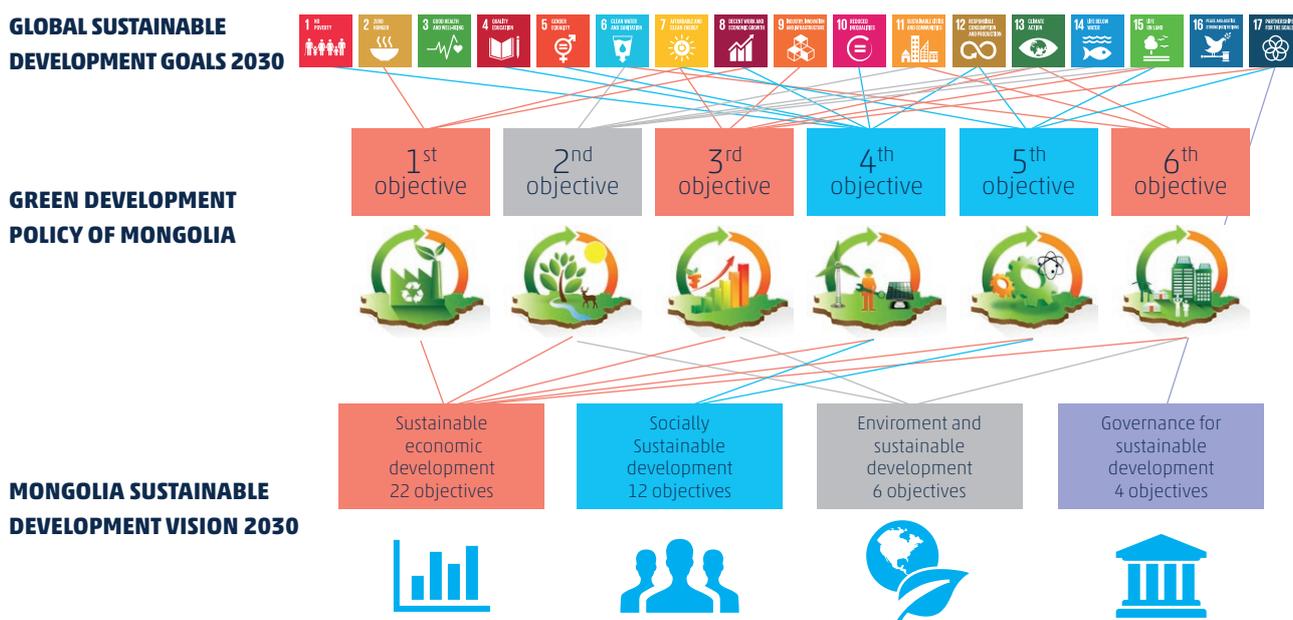


Figure 4: Linkages of NGDP with Sustainable Development Vision and sustainable development goals (Ministry of Environment and Tourism et al., 2018)



- **COORDINATION ACROSS KEY MINISTRIES:** While the policy implementation is overseen by the MET, the designing of the outcome-based indicators involved broad consultations with various ministries responsible for individual activities assigned under the Action Plan to understand what will be measured and what will be actually implemented on the ground level. This consultative approach helped to achieve buy-in across key stakeholders and has also increased the accountability of actions while raising the political will for implementation, which is essential to transition economies to green development pathways.

**OVERCOMING BARRIERS /
CHALLENGES:**

INFORMATIONAL:

The existing indicators proposed by the NSO were difficult to measure due to lack of government data which made the implementation tracking process and capturing of sustainable benefits weaker.

CAPACITY:

The lack of awareness on green development concepts amongst citizens and the GoM is a major barrier that has consequently affected the level of participation in NGDP implementation.

The existing indicators were reviewed through an extensive mapping exercise to understand its linkage with the overarching objectives, outcome indicators and SDGs. GGGI identified and harmonised NSO and governmental data to create 43 new outcome level indicators which strengthened these linkages.

UN-PAGE is raising awareness on green economy in Mongolia through the organisation of campaigns such as Go Green, held in collaboration with the MET, ESD and GGGI, and frequent media engagements and interviews. This will effectively enable both governmental and civil participation, smoothing out the NGDP implementation process.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- **MIND THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING A LONG-TERM VISION:** The long-term strategic vision of Mongolia, formulated through these initiatives, acts as a focal point for the country to create and align strategic activities towards the objectives of the NGDP.
- **TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEED FOR STRONG MRV INDICATORS:** The indicators used for tracking policy implementation must be evaluated periodically and revised when necessary to strengthen their linkages with the evolving developmental goals.
- **ALIGN DATA:** Data must be extensively collected from all available sources and harmonised into an overarching framework in order to form a robust base to develop and map the inter-linkages between climate and developmental benefits.

**HOW TO REPLICATE
THIS PRACTICE:**

- **DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL PRIORITIES:** In order to aptly create overarching objectives serving climate and developmental goals and robust indicators to effectively implement these objectives, it is integral to have a complete understanding of a country's unique national priorities and circumstances, and the existing policies which are relevant for NDCs and SDGs, as was done in Mongolia.
- **ADOPT A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH:** A public-private approach that involves experienced international organisations for the design and implementation of such an intersectional policy can be fundamental to the successful design and implementation plan of such comprehensive policies, especially for the developing countries facing capacity constraints.

- **PURSUE A DYNAMIC APPROACH TO MEETING OBJECTIVES:** The approach for meeting objectives and the indicators themselves should be dynamic and flexible, allowing for ongoing studies and analysis to integrate changing circumstances and address identified data gaps.

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FURTHER KEY

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ANNEX:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES
Strategic objective #1	Promote a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste generation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector by 20 percent by 2030, through increased energy efficiency, and by ensuring that the share of renewable energy used in total energy production is at 20 percent by 2020, and at 30 percent by 2030. This will be achieved by renewing energy production and other industrial technologies, by reducing excessive consumption and transmission losses, and by the optimization of pricing policies. · Reduce building heat losses by 20 percent by 2020, and by 40 percent by 2030, through the introduction of green solutions such as energy efficient and advanced technologies and standards, green building rating systems, energy audits, and the introduction of an incentives mechanism. · Increase the processing of raw materials such as leather, wool and cashmere to 60 percent by 2020, and to 80 percent by 2030, through the promotion of sustainable agriculture development, and the development of industrial processing cluster that is export-oriented and based on green technology.
Strategic objective #2	Sustain ecosystem's carrying capacity by enhancing environmental protection and restoration activities, and reducing environmental pollution and degradation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conserve pristine nature and maintain ecosystem sustainability by protecting at least 60 percent of fresh water reserves and stream formation areas, expanding protected areas to 25 percent by 2020 and 30 percent by 2030, and creating sustainable financing mechanisms for protection. · Reduce the loss of biodiversity by creating a gene fund, which will supply sufficient resources to maintain biodiversity and preserve the habitat. · Enhance forest absorption of greenhouse gases by intensifying reforestation efforts and expanding forest areas to 9 percent of the country's territory by 2030. · Provide at least 90 percent of the population with access to safe drinking water, and provide 60 percent of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities by increasing water supply and sewerage system capacity and productivity. · Promote efforts aimed at reclaiming at least 70 percent of degraded, polluted and abandoned land from industrial activities, and reusing it for different economic purposes.
Strategic objective #3	Increase investment in natural capital, human development and clean technology by introducing financing, tax, lending and other incentives for supporting a green economy;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increase investments for nature conservation and natural resource rehabilitation by 20 percent by disseminating the benefits of and valuing and supporting ecosystem services such as capacity of forest water containment, carbon absorption, floodplain water collection and treatment, and environmental protection and restoration. · Establish a green taxation system to reduce the production and import of goods and services which are harmful to the environment. · Increase the purchasing of environmentally sound, effective, and resource efficient goods, works and services up to 20% of total public procurement.
Strategic objective #4	Engrain a green lifestyle by reducing poverty and promoting green jobs;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Create employment opportunities with secured incomes for at least 80% of the available workforce, by increasing permanent jobs through public-private partnerships.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES		IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES
Strategic objective #5	Encourage education, science, and technology to serve as the catalyst for green development, and develop cultural values and livelihoods that are in harmony with nature;	· Encourage the development of clean technology and innovation to support green development by increasing the share of GDP expenditure for science and technology research and experimentation by two percent by 2020, and by three percent by 2030, and use it as the catalysts for green development.
Strategic objective #6	Develop and implement a population settlement plan in accordance with climate change, while considering the availability of natural resources and the resilience of regions.	· Increase the share of green space in the urban area by 15% by 2020, and by 30% by 2030 through the re-development of Ulaanbaatar and other urban settlement areas. · Reduce solid waste in landfills by 20% by 2020, and by 40% by 2030, by improving proper reduced waste management by promoting efficient technology, providing knowledge and ensuring healthy habits and lifestyles, and through increased waste recycling and processing, and promoting the production of value added products.

Table 2: Strategic objectives and implementation measures of NGDP (Ministry of Environment and Tourism, 2016a)



ANNEX:

SECTOR	MEASURE	POLICY/STRATEGY
Energy (power and heat)	Increase renewable electricity capacity from 7.62% in 2014 to 20% by 2020 and to 30% by 2030 as a share of total electricity generation capacity.	State policy on energy (Parliament resolution No. 63, 2015), Green development policy, 2014
	Reduce electricity transmission losses from 13.7% in 2014 to 10.8% by 2020 and to 7.8% by 2030.	
	Reduce building heat loss by 20% by 2020 and by 40% by 2030, compared to 2014 levels.	
	Reduce internal energy use of Combined Heat and Power plants (improved plant efficiency) from 14.4% in 2014 to 11.2% by 2020 and 9.14% by 2030.	
	Implement advanced technology in energy production such as super critical pressure coal combustion technology by 2030.	
Energy (Transport)	Improve national paved road network. Upgrading/Paving 8000 km by 2016, 11000 km by 2021.	National Action Programme on Climate Change (NAPCC), 2011; Urban public transport investment programme, 2015; Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), 2010; Midterm new development programme, 2010
	Improve Ulaanbaatar city road network to decrease all traffic by 30-40% by 2023.	
	Increase the share of private hybrid road vehicles from approximately 6.5% in 2014 to approximately 13% by 2030.	
	Shift from liquid fuel to LPG for vehicles in Ulaanbaatar and aimag (province) centres by improving taxation and environmental fee system.	
	Improve enforcement mechanism of standards for road vehicles and non-road based transport.	
Industrial sector	Reduce emissions in the cement industry through upgrading the processing technology from wet- to dry- processing and through the construction of a new cement plant with dry processing up to 2030.	NAMAs, 2010; NAPCC, 2011; Government resolution No. 171, 2012: Building materials programme
Agriculture	Maintain livestock population at appropriate levels according to the pasture carrying capacity.	Mongolian national livestock programme, 2010

Table 3: Mongolia's NDC (Mongolia, 2015)

ANNEX:

SNO.	TARGET
1.	Increase GNI per capita to USD 17,500 and become an upper middle-income country based on income per capita.
2.	Ensure average annual economic growth of not less than 6.6 percent through 2016-2030.
3.	End poverty in all its forms.
4.	Reduce income inequality and have 80 percent of the population in the middle and upper-middle income classes.
5.	Increase the enrollment rate in primary and vocational education to 100 percent, and establish lifelong learning system.
6.	Improve the living environment of the Mongolian people to lead a healthy and long life; increase life expectancy at birth to 78 years.
7.	Be placed among first 70 countries on the ranking of countries by the human development index.
8.	Preserve ecological balance and to be placed among the first 30 countries on the rankings of the countries by the Green economy index in the world.
9.	Be ranked among first 40 countries by the Doing Business Index and among first 70 countries by the Global Competitiveness Index in the world.
10.	Build professional, stable and participative governance, free of corruption that is adept at implementing development policies at all levels.

Table 4: Targets of Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (Government of Mongolia, 2016)

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<https://www.transparency-partnership.net/good-practice-database>
<https://www.ndc-cluster.net/good-practices>

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