

# Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Mongolia:

Enhancing Knowledge and Awareness Raising on  
Policies, Instruments and Practices



## Acknowledgement

This Mongolia's SCP Baseline Study is part of the technical support provided to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) of Mongolia through the SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility, which is funded by the European Commission.

Authors: Bayar Erdenechimeg | Bjørn Bauer

Supervision and Coordination: Arab Hoballah, Loraine Gatlabayan, and Sara Gabai

In close collaboration with:



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND TOURISM**

[Ministry of Environment and Tourism](#)

Funded by:



**switchasia** 

The European Commission; [The SWITCH-Asia Programme](#)

© 2020 SWITCH-Asia

Disclaimer: The information and contents in this Baseline Study are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

# ABBREVIATIONS

---

<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ALAGC</b>	State Agency of Land Affairs, Geodesy and Cartography
<b>B2B</b>	Business to business
<b>B2C</b>	Business to consumer
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EMS</b>	Environmental Management System
<b>EPR</b>	Extended Producer Responsibility
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GASI</b>	General Agency for Specialized Investigation
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
<b>GOM</b>	Government of Mongolia
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>MAS</b>	Mongolian Academy of Science
<b>MASM</b>	Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology
<b>MBA</b>	Mongolian Bankers Association
<b>MCUD</b>	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
<b>MECSS</b>	Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports
<b>MED</b>	Ministry of Economic Development
<b>MET</b>	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
<b>MF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MNCCI</b>	Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Energy
<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MoFALI</b>	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Mol</b>	Ministry of Industry

<b>MoM</b>	Ministry of Mining
<b>MoT</b>	Ministry of Trade
<b>MPID</b>	Metropolitan Professional Inspection Department
<b>MRTD</b>	Ministry of Road and Transport Development
<b>MSFA</b>	Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association
<b>MSWL</b>	Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
<b>MUST</b>	Mongolian University of Science and Technology
<b>NAMEM</b>	National Agency for Meteorology and Environmental Monitoring
<b>NDA</b>	National Development Agency
<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency
<b>NGDP</b>	National Green Development Policy of Mongolia
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>SCP</b>	Sustainable consumption and production
<b>SCPF</b>	SWITCH Asia SCP Facility
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable development goal
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium size Enterprises
<b>SPP</b>	Sustainable Public Procurement
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNFCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>VABA</b>	Veterinary and Animal Breeding Agency
<b>WB</b>	World Bank group

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

ABBREVIATIONS.....	I
FOREWORD.....	VI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
<b>1. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY OF THE BASELINE STUDY.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1. Scope and Limitations.....	7
2.2. Methodology.....	7
<b>3. MAPPING OF SCP-RELATED POLICIES AND REGULATIONS IN MONGOLIA.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1. Key Cross-Sectoral Policy Framework .....	8
3.1.1. The National Security Concept of Mongolia (2010-2030) .....	8
3.1.2. The National Green Development Policy (2014-2030).....	8
3.1.3. Action Plan for Green Development (2016-2030).....	11
3.1.4. Vision 2050 (2020-2050) .....	12
3.1.5. Government Action Program (2020-2024).....	14
3.1.6. Subnational Green Development Strategies.....	15
3.2. Regulating Instruments Assisting SCP-themes.....	15
3.2.1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources .....	15
3.2.2. Waste Management .....	16
3.2.3. Policy Framework to the Key Production Clusters .....	19
3.3. Sustainable Public Procurement .....	27
3.4. Green Finance.....	28
<b>4. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING .....</b>	<b>31</b>
4.1. The key stakeholder groups.....	31
4.1.1. Decision-makers .....	31
4.1.2. Relevant State Institutions.....	33
4.1.3. Business Sector .....	33
4.1.4. Educational and Research Institutions.....	34
4.1.5. Interest Groups and Intermediaries .....	35
4.1.6. Consumers .....	36
4.2. Stakeholders' Influence and Interest .....	40
4.3. Stakeholders' Knowledge.....	42
4.4. Stakeholder Mapping .....	42
<b>5. INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ON SCP.....</b>	<b>44</b>
5.1. Change Strategy .....	44

5.2. Information Exchange: Digital Technology Opportunity .....	45
5.3. Priority Themes for Communication .....	46
5.4. Capacity Development of State Employees and Procurement Officers .....	49
5.5. Media Products.....	49
5.6. Different Channels For Different Target Groups .....	51
5.7. Institutionalising Policy.....	53
5.8. Collaboration and Involvement.....	53
<b>6. INTERNATIONAL SCP GOOD PRACTICE .....</b>	<b>54</b>
6.1. Green Industry .....	54
6.1.1. Eco-innovation .....	54
6.1.2. Eco-labelling.....	57
6.1.3. Sustainability Reporting .....	60
6.2. Sustainable Public Procurement .....	61
6.3. Sustainable Tourism.....	70
6.3.1. A Comprehensive Strategy .....	72
6.3.2. Stakeholder Engagement .....	75
6.4. Information and Awareness .....	79
6.4.1. Education.....	79
6.4.2. Cooperation .....	84
6.4.3. Campaigns.....	85
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>ANNEX .....</b>	<b>90</b>
Annex 1: List of Stakeholders Met .....	90
Annex 2: List of Stakeholder Representatives.....	92
Annex 3: List of Policy Frameworks .....	96

## FIGURES

---

Figure 1: Milestones of Mongolia’s Path towards Sustainable Development Policy Framework	12
Figure 2. Trend of Annual Waste Generation in Mongolia.....	16
Figure 3: Industrial Sector of Mongolia.....	19
Figure 4: Consumer Spending, 2017-2020.....	36
Figure 5: Government Spending to GDP in 2019.....	37
Figure 6: Public Investment Mobile APP and GFMS.....	38
Figure 7: Glass Account Portal.....	39
Figure 8: Subnational Procurement in 2019.....	39
Figure 9: Stakeholder Map and Stakeholder Relationship.....	43
Figure 10: SCP Target Groups.....	44
Figure 11: SPP Approach Steps – Towards Implementation.....	63
Figure 12: Main Elements and Recommendations for Defining and Setting up SPP Monitoring Systems.....	64

## TABLES

---

Table 1: SWITCH Asia Projects in Mongolia.....	5
Table 2: NGDP: Criteria and Expected Results.....	9
Table 3: Selected Indicators for Vision - 2050.....	14
Table 4: Number of Activities to Implement GDP.....	32
Table 5: Stakeholders’ Influence and Interests.....	40
Table 6: Existing Databases and Sites of Governmental Organisation.....	45
Table 7: SDG12 Priority Themes and Sub-themes for Communication.....	47
Table 8: Media Products’ Advantages and Disadvantages.....	49
Table 9: Preferred Channels.....	51
Table 10: Communication FOCUS.....	52
Table 11: Examples (non-exhaustive) of SCP Policy Instruments in Use at Tourism Destinations at Different Life-cycle Stages of a Tourism Product.....	73
Table 12: Stakeholders and Roles in Sustainable Tourism.....	75

## FOREWORD

---



Definite goals and objectives have been set in policy documents including the National Green Development Policy of Mongolia (NGDP) and Mongolia's Long-Term Development Policy Vision 2050 (Vision - 2050) and in order to foster green economic growth based on green development concept through the promotion of clean technology and sustainable use of natural resource with less waste production, the public participation and encouraging eco-friendly awareness. Thus, first strategic objective of the NGDP seeks, above all, “to promote a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste”.

The Government of Mongolia has paid more attention to and implemented a number of measures aimed at improving resource efficiency and GHG reduction through shift to sustainable consumption and production and supporting green financing, taxation, loan and introduced appropriate mechanisms under the policy agenda for sustainable and green development. But Mongolia is still in a major transformation process driven by the exploitation of its vast mineral resources and urbanization and therefore main challenges still lie ahead.

Since launching the SWITCH-Asia Programme in 2007 by the European Union, Mongolia has become one of the countries to join the programme and first new projects were initiated and started to implement, which are financed through the Grant Programme as a component of the SWITCH-Asia Programme. This sustainable consumption and production (SCP) baseline report was prepared with the support of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Facility (SCP Facility) of the SWITCH-Asia Programme. The report analyses all policies, legal and regulatory documents related to SCP in Mongolia and furthermore describes comprehensive stakeholder groups and as well as international best practices. Mongolia does not have a stand-alone national action plan and a roadmap on SCP yet. Therefore this baseline will be used as the basis for preparing the SCP roadmap and particularly the action and capacity development plan aimed at raising awareness of the stakeholders and the public.

On behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, I'm expressing my deep gratitude to the SCP Facility team of the SWITCH-Asia Programme and to all those who have helped in the preparation to the SCP Baseline Report.

**Ms. Tserendorj Uranchimeg**

Ministry of Environment and Tourism  
SWITCH Asia SCP Facility National Focal Point



## FOREWORD

---



In the European Union we recognise the need to move towards an energy- and resource-efficient circular economy. In 2008, the European Commission presented the Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy (SCP/SIP) Action Plan, which includes a series of proposals for sustainable production and consumption with the overall aim to do more with less, reaffirming that changing the patterns we produce and consume is indispensable for achieving sustainable development globally.

In Mongolia, the European Union is implementing development cooperation actions in the areas of “Strengthening Governance”, “Support for better employment opportunities”, “Human Rights” and “Climate change and environment”. Our portfolio in the area of “Climate change and environment” focuses on waste management, air pollution, eco-labelling in fibre sector, energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Within the European Union funded SWITCH-Asia programme our aim is to support the development of green economy and the transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and a more circular economy in Asia, by promoting economic growth while decoupling it from environmental degradation.

I am delighted to present to you the [Sustainable Consumption and Production \(SCP\) in Mongolia: Enhancing Knowledge and Awareness Raising on Policies, Instruments and Practices](#), produced as part of the European Union’s Technical Assistance provided to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism within the SWITCH-Asia programme in 2019-2021.

This study provides comprehensive analysis and mapping of Mongolia’s sustainable consumption and production related policies, regulation as well as institutional framework. I believe this document will be very useful for relevant stakeholders with its section dedicated to raising communication awareness and introduction to international experiences and best practices in the area of sustainable consumption and production.

**Traian Hristea**

Ambassador / Head of Delegation  
Delegation of the European Union to Mongolia

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

The SWITCH Asia Facility is providing support on strengthening Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) to the Government of Mongolia (GOM) in the period 2019-2021.

Mongolia has a long record in sustainable development policy, actually making reference already in the Constitution. One of the key elements for achieving sustainable development is the transition towards SCP, and the GOM is committed to promote and enhance SCP patterns in Mongolia. The present study presents the findings from a baseline study of the SCP status in Mongolia, carried out over a period of six months, from October 2019 to March 2020. The study has comprised review of a multitude of documents and more than 50 interviews and a national workshop with stakeholders with relations to the SCP topic.

The study presents the existing SCP-related policies and regulation. Both Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision (SDV) from 2016 and the Green Development Policy (NGDP) from 2014 entail principles and targets highlighting the importance of SCP, in practice pursued in the National Action Plan for implementation of the NGDP. After receipt of the first version of this report, the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (SDV) has been effectively suspended under the Resolution No. 52 of the Parliament, dated May 13, 2020. The Parliament approved the draft resolution on the approval of the long-term development policy of Mongolia "Vision-2050", which introduced by the Government of Mongolia. The Action Plan of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024 was adopted in August 2020. This report attempts to introduce both major policy documents.

Secondly, an overview is given on the corresponding institutional framework: SCP is complex in nature, so institutions at several levels - operating nation-wide and/or at subnational level – are potential stakeholders for policy development, planning, implementation, monitoring. A comprehensive stakeholder mapping carried out in the baseline study confirms a broad interest for SCP among key stakeholders in Mongolia.

The study has identified some regulatory instruments introduced to strengthen, among others, waste management and the environmental performance of key business sectors. The concept of Sustainable Public Procurement has recently been introduced in the national procurement legislation, and some green finance mechanisms have been set up.

Increased SCP awareness and competences are among the stakeholders' key objectives and the study therefore includes a dedicated communication and awareness raising section clearly spelling out the path towards awareness raising and capacity building. To enable the Mongolian society to draw from best international experience with SCP related programs and interventions, a final section of the study report introduces international experience and strategies that have demonstrated effective (primarily) in peer countries.

Obviously, SCP is on the national Mongolian agenda and the country is ready for strengthening the transition towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns; many stakeholders at national, sub-national and institutional level are committed to support the Mongolian government in achieving its ambitious targets for SCP over the next decade.

# 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

---

The European Commission through the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), the Commission's arm for implementing external assistance, has launched the SWITCH-Asia programme in 2007 as a grant programme to help governments, businesses, consumers and supporting associations switch to a more sustainable archetype that promotes economic prosperity and reduce poverty in Asia by encouraging economic growth with low environmental impact.

One of the key elements for achieving sustainable development is the transition towards Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP).<sup>1</sup> This need was first highlighted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and was reiterated in the outcomes of the Rio +20 summit. SCP is about fulfilling the needs of all while using fewer resources, including energy and water, and producing less waste and pollution. It can contribute to poverty alleviation and the transition towards a low carbon, green economy and is essential for improving the lives of the world's poorest people, who depend so closely on the natural resources provided by their environment. SCP can lead to an improved quality of life and greater employment opportunities, complementing poverty reduction strategies. In particular the continuing infrastructure developments required across the region provide immense opportunities for SCP.<sup>2</sup>

## SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production<sup>3</sup>

- 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 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
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions



---

<sup>1</sup> SCP refers to "the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations". UNEP: What is SCP: <http://web.unep.org/10yfp/about/what-scp>

<sup>2</sup> UNEP: Sustainable Consumption and Production - A Handbook for Policymakers 2015

<sup>3</sup> List of SDG 12-targets, slightly shortened by the author.

SCP plays an important role in the UN's framework for sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production, is acknowledged as the goal most interlinked to other goals, being coupled to no less than 14 out of the 16 remaining goals.<sup>4</sup> Thus, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns is a key transversal enabler of Agenda 2030.

As SCP cuts across an array of different sectors, it requires a holistic approach and the engagement of numerous stakeholders. Collaboration between multiple areas and levels within government is necessary to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate successful SCP policies. It requires policy to not just improve production, but also to support consumers to move towards sustainable consumption choices. Therefore, everyone in society has a role to play in this transition including governments, educators, the private sector and each and every consumer.<sup>5</sup>

Since its inception, the EU-funded SWITCH-Asia programme has operated in 19 Asian developing countries with over 100 grant projects in various sectors ranging from eco labelling, sustainable procurement, energy efficiency and renewable, eco-tourism, manufacturing, food and garment industry, green building, agriculture, natural resources and others. In addition, the programme has also spearheaded specific NPSCs (National Policy Support Components) in a number of countries, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, and one regional PSC, currently Regional Policy Advocacy Component/RPAC, hosted by the UN Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP RoAP) to further support mainstreaming of SCP in national policies and implementation of related actions, while strengthening cooperation between relevant national, regional and international partners. The second phase of SWITCH Asia was launched in 2018 and the programme was extended to the five Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. As of 2020, there are about 130 Grant Projects funded by the EU.

The programme, through a combination of grant-funded projects and networking, is expected to achieve:

- A higher use of environmentally friendly technologies and practices by businesses
- Behaviour change by consumers to less damaging consumption patterns
- A better policy dialogue on SCP at national and regional levels in Asia, a common platform eventually to promote SCP
- Initiate active and continuous dialogues on SCP priorities and needs at national, regional and international levels through sharing and learning
- Development of effective economic instruments that enhance SCP.

The EC established the SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility (the SCPF) in 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand, to better facilitate and function as a backbone for the SWITCH Asia Programme, thus providing a single platform for all of the SWITCH-Asia projects to maximize their results, to further promote SCP policies and principles, to further support the delivery of SDGs and fulfil its policy and advocacy support to countries that are covered under the SWITCH Asia Programme as the following:

- Strengthening SCP policies in the region through policy support and advocacy

---

<sup>4</sup> Le Blanc, D. (2015) Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets. DESA Working Paper No. 141. ST/ESA/2015/DWP/141.

<sup>5</sup> UNEP: Sustainable Consumption and Production - A Handbook for Policymakers 2015

- Raising awareness among all stakeholders via outreach efforts
- Promoting best practices to ensure future sustained improvements in SCP patterns
- Building capacity of government officials and other key stakeholders
- Enhancing dialogue on local and regional SCP priorities
- Enabling adoption of cleaner technologies and practices – particularly SMEs

In light of addressing the demand-driven request for support submitted by MET in mainstreaming and localizing SCP policies including capacity for supporting decision and policy makers in developing policy frameworks for SCP, and strengthen the uptake of eco-innovation targeting SMEs and MSMEs, the SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility has committed to carrying out a set of activities over the period of approx. two and a half years.

The project has its emphasis on macro level but maintain linkages to both the micro and meso level to achieve the project specific purpose of “*promoting an integrated and coordinated approach in developing and implementing the national policies on SCP*”. This shall be done through 3 components, each of which a result area of its own:

- C1: Support to strengthening the national framework for SCP
- C2: Support to Sustainable Public Procurement
- C3: Support to greening selected manufacturing sectors.

In 2014, the Parliament of Mongolia approved the National Green Development Policy (NGDP).<sup>6</sup>

“Although Mongolia does not have a stand-alone national action plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP), the NGDP and its Action Plan have specific actions towards mainstreaming SCP patterns into the areas covered by the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns, with the respective indicators recommended for monitoring, contributing directly to SDG 12.1”.<sup>7</sup> Strategic objective #1 of NGDP seeks “to promote a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste management”. And strategic objective #5 seeks to “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”.

Since 2009 SWITCH Asia program supports efforts to improve SCP in Mongolia. Most projects being funded include food, textile, and leather and construction material production (see [Table 1](#), for more information: <https://www.switch-asia.eu/countries/southeast-asia/mongolia/>).

---

<sup>6</sup> Mongolias' National Green Development Policy, Annex to the Resolution No. 43 of the State Great Khural in 2014.

<sup>7</sup> MET, NDA, NSO, ESCAP, Sustainability outlook of Mongolia, Munkhiin useg LLC, 2018, p.50.

**Table 1: SWITCH Asia Projects in Mongolia**

	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>SCP PRACTICE</b>	<b>DURATION</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTER</b>
1	<b>Green Products and Labelling</b> <i>Completed</i>	Food and beverage, Textile and leather industry	Eco-labels, Product design for sustainability	12/2009 - 4/2012	IVAM (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands), Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI), MASM, Centre for Appropriate Technology (GrAT, Austria)
2	<b>Greener Construction Project</b> <i>Completed</i>	Building materials industry	Cleaner Production, Product design for sustainability	1/2012 - 12/2015	Caritas Czech Republic (CCR), MNCCI, Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL), Caritas Mongolia (CM)
3	<b>Recycling Building Materials</b> <i>Completed</i>	Building materials industry	Waste Management	3/2016 - 7/2020	Caritas Czech Republic (CCR), Mongolian National Recycling Association (MNRA), Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST), School of Engineering and Architecture, Technische Universiteit Delft (TU Delft, Netherlands)
4	<b>Sheep Wool Building Materials</b> <i>Completed</i>	Building materials industry	Product design for sustainability and sustainable supply chain	1/2013 - 5/2016	People in Need (PIN, Czech), Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium (MNEC), National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC), SEVEn Energy Efficiency Center (Czech)
5	<b>STeP EcoLab</b> <i>Ongoing</i>	Textile and leather industry	Eco-labels	12/2017-12/2021	Agronomes et Veterinaires Sans Frontieres (France), National Association of Pasture User Groups, Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association, Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production gGmbH (Germany), Environment and Security Center of Mongolia
6	<b>SWITCH Off Air Pollution</b> <i>Ongoing</i>	Energy and construction	Creating Demand for Better Products, Environmental Management Systems and energy efficiency in the housing sector.	2018-2021	Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES, France), People in Need (Czech), Mongolian University of Science and Technology (Building Energy Efficiency Center), Ger Community Mapping Centre, Mongolian National Construction Association
7	<b>The 3Rs for a sustainable use of natural resources in UB</b> <i>Ongoing</i>	Sustainable waste management	Plan for smart consumption, rebuilding of the waste sorting plant in Ulaanbaatar	2020-2024	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italia) and Mayor's office of City of Ulaanbaatar (UB)
8	<b>Sustainable Plastic Recycling in Mongolia</b> <i>Ongoing</i>	Sustainable waste management	Sustainable supply chain management with regard to plastic waste materials in 3 different geographical areas in Mongolia	2020-2024	Caritas Czech Republic (CCR) in collaboration with the Mongolian National Recycling Association [MNRA], the Environment and Security Center of Mongolia [ESCM] and T. G. Masaryk Water Research Institute, public research institution [TGM WRI]

The purpose of the present study is to analyse and identify the status quo of the existing SCP related policy framework, its instruments and the respective institutional framework in Mongolia. This mapping of on-going policies, instruments (incl. incentives and disincentives), involved organizations and driving forces related to or linked with SCP might constitute the basis for the GOM to further develop a national SCP action plan including the strengthening of corresponding institutional framework for synergizing the implementation of SCP policy.

## 2. METHODOLOGY OF THE BASELINE STUDY

---

This chapter gives an overview on the scope and limitations of the Baseline Study, the methodological approach and instruments used for the compilation and mapping of policies/instruments and institutional framework.

### 2.1. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The Study gives an overview of the institutional framework for SCP in Mongolia's governance scheme and civil society.

- This includes national and sub-national institutions involved in SCP policy development, planning, implementation/ monitoring and enforcement.
- It also includes initiatives from non-governmental organisations such as business associations and civil society organisations (CSO).

Governments worldwide have a great facet of highly important priorities to address, resulting in a complex (and sometimes conflicting) set of objectives. The present study focuses on the extent to which policies and regulation, explicitly or in a conducive way, address the key aspects of SCP: less resource use and pollution per unit of economic activity.

### 2.2. METHODOLOGY

The Study team used desk study and stakeholder interviews to identify relevant data for the mapping.<sup>8</sup>

The desk study consisted of:

- Review of existing policy documents pertaining to SCP and actors/institutions involved
- Internet research on achievements and good practices, indicators etc. in the area of SCP in Mongolia and other countries including SCP success stories
- Reviewing existing donor funded projects in relation with SCP

For the desk study, official Government documents on Mongolia's policies and institutional framework were assessed as well as further secondary data such as study/research reports, articles, books, annual reports and websites were reviewed.

A comprehensive process of consultation with key stakeholders followed the desk study. More than 30 meetings were held in ministerial divisions and agencies, sub-national entities and non-government stakeholders (industry associations, NGOs, project holders, researchers, donor agencies), all in all comprising nearly 40 people and experts in their field.

---

<sup>8</sup> While policies are being quoted whenever appropriate, the Study team abstained from quoting any interviewees to assure their anonymity. The full list of stakeholders consulted can be found in the Annex 2.



## 3. MAPPING OF SCP-RELATED POLICIES AND REGULATIONS IN MONGOLIA

---

The Study team investigated Mongolia's macroeconomic development policies and plans (cross-sectoral macro policies), sector policies as well as precise instruments framing environmental improvement and green growth on existing SCP elements.

### 3.1. KEY CROSS-SECTORAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1.1. The National Security Concept of Mongolia (2010-2030)

Mongolia's National Security Concept was adopted by Parliament in July 15, 2010. It has redefined the major components of our national security, such as security of existence, economic security, domestic security, human security, environmental security, and information security. Besides re-emphasizing the state responsibility for well-being of the nation, the Concept highlighted the need for citizen's participation in the entire process of security policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring as a reflection of the new internal and external security challenges of the country. The basic precondition for achieving and maintaining economic security shall be the adoption of a sustainable development model that ensures independent economic development and a natural environment conducive to human security and peaceful living. This concept has produced a great impact on the broad range of Government policies. List of key policy framework see in **Annex 3**.

#### 3.1.2. The National Green Development Policy (2014-2030)

In 2014, the Parliament of Mongolia approved the National Green Development Policy (NGDP) that aims *"to advance Mongolia's national development in an environmentally sustainable manner, building the conditions for future generations to benefit and gain in the long term and to ensure environmental sustainability through creation of growth based on green development concepts and through citizens' participation and inclusiveness"*<sup>9</sup>. The six strategic objectives of the NGDP follow the themes of climate compatible development, alternative financing, green employment, promotion of environmental and cultural heritage, and urban infrastructure, articulated in the NGDP as follows:

1. Strategic objective #1 defines as PROMOTING A SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste generation.
2. Strategic objective #2: Sustain ecosystem's carrying capacity by enhancing environmental protection and restoration activities, and reducing environmental pollution and degradation;
3. 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;

---

<sup>9</sup> Annex to the Resolution No. 43 of the State Great Khural in 2014.

4. Strategic objective #4: Engrain a green lifestyle by reducing poverty and promoting green jobs;
5. 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;
6. 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.

The impact of the policy is presently being tracked using 14 indicators which are expected to achieve specific targets in the year 2020 and 2030 (see [Table 2](#)).<sup>10</sup>

**Table 2: NGDP: Criteria and Expected Results**

<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2030</b>
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%

The over-arching policy 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, 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.

<sup>10</sup> NGDP, 4.2. Criteria and expected results. The indicators’ quantitative data of 2013 will serve as baseline.

- Preparation of NGDP and SDG indicators. 14 NGDP indicators and 108 output-level indicators 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.
- Analysis of the action plan objectives and 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.

The NGDP specifies that Mongolia needs to change the current “Grow first and Clean-it up later” approach in order to improve the quality of living conditions for its people by building inclusive economic growth, and by increasing productivity based on the development of environmentally friendly, effective non-waste production.

Objective 1 of the NGDP deals directly with SCP: Mongolia ‘should promote a sustainable consumption and production pattern with efficient use of natural resources, low greenhouse gas emissions, and reduced waste generation’.

Other NGDP objectives also directly address SCP issues and SDG 12-targets, including:

- Increase investment in clean technology (objective 3), and
- Encourage education, science and technology to serve as catalyst for green development (4).

Of many relevant measures leading to achievement of the objectives, the following are among the most SCP-relevant activities to be initiated:

- **3.1.7.** Develop eco-tourism products and services that meet environmental and sanitation requirements.
- **3.1.8.** Promote resource efficient and low waste technologies for the mineral resources sector.
- **3.3.1.** Increase investment to increase efficiency of resource utilization and productivity and reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of production by allocating two percent of GDP annually for green development.
- **3.3.2.** Create economic incentives to increase productivity of natural resource use and support and engrain environmentally friendly consumption and production habits.
- **3.3.4.** Establish a green taxation system to reduce the production and import of goods and services which are harmful to the environment.
- **3.3.6.** Increase the purchasing of environmentally sound, effective, and resource efficient goods, works and services up to 20% of total public procurement.
- **3.3.8.** Estimate the share of environmental contributions in socio-economic development by incorporating green development indicators into the National Accounting Systems.
- **3.5.1.** Engrain a resource efficient and effective consumption culture, environmentally friendly lifestyle, and traditional customs of protecting the environment through sustainable development education.
- **3.5.2.** Establish best practices for efficient production and consumption of products by promoting the introduction of environmental management standards “MNS ISO14000” in economic entities.
- **3.5.4.** 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.

- **3.5.5.** Increase manufacturing of green products with specified quality and exclusivity by expanding cooperation between scientific organizations and industries to apply, convey and transfer throughout industries innovations, biotechnology and Nano-technology.
- **3.6.4.** 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.

### **3.1.3. Action Plan for Green Development (2016-2030)**

In January 2016, the Government of Mongolia approved the Action Plan for implementation of Green development policy of Mongolia. Based on the above mentioned six strategic objectives Green Development Policy, the Action Plan prioritized 255 activities to be implemented in two phases; up to 2020 and to 2030.

#### **1. Promoting sustainable consumption and production**

70 activities in areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, green building, transparency and accountability in extractive and processing industries, nature conservation, rehabilitation, environmentally sound advanced technologies and techniques, sustainable agriculture etc.

#### **2. Sustain ecosystem's carrying capacity**

63 activities in areas of ecological balance, utilization reserve of natural resources environmental pollution, healthy and safe environment, climate change, desertification, land degradation, eco-tourism and etc.

#### **3. Increase investment in natural capital, human development and clean technology**

34 activities in areas of green economy, finance, taxes, loans, leverages, suitable incentives, introduction of advanced clean technology, investment, sustain-able public procurement and etc.

#### **4. Engrain a green lifestyle**

36 activities in areas of green job, proper employment, livelihoods, adaptation to climate change, natural disasters, enhancing capacities, eco-friendly lifestyles and etc.

#### **5. Encourage green education and science and develop a sustainable culture**

17 activities in areas of education, science, innovation, private investments in green technologies, environmental management standard ISO 14000, sustainable development, education for green development and etc.

#### **6. Implement a population settlement plan in accordance with climate change**

34 activities in areas of environmentally sound infrastructure, transportation network, "green", "smart" cities and settlements which reduce environmental pollution and create clean living environment etc.

### 3.1.4. Vision 2050 (2020-2050)

After receipt of the first version of this report, the Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (SDV) has been effectively suspended under the Resolution No. 52 of the Parliament, dated May 13, 2020. The Parliament approved the draft resolution on the approval of the long-term development policy of Mongolia “Vision-2050”, which introduced by the Government of Mongolia. We, therefore introduce here the Vision-2050, which ensures the continuity of the Mongolian sustainable development policy.

The **Figure 1** below shows key milestones of Mongolia’s path towards sustainable development policy framework.<sup>11</sup>

**Figure 1: Milestones of Mongolia’s Path towards Sustainable Development Policy Framework**



The long-term development policy of Mongolia has 9 fundamental goals and 50 development targets, which are carefully divided into three groups of actions of 10 years for 2020-2030, 2031-2040, and 2041-2050. The goals are:

- 1. Shared values of the nation:** Growing as a nation with a deep sense of national identity sharing common values.
- 2. Human development:** Bringing Mongolia’s Human Development Index value to 0.9 and to be ranked in the top 10 countries of the World Happiness Index.
- 3. Life quality and middle class:** Increasing the population share of the middle-income groups sustained by favorable living conditions up to 80 percent by 2050.
- 4. Economy:** Stepping over the threshold of developed countries by growing the GDP by 6.1 times and GDP per capita by 3.6 times to USD 15 thousand.
- 5. Good governance:** Establishing good governance with full respect for human rights and justice and zero tolerance for corruption.
- 6. Green growth:** Promoting environmental sustainability combined with green growth; Creating low-emission and inclusive green growth.
- 7. Peaceful and safe society:** Creating internal and external environment to protect the vital national interests.
- 8. Regional development:** Developing in-country regions that have joined regional economic integrations and with sustainable structure of human settlement and competitive qualities.
- 9. Ulaanbaatar city and satellite cities:** Building people-centered cities with comfortable and environment-friendly living conditions. *Ulaanbaatar will have an internationally competitive business center and be developed as a world-standard metropolitan.*

<sup>11</sup> GIZ: Aligning Mongolia’s NDC and SDGs through its national Green Development Policy, 2019

The Action Program FOR 2021-2030 to “Vision - 2050” reflects concrete measures for example on implementing SCP pattern.<sup>12</sup> The objective 6.4 of the Vision – 2050 says that the Government will “contribute to the *international* climate change mitigation *efforts* through the *development of low-carbon, fruitful, inclusive green economy*”. In the context of this objective the following measures are planned:

- 6.4.1. Create economic incentives to promote environmentally friendly, economically efficient consumption and advanced green technology;
- 6.4.2. Introduce eco-taxation to reduce waste and to put into economic circulation;
- 6.4.3. Promote green ideas, awareness and practices on sustainable and green city, green construction, green lifestyle and resource efficiency;
- 6.4.4. Introduce advanced environmentally friendly technologies to reduce pollution and waste generation and implement economic intensives to encourage clean production and economical consumption;
- 6.4.5. Introduce environmental management standarts MNS ISO14000, and intensify green passport system to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- 6.4.6. Gradually transform public procurement to Green Public Procurement transition to support private sector;
- 6.4.7. Implement the Paris Declaration and Nationally Determined Contribution by increasing the use of renewable energy, and by reducing the greenhouse gas emissions from the energy, agriculture, construction, transport, industry and waste sectors;
- 6.4.10. Support domestic businesses in the construction sector that produce energy efficient products;
- 6.4.14. Establish the National Green Financial System based on public-private partnerships to finance eco-friendly green projects and services;
- 6.4.15. Increase the environmental and social responsibility of businesses by strengthen the environmentally sound and sustainable financial system;
- 6.4.16. Develop the environmentally friendly and sustainable production, promote smart consumption, and strength the national green financial system, including green banks, green bonds, green exchanges, green insurance, on new level төсөл;
- 6.4.18. Create and develop a new electronic registration and data system on register and control of movement of *chemical hazards* and *toxic substances*.
- 6.4.19. Adopt the waste segregation and establish new environmentally friendly waste recycling plants or waste-to-energy plants;
- 6.4.21. Support recycling industry to recycle solid waste from the construction, road and transportation sectors in an environmentally friendly manner.

72 key results indicators will be used to access the performance and implementation of the long-term development policy of Mongolia “Vision-2050”. Below are shown selected indicators related to SCP.<sup>13</sup>

---

<sup>12</sup> Annex 2 to the Resolution No. 52 of the Parliament, dated May 13, 2020.

<sup>13</sup> Annex 3 to the Resolution No. 52 of the Parliament, dated May 13, 2020.

**Table 3: Selected Indicators for Vision - 2050**

NO.	INDICATOR	MEASURING UNIT	BASE LEVEL (2018)	TARGET LEVEL		
				2025	2030	2050
31	GDP	billion USD	13.1	23.9	47.6	209.0
36	The share of the manufacturing industry in GDP	percent	10.9	12	14.6	27.4
42	Number of foreign tourists	Number (in million)	0.6	1	2	6
59	Percentage of recycled waste	percent	7.6	27	40	50
60	Percentage of waste regularly collected and disposed of in urban areas	percent	25.6	52	64	90
61	Green Public Procurement as share of total public procurement	percent	-	10	20	50
62	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP	Kg/USD	15	10	6	3

### 3.1.5. Government Action Program (2020-2024)

Following the regular Parliament elections, the newly formed Government of Mongolia (GoM) has developed its Action Program in July 2020 to be implemented for the period of 2020-2024, reflecting the National Security Concept of Mongolia and Vision 2050. The Action Program for 2020-2024 has been approved by the Resolution No. of the Government of Mongolia on August 13, 2020 and includes policies to overcome the social and economic challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as human development, economic, green development, governance and capital city, regional and local development policies.

1. **COVID-19.** The special policy will be implemented to overcome social and economic difficulties caused by the COVID-19 within a short time.
2. **Human development policy.** Optimal policies on health, culture, education, employment and social welfare will be implemented to improve life quality of citizens and expand the middle class. Targets and measures are set to build conditions for every citizen to be healthy, educated, employed and earn income, to reduce unemployment and poverty, and to improve the livelihoods.
3. **Economic policy.** The policy directs to strengthen the macro-economic environment, overcome economic difficulties in the medium term, ensure sustainable growth, and develop priority sectors.
4. **Governance policy.** It focuses on strengthening justice, establishing discipline and order at all levels of the public service, eliminating the red tape, strictly adhering to the principle of non-discrimination in law enforcement, as well as ensuring peaceful and safe living conditions for citizens. Moreover, a 'Digital Mongolia' program will be realized to provide public services to the public quickly.
5. **Green development policy.** The policy focuses on the rational use of natural resources, the reduction of environmental pollution and degradation, and the creation of healthy living conditions for citizens. Conditions will be created to be resilient to environmental and climate change, engages environmentally friendly businesses, protect natural resources, prevent depletion, and use wisely and rehabilitate them.

6. **Capital city, regional and local development policy.** The policy aims to support regional and local development, improve infrastructure, and develop Ulaanbaatar and its satellite cities into cities with optimal planning and smart solutions.

### 3.1.6. Subnational Green Development Strategies

Subnational green development strategies following national green development policies have been prepared in Uvurkhangai, Khentii, Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Orkhon, and Khovd aimags with support of MET.

Ulaanbaatar Green Development Strategic Action Plan (GDSAP) was approved in March 2016, and the Capital city Environmental Agency has worked with international organizations such as The Asia Foundation to amend previous UB GDSAP to meet the national sustainable development goals and actions. Ulaanbaatar city has joined the Green Cities programme of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and Governors' office presently works on a new Green City Action Plan with support from EBRD.

## 3.2. REGULATING INSTRUMENTS ASSISTING SCP-THEMES

The Mongolian national plans and strategies pursue all the 17 SDGs and the related targets, including the SDG 12 on SCP and its 11 targets. Whereas the Mongolian cross cutting policies and initiatives to strengthen and implement sustainable consumption and production are accounted for above, the following section highlights major policies and regulations related to high priority SDG 12 topics for Mongolia.

### 3.2.1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

The second National Biodiversity Program was approved by Resolution No. 325 of the (GoM) in 2015. The Program includes 14 goals, 29 objectives, and 74 outputs within the frame of four strategies to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of Mongolia's biological diversity until 2025.

- **Priority 1:** Increase awareness and knowledge on Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use among both decision makers and the general public (2 goals, 4 objectives and 9 outputs)
- **Priority 2:** Develop and implement science-based policy on conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (5 goals, 12 objectives and 34 outputs)
- **Priority 3:** Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (3 goals, 5 objectives and 14 outputs)
- **Priority 4:** Improve policies and legal environment for conservation and use of biological diversity and ecological services (4 goals, 8 objectives and 17 outputs)

This program is closely linked to other key environmental policy frameworks and national programs such as National Program on Water (2010-2021), National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in Mongolia (NPACD, 2010-2020), National Action Programme on Climate Change (NAPCC, 2011-2021), National Green Belt program (2005-2035), and National programs on conservation of rare and endangered animals (2012-2021).



All in all, there are a total more than 30 laws relating to environmental management in Mongolia and some 150 associated regulatory documents (in excess of 40 in the case of forests, 20 for water etc.).

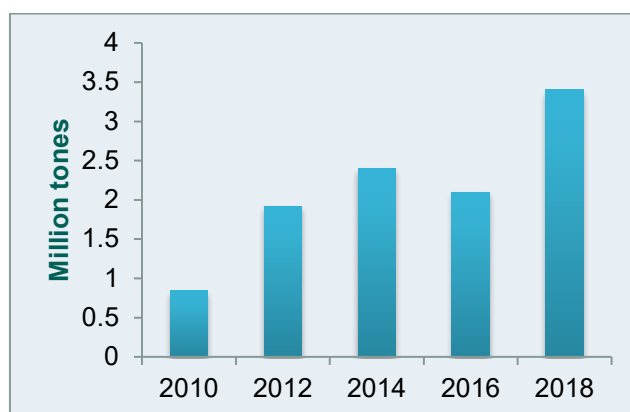
### 3.2.2. Waste Management

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:** A range of actions regarding waste management improvements, waste reduction and the creation of a clean and healthy environment are foreseen to meet the objectives of Vision 2050, National Security Concept, in particular in line with SCP objective of NGDP.

Mongolia has ratified all multilateral international agreements relating to waste, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1993), The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1996), The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1999), and The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2003).

Waste management has become a major issue in Mongolia due to increased population growth, urbanization and industrialization during the last decade (see Figure 2). Since 2010, the total amount of waste generation was 840,000 tonnes and has increased almost 3,6-folds to 2,900,000 tonnes in 2015 (urban areas 1.2 million tonnes, rural areas 1.7 million tons; around 90 % from households and 10 % from industry).<sup>14</sup>

**Figure 2. Trend of Annual Waste Generation in Mongolia**



Source: NWMISAP (2017) and MoFALI

There are about 415 illegal waste sites spread throughout Mongolia and solid wastes continue to be dumped regardless of location and without any scientific treatment; there is no special facilities for disposal of hazardous waste. A lack of consolidated and comprehensive data on waste generation and its management leads to a gap in future planning and implementation of sound waste management strategies.

The National Programme on Waste Management Improvement was adopted in 2014. As one of the first official supplementary guidance documents to the newly adopted Law on Waste (2017), the National Waste Management Improvement Strategy and Action Plan (NWMISAP) was prepared in 2017 to promote the solid waste management sector in the country. The overall strategy is to pursue the internationally recognised waste hierarchy with preferred

<sup>14</sup> MET: Mongolia National Waste Management Improvement Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2030 (2017)

solutions being Prevention; Reduction; Recycling; Recovery – and then disposal. But unfortunately, this strategy was not approved.

By the Government Order of June, 2018 it has been prohibited to produce and/or import all kinds of disposable plastic bags thinner than 0.035 mm. The resolution to ban usage and sale of disposable plastic bags is starting from March 1, 2019.

MET has set up a ministerial working group to draft a law on eco-payment. It has announced, that 50 percent of the profit-based taxation will returned in the form of support to engage enterprises involved in waste recovery and recycling.<sup>15</sup>

The “Regulation on Promote and reward citizens, business entities and organizations introducing waste-free equipment and technology in their production and services and engaging in waste reduction, collection, transportation, storage, recycling, reuse and disposal” was approved by Government Resolution No. 263, 2015. This regulation provides some incentives for waste management.

**INDUSTRIAL (HAZARDOUS) WASTE MANAGEMENT:** Industrial waste is categorized as hazardous waste (some of industrial, healthcare and laboratory, and C&D waste) and non-hazardous waste (construction and demolition (C&D) waste, commercial waste). Usually, industrial waste is not considered as municipal waste; however, in some places, non-hazardous waste is disposed of at municipal disposal facilities.

Strategic plan for hazardous waste management - the National Programme on Decreasing Waste is in place. Mongolia is party to nearly all relevant global multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), including Minamata Convention on Mercury. As per the obligation of a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention). MET organizes control and tracking trans-boundary transportation of hazardous waste together with the recipient country’s Ministry in charge for environment.

The MET, the State Professional Inspection Agency (SPIA), and the National Emergency Management Agency monitor hazardous wastes and enforce regulations. Following laws and regulations regulate hazardous waste management:

- Law on Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals (1995, 2006);
- Coded List and Classification of Wastes from Resources. Minister’s Degree, 2013;
- List of Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals Banned to Use in Mongolia (126 substances) (approved by the Government);
- List of Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals Limited to Use in Mongolia (31 substances) (approved by the Government);
- Regulation on Hazardous Waste collection, transportation, recycling and disposal, and
- Regulation on “Registry, collection, transportation, storage, disposal, import, export and transboundary movement of PCBs” was approved by the joint Order of the Minister of Environment and Minister Health on 11 January 2012.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures are comprehensive and Mongolia has accumulated extensive experience with the use of the EIA instrument. The revised 2012 Law on Environmental Impact Assessment provides for biodiversity offsetting. The introduction of

---

<sup>15</sup> Source: <https://www.mne.mn/?p=4204>

environmental audit in 2012–2013 was an important addition to the environmental management framework. Other regulatory instruments are:

- List of Waste Separation, Recycling and Disposal Facility Equipment, Machinery and Materials for Custom Tax and VAT Tax Exemption
- License for Collection, Disposal, Transportation, Recycle and Storage of Hazardous Wastes, MET,
- License for Export, Import, Transboundary Movement, Use, Trade, Production and Disposal of chemicals, MET
- Mongolia considers reducing the tax on waste recycling plants by 50 percent.<sup>16</sup>

The Government's commitment to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is central for progress in encouraging companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles in line with SDG Target 12.6. MET issued a national state of the environment report (SoER) every two years.

There are many reports on solid and industrial waste in urban areas, conducted by projects and NGOs (see [Mongolia National Waste Management Improvement Strategy and Action Plan for 2017-2030](#)). The MET and the National Statistics Office (NSO) cooperate to produce official environmental statistics. The adoption of environmental management systems has progressed lately, but so far very few companies have been certified in accordance with MNS ISO 14001. Non-regulatory mechanism is "Order on Taking Environmental Violation Information and its Promotion", issued by MET, Order on Incentive procedure for information about illegal usage and storage of chemicals by MET.

**HEALTHCARE WASTE MANAGEMENT:** Healthcare Waste Management is one of the important parts of the health sector and is the challenging issue of the public health. The approval of the 'National Strategy on improvement of the Health Care Waste Management', "Plan of Action for 2009-2013" by the Minister of Health's Order 293 in 2009 and moving towards environmentally friendly, non-incinerating technology was the beginning of the improvement of Health Care Waste Management in the country. To implement the National strategy following guidelines, orders were approved consequently:

- The Joint Order of the Minister of Health, Director General of the National Emergency Management Agency (Order No. 07/27, 2011) banned the procurement of mercury containing thermometers, sphygmomanometers, and dental amalgams allowed us to join the world-wide mercury free health care initiative and become one of the few countries to ban the mercury in health sector.
- Guidelines for collection, segregation, storage and transportation of the waste (Order No. 158, 2011)
- List of required equipment for the health care disposal facility (Order No. 179, 2011)
- Guidelines of the Central health care waste disposal facility (Order No. 380, 2011).
- "Regulation on safety operations with mercury-containing health care equipment", "Regulation on response action during mercury spill from breakage of equipment in health care organizations" "The registration form of the health care hazardous waste", "The guideline on the transportation of health care waste".

In order to implement new strategy and improving waste management in provinces the "The guideline for the aimag health care waste storage facility", "The guideline for the soum, inter-

---

<sup>16</sup> <https://global-recycling.info/archives/2287>

soum health care waste storage facility”, “The guideline for placenta pit”, “The list of the needed equipment for improvement of health care waste management in aimag, soum, inter-soum hospital”, “The technical specification of the equipment needed for improvement of health care waste management in aimag, soum, inter-soum hospital” was approved by the Minister of Health’s Order 179, 2011.

According In order to improve the Health Care Waste Management and provide needed equipment 28 soum hospitals of 9 provinces with WHO support, 35 soums from 10 provinces with MCA Mongolia support, 90 soums and 5 province hospitals with ADB support was done with total budget of 1 million USD. The international organizations provided non-incinerating technology or high-pressure steam autoclaves and trained the personnel.

### 3.2.3. Policy Framework to the Key Production Clusters

In Mongolia, industry is divided in industry segments as follow (see **Figure 3**). Key manufacturing industry are the wool cashmere production, leather production, garment production, production of wood articles, printing industry, appliances and facilities industry, cosmetic production etc. Manufacturing Production in Mongolia increased 12.60 percent in September of 2019 over the same month in the previous year.<sup>17</sup>

One of the mid-term goals of industry policy is to increase 3-5 times the quantity of goods purchasing of domestic products by state organizations.<sup>18</sup>

**Figure 3: Industrial Sector of Mongolia**



Policy focused on the full lifecycles of specific production-consumption clusters associated with particularly high environmental burdens has the potential to achieve large SCP gains.<sup>19</sup> Following sectors are named as key production-consumption clusters with high environmental impact:

-  Food and Drink
-  Housing
-  Mobility
-  Tourism
-  Clothing, incl. Textile

<sup>17</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/mongolia/manufacturing-production>

<sup>18</sup> <http://mofa.gov.mn/exp/blog/11/175>

<sup>19</sup> The SWITCH-Asia Network Facility, Sustainable Consumption and Production Policies – A Policy Toolbox for practical use, 2013. p.19.

### 3.2.3.1. Food and Agriculture

With a view to ensuring the development of agriculture and marketing network, producing all of its *food requirements domestically and to promoting the import substitution and export oriented production*, the national programs on “Fourth Crop Cultivation Campaign” and “Mongol animal II” will be continued during 2020-2024.<sup>20</sup>

The State Policy on Food and Agriculture (adopted by Parliament resolution 104/2015) stresses the need to improve agricultural productivity through a value chain approach, climate change adaptation, and capacity building for farmers. Smallholder farming is to be one of the priorities. Local vegetable production is to meet 70% of domestic demand by 2020 and its totality by 2025 through, among other things, on-farm mechanization, and greater use of protection culture (greenhouses and plasticulture) and introduction of water-saving irrigation techniques. The National package program was adopted by Government resolution No. 287 in 2016. National Programme for Food Security (2009-2016) is completed.

The Cabinet approved on January 30, 2019 a program “Healthy Foods-Healthy Mongolian” that aims to provide citizens with healthy and safe foods constantly, put potential reserves of agricultural raw materials into economic circulation and develop export-oriented food industry. The program to be implemented in 2019-2023 will require MNT148 billion.

“Procedure on determination and labelling of some food products and raw materials that require mandatory packaging and labelling” adopted joint resolution A/46/115 in Apr 8, 2013, of Ministries of Food, agriculture and light industry and Health.

Action program of the Government for 2020-2024 obliges “to increase funding environmentally friendly projects or projects for cutting greenhouse emissions based on public-private partnerships” (3.3.15).

MoFALI will organize the “First Meat and Milk Campaign” (Government order #287 dated 2016) to stabilize the food provision and reduce seasonal dependence of strategic food stock.

#### Box 1. Value-Added and Market Linkages

The issue of value-added and market linkages differs by off-take product and livestock production system. Market linkages and value-added components of the production system exist for live animals that are traded primarily between producers to add to herd numbers and/or breed improvements. Although most information about live animal trading is by word of mouth, breed associations to promote specific breeds are forming. Imperfect market linkages for purchase of meat animals exist with live animals either directly sold into meat markets by producers or sold to middleman traders/changers. Cashmere, wool, and hides have linkages to several markets but with little value-added processing available. The majority of these type of off take products from the Extensive Livestock Production System (ELPS), other than meat, enter the Chinese market either directly at cross-border fairs organized by the Chinese or indirectly through Chinese purchasing agents buying in Mongolian markets or directly from producers. Value-added processing occurs after the products enter China. Household processed dairy products, sometimes with value-added packaging are sold directly at the household or in local soum and aimag markets. The other common dairy product, fermented mare’s milk, is sold directly to consumers by the large producers near urban centres.

---

<sup>20</sup> GoM Action Plan 2020-2024.

### 3.2.3.2. Manufacturing Industry

Objective 1 under industrial sector of Sustainable Development Vision 2030 of Mongolia aims to develop the industrial sector based on advanced methods, technology and innovations, and increase productivity. The State Industry Policy of Mongolia aims to promote sustainable economic growth through the creation of knowledge, value added products and services from the agricultural raw materials and mining industries, and diversification of industrial structure and productivity. The Industrialization 21:100 program will be realized in all sectors except from the extractives sector. The purpose of the Policy is to create the industrialization and service with advanced techniques, high technology and competitiveness and to develop the industrial sector as the priority sector that provides of the sustainable development of Mongolia.

The Mongolian government has approved a national program to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in April 2019. The two-stage development program, which covers a period from 2019 to 2022, plans to allocate funds to SMEs issued from the country's annual state and local budgets as well as foreign aid and loans. It is expected to help SMEs modernize, improve the efficiency and competitiveness of products, and produce more import substitutes. The Government of Mongolia (GoM) has made in positioning cashmere sector as a strategic sector in attaining inclusive and sustainable economic growth and therefore launched its new Cashmere Program in February 2018. GoM seeks those cooperatives (there are over 4200 cooperatives nationwide) as best option for job creation. National Program on Cooperative Development was implemented 2009-2017. There are more than 30 laws related to manufacturing industry and SME such as Loan Guarantee Fund Law, Law on Government Special Funds, Law on cash transactions and settlements of bank and authorized legal entity, etc.

The action program of the government for 2020-2024 seeks the “cut of corporate income tax until the end of 2020, if the annual sales revenue is 1.5 billion MNT or less”, “increasing the productivity of meat, wool, cashmere and leather processing industries by supporting the processing industry”, and “*establishing an export guarantee fund to provide export assistance for companies*” to overcome economic and social difficulties during COVID-19.

In order to implement "Cashmere" program, a total of 188.2 billion MNT loan were granted to 20 entities from the Development Bank of Mongolia. Exemption from customs importation of imported equipment and spare parts for SMEs regarding is regulated by Customs Tax Exemptions Law (2017-2018).

Many SMEs and producers are now interested the enforcement of intellectual property rights. Economic Partnership Agreement with foreign countries enables low import tax for Mongolian export goods, i.e. In the first nine months of 2015, Mongolia exported some 13 thousand pieces of cashmere clothes worth a half million US dollars which are imposed 10.1 percent import tax. This will be eliminated gradually. In this case, the Mongolian cashmere will have an advantage over similar products from China.

#### **Box 2. National programs on industry development**

Industrialization 21:100 program, objective 2 seeks clearly the development of the “General industrial plan and layout of Mongolia” coordinated to the policy of ecosystem, population density and settlement, raw materials’ resources and infrastructure etc.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Light Industry, the Cashmere Program is expected to create over 3600 jobs and to increase final product output and export volume in 5.7 times. The program will be realized in two stages over four years. As estimated, over 5500 permanent job places will be preserved and 19.8 million textile and knit products worth MNT 2.2-4.3 trillion will be exported.

The national program to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The two-stage development program, which covers a period from 2019 to 2022, plans to allocate funds to SMEs issued from the country's annual state and local budgets as well as foreign aid and loans. It is expected to help SMEs modernize, improve the efficiency and competitiveness of products, and produce more import substitutes. According to official data, more than 78,000 out of 155,000 total registered enterprises were operating in the country as of the end of 2017, of which over 60,000 were SMEs. According to official data, more than 78,000 out of 155,000 total registered enterprises were operating in the country as of the end of 2017, of which over 60,000 were SMEs.

### 3.2.3.3. Construction Sector

NGDP, Target 3.1.2: *“To reduce building heat loss by 20% in 2020 and 30% in 2030 through the introduction of green solutions, energy efficient advanced technologies and standards such as a construction evaluation system, energy audit and implementation of incentive mechanisms”.*

SDV 2030, Target 6: *To develop an urban green development standard; to create infrastructure in line with the green development model; to introduce a redevelopment plan in Ulaanbaatar and in other cities; to reduce building heat loss by 20% (2016-2020); to ensure adaptation of a standard and to reduce building heat loss by 25% (2021-2025); create a healthy, secure, comfortable environment according to international standards; and reduce building heat loss by 40% (2026-2030)”.*

The Mongolian government has set to implement “green development” policy that will ensure the following goal to be achieved by 2050 *“to contribute to international efforts to mitigate climate change by developing a low-carbon and inclusive green economy”* (Vision 2050, Target 6.4) by *“promoting environmentally friendly and green ideas, attitudes and practices such as sustainable green cities, green buildings, green lifestyles and resource efficiency”.*

Government Housing Programs for 100,000 Households: 75,000 units for the capital and 25,000 for the Mongolian countryside (apartments for at least 1,000 households per province in the countryside offering five percent mortgages) are planned and the Ulaanbaatar city government's Ger Area Land Re-adjustment plan, which is reforming *ger* areas around city.

On the basis of Government Resolution #135, dated 13 April 2013 on housing of population, the government issued resolution #200 of 2013 which approved the procedure “Housing 8% interest rate loan”. This objective is not related green building! There are about 20 pieces of legislation and about 1,000 normative documents in force in the construction sector today.

Ulaanbaatar 2020 master plan and development approach for 2030: Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, has undergone rapid and chaotic urbanization due to a mass influx of nomads in the last 20 years. This trend is projected to continue; by 2030 the capital region population will reach 1,763,000 and form 50.3% of the projected population of Mongolia. Thus, the lack of comprehensive demographic and economic strategies to address Ulaanbaatar's unplanned increasing population was the most critical issue in the implementation of the 2020 Master

Plan. Encouraging and further development of settlements, towns and satellite cities outside the city centre was as priority 4 of the master plan. Accordingly, Aero city, Zuunmod city and Maidar city will be developed as satellite cities of the capital by reflecting it in the master plan to develop Ulaanbaatar city until 2040.

Ulaanbaatar city has signed in February 2017 a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD) to jointly develop mandatory regulations and voluntary policies to encourage and promote green buildings in Mongolia. The partners will also generate awareness and promote knowledge exchange of sustainable buildings. Draft proposal for green construction criteria and labelling was developed by Mongolian Green Construction Institute in 2014.

The construction sector also has potential for generating activity and employment in other sectors of the economy and is also often associated with urban sector development. Therefore, another challenge facing the construction sector is the cross-sectoral nature of the sector and sectoral policy framework and the proliferation of responsible agencies.

The State Housing Corporation SOE provide population with safe, sound and affordable housing through the implementation of the comprehensive set of policies on investment and financing through Great housing fund regarding related regulations.

The Government of Mongolia has signed a USD 50 million Loan Agreement with Asian Development Bank, on 4 April 2018, to finance growing demand for education buildings, under five-year project titled “Sustaining Access to and Quality of Education during Economic Difficulties Project”. A demonstration Green Kindergarten is included in the loan package and allocated USD 600 000. Procurement expected to commence on the first quarter of 2019. Initiative of Development of Green city or smart city indexes and Green city award started 2014 by MET. Since 2015 “Greenbuild” exhibition organized by MET, Chamber of Commerce and others. For this reason, it necessitates to establish ‘Green building standards council’ to formulate required standards and regulations in constructional sector. The council in collaboration with the UNDP and Uniterria program of ‘World University Service of Canada’. The Uniterria Program has been operating in Mongolia since 2015 and demonstrates its activity on training Mongolian engineers and technical workers by inviting specialists from Canada that have intensive development of green construction. It also provides them an opportunity to share experiences.

Ulaanbaatar Green Affordable Housing and Resilient Urban Renewal Project (AHURP, 2019-2027), co-financed by ADB and Green Climate Fund (GCF) will drive the improvement of the regulatory and enforcement framework for climate responsive urban planning, green building, and affordable housing. It will lead transformational impacts on policies, institutions, and sector capacity for energy efficient construction material and techniques, effective community participation, renewable energy systems, efficient supply chains for renewable energy systems and energy efficiency, and comprehensive urban planning that combine climate resilience, social cohesion, and economic opportunities.

GoM cooperates with several NGOs as well as other private and public actors, and even signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Finance Corporation (a member of the World Bank Group) to jointly develop mandatory regulations and voluntary policies that will encourage and promote green building in Mongolia, the concept of sustainable building still remains relatively new and not widely used. Architects, designers and engineers are not familiar with green technologies and materials available. To change that, People in Need in partnership with Mongolian University of Science and Technology (MUST) and Czech Technical Universities



in Prague and Brno (CTU, BUT), cooperate to improve the quality of Mongolian higher education in the construction sector. In 2016 four Czech teachers came to Mongolia and taught students on building energy consumption and efficiency, ecology and architecture. Moreover, students had been introduced to Building Information Modelling (BIM), to be precise Autodesk REVIT software – high tech tools that allow architects, engineers and other construction professionals to create more sustainable design by better planning ventilation, cooling, energy efficiency, heat gain etc.

### **Box 3. EU – SWITCH Asia Contribution**

In 2018, People in Need launched the Right to Breath (R2B) project, funded by the European Commission - Development & Cooperation - EuropeAid and the U.S. Embassy - Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, as well as partnering local NGOs: the Mongolian Environmental Civil Council, Mongolian Women Lawyers' Association and the Ger Community Mapping Center. The project aims to strengthen access to information, awareness, situational monitoring and corresponding actions addressing air pollution in Mongolia. It also aims to empower civil society organizations to share information and increase transparency together with the parliament, audit institutions, and the media. The R2B project will contribute to strengthening access to information, awareness, situational monitoring and corresponding actions addressing in urban Mongolia.

Implemented by GERES from 2018 to 2021, Switch Off Air Pollution (SOAP) aims to reduce coal consumption from Ulaanbaatar's Ger area through coordinated action in the field of energy efficiency in housing construction and renovation. It will be accomplished through raising awareness, energy advisory and financial intermediation to households, supporting Ger area Energy Efficiency market by providing technical training and marketing support for MSMEs, and local construction supply chain.

#### **3.2.3.4. Sustainable Tourism**

Mongolia has a small but rapidly growing tourism sector. The Tourism Law of Mongolia was enacted in May 5, 2000 for the first time since Mongolia shifted to the market-oriented economy. The Government of Mongolia has recognized tourism as a priority sector with great potential to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. One of these steps was the approval of the "Basic Guidelines for the Development of Tourism in Mongolia for the period of 1995-2005" (adopted by Government Resolution No. 167) with the aim of developing the tourism sector based on state planning and regulation. Additionally, the development vision and strategies of the tourism sector up to the year 2015 were formulated, and the specific priority programs and projects were identified based on the "Master Plan on National Tourism Development in Mongolia", which was developed with assistance of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). These activities were a remarkable step in the maintenance of the legal and policy framework for the industry.

In recent years sustainable tourism has become a new area of focus to support local livelihoods through improved capacity and subsistence activities. Tourism in Mongolia is concentrated in a few protected areas. To address these issues, the government has initiated the National Program on Tourism Development (NPTD), 2016-2030, which aims to establish Mongolia as a global destination for nomadic culture.<sup>21</sup> The program outlines a phased approach for tourism

---

<sup>21</sup> Government of Mongolia. 2015. National Program on Tourism Development, 2016–2030. Ulaanbaatar.

development that focuses initially on protected areas in northern, central, and eastern Mongolia. It prioritizes investments in visitor facilities, transport and sanitation infrastructure, and community-based products and services.

In 2017, tourism accounted for 11.4 percent of Mongolia's gross domestic product (GDP) and generating USD1.2 billion. International visitor arrivals totalled 529 thousand in 2018.

The “Vision - 2050” and “Governments’ Action Plan for 2020-2024” state that the Government will implement “sustainable tourism projects”, “develop eco-tourism based on the resources and tourism capacity of special protected areas”, and states that “Number of foreign tourists travelling in Mongolia will increase to one million annually up to 2025”. At the same time, the government plans to expand tourism focus on ecotourism in protected areas, which encompass 21% of Mongolia’s area and are targeted to reach 30% by 2030.

The MET organises and coordinates implementation of laws, policies, programs and projects on special protected areas and implements a range of measures on improving the management of protected areas and promotion of eco-tourism:

- Five sites are listed in NPTD to pilot and catalyse ecotourism development, two of which are designated the highest priority: Khuvsgul Lake National Park (KLNP) in Khuvsgul Aimag and Onon-Balj National Park (OBNP) in Khentii Aimag. And the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the GoM signed a \$38 million loan to develop ecotourism in the above mentioned two National Parks to serve as models for economically inclusive development and conservation in Mongolia.<sup>22</sup>
- In August 2019, the MET and the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) have also signed in MOU for promoting sustainable development in tourism in Mongolia through applying the GSTC Framework of Sustainable Tourism Development.
- The MET has supported many activities under the slogan “Tourism and Electronic Evolution” to celebrate World tourism day in September 2019.

The World Economic Forum, the think tank of world leaders meeting regularly in Davos, has concluded that “Mongolia has experienced the greatest improvement in score (by percentage), moving up nine spots to rank 93rd globally”, but “at the same time, Mongolia remains the subregion’s least competitive country, requiring more improvements to business environment (83rd), ICT readiness (85th), international openness (128th), environmental sustainability (131st) infrastructure (111th) and natural and cultural resources”.<sup>23</sup>

### 3.2.3.5. Green Trade

Mongolia participates in a number of trade treaties, including:

- International Economic Relations Programme;
- Participation in the WTO;
- Partnership cooperation agreements with the EU;<sup>24</sup>
- Bilateral trade and investment agreements with major trading partners; and

---

22 <https://montsame.mn/en/read/192775>

23 WEF, Insight report. The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2019, Travel and Tourism at a Tipping Point, Geneva, 2019, p.30

24 In 2015, 20% of Mongolian goods enter the EU market duty-free under the Generalized System of Preferences – special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance (GSP+). EU aims to assist Mongolia towards further stabilizing its democratic system and promoting sustainable development and economic diversification within the New Multi Indicative Programme 2014 – 2020. (source: [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/mongolia\\_en/1548/Mongolia%20and%20the%20EU](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/mongolia_en/1548/Mongolia%20and%20the%20EU))

- Engaging in regional initiatives under Asia-Pacific Economic cooperation (APEC),<sup>25</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),<sup>26</sup> Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC)<sup>27,28</sup> and the Great Tumen Initiative etc.

Mongolia promotes open trade, supported foreign direct investment, and liberalized foreign trade policy. Various commitments under General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS), incl. Trade Facilitation Agreement in November (2016), Trade and Investment Framework Agreement with the United States (2004), Economic Cooperation Agreement with Japan (2015), Memorandum of understanding for cooperation between the Government of Mongolia and the Eurasian Economic Commission (2015), Memorandum of understanding to establish the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor (2015), Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Partnership and Cooperation (PCA) between Mongolia and the European Union (2013), etc. Mongolia has entered into tax treaties (so called double tax agreements) with other 25 jurisdictions as of 2017.<sup>29</sup>

In the Action plan of the NGDP, trade was mentioned in several parts: activity 3.2.4 on trade fairs of environmentally friendly technology, and activity 3.5 on promoting the trade of low carbon and energy efficient technologies by reflecting the green development principles in international trade agreements and contracts.

Regarding Vision – 2050, the manufacturing value added as percent of GDP of Mongolia will increase 12% by 2025, 14,6% by 2030 and 27,4% by 2050.

Also the Government will introduce a series of significant measures to reinforce sustainable development that enhance economic growth, including entering into regional trade integration and facilitating trade.

The Government Action plan for 2020-2024 commits to continue efforts to increase exports, to diversify exports, and to resolve difficulties in foreign trade. The Government Action Plan has also identified a number of programmes related to industry and trade, such as the 21x100 Industrialisation programme and states to create a favorable tax, legal and business environment for SMEs, cooperatives, trade and service sectors and to increase industry value added percent of GDP.

In 2017, Mongolia and Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) signed a protocol of the working group for cooperation between the Government of Mongolia (GoM) and EEC and an action plan for 2017-2018 of the working group. The documents lay out several actions including the establishment of a document of cooperation in the fields of road transport, mining, food, agriculture and business, sharing experiences, and organizing roundtable meetings.

Policies focused on expanding trade and economic relations with neighbouring countries and main partner countries, broadening export markets of Mongolian export goods and trade facilitation. In this regard, “Mongol Export Program” for 2018-2022 was adopted and “National Committee on Export Promotion” was instituted. Trade representative offices are being

---

25 Participation in APEC will provide Mongolia with more opportunities for market expansion and sustainable economic development in the long term. Several Working groups seem to be of particular interest for Mongolia among those are Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG), Energy Working Group (EWG), Tourism Working Group (TWG), Transportation Working Group (TPTWG), Mining Task Force (MTF), etc.

26 Mongolia wished to extend cooperation with ASEAN in the field of tourism and cultural exchanges.

27 Mongolia joined CAREC in 2003, just as the program’s vision of a seamless transport-corridor network was taking shape. CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 aims at assisting members integrate better into the global economy, ultimately enhancing their growth potential and improving the living standards of people in the region.

28 See UNDP Project “The International Think Tank for Landlocked Developing Countries in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia”.

29 <https://lehmanlaw.mn/blog/mongolias-double-taxation-treaties/>

established abroad in partner countries. Feasibility studies to conclude Free Trade Agreement with Mongolia's main trading partners are being conducted. "Information and Research Council for Technology and Innovation" at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is providing support for SME promotion and market access efforts.

The Government of Mongolia adopted the 'Mongolian Export' program in September 2018. Within the framework of the program, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), International Trade Centre (ITC) and Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI) are developing the Mongolian Trade and Investment Roadmap.

As in most countries, the trade and trade-related legislative framework is found in many different statutes such as Law on the Fees for Natural Resources (2012), Law on free trade zone (FTZ), General Law on Taxation (2008), Law on Value-Added Tax (2015), Nuclear Energy Law (2009), Petroleum Law (2014), Business Entities Income Tax Law (2006), Arbitration Law, Law on Prohibiting Unfair Competition, Law On the Protection of Consumer Rights, Concession Law (2010), Company Law (2011), Law On Strategic Entities Foreign Investment (SEFIL), Law on Investment (2008), Law on Food of Mongolia (in relation to labels of imported food), etc. The important laws on Mongolia's Sanitary and phytosanitary requirements (SPS) requirements include the Law on Quarantine and Inspection for Transferring of Animals, Plants, Raw Materials and Products of their Origin through the State Border (2002). There are various rules, procedure and regulations related to foreign trade:

- Series of government resolutions on general import and export issues, limited licensing system for the protection of human health, animal and plant health and safeguarding national security, etc.;
- Series of regulations of Central Bank of Mongolia, Financial Regulatory Commission, Custom Agency, and other related agencies/institutions;
- Incentive mechanisms for regulating the exemption of goods from customs duties and value added taxes for environmentally-friendly and/or techniques and innovative goods and services, e.g. "Regulation on intensives to *citizens, business entities and organizations* that have introducing eco-friendly advanced techniques and technology" (rewarding Green certificate and Eco label), (Gov. Resolution No. 290 of 2017);
- Conformity and mark for imported and exported product, services, domestic product, system etc.

### 3.3. SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

"Green procurement" is in Mongolia defined as 'purchasing goods and services that are designed or designated toward ensuring the efficient use of energy and natural resources, the sustainability of ecosystem services, climate change adaptation and the creation of a green living environment' (NGDP, 2014). The NGDP sets a goal to ensure that by 2020 at least 20% of public procurement and by 2030 at least 30% would be green.

Moreover, Vision - 2050 indicates gradually transformation of public procurement to Green Public Procurement (6.4.6).

Public procurement in Mongolia is implemented according to the Public Procurement Law of Mongolia (PPLM) that provides general provisions. Complementary laws are Civil code of

Mongolia (2016), Company law (2016), and Law on Privatization of apartment (2016). Mongolia has implemented the “transparent bid selection” policy making the project selection and tender bidding process transparent to the public. A PPLM amendment allowing introduction of green aspects in procurement was approved in March 2019. The Legal and Procurement Policy Department (LPPD) under Ministry of Finance is responsible for establishing procurement policy and standards, providing training and prior clearance for certain procurements, and reviewing complaints from bidders.

The Action Plan for implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) is developed as part of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) -- an initiative of UN Environment, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) – as well as the European Commission funded and UN Environment Program (UNEP) led Stimulating Demand and Supply of Sustainable Products through Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco-Labeling (SPPEL) Project.

The GoM is now proceeding with the effective implementation of the amended law on procurement of goods and services with state and local funds. In this regard, Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property (APCSP) will be restructured, pending approval of parliament (as of October 2019). The tasks of the APCSP include state and regional big procurement; framework agreements; full transition in e-procurement; and capacity building. The MoF and APCSP expect challenges in terms of achieving documentation for suppliers’ compliance with green procurement criteria and with some standards that may not allow green aspects. Therefore, MoF and APCSP intend to develop clear and understandable manuals and guidelines on SPP and launch economic provisions like subsidies, grants, and contract awards.<sup>30</sup>

### 3.4. GREEN FINANCE

Mongolia needs massive increase in green finance for sustainable development and green growth. From other hand, the role and initiatives of the banking sector is crucial in shaping that process. A few examples of green finance initiatives in Mongolia are presented below.

**Mongolian Sustainable Finance Initiative:** As part of the MSFI (in Mongolian ToC), the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Principles were launched in 2014 as the result of a joint effort from the Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA) and its member banks, with the support of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Central Bank of Mongolia, and with international support from IFC and FMO. Since January 2015, banks in Mongolia have started implementing the Mongolian Sustainable Finance (ToC) Principles and four sector guidelines with the aim to integrate environmentally and socially (E&S) friendly lending and investment practices into Mongolia’s banking and financial system. The initiative has been recognized by international partners as a flagship project and Mongolian banks’ experience is now expanding into South-East Asia.

---

<sup>30</sup> Government procurement website <https://www.tender.gov.mn/mn/index/>; E-procurement system [www.meps.gov.mn](http://www.meps.gov.mn); Ulaanbaatar procurement website [www.ub-procurement.mn](http://www.ub-procurement.mn)

**The Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA)** was formed by the Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA) in December 2017 as NGO with the vision to become a sustainable finance knowledge and leadership centre in the region. The MSFA closely collaborates with various stakeholders to create cross-sector linkages and cohesive action to promote the role of finance in sustainability, climate change resilience and ecological preservation.

**The Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA)** is the principal leader of the MSFI. The MBA is an independent, non-profit, non-government organization established in 2000 by the banking and non-banking financial institutions in Mongolia, currently representing 22 financial institutions (2018). MBA has been actively working to develop and introduce voluntary sector level standards and guidelines for banks in compliance with relevant national laws and regulations as well as international best practices and standards. Some of the main documents approved by the MBA board include:

1. Bank Staff Code of Ethics
2. Guidance Note on Bank Compliance Policy and Function
3. Mongolian Sustainable Finance Principles and (four) Sector Guidelines
4. Credit Valuation and Accounting Handbook for Credit and Risk Analysts
5. Related Party Transaction Handbook for Banks in Mongolia

**Mongolian Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (MonSEFF)** is a credit line of US\$25 million. Through MonSEFF, businesses can access loans for energy-efficient equipment and renewable energy solutions. Energy efficiency loans are made available for projects such as plant retrofitting, new equipment, improvement of production processes or building energy efficiency. Renewable energy loans are awarded for the provision of power for self-consumption. MonSEFF can allocate up to US\$2.5 million per project, providing 100% of the loan amount approved by the bank or a part of it. The interest rate of the loan made available to the end borrower ranges from 1.4 to 1.5% per month or 16%-18% per year (loan in MNT).<sup>31</sup>

**Mongolia Green Finance Corporation:** The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), in collaboration with the Government of Mongolia and the ToC started the implementation of the GCF readiness activities dedicated to the establishment of the Mongolia Green Finance Corporation – a National Green Financing Vehicle in September 2017. The purpose of the activities is to strengthen local green financing, institutional arrangement and capacity and mobilize the private sector. The expected outcomes from the workshop include improving the understanding and skills of green inclusive investment opportunities, green inclusive finance and its various dimensions, integration of the green dimension within risk-return analysis of clients or projects and enhancing practical knowledge of an energy audit exercise for the housing sector and industries.

**The National Sustainable Finance Roadmap of Mongolia** was developed through a partnership between the UN Environment Inquiry, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA).<sup>32</sup> The report lays out the current state of sustainable finance in Mongolia, while also looking into the generic and sustainability-related barriers related to scaling it. An inclusive process led to the development of the National Sustainable Finance Roadmap of Mongolia until 2030, which covers three core areas that help overcome the barriers to scaling sustainable finance.

---

31 GGGI (2016). Mongolian Green Credit Fund Concept Note.

32 <https://unepinquiry.org/publication/national-sustainable-finance-roadmap-of-mongolia/>

GCF-funded **Energy Efficient Consumption Loan Programme** (2019-2029) will provide loans to energy efficiency heating appliances and housing products, with heating appliances certified to achieve at least a 20 percent reduction in energy usage. The EE Consumption Loan Programme (the “Programme”) is the first EE heating appliance and EE housing lending programme to be implemented at scale in Mongolia. Building on XacBank’s prior experience, the Programme will finance heating and housing solutions with reduced emissions and improved environmental and health co-benefits.

GCF funded MSME Business Loan Program for GHG Emission Reduction programme (12/2016-6/2022) will provide XacBank, one of Mongolia’s leading banks, with an enhanced ability to support loans to Mongolian enterprises investing in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

**Sustainable Banking & Green Taxonomy:** The Green Taxonomy Working Group as part of the Green Finance Leadership Program has developed and seeks itself as an interesting platform to exchange information on international best practices. The Green Taxonomy is a guide to climate aligned assets and projects. It is a tool for issuers, investors, governments and municipalities to help them understand what the key investments are that will deliver a low carbon economy; to reduce greenwashing, to improve green financing flows from different source, to monitor and to measure green project performance and to provide useful information for policy making/decision process. The Mongolian Financial Stability Council approved the Mongolian Green Taxonomy in December 2019. The Central Bank of Mongolia started disclosing quarterly green loan statistics in the banking sector based on the Mongolia Green Taxonomy.<sup>33</sup>

**Green Loans:** MET and the National Committee for Environmental Pollution Reduction signed an agreement on Green loan with three commercial banks on August 15, 2019. According to the MNT 3 billion loan agreement, the individuals will be able to get a loan up to MNT 40 million with 0.7 percent interest rate from State, Xac and Khan banks. The loan is given only to individuals and it must be spent exclusively on heaters, home insulation and eco toilets.

---

33 For more information, see in: <https://www.mongolbank.mn/liststatistic.aspx?id=21> and <https://www.sustainablebankingnetwork.org/article/195.html>

## 4. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

---

The methodology of the present stakeholder analysis has been inspired by the GIZ management model Capacity WORKS. The analysis has comprised a comprehensive literature analysis, numerous interviews and a stakeholder workshop with the participation of relevant institutions and business sectors.

During the SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility Multi-stakeholder Consultations on SCP on 24 August 2018 in Ulaanbaatar the SWITCH-Asia SCP Facility Team Leader, Arab Hoballah, insisted on the *“necessity to adequately frame the needs for change, through partnerships and relevant means, looking at the drivers to unlock the opportunities, targeting producers as well as consumers while supporting institutions and market to reply to the needs”*. He also stressed *“the importance of the role of banks in financing of green industry, of the media in creating public awareness about sustainable lifestyle and of the education sector in improving the knowledge of children and youth”*.<sup>34</sup>

SCP stakeholders are those who are involved in, are to be considered and/or are to be encouraged to participate in implementing SDG 12 and the NGDP.

The strategic stakeholders can be divided into six main interest groups, which again are divided into subgroups.

### 4.1. THE KEY STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

#### 4.1.1. Decision-makers

Decision makers include high-level branch and line ministries with influence on SCP policy, legislation and decision-making process.

1. **HIGH-LEVEL LEGISLATIVE BRANCH** is State Great Khural (Parliament) and Standing Committees on finance, agriculture, education, health, labor, environment, food and agriculture and their members.
2. **MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM AND NATIONAL SCP FOCAL POINT:** MET is the lead SCP-institution in Mongolia with the goals of promoting green and sustainable development through the enhancement of ecosystem capacity, ensuring ecological balance, sustainable use and rehabilitation of natural resources, to ensure the human rights to live in a healthy and safe environment by fostering the cooperation and efforts of stakeholders including business entities and government organizations (see **Table 4**).

The National SCP coordination group includes Ms. T. Bulgan, SWITCH Asia National Focal Point and Director of MET Green Development Strategy and Policy Planning Department and Ms. Ts. Uranchimeg, SCP Facility National Focal Point and Director of MET Clean Technology, Investment and Production Division. The group is responsible for drafting legal

---

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.switch-asia.eu/news/switch-asia-scp-facility-multistakeholder-consultations-on-sustainable-consumption-and-production-hi/?cHash=ce201f154e502c05562427d9a0da4f24&L=0>



documents, arranging national SCP-events, sharing of information and coordination with the aim to implement SCP on national level.

**Table 4: Number of Activities to Implement GDP**

	<b>Name of Ministry</b>	<b># implementation activities, lead</b>	<b># implementation activities, collaboration</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>MET</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>165</b>
2	MFA	-	6
3	MF	9	44
4	MoJ	1	2
5	Mol	13	32
6	MCUD	16	59
7	MECSS	10	42
8	MRTD	11	26
9	MoM	6	27
10	MoT	13	1
11	MSWL	2	7
12	MoFALI	24	50
13	MoE	13	26
14	MoH	-	7
15	Aimag and Capital City Governors	9	77

### 3. LINE MINISTRY:

- a) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI) is working on different light industry sector policies and institutional frameworks including “Animal Health” national program, “Support of intensive livestock farming” program, “Fruits and Berries” program, “Industrialization 21-100” program and “Cashmere” program. These programs are of vital importance in export promotion of agricultural raw materials and products.
- b) Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD) responsible for improving laws, frameworks and regulations on land affairs, geodesy and cartography, construction and urban planning in line with social demand to adjust to changes produced by rapid development in economic, social and environmental conditions, provides services for creating the appropriate safe and healthy urban environment and works together with other line ministries, agencies and local administrations.
- c) Ministry of Finance (MoF) is policy making body responsible for state policy on finance, budget, taxation, state insurance and customs, protection of state assets, accounting, financial control, accounting methodology, foreign trade balance, relationship with foreign

states and international financial institutions, joint policy of the Government and Bank of Mongolia and improving government procurement policy, management and supervision;

- d) Other line ministries including Ministry of Economic Development (MED), Ministry of Health (MoH), and Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MSWL):
- MED is responsible for improvement of living standards of the population by planning and implementing the long, medium and short-term economic and social development policies. Moreover, the ministry has the task of organising and coordination of industrial and technological innovation.
  - MoH has defined “the promotion of the health and healthy environments for all Mongolians, the achieving SDGs and Sustainable Development Vision of Mongolia-2030” as priority. This ministry is responsible for the organizing the implementation of law, policies and programmes on drug production, health technology, nutrition, food safety and environmental health as well as information dissemination, training and communication to create awareness and behaviour change among the general population.
  - MSWL is not direct responsible for criteria for the implementation of SGD 12, but responsible for improving laws, frameworks and regulations on gender equality, women's empowerment, occupational safety which related direct to SDG 5, 10 and 10.

#### 4.1.2. Relevant State Institutions

1. **KEY AGENCIES:** The division of procurement of the Government Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property (PCSP) reports now directly to the newly established Government Procurement Agency (GPA) since February 2020 (by the Government Order No. 438 of 2019). Therefore most high value procurements are conducted by GPA. The government agencies responsible for administrative remedies to enforce most regulations related to SCP are include for example National Development Agency (NDA), General Agency for Specialized Inspection (GASI), National Emergency and Management Agency (NEMA), and others, who use. For example, Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology approves and publishes all Mongolian standards and represents Mongolia in international standardization within ISO. In this regard, MASM could play a central role in creating and setting national eco-labels.
2. Aimag Governors’ Office and Governors’ Office of the Capital City Ulaanbaatar and other local decision makers.

#### 4.1.3. Business Sector

These include construction companies, textile companies, cosmetics companies, leather production companies, tourism companies, other domestic enterprises, and foreign legal entities that partnered with Mongolian legal entities, which are interested in SCP or interested to benefit from SCP. In Mongolia, almost 90 percent of registered businesses are small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs).

**Business sectors:** SCP is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. SDG12 and NGDP referred strategic sectors are raw materials processing

industries and export oriented industrial processing clusters of highest environmental impacts. These industry sectors are strongly associated with consumer goods and consumer services.

**Value chain linkage:** The business sectors can be overlaid across consumer service sectors. This reveals that each sector is closely linked to the others. For example, consumer goods - clothes relies heavily on raw materials such as wool, cashmere and leather, and produced by the basic materials sector and the packaging produced by the industrials sector. One of the key themes of SDG12 and SCP is the waste reduction and waste management through life cycle, which is in full consistency of Mongolian national policy framework and policy instruments (see detailed explanations in the guideline report on National Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Roadmap of Mongolia).

To summarize, in the context of SDG12, following business sectors were in national policy frameworks prioritized and actions identified, which are more outlined in detail in the previous chapter (see [3.2.3](#)):

- Food and agriculture,
- Construction sector,
- Sustainable tourism,
- Manufacturing industry, including leather, wool and cashmere, and
- Waste management as crosscutting sector.

#### 4.1.4. Educational and Research Institutions

Research institutions can be subdivided as:

1. **EDUCATIONAL-RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS:** These include research institutes and institutes for basic science and higher education.
2. **RESEARCH-PRODUCTION INSTITUTIONS:** Many research institutions are now focused on advanced research and production to maintain so called start-up firms. These *“have been established to produce innovative products but have not begun providing their products and services on market”*<sup>35</sup> and therefore such start-ups can't be considered as business entities.

Since early 2000 Mongolia has implemented successfully several projects on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in formal and informal education sector. In 2018, GoM approved the National Program on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) which was initiated by MET. The program will play an important role in strengthening the traditional knowledge on nature conservation and respect towards the native culture and developing a nature-friendly attitude and habits among the general public. However, sustainability is seldom systematically embedded in the curriculum at higher education institutions. Now, the curricular integration of SCP issues as part of teaching programmes across universities are an important element towards curriculum greening.

Research and production institutes and start-ups are an increasingly important component of the scientific innovation and technological advances in many sectors of the economy and production.

---

<sup>35</sup> Article 3.1.8 of the Law of Mongolia on Innovation

#### 4.1.5. Interest Groups and Intermediaries

Interest groups can be divided in civil society organisations (CSOs) and media. Both sub-groups will play an important role in assisting the government in policy making and in creating awareness about SCP pattern. Taking in account their wish for cooperation, close attention should be paid to know whether they are acting as intermediaries or contributors.

- 1. CSOs AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:** The first subgroup includes CSOs especially that support sustainable production and services and/or value-added network.<sup>36</sup> The term CSO refers to organizations such as professional associations, NGOs, community groups, political movements, and interest clubs. There is no long tradition of western-style civil society organisations (CSO). In particular, professional associations can be registered as a legal entity under the regulatory framework of the NGO Law (1997) enabling them to receive and report on the funds officially, employ staff, and conduct their activities on a broader scale. Today professional associations such as Mongolian Association of Leather Industry (MALI), Mongolian Builders Association (MBA), Building Material Manufacturer's Association of Mongolia (BMMAM), Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association (MWCA), Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Producers' Association (MWCPA), Mongolian Tourism Association (MTA), Construction Development Center (CDC), Mongolian United Packaging Association (MUPA) and others act on national level. For example, altogether more than 3500 firms and traders, among these many SMEs, are registered with the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI).<sup>37</sup> MNCCI provides valuable knowledge and information to members, entrepreneurs and partner organizations. MNCCI has also implemented first SWITCH Asia “Green Products and Labelling” project (2009-2012) in collaboration with partners implemented. The Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA) was founded by the Mongolian Bankers Association (MBA) in December 2017 as a member-serving NGO.<sup>38</sup> Today, the MSFA collaborates with all 15 banks operating in Mongolia (see 3.4). And MSFA is one of the consortium partners of the STeP EcoLab Mongolia project, which is funded by European SWITCH-Asia Programme.
- 2. MEDIA PROFESSIONALS:** This subgroup could for example include media professionals and journalists, who are interested in green development, sustainable lifestyle and SCP topics. Mass media plays major role to involve in society through the delivery of information that helps and forms readers and listeners' opinions, understanding, and principles. Through accurate and timely reporting of global, regional and national socio-economics and the environment issues and its' interconnection related to SCP and can be achieved and for that the media is strongest possible tool. On the initiative of the MET the “Education for Sustainable Development for All in Mongolia” Project (2015-2018)<sup>39</sup> has reached a nationwide engagement through building capacities among journalists and media professionals (countrywide ca. 360 media professionals). This has led to an increased frequency of programs/articles about sustainable and green development in newspaper and on TV, which in turn is anticipated to increase the awareness of these development

---

<sup>36</sup> The National Co-operator's Association of Mongolia is an umbrella organisation of Mongolian cooperative associations and has five member associations.

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.mongolchamber.mn/en/>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.toc.mn/>

<sup>39</sup> ESD project was co-financed by Government of Mongolia and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and implemented by GIZ InS (Germany) in a consortium with Uppsala University (Sweden) and IZB (Switzerland).

dimensions among the Mongolian public. Those media professionals can be continued trained in reporting SCP issue to greatly increase the speed of spread of information in SCP patterns.

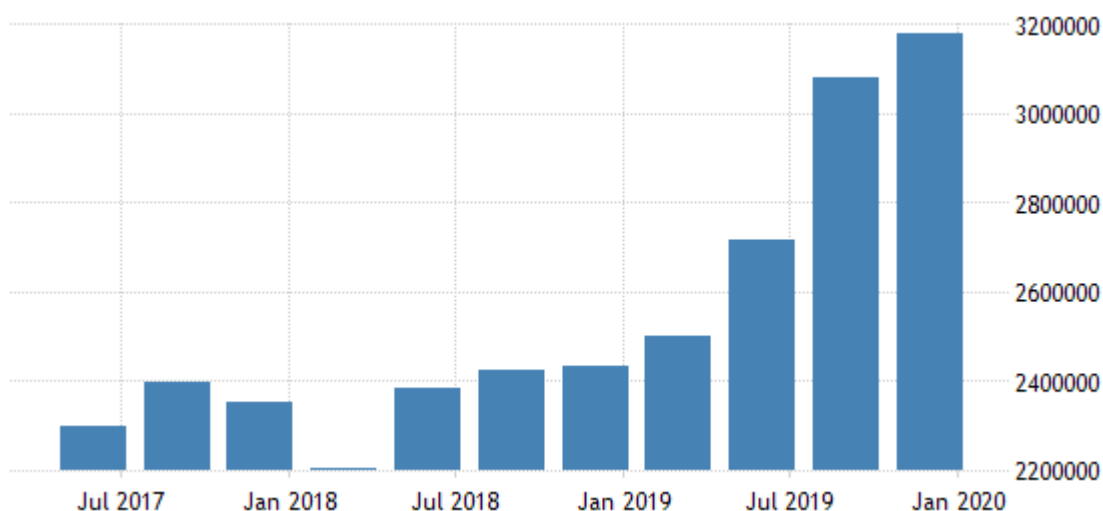
Firstly, mass media, professional associations and/or civil society should understand SCP concept how to report the matter. After that, mass they can play an important role in increasing public awareness in future.

#### 4.1.6. Consumers

This group might be consumers in general as well as participants in business process/in next value chain process and government as consumer.

**CONSUMERS:** Consumer spending in Mongolia increased to 3179374.20 MNT Million in the fourth quarter of 2019 from 3080392.70 MNT Million in the third quarter of 2019.<sup>40</sup> And the consumer spending has steadily increased in last few years (see [Figure 4](#)).

**Figure 4: Consumer Spending, 2017-2020**



Source: [Tradingeconomics.com](https://tradingeconomics.com), National Statistical Office of Mongolia

The significant feature of the consumers include that about 63.77% of the population is under the age of 35<sup>41</sup>, while over a quarter of that population is under the age of 15; 67.87% of the total population live in capital city Ulaanbaatar and in other urban centres; the vast majority of Mongolians, including nomads, - 99.6% (2018) - now owns a cell phone of kind; the share of Mongolians that own smartphone 79% (1.7 Mio.); and TV ads, mobile marketing, social marketing (via Facebook and Instagram) and creative domestic and foreign marketing advertising influence has expanded enormous in last ten years. And business as usual, private companies works with the motto “Customer is king”. However, Mongolian marketplace is highly risky for consumers. The Agency for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection (AFCCP) of Mongolia ‘has formal powers to establish the relevant market and dominant position of an

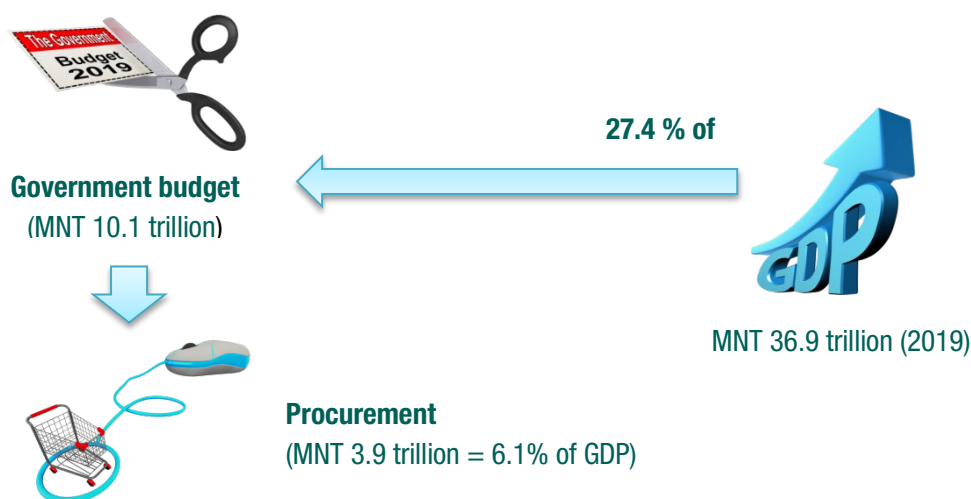
<sup>40</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/mongolia/consumer-spending>

<sup>41</sup> Source: 1212.mn

entity'.<sup>42</sup> The AFCCP established the Consumer Information Center 1284 in 2016. On 12 February 2020, the Government of Mongolia passed a resolution, tasking the AFCCP to take measures to prevent and combat excessive pricing, creating artificial scarcity, misleading advertisements, commodity overstock and speculation in an COVID 19 emergency situation. On 15 March 2020, on the occasion of World Consumer Rights' Day, the AFCCP also established a free customer service hotline for people to report complaints. Since then more than 1,600 calls have been received and the AFCCP is working to resolve the issues identified.<sup>43</sup> Although the agency has a relatively small number of staff members and as the AFCCP isn't enough to protect consumer rights, there is a need for government agencies, such as the GASI and the MASM, to work in cooperation for consumers' protection. There is also strong need of consumer education and awareness.

**GOVERNMENT AS CONSUMER:** The amendment to the Law on Budget Assumptions for 2021-2022 reflected the real growth of GDP to be 6 percent in 2020-2022 and the equilibrated revenue of general government budget to be MNT 11.7 trillion in 2020, MNT 12.8 trillion in 2021 and MNT 13.7 trillion in 2022. The country spent approximately 38.6% of the state budgets on procurement last year. Section [3.3](#) describes public procurement legal framework and instruments, including SPP.

**Figure 5: Government Spending to GDP in 2019**



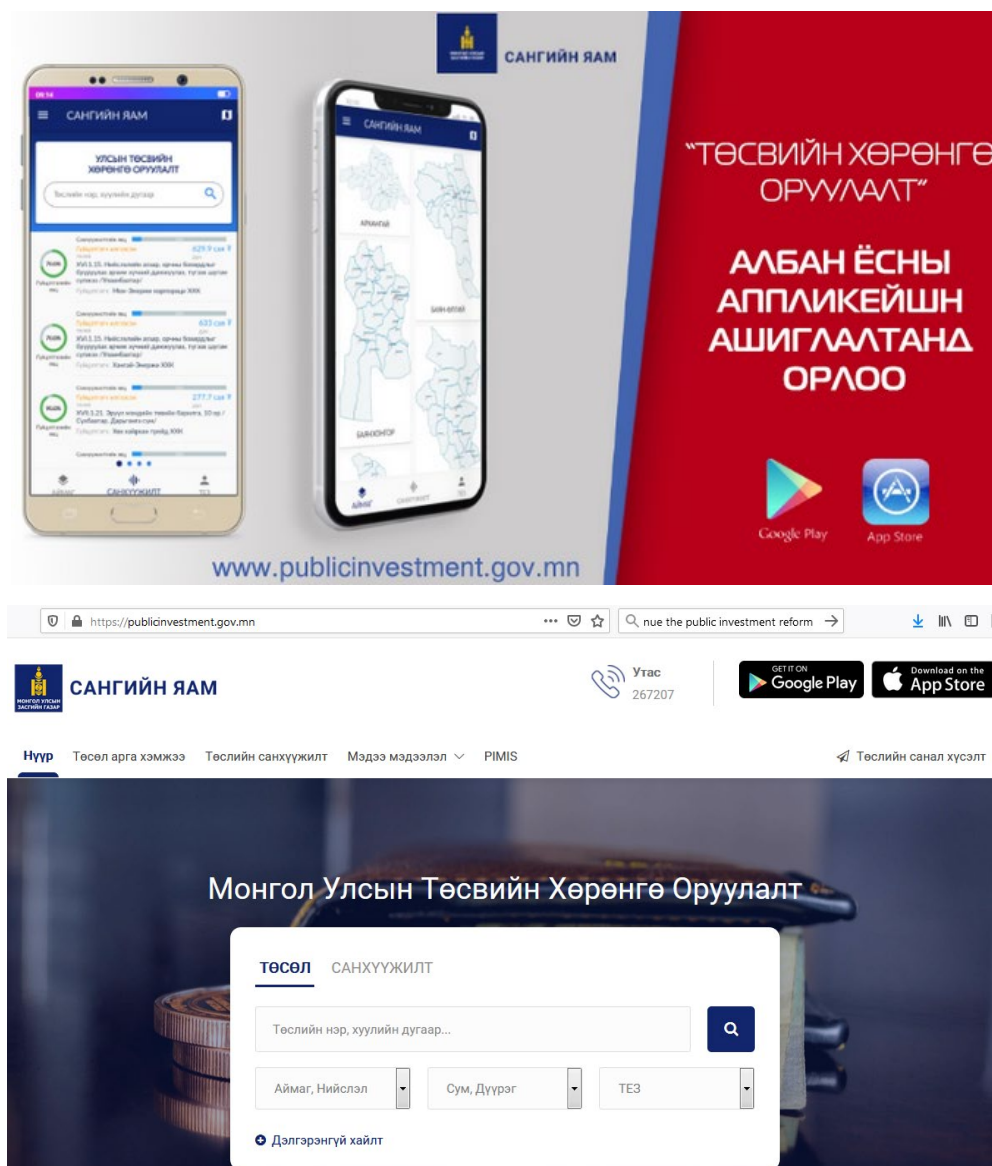
Source: National Statistic Office

The MoF and the APCSP continue the public investment reform and launched since 2019 an integrated Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS) and a “public investment” mobile application.

42 UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/2012/2, Voluntary Peer Review of Competition Law and Policy: Mongolia: Full Report, downloadable in: <https://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=275>

43 Source: <http://www.afccp.gov.mn/>

Figure 6: Public Investment Mobile APP and GFMIS



**COMMUNITIES AS CONSUMER:** Mongolia is a unitary country with a three-tier government system, divided into 21 aimags (provinces) and the capital city; Aimags are divided into 330 soums and 1592 baghs - the lowest formal administrative and territorial unit. The system of intergovernmental fiscal relation is based on the Constitution, the Law on Administrative and Territorial Units (LTAU), and the Law on Procurement of Goods, Works and Services with State and Local Funds. Subnational budget is similar to state property in terms of public use, but has a specific, clearly defined local purpose. Guidance documents on a responsible budgeting, participatory monitoring methodology and a glass account portal in accordance with the Law on Glass Accounts and the Local Development Fund (LDF) are published to further clarify regulations and to assist in implementation of Laws and local budgeting regulations (see Figure 7). Last few years shown that some progress has been made on issues of budget transparency and openness at the local government level, especially in the mining regions, and of internal governmental reporting structures under which local governments would provide information to central authorities. The volume of public procurement at the subnational is not so low (see Figure 8).

Figure 7: Glass Account Portal

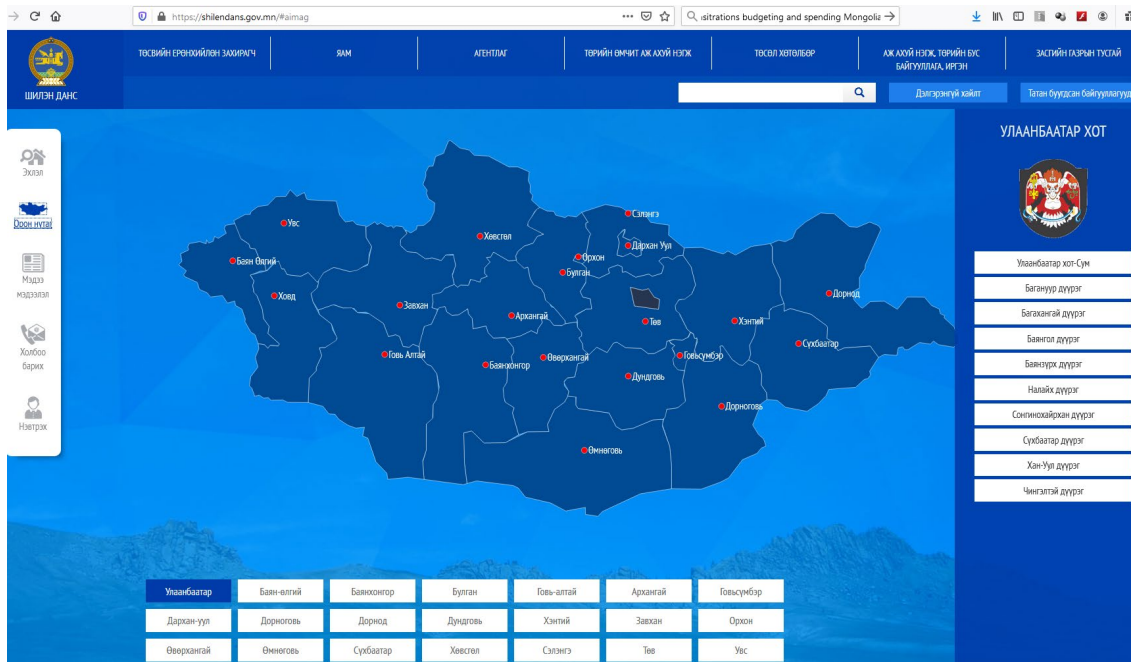
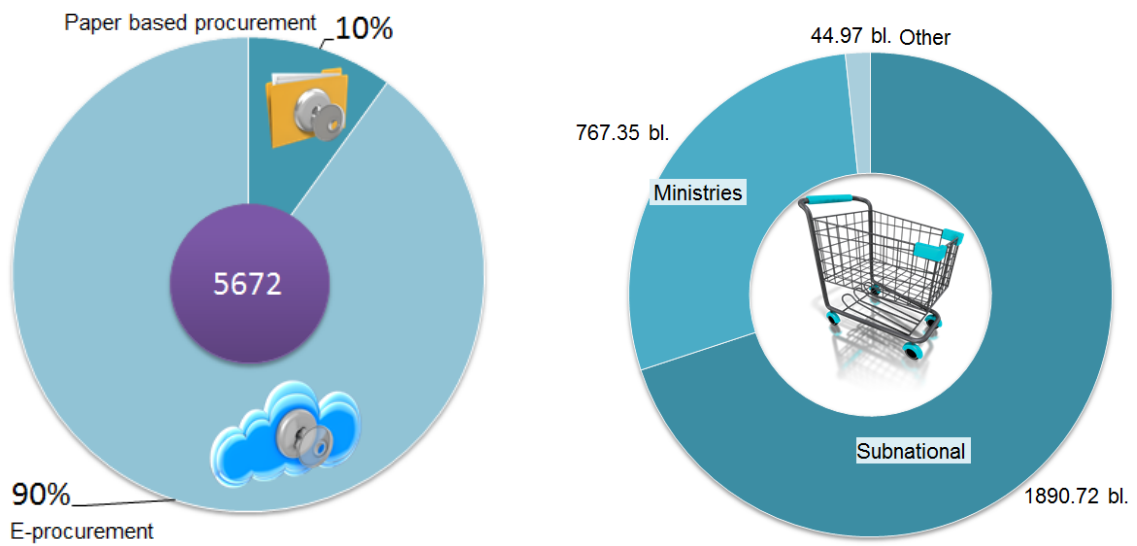


Figure 8: Subnational Procurement in 2019



Source: Assessment report: General budget governor's procurement (2019, in Mongolia).



## 4.2. STAKEHOLDERS' INFLUENCE AND INTEREST

**STAKEHOLDERS' INFLUENCE:** The central government authority or MET will have significant influence in implementing and institutionalizing of SCP patterns on national level. Various government agencies and bodies will be tasked with implementing national policies and regulations surrounding SCP with a specific focus area.

“Aimag, the capital city, Soum and district are administrative, territorial, economic and social complex having their own functions and administrations provided for by law” pursuant to the Paragraph 1, Article 58 of Constitution. The aimag Governor who is appointed by the central Government is rather influential in decision making processes particularly for disbursement of local budget and local Khural (Parliament) is responsible to study the views and opinions of local citizens and represent their interests. In this respect, local administration has a moderate influence.

Research institutions and business entities have limited opportunities to influence policy-making and policy change. Interested groups will have minimal or no influence on that process.

**STAKEHOLDERS' INTEREST:** SCP is a new concept for the general public and not well known to most stakeholders. **Table 5** provides an assessment of the individual stakeholders' influence and interest in the SCP process.

**Table 5: Stakeholders' Influence and Interests**

Stakeholder	Subgroup	Goal	Influence	Interest
1. Decision makers	1.1. High level organisation	Is a high level legislative branch with power to adopt legislation, incl. laws and national program	+2	Medium
	1.2. MET	Is a high level executive branch; to lobbying or legislation on SCP; to formulate and preparing new legislation/ framework/ regulations on SCP; to implement SCP and to ensure the cross-sectoral cooperation	+1	Strong
	1.2. National focal point	To advise on high-level policy issues, to coordinate SCP and NGDP related measures, to coordinate activities with SCP Facility, to share information on SCP activities carried out by key stakeholders, to make an information platform	+1	Strong
	1.3. MoF	To implement the amended law on procurement of goods and services with state and local fund, to provide “standardized” SPP knowledge for PP related authorities	+1	Strong
	1.3. MOFALI	To ensure information exchange related to the national programs, SCP and Sustainable Industrial Policy (SIP)	+1	Strong
	1.3. MCUD	To formulate and prepare new laws, frameworks	+1	Strong

		and regulations for construction and urban development; master plans and/or urban development plans		
	1.3. Other line ministries - MED	To plan and to implement the economic and social development policies; to organise and coordinate industrial and technological innovation	+1	Medium
	1.3. Other line ministries - MOH	To organize and implement laws, policies and programmes on drug production; to participate on public awareness measures	+1	Medium
	1.3. Other line ministries - MSWL	To improve laws, frameworks and regulations on gender equality, women's empowerment, occasional safety	+1	Medium
<b>2. Relevant state institution</b>	2.1. Key agencies	To engage in law enforcement, to participate in monitoring & evaluation, to engage in the sectoral and/or technical commission	0	Medium
	2.2. Local administrations	To engage to implement SCP at local level, to engage in awareness raising for local entities and consumer	0	Strong-Medium
<b>3. Business entities</b>	Entities interested in SCP or interested to benefit from SCP	To implement branch specific sustainable management systems, national and international standards, requirements and eco-label criteria to increase their business and to fulfil CSR.	-1	Medium-Low
<b>4. Research institutions</b>	4.1. Educational-research institution	To conduct scientific research, to integrate green and sustainable development and SCP topics into curricula/programs	-1	Medium-Low
	4.2. Research-production institution	To conduct industrial research and innovations related to SCP with the aim of valorisation of the research findings	-1	Medium-Low
<b>5. Interested groups</b>	5.1. Professional associations	To support sustainable production and services and/or value added network	-2	Strong-Medium
	5.2. other environmental NGOs	To protect natural resource use	-2	Medium-Low
	5.3. Media	To contribute to public awareness raising	-2	Low
	5.4. Consumer, public	Interested in valuable & healthy products	-2	Low

Note:

Scale for influence degree: +2 very influential: key stakeholder with power of veto; +1 influential: the stakeholder is in a position to support and speed up or obstruct and block the process at several points; 0 influential in some areas; -1 little influence and -2 minimal or no influence on progress towards implementing SCP.

Scale for interest level: high – stakeholders have strong interest on SCP with high expectation; medium – they have strong interest, but some of them are sceptical because of legislation and requirements or lack of knowledge; low – lack of knowledge and awareness.

### 4.3. STAKEHOLDERS' KNOWLEDGE

The concept of SCP is relatively new in Mongolia and there is sparse practical knowledge on responsible and sustainable production in the business sectors and on sustainable consumption/procurement in both public and private entities.

The Sustainability outlook of Mongolia<sup>44</sup> suggests that “producers should be trained in green technology, green products, and economic tools. In the high education system courses on sustainable development should be mandatory”. There are numerous studies and surveys on consumer behaviour and knowledge in Mongolia, which blend elements from psychology, sociology, social anthropology, marketing and economics, showing that consumers are clearly affected by the Governments' measures.<sup>45</sup>

### 4.4. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Based on their influence and involvement in the SCP process, particularly to implementing the NNGDP, stakeholders can be divided into four categories on stakeholder landscape:

1. **DECISION-MAKERS AND LEADING PLAYERS** have ability to take decisions in the development and implementation of SCP policies.
2. **KEY STAKEHOLDERS** include groups that are involved in, have influence on, or are influenced by the SCP implementation process. These include state central administrative organisations in charge of implementation, steering and overseeing of legislation, and governmental agencies with the right and expertise to participate in monitoring and controlling implementation.
3. **PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS** are business entities, educational and research-production organisations, state and local administrations supporting SCP at local level, some CSOs and umbrella groups that represent the mutual interest of industry or consumers (**Table 4**).
4. **SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS** are interest-driven groups such as the general public, local people or community, media and environmental NGOs.<sup>46</sup>

The assumed interrelationship and connectedness of stakeholders are illustrated in **Figure 9**.

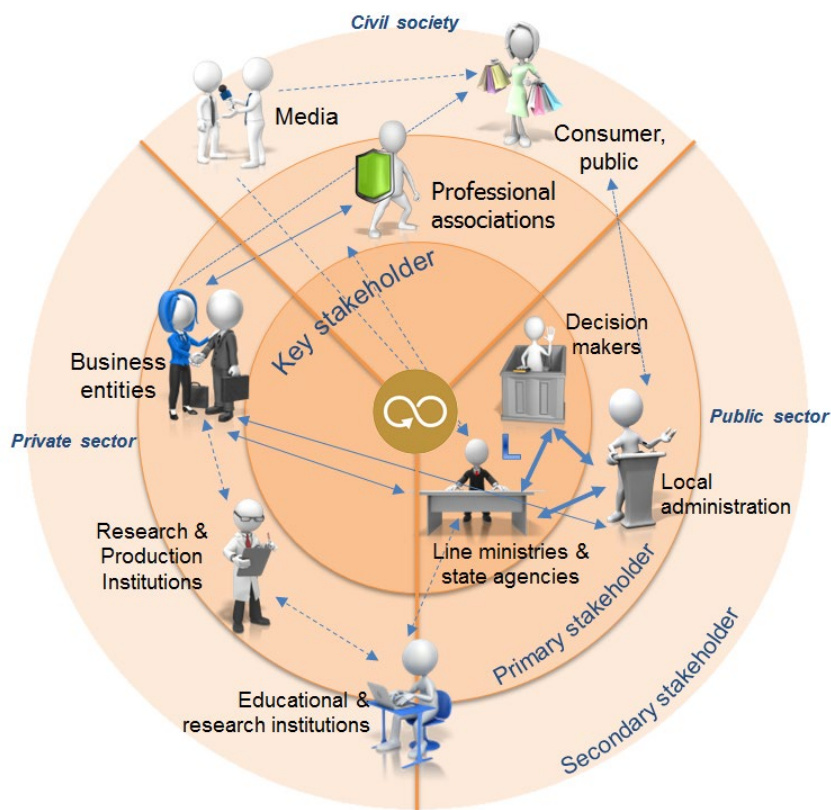
---

44 MET, NDA, NSO, ESCAP, Sustainability outlook of Mongolia, Munkhiin useg LLC, 2018, p.76.

45 Positive effects have been observed as a result of the new regulations such as regulation on protection of drinking water resources of the city of Ulaanbaatar (*Ulaanbaatar Mayors' order # A / 801 of 2017*), six new regulation on waste and waste treatment in 2018, nationwide ban on plumps toilets in the protected areas from 1 June 2018 (*Ministers' order # A-73 of 2018*), and ban of the usage, sales, imports and production of plastic bags thinner than 0.035 mm starting from March 1, 2019 (*Government decree # 189 of 2018*).

46 Such as NGOs with specific interest in conservation issues and/or awareness-raising.

**Figure 9: Stakeholder Map and Stakeholder Relationship**



**Legend:**

L = Leading players

— = close relationship in terms of legislation elaboration and implementation

- - - = relationship related to collaboration, information exchange and dissemination

· · · = relationship in relation to information exchange

· · · · = weak or informal relationship

## 5. INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ON SCP

### 5.1. CHANGE STRATEGY

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is highly cross-cutting and involves different branches. Mongolia does not have a stand-alone national policy commitment on SCP but has clearly expressed the ambition to strengthen SCP in the country: *“In order to promote principles of environmental and resource justice in consumption and production, there is a need to change behaviours, support civil society organisations as the agents of equitable development, and for a rights-based approach, community mobilization and capacity building”*.<sup>47</sup>

On the basis of the identified needs and gaps during the Multi-stakeholder technical workshop held in January 2020, the following draft **SCP Communication Strategy** pursues three main goals:

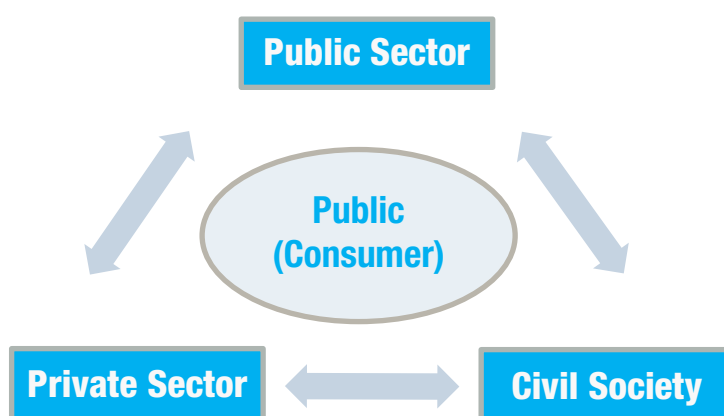
- Improving knowledge and strengthening the capacity of strategic stakeholders from the public and private sectors, and civil society, based on their identified communication needs;
- Raising awareness among the general public, private sector and the media, on the effort undertaken by the Government and considerable progress made by all parties involved in SCP, green development and related issues;
- Increasing stakeholders’ participation and engagement to promote and switch their behaviour towards more sustainable practices, leading to green development.

The SCP Communication Strategy includes clearly defined objectives for each identified target group, as well as information needs assessment and the identification of appropriate methods and preferred media channels.

In order to achieve the desired change in attitudes and/or behaviour, communication actions are targeted based on the information needs expressed by each stakeholder.<sup>48</sup>

Target groups can be divided into three major categories (as shown in **Figure 10**):

**Figure 10: SCP Target Groups**



<sup>47</sup> GoM, 2019, Mongolia Voluntary National Review Report 2019 – Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, p.46.

<sup>48</sup> see Chapter Stakeholder Mapping

These target groups can sometimes share communication objectives, for instance, when they engage in multi-stakeholder partnerships and coalitions; other times, their objectives may differ.

## 5.2. INFORMATION EXCHANGE: DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITY

Transparency, knowledge and information exchange, and collaboration along the product value chain are key elements for achieving sustainable consumption. Eco-design schemes and product standards are certainly helpful in guiding consumers towards more responsible choices. In this context, the Mongolian Chamber of Commerce has established two voluntary certifications schemes for products – the Green Hotel Eco Label (since 2012) and the Organic Product (since 2016). The country has also experienced especially in the food and domestic production sectors, a misleading trend of self-declared eco labels or green stickers, which often aim towards “greenwashing”.

During the Technical Workshop conducted in early 2020, participants were keen to establish a SCP platform that could provide comprehensive and subject-specific information on green practices of domestic manufacturers. It is currently not possible to establish a manageable one-stop service platform for all stakeholders. The following explains existing data bases that may be helpful for some purposes (see [Table 6](#)).

**Table 6: Existing Databases and Sites of Governmental Organisation**

Database	Short description	Related to SDG12 indicator
National waste database, hosted by Environmental Information Center, MET: <a href="https://www.eic.mn/waste/#statistics">https://www.eic.mn/waste/#statistics</a>	The database contains information related to different type of waste generation (solid, recyclable rubbish and hazardous waste), waste segregation & separation, policy framework (program, laws, procedure), and awareness materials.	12.4.1 Commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement as party to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals  12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
National chemical and hazardous waste database, hosted by Environmental Information Center, MET: <a href="https://www.eic.mn/toxic/">https://www.eic.mn/toxic/</a>	The database contains information related to policy framework on hazardous waste (program, laws, and procedure), different chemicals and hazardous substances, statistics, geographical data and awareness materials. data insertion of registered users, and	12.4.2. Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
National environmentally friendly innovation database, hosted by Environmental	Database contains information on innovative and clean technology (related to air quality, soil quality, water quality, biodiversity,	12.a.1. Research and development for SCP and

Information Center, MET: <a href="https://eic.mn/greentech/">https://eic.mn/greentech/</a>	waste, renewable energy, advanced researches etc.). Actually, the database is being rebuilt and expanded.	environmentally sound technologies
Science and research work database under <a href="http://www.stf.mn">http://www.stf.mn</a> hosted by Mongolian Foundation for Science and Technology (MFST)	The Foundation commits research funds for university start-ups and research institutions, provides sustaining funding, controls the disbursement of the research and experimental development, and commercializes the results. Database	
WEB page of the Government Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property (APCSP) <a href="http://www.pfsp.gov.mn/en">http://www.pfsp.gov.mn/en</a>	The government site contains information on PP law, policy and procedure, transparency information, glass account, trainings, including GPP and e-tender.	12.7.1 sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
WEB page of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) <a href="https://mof.gov.mn/">https://mof.gov.mn/</a>	The government site contains information on government fund, household and macro economy, policy framework (PP laws, procedure, transparency information, glass account, e-tender and other links, including public procurement training.	

Thematic workgroups (e.g. Business Council of Mongolia, <http://bcmongolia.org/en/>), WEB or Facebook sites of CSOs (e.g. MNCCL, <https://www.mongolchamber.mn/>) or even Facebook groups with specific closed groups relevant to thematic areas are a great way for parties to share common interest.

“In general terms, the results of the public funded applied research and innovation projects within educational and/or research institutions are publicly not accessible”<sup>49</sup> and less helpful in this regard.

Participants identified information and training needs as summarised in **Table 7**.

### 5.3. PRIORITY THEMES FOR COMMUNICATION

Priority themes to be addressed in the SCP Communication Strategy include:

- Sustainable management and use of natural resource
- Responsible management of chemicals and waste
- Sustainable practices and sustainability report of companies
- Sustainable public procurement practices
- Sustainable lifestyle
- Innovation and green technologies

<sup>49</sup> B. Erdenechimeg, Report on “Review and compendium of country’s environmental regulation framework on natural resource use and environmental protection, scientific, research and bi- and multilateral projects 2012-2018”, 2018.







- Sustainable tourism.

The following **actions** should be initiated immediately:

- Encourage sustainability reporting by companies based on global principles and good practices as applicable to Mongolia;<sup>50</sup>
- Improve public access to environmental management plans for all organizations with annual reporting on their implementation on both company and government websites;
- Introduce reporting standards for the government;
- Develop indicators to be included in the reporting data in consultation with the business sector, including business and trade associations. Urban pollutions, soil contamination and waste management are receiving not only policy attention, but also public attention.

The table below shows the close interrelation of SDG12s and priority themes expressed by stakeholders (see [Table 7](#)).

**Table 7: SDG12 Priority Themes and Sub-themes for Communication**

<b>SDG12 Core themes</b>	<b>Sub-themes</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
 12.1 10 Year SCP Framework	Promoting SCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision makers</li> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>
 12.2 Sustainable management and use of natural resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circular economy (energy efficiency, water and sanitation facilities, construction and building materials)</li> <li>• Environmental Management System</li> <li>• Green technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Public sector</li> </ul>
 12.3 Food waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3R</li> <li>• Sustainable lifestyles</li> <li>• ESD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public sector</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Civil society</li> </ul>
 12.4 Responsible management of chemicals and waste	Management of chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public sector</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Civil society</li> </ul>
 12.5 Reducing waste generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• 3R and waste management</li> <li>• Sustainable lifestyles</li> <li>• ESD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Civil society</li> </ul>
 12.6 Sustainable practices and sustainability report of companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circular economy</li> <li>• EMS</li> </ul>	Private sector

<sup>50</sup> Mongolian Voluntary National Review Report, 2019, p. 31.



	12.7 Sustainable public procurement practices	Green public procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public sector</li> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>
	12.8 Universal understanding of sustainable lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education Sustainable Development for all (ESD) and Communication</li> <li>• eco-friendly lifestyles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil society</li> <li>• Private sector</li> <li>• Public sector</li> </ul>
	12.a Scientific and technological capacity for SCP	Innovations in agricultural and light industry sectors (including textile, wool and leather processing industry)	Private sector
	12.b Sustainable tourism	Eco-tourism	Private sector
	12.c Removing market distortion that encourage wasteful consumption	Economic incentive models and encouraging banking sector	Private sector

## 5.4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF STATE EMPLOYEES AND PROCUREMENT OFFICERS

According to workshop participants and stakeholders, the following elements should be integrated into existing and/or new policies and procedures, guidelines, instructions, manuals and standard documents:

- Eco-labelling;
- ISO 50001 in energy and construction sector;
- Green public procurement;
- List and criterion of green product;
- Reward and incentive system for innovation;
- Destruction, neutralization and elimination of hazardous waste;
- Clean energy standards;
- Human capacity and
- Budgeting.



State employees and public procurement officers have expressed a need for trainings on the above topics. The preferred way to conduct these trainings is through classroom-style or online events organized by MoF and its agencies, taking into account participants' workload and time constraints.

Training contents match those ranked in **Table 10**.



















## 5.5. MEDIA PRODUCTS

Effective communication relies to a large extent on the identification and use of relevant and appropriate media channels and products, including traditional media (e.g. print and broadcasting) and digital media (e.g. production of short videos, infographics, social media contents) as suggested in **Table 8**.<sup>51</sup>

**Table 8: Media Products' Advantages and Disadvantages**

	Media channels	Media Products	Advantages	Disadvantages	Content presentation			
					Picture	Video	Audio	Text
TRADITIONAL MEDIA	Print	Journals	Control over distribution (direct) Tangible Portable Preferred by readers	Expensive (printing costs) Time-consuming Less flexible Difficult to edit Less environmentally friendly				
		Newspapers						
		Posters						
		Conference proceedings						
		Brochures						
		Fact sheets						
		Others						

<sup>51</sup> In urban areas, many people listen to FM why this information channel is included.

	<b>TV Broadcasting</b>	TV advertisements Interviews	Country-wide reach	Expensive Requires production skills Time-consuming	   
	<b>Events &amp; Campaigns</b>	Conferences Meetings and Discussions Campaigns Fairs and Showcases	Public reach Networking & Relationships building Dissemination of media products Use of multiple media channels (online / offline) Interacting with influential speakers	Logistics management challenges Time-consuming Costly	   
	<b>Radio Broadcasting</b>	Audio programmes Podcasts Interviews Advertisements	FM radio stations reach out to urban listeners Affordable	Limited / no reach in rural areas.	
<b>DIGITAL MEDIA</b>	<b>Knowledge and Information Platforms</b>	National and International Stakeholders' websites Ministries' websites Online knowledge repositories, libraries, databases	Affordable Targeted Fast access to knowledge and information in multiple media formats Measurable	Internet connectivity needed Limited knowledge on where to access relevant information and resources	  
	<b>Online publication, including open-source publication and blogs</b>	Blogging platform	Quick information distribution and sometimes useful for learners and teachers	More oriented toward the needs of the developer/host	 
	<b>Social Media (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram)</b>	Posts Tweets Stories Calls to action Sharable contents Photography Infographics User-generated contents Campaigns	Affordable Instant Large audience Conversational Networking and Partnerships Strengthening branding and visibility Awareness raising Measurable	Internet connectivity needed Limited knowledge on where to access relevant links and pages	   

## 5.6. DIFFERENT CHANNELS FOR DIFFERENT TARGET GROUPS

When workshop participants expressed their preference of media channels, majority valued information and knowledge sharing via online platforms, television broadcasting, and social media. Dissemination of email newsletters and printed publications were also identified as important in communication outreach efforts (see [Table 9](#)).

IF the purpose of obtaining information and stakeholders' needs are known, **THEN**, the next step should be to formulate appropriate communication approach and **FOCUS** (see [Table 10](#)).

**Table 9: Preferred Channels**

Target Audience	Media Channels	Involvement of Partners
<b>PUBLIC</b>		
Decision makers	Knowledge and Information Platforms; Events (conferences)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International partners</li> </ul>
Line ministries and relevant state institutions	Knowledge and Information Platforms; Events (conferences, meetings); Television Broadcasting; Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International partners;</li> <li>Projects and programmes;</li> <li>Media</li> </ul>
<b>PRIVATE</b>		
Business entities	Print; Knowledge and Information Platforms; Social Media; Events (training opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects and programmes;</li> <li>Research and production institutions</li> </ul>
Research and production institutions (start-ups)	Knowledge and Information Platforms; Events (conferences); print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects and programmes;</li> <li>Media</li> </ul>
<b>CIVIL SOCIETY</b>		
Consumers	Knowledge and Information Platforms; Social Media; Print; Broadcasting; Events and Campaigns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media;</li> <li>Civil society</li> </ul>
Interested groups, incl. professional associations and media	Knowledge and Information Platforms; Social Media; Print; Broadcasting; Events and Campaigns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic stakeholders and partners</li> </ul>
Students (schools, educational institutions)	Curricula; Events and Campaigns; Social Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects and programmes</li> </ul>

**Table 10: Communication FOCUS**

<b>Strategic Stakeholders</b>	<b>Main Objective</b>	<b>Main Approach</b>	<b>Information Needs Ranking</b>
<b>PUBLIC</b>			
Decision makers / High level legislative branch	Enable the creation of a legal framework and increase the political will	Informative, Action-oriented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) SCP patterns related laws and regulations;</li> <li>2) Cross sectoral issues related to GPP;</li> <li>3) Regional/best practices.</li> </ol>
Line ministries and Key State Institutions	Improve institutional capacity through capacity building and information exchange	Informative, Action-oriented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Common understanding and knowledge on SCP patterns;</li> <li>2) GPP related laws, regulations, criterion, standards, approaches;</li> <li>3) Eco labelling rules and scheme in the context of procurement;</li> <li>4) Information on rewarding and incentive system, and green finance;</li> <li>5) Human capacity and capacity development program.</li> </ol>
<b>PRIVATE</b>			
Business entities	Improve knowledge and attitude on SCP practices through capacity building and participation.	Informative, Behavioural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Laws and regulations;</li> <li>2) Bidding process guidance;</li> <li>3) E-public procurement register;</li> <li>4) Databases and information exchange platforms (e.g. standards, guidelines, innovation and technology);</li> <li>5) Information on rewarding system, green fund etc;</li> <li>6) Information on best practices and projects.</li> </ol>
Educational and Research Institutions	Capacity building, Spearheading initiatives, and strengthening collaborations.	Informative, Behavioural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Baseline studies and research of locally suitable production and technology (energy efficiency, waste processing, resource efficiency).</li> </ol>
<b>CIVIL SOCIETY</b>			
Interested groups	Improve knowledge and attitude on SCP practices through knowledge and information dissemination	Emotional, Informative, Behavioural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Information on policy, regulatory and legislation framework;</li> <li>2) Information on rewarding system, green fund etc;</li> <li>3) Best practices on green and sustainable products and innovations.</li> </ol>
Consumers and the public	Improve knowledge and attitude on SCP practices through knowledge and information dissemination	Emotional, Informative, Action-oriented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sustainable lifestyle products;</li> <li>2) Sustainable behaviour &amp; self-consistency</li> </ol>

## 5.7. INSTITUTIONALISING POLICY

Within the framework of creating appropriate institutional mechanisms, the Prime Minister in 2017 established the National Council for Sustainable Development. As already accounted for, the MET is the lead institution in Mongolia with the goal of promoting green and sustainable development; to include key stakeholders in the endeavours and strengthen cross-sector collaboration, it should be considered to set up technical advisory groups and/or multi-sectoral working groups ensuring better relations among the ministries and all other pertinent and supporting agencies.

An information exchange platform (as is suggested by the participants during the technical workshop) operation at the national and aimag-level could serve as the first step in the long-term vision for national sustainable development governance.

## 5.8. COLLABORATION AND INVOLVEMENT

During the final plenary session, stakeholders pointed out the importance of cooperation between the different ministries and agencies as well as sectors and public and participants expressed the wish to have a joint information exchange and coordination platform. For 2030 and beyond, a number of political instruments and opportunities may help to establish the SCP pattern in Mongolia.

It is hard to implement SCP successfully on national level without the support of international community. In this regard, input from relevant projects (e.g. ADB funded Strengthening of Public Procurement for Improved Project Implementation project, 49193-001) and international donors in Mongolia to boost efforts and to generate synergy effect.

## 6. INTERNATIONAL SCP GOOD PRACTICE

---

The following section presents international good SCP practices within areas identified as important to the GoM.

### 6.1. GREEN INDUSTRY

Building a greener and more sustainable economy means changes to how we consume and how we produce. This particularly affects businesses, who increasingly realise they will benefit from cleaner and safer production, increased resource efficiency as well as more transparency and corporate responsibility.

In the sustainable economy of the future, innovative solutions are needed, aimed at “decoupling” consumption and production patterns from the exploitation of ecosystems. These solutions open multiple opportunities for businesses that can save resources and improve economy, protect customer relationships, bolster reputations, satisfy industry standards, meet legal compliance and expose themselves to fewer risks and accidents. Crucially, business can avoid higher input costs from excessive and inefficient production systems, attract and retain the best employee talent, open access to new markets and gain advantage over competitors<sup>52</sup>. Green business initiatives are specifically related to SDG target 12.6: Encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and sustainability reporting.

#### 6.1.1. Eco-innovation

Eco-innovation is a business approach which promotes sustainability throughout the entire life cycle of a product, while also boosting a company’s performance and competitiveness. It can help small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access new and expanding markets, increase productivity, attract new investment into the business, increase profitability across the value chain, and help SMEs stay ahead of regulations and standards – notably those related to the environment.

Eco-innovation provides a win-win solution to improving economic competitiveness and sustainability as it starts at the level of company strategy and extends influence beyond the company gates to the supply chain. The growing market, and reputational and regulatory pressures in response to rising resource scarcity and environmental degradation, reinforces the business case for eco-innovation.

The UN in 2017 published a manual for eco-innovation showing the path forward to more eco-innovative SMEs - the Eco-innovation implementation process.<sup>53</sup> There are six main phases to the eco-innovation implementation process:

---

52 <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/responsible-industry>

53 UN and DTU: Eco-i Manual Eco-innovation implementation process, 2017.

<b>PREPARE</b>	It is when the Service Provider identifies suitable sectors, markets and companies to target with their eco-innovation services and, having selected a company, builds a pitch based on their initial understanding of the sustainability threats and opportunities facing the company.
<b>SET STRATEGY</b>	It is when the Service Provider performs a preliminary assessment of how the company currently operates and then refines their understanding of the sustainability threats and opportunities facing the company. This information is used to develop and pitch a new business strategy for the company.
<b>SET BUSINESS MODEL</b>	This phase begins with a detailed assessment of the sustainability performance of the company, covering all aspects of the current business model. From here, options for new business models are generated along with a range of operational-level innovations that could support the implementation of the business model. These business model options are evaluated and the best option selected to take forward.
<b>BUILD ROADMAP</b>	Having selected a new business model, a roadmap of operational level projects that support the business model is generated. The initial steps towards implementing the business model are defined by selecting and planning the first one or two practical projects.
<b>IMPLEMENT</b>	Is where the initial project ideas are put into practice and delivered. Flexibility is required to adapt to issues as they arise.
<b>REVIEW</b>	The final phase of the initial implementation cycle is to review the success of the first projects and update the business strategy and business model in light of what the company has learned.

Implementing eco-innovation is an iterative process. Whilst the UN manual suggest that progress during eco-innovation implementation proceeds neatly from one phase to the next, it may sometimes be necessary to revisit a previous phase in light of changes, developments and new information. This is true of any innovation process and should not be seen as a sign of failure. In fact, such setbacks will often lead to better results in the long term.

## UNIDO

UNIDO is a global frontrunner in terms of supporting companies in eco-innovation and reduction of the environmental impact. Beneath a selection of UNIDO projects is presented within the Organization's three thematic areas: Poverty Reduction through Productive Activities; Trade Capacity-Building; and Environment and Energy.

### **Bangladesh - Arsenic-free drinking water**

UNIDO, with the support of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), has assisted the Government of Bangladesh with an arsenic removal project in areas with the highest levels of arsenic intoxication.

### **Guatemala - Cleaner Production**

The Centre is a non-profit technical institution and is supported by UNIDO, UNEP, as well as some national institutions



such as the Del Valle University, the Sugar Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Industry.

#### **India - Climate-friendly refrigerators**

With the financial support of the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, UNIDO worked very closely with two large Indian refrigeration manufacturers (Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. and Videocon Appliances Ltd.) towards developing new CDM methodologies, with the aim of reducing environmental pollution and improving competitiveness.

#### **Slovakia - Cleaner Production**

The Centre in Slovakia is a non-profit organization and a business enterprise, enabling the Centre to work effectively in delivering value-adding services to businesses. At the same time, it acts as a public advocate for Cleaner Production and retains the experience from close collaboration and joint efforts.

#### **South Africa - National Cleaner Production Centre**

The National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa was inaugurated during the 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg with the support of the South African Department of Trade and Industry and the governments of Austria and Switzerland.

#### **South Mediterranean region - Greening industries along the Mediterranean Sea**

UNIDO is assisting Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia to adopt environmentally sound technology, tackling highly polluted sea water as a result of land-based activities.

#### **Sub-Saharan Africa - Eco-tourism**

Together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), UNIDO aims to reduce the degradation of coastal and marine environments and to enhance sustainability. The project is being implemented in Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles and the United Republic of Tanzania.

#### **Tanzania - Cleaner Production**

UNIDO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have launched pilot Resource-efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) projects in Tanzania, demonstrating preventive environmental strategies.

#### **Viet Nam - Cleaner Production**

With funds from the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the National Cleaner Production Centre of Viet Nam (VNCPC) was established in 1998 and is part of the Hanoi University of Technology. By the end of 2009, the VNCPC had 16 employees and was active in the following industry sectors: pulp and paper, textile, food processing, seafood processing, metal finishing, building materials, chemicals and handicraft.

*Source: <https://www.unido.org/our-focus/cross-cutting-services/green-industry/selected-unido-projects>*

## **SWITCH-Asia**

The SWITCH-Asia programme has supported circa 130 projects throughout Asia aiming at improving the environmental performance of businesses and sectors. Examples from Mongolia include:

### **Turning Sheep Wool into Environmentally Friendly Building Material, Integrated Approach for Supply Chain Development**

The most of Mongolian wool production (more than 90%) is coarse wool. There is very little demand for coarse wool and it is sold almost without any value for pastoralists. This type of wool is used mainly for production of carpets and felt mainly for GER insulation. Thus, it is traditionally used as a construction material. Technology for the production of sheep wool building insulation (SWBI) and its usage within construction industry is known in the Czech Republic and other European countries. Additional know how transfer to wool processing SMEs and to the Mongolian construction sector will be one of the key outcomes of the project. The project sought to develop sustainable supply chain of SWBI

as a green, environmentally-friendly innovative product improving resource efficiency, contributing to poverty reduction, economic development and reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Source: <https://www.switch-asia.eu/project/sheep-wool-for-building-material-swbm/>

### **Better products and improved labels green Mongolia's market**

Mongolia has a strong history of locally produced goods. But the products have in average poor quality; the manufacturing process often has an inefficient use of resources and little pollution prevention. The constraints for the manufacturers are the lack of experience on improving, manufacturing and marketing their products in line with sustainable product standards, being unfamiliar with the upcoming green label developments in Mongolia. Fast growing of SMEs and manufacturing sectors in Mongolia requires a sustainability approach not only for SMEs but also for policymaking. The manufacturing sectors in terms of resource use and pollution prevention is very often inefficient. Consumers are not aware of green choices. Eco labelling was initiated earlier, but did not succeeded due to inconvenient procedure, lack of awareness and involvement of stakeholders. This project aimed to encourage green products development and eco-labelling for locally produced products in Mongolia in order to reduce negative environmental impacts. It also aimed to strengthen the Mongolian certification standards and procedures and provide business support network on development and promotion of sustainable products.

Source: <https://www.switch-asia.eu/project/green-products-development-and-labelling/>

## **6.1.2. Eco-labelling**

With eco-labels, we can select products and services according to specific environmental and social criteria. For businesses, eco-labels are a means of measuring performance and also communicating and marketing the environmental credentials of a given product. And for governments, crucially these tools encourage the behavioural change of producers and consumers towards long-term sustainability.<sup>54</sup>

The importance of eco-labelling achieved international consensus decades ago as part of the global push towards sustainable development. Today, several types of environmental labelling exist – including those which are differentiated into groups and classified by the International Organization for Standardization.

- **ISO TYPE I LABELS**, often referred to as eco-labels, identify overall environmental preference of a product (i.e. a good or service) within a product category based upon life cycle considerations. In contrast to a self-styled environmental symbol or claim statement developed by a manufacturer or service provider, an ecolabel is awarded by an impartial third party to products that meet environmental leadership criteria. They are also multi-criteria and multi-sectoral.
- **ISO TYPE I-LIKE LABELS** (often referred to as “certification schemes” or “sustainability labelling”) share the same characteristics as Type I but often are focused on specific impacts (i.e. energy consumption, agricultural practice) and applied only to a specific sector (i.e. energy-using appliances, agricultural commodities). Organic labels or Rainforest Alliance labels would be examples.
- For its part, **ISO TYPE II** is a self-declared environmental label (often a single attribute, sometimes a company's own environmental logo).

---

54 <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/what-we-do/responsible-industry/eco-labelling>

- Finally, **ISO TYPE III** is a product declaration that provides more detailed quantitative information of products. It takes the form of a matrix and is similar to declarations of the nutritional characteristics of products.

Numerous examples on well-functioning eco label organisations and individual companies improving their environmental performance through compliance with eco label requirements exist – as illustrated in the following examples.

### **CEC, China Measured Electricity Savings**

The China Environmental Labelling (CEC) chose to measure energy savings in printers as they are a significant product for public procurement and consumers. The printers are multifunctional devices (MFDs) certified under the national standard GB 21521-2014, and the biggest environmental impact was identified as the energy consumed during use. CEC had nearly 3 million MFDs licensed and saw a savings of nearly 10 billion kWh in 2018.

A lesson learned from the project was the importance of systematic work. From methodology design and category choosing to data collection, each step needs to be considered carefully. The biggest difficulty was collecting complete and accurate data from licensees. If the data submitted was significantly different than what is normally expected, then it was double-checked by contacting the enterprise.

*Source: <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/global-ecolabelling-network-gen-magazine-edition-37.pdf>*

### **GEENPRO, India Measured Greenhouse Gas Reduction**

India is the second largest producer of cement in the world, and over 70% of Pozzolana and Portland Slag cement produced in India is GreenPro ecolabelled. They focused on the greenhouse gas impact during the raw material and manufacturing phase of the cement life cycle. GreenPro saw a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 6.5 million tonnes in 2018. The challenge that GreenPro faced while measuring the impact was in setting up the baseline for the measurement. Various options, such as national standards and industrial data for the past three years, were considered for measurement. After a series of deliberations, industrial data from the year 2010 was considered as a baseline for measurement of impacts. The learning gained during this process was that “fixing a baseline is critical and tricky.” It can have significant impact on quantifying the environmental benefits, in addition to the perception it can create in the industry and hence the acceptance of the ecolabel.

*Source: <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/global-ecolabelling-network-gen-magazine-edition-37.pdf>*

### **The Nordic Ecolabel – The Swan**

The Nordic Swan Ecolabel is the official ecolabel of the Nordic countries. It was established in 1989 by the Nordic Council of Ministers. The purpose of this Ecolabel is to contribute to sustainable consumption and production, and the vision is “With the Nordic Ecolabel as a driving force make the Nordic countries a role model for a sustainable lifestyle”. The Nordic Ecolabel is a voluntary, third party certified labelling scheme that evaluates a product's or service's impact on the environment throughout the whole product's life-cycle. The label guarantees among other things that climate requirements are taken into account, and that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are minimized. Also, circular economy requirements are included for individual product groups, for example concerning the durability of textiles.

By buying Nordic Swan Ecolabelled products and services, consumers can contribute to a more sustainable environment. The label has been extremely successful and is very well known, with over 20 000 products labelled in total in the Nordic countries so far. 91 % of Nordic region consumers recognize the Nordic Swan Ecolabel.

*Source: <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/nordic-ecolabel-swan>*

## EU Ecolabel Ambassador: Holiday Apartments UTJEHA

Holiday Apartments UTJEHA is the first Tourist Accommodation in Montenegro to be awarded with the prestigious EU Ecolabel and is recognised as a model for sustainable tourism in Montenegro and throughout Europe.

Since becoming awarded with the EU Ecolabel in 2012, Holiday Apartments UTJEHA has taken significant steps in reducing energy consumption, and even equipped its apartments with solar-powered smartphone chargers called “Ginko”. As an actor in the local CO2 saving project “Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism”, the company is committed to having a neutral carbon impact by for example using only energy-saving light bulbs. Michael Bader, the owner of the apartments, also makes sure all amenities are eco-friendly by purchasing EU Ecolabel toilet paper, shampoo and soap. “Acquiring the EU Ecolabel has been very helpful in addressing the western European tourism market, as we believe that green tourism is not simply a trend, but the future of our sector. Having the EU Ecolabel was the best way for us to show our commitment towards sustainability.” (Michael Bader, Owner of Holiday Apartments UTJEHA)

*Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/Success\\_story\\_Utjeha.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/documents/Success_story_Utjeha.pdf)*

In some countries of the Asia Pacific region, ecolabelling is being widely implemented and is developing more with the changing times.

### South Korea

As notified by the Ministry of Environment, the ‘Korea Ecolabel’ program commenced in 1992. In 1994, it had established a legal base with the support of the “Act on Environmental Technology Development and Support.” Korea joined the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) in 1997 and by 2005, it established a mandatory purchase system, which encouraged the purchase of environmentally friendly products. In 2011, it had achieved the GENICES Certification, which ratifies the conformity to International Standards and by 2012, it had produced around 151 criteria and 8,166 eco- labelled certified products.

*Source: [https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report\\_on\\_key\\_opportunities\\_for\\_pilot\\_products\\_with\\_policies\\_and\\_challenges.pdf](https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report_on_key_opportunities_for_pilot_products_with_policies_and_challenges.pdf)*

### Singapore

Singapore’s ecolabelling scheme is administered by the Singapore Environment Council from 1999. It is known as the Singapore Green Labelling Scheme (SGLS) and it is Singapore’s foremost environmental standard and certification mark. SGLS was audited in 2011 and was successfully found to comply with ISO 14024 and ISO Guide 65 Standards for the accreditation by GENICES in October 2011. Both local and foreign companies can apply for SGLS. The SGLS has about 65 categories of products.

*Source: [https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report\\_on\\_key\\_opportunities\\_for\\_pilot\\_products\\_with\\_policies\\_and\\_challenges.pdf](https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report_on_key_opportunities_for_pilot_products_with_policies_and_challenges.pdf)*

### China

China Environmental Labelling’ program is a public, voluntary ecolabelling scheme initiated by State Environmental Protection Administration (now Ministry of Environmental Protection of China-MEP) in 1994. The Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (MEP) owns the China Environmental Labelling, and China Environmental United Certification Centre (CEC) assumes the function of Product certifier. Type I labelling applies to products with existing

technical standards issued by MEP. For products without existing standards, applicants can apply for type II labelling, where self-declaration is verified by CEC. The China Environmental Labelling Program has developed over 18 years, more than 40,000 products have been certified and more than 2,000 companies have participated. Certification standards for 85 categories of products had been set by 2013.

Source:

[https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report\\_on\\_key\\_opportunities\\_for\\_pilot\\_products\\_with\\_policies\\_and\\_challenges.pdf](https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report_on_key_opportunities_for_pilot_products_with_policies_and_challenges.pdf)

## Japan

Japan could be called the pioneer in the region in making use of ecolabelled products in order to reduce environmental impacts and to enhance demand towards eco- friendly goods and services. Japan's type 1 Eco Mark programme, which was started by Japan's Environment Association in 1989, is one of the earliest forms of ecolabels. This type 1 eco- label covers 47 product categories encompassing about 4,500 products (data as per March 2009). Japan also has other environmental labelling schemes which are under both mandatory program<sup>2</sup>, type II<sup>3</sup> and type III eco label<sup>4</sup>, which together have labelled more than a hundred products in the Japanese market.

Source:

[https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report\\_on\\_key\\_opportunities\\_for\\_pilot\\_products\\_with\\_policies\\_and\\_challenges.pdf](https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/report_on_key_opportunities_for_pilot_products_with_policies_and_challenges.pdf)

### 6.1.3. Sustainability Reporting

In many markets, both in developed and developing countries, the call for increased transparency and accountability of the private sector is growing. Potential health and environmental risks posed by companies, and the goods and services they produce, are increasing pressure on them to generate, assess, and make information on their sustainability performance and impacts publicly available. In this sense **Corporate Sustainability Reporting** represents a potential mechanism to generate data and measure progress and the contribution of companies towards global sustainable development objectives as it can help companies and organizations measure their performance in all dimensions of sustainable development, set goals, and support the transition towards a low carbon, resource efficient, and inclusive green economy. The indicator of SDG target 12.6 specifically focuses on sustainability reporting: The number of companies publishing sustainability reports.

The UN Global Compact, the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative, and GRI, a world leading organization for sustainability reporting, have formed an action platform to tackle the reporting challenge.<sup>55</sup> The Action platform has created two SDG reporting tools relevant for SMEs:

- The report Analysis of the Goals and Targets<sup>56</sup> aims to help companies understand how they are impacting the SDGs and their targets, by providing a list of indicators to make reporting on the SDGs straightforward and simple to execute.
- The guide integrating the SDGs into Corporate Reporting<sup>57</sup> outlines three steps for companies to embed the SDGs in existing business and reporting processes in alignment with GRI Standards and recognized principles.

---

55 <https://www.globalreporting.org/information/SDGs/Pages/Reporting-on-the-SDGs.aspx>

56 [https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/GRI\\_UNGC\\_Business-Reporting-on-SDGs\\_Analysis-of-Goals-and-Targets.pdf](https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/GRI_UNGC_Business-Reporting-on-SDGs_Analysis-of-Goals-and-Targets.pdf)

57 [https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/GRI\\_UNGC\\_Reporting-on-SDGs\\_Practical\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/GRI_UNGC_Reporting-on-SDGs_Practical_Guide.pdf)

## 6.2. SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Rapid economic development leads to increased consumption and production, which can have significant negative effects on the environment, resulting in resource depletion, pollution, environmental degradation and contributions to climate change, as it is seen in several Asian countries.

Public spending typically represents 15-30% of national GDP, and the public can be a strong driver of the markets towards innovation and sustainability in the shape of Sustainable Public Procurement, SPP.

### The Benefits of Sustainable Public Procurement

Countries committing to invest their time, human resources and funding to implement SPP will have the opportunity to:

- A. Contribute to the delivery of a wide range of national policy objectives:** Governments buying power means that public procurement provides a significant opportunity to encourage more sustainable production and consumption patterns. Governments can “lead by example” in their own purchasing. By doing so, they can increase demand and help to create new markets for sustainable products and services and thus help to motivate sustainable development.
- B. Improve environmental performance:** National governments have a significant environmental impact through their purchasing practices. Adopting and implementing a sustainable purchasing policy can help to reduce these impacts across a broad spectrum of environmental aspects, from climate change, to water quality, to waste. Selecting, buying and using products and services in a more sustainable way sends a clear signal to the market of the desirability of these attributes, ultimately leading to improved environmental performance.
- C. Deliver financial benefits:** SPP is not only an effective way to reduce environmental impacts but it can also help the purchasing organisation reduce costs, by e.g. calculating operating costs in the procurement, or use take-back solutions.
- D. Develop markets for more sustainable products and services:** The world market for environmental goods and services stands at \$1.3 trillion and is continuously growing. By selecting for more sustainable goods and services, SPP can be used to:
  - Stimulate competition;
  - Create markets for appropriate technology (i.e. not necessarily high-tech solutions);
  - Expand markets for innovative sustainable solutions;
  - Encourage early engagement and dialogue with the market; and
  - Enhance dialogue with stakeholders to promote growth in demand for goods supplied by local markets and by making sustainable products purchased by the public sector more readily available to individual consumers).

*(UNEP2: 7-11 - moderated)*

In the report Comparative Analysis of Green Public Procurement and Ecolabelling Programmes in China, Japan, Thailand and the Republic of Korea: Lessons Learned and Common Success Factors (2017) UNEP declares that: “Through Sustainable Public Procurement, governments can lead by example and deliver key policy objectives. SPP enables governments to meet environmental goals such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy and water efficiency and supporting recycling. The social benefits of SPP may include poverty reduction, improved equity and respect for core labour standards. From an economic perspective, SPP can generate income, reduce costs and support the transfer of skills and technology.” (UNEP2: 7)

In 2015 OECD submitted the report *Going Green – Best Practices for sustainable procurement* comprising several SPP case studies from around the globe. Two years later, in 2017, the above mentioned report from UNEP was launched analysing public procurement programmes in China, Japan, Thailand and Korea. The two reports share six overall recommendations for successful implementing of SPP, which are also widely recognized as important by other stakeholders (Bauer, 2019). The six recommendations are reviewed below:

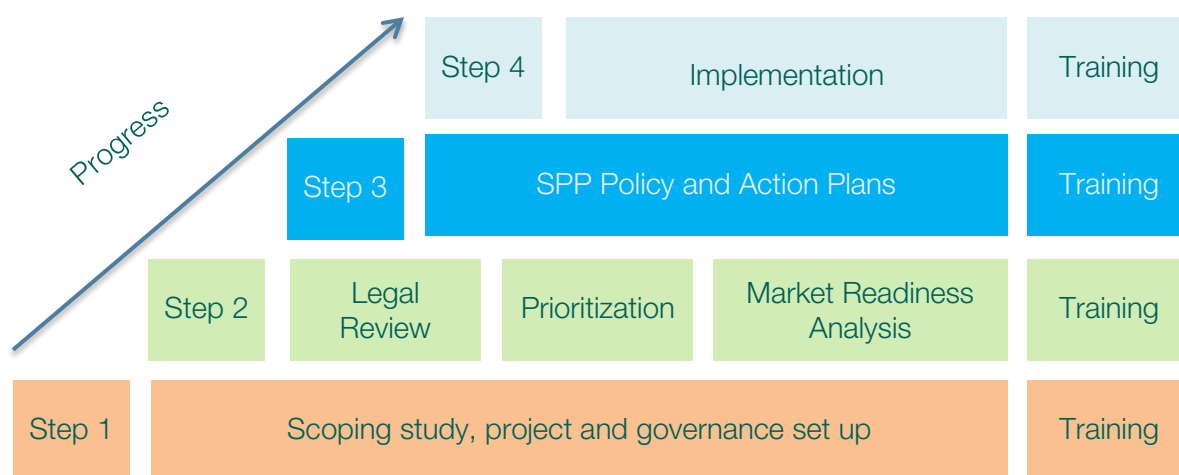
1. **Setting a SPP legal and policy framework to assist procurement entities in incorporating GPP in their procurement procedures.** It is important to develop a clear SPP framework with understandable definitions, targets and priorities in helping public entities achieve their goals. A strong legal framework and central government support is essential. Leadership in implementation at the central governmental level is key in the successful promotion of sustainable public procurement. (UNEP3:17)
2. **Planning SPP, including understanding market capacity and available technical solutions as well as assessing SPP costs and benefits.** Consulting with stakeholders and suppliers is crucial to assess available green solutions and gauge supply capacity. Guidance on ways of engaging with the supply market as well as on how authorities may use life-cycle costs evaluation in their cost-benefit analysis will help fostering the process.
3. **Introducing environmental standards in the technical specifications, procurement selection and award criteria, as well as in contract performance clauses.** The case studies done by UNEP highlight the extent to which performance-based contracting and payment provide incentives for innovative green solutions. Credible standards determining what products or services count as green, such as, for example, eco-labels, are core conditions to reach environmental goals. (UNEP3). Eco labelling schemes can help simplify the green public procurement process for staff and promote green markets (WTO)
4. **Professionalising GPP and increasing know-how and skills.** SPP requires specialised knowledge and skilled multidisciplinary teams. Building the capacity of procurement staff and other stakeholders is critical and the implementing agency should provide training for procurement staff to help them better understand the green procurement process. The creation of guidelines and delivery of training sets clear expectations and helps staff to become more knowledgeable. (UNEP3:17)
5. **Raising awareness on GPP solutions and their benefits with buyers, businesses and the civil society.** A focused effort on getting the right messages across to government procurement officials and the general public can have a significant impact on the success of SPP. The implementing agency needs to develop communication strategies, including encouragement of businesses to develop green solutions and increasing citizens' trust in the achievements of green policies. (UNEP3)
6. **Monitoring the results of GPP and providing a feedback loop into policies and regulations.** Monitoring systems are necessary to ensure positive social and environmental impacts and in order to make meaningful progress monitoring and evaluation systems that are practical and effective must be put in place to track programming over the medium to longer term (UNEP3). With the right monitoring system in place it is possible to hereby establish the benefits of SPP and provides valuable feedback for policy makers (OECD1). In the report 'Monitoring sustainable public procurement implementation' UNEP gives recommendations for setting up a monitoring system for SPP, which can be seen in figure XX: "Once there is a high-level commitment to implement SPP and evaluate progress, governments will need an

appropriate monitoring system. In creating such a system a wide range of aspects should be taken into consideration.” (UNEP29: 13)



**A solid GPP (Green Public Procurement, red.) framework, including regulation and policy guidance, can be a powerful tool in advancing the purchase of green products and removing obstacles to GPP. Regulatory frameworks rely in variety of tools, from guidelines to schemes to increase ‘market-pull’, incentivising the development of a green solution. (OECD1: 10)**

**Figure 11: SPP Approach Steps – Towards Implementation**



Source: (UNEP29: 13)

The UNEP SPP implementation Guidelines (2012) guides countries through a set of steps in building an effective Sustainable Public Procurement programme with first the designing of then implementing a policy and action plan. As indicated in **Figure 11**, training is recommended to be conducted throughout the process (UNEP2: 12).

**Case 1: Japanese Eco Mark**

The Eco Mark has been run by the Japan Environmental Association for more than 20 years and aims to provide consumers with information on products’ environmental impacts and to assist consumers to purchase more sustainably. The project is funded by the Ministry of Environment and certified producers. Various labels under the Eco Mark indicate that a good or service is environmentally friendly, considering its entire life cycle, from extraction, through production and distribution, to usage and disposal. The criteria for each product category are established in cooperation with manufacturers, consumers and others. The increase in social awareness for environmentally friendly products, and consequentially the number of labelled products and number of firms using the label, is attributed to complementary actions including: news dissemination, campaigns, meetings, strengthening the labelling criteria, an award programme and international cooperation with other labels (including mutual recognition). The eco-certification scheme both builds on and fosters environmental awareness in societies. It also helps companies differentiate themselves in the marketplace, while providing consumers with a trustworthy standard and product transparency that facilitates more sustainable consumption.



**Figure 12: Main Elements and Recommendations for Defining and Setting up SPP Monitoring Systems**



\* Recommendations in this regard will be produced by the Working Group on Measuring and Communicating the Benefits of SPP of the 10YFP SPP Programme

Furthermore, the report from UNEP goes on to outline two additional recommendations not mentioned by the OECD. The two additional recommendations are:

- 1. Clear product criteria simplify the green public procurement process and accelerate implementation across agencies.** Implementing agencies should select priority products for green public procurement – taking into consideration regional environmental concerns and other elements of the local context. Furthermore, providing a database of eco-products, publishing product categories and criteria, as well as green public procurement guidelines on its website can ease the access to information and make it easier for procurement staff to make “greener” choices during the procurement process (UNEP).
- 2. Communication and promotion are critical at first and must be on-going.** Implementing sustainable public procurement will often face different challenges and stakeholders on all levels need to be informed, coached and encouraged to understand the issue and support the task. Promoting the SPP can be given through e.g. economic incentives to the public agencies that implement green public procurement, information campaigns – both internally or externally to public organisations facing a specific SPP task, businesses or consumers, exhibitions and conferences, which can serve as a forum to showcase green products and raise awareness about green products among procurers as well as consumers, etc. (UNEP3:17)



**Changing decision-making and procedural practices such as procurement takes time, skills and leadership. Given the reality of large, complex organizations, successful SPP requires far more than technical changes, it requires cultural change as well. (UNEP4: 56)**

## Case 2: Monitoring Green Public Procurement in the Government of Thailand

**Promoter:** Government of Thailand, Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

**Targeted public administrations:** Central government agencies (1st Plan); Central government agencies, local authorities, public organisations and universities (2nd Plan)

**Enforcement:** Voluntary

### Background

The promotion of green public procurement (GPP) in the Government of Thailand can be traced back to 2005, when the Pollution Control Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment started to develop support instruments and actions for the implementation of environmental criteria in the Government's procurement practices. This included the development of GPP criteria sheets and pilot actions within the Ministry. Policy awareness led to the inclusion of GPP in the 10th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) and the Environmental Quality Management Plan (2007-2011), which state that the government sector should be the leader in green procurement in order to create proper markets of environmentally preferable products and services. The Government further endorsed this commitment with the approval by Cabinet Resolution on 22 January 2008 of the 1st Green Public Procurement Promotion Plan 2008-2011 for the Central Government. Based on the positive results obtained, in 2012 a 2nd Green Public Procurement Promotion Plan (2013-2016) was drafted to further promote GPP, this time at all levels of the public sector (from central to local). The 2nd Plan has been approved by the National Environment Board and is awaiting Cabinet resolution; however, the Pollution Control Department (PCD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has already started to implement it.

### Sustainable procurement commitments and/or targets

The main goal of the Green Public Procurement Promotion Plans is to increase the government's spending on environmentally preferable products and services. To achieve this goal, progress targets are defined both in terms of the number of targeted agencies and the amount of green purchases.

### Monitoring system

To assess progress in achieving the policy targets, PCD put in place a voluntary monitoring system in 2009 focusing on:

- the number of authorities that are implementing agencies;
- the level of purchasing of green products and services for a list of designated product groups.
- With the information gathered on the level of purchasing of green products, PCD in collaboration with the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) also calculates:
- the estimated sustainability benefits of buying green products;
- the contribution to the availability of green products on the market.

### Monitoring the number of implementing agencies

To qualify them as implementing agencies, PCD keeps track of which and how many agencies comply with at least one of the following criteria: the agency has signed the declaration of implementation form or sent an equivalent official letter; it is registered on the GPP website, which gives access to the reporting system; it has participated in a GPP training workshop; it submits GPP reporting data.

### Monitoring the level of purchases of green products and services

The level of actual purchases of green products and services is monitored for certain prioritised or designated product/service groups (17 in total). To qualify as green, purchased products and services have to comply with the Thai Ecolabel (Green label), the Green Leaf label (for hotels) or the environmental procurement criteria developed by PCD; and/or be included in the GPP products reference directory, a database produced by PCD that lists the products on the market that comply with either of the first two criteria (being certified for the Thai Ecolabel or complying with the GPP criteria). The indicators calculated are:

- total amount of purchases of designated products/services that are green (both in units and economic value);
- percentage of designated products/services that are green in relation to total purchases of those products/services.
- To facilitate data reporting and homogeneity, PCD set up an electronic reporting system available online but also on paper. Implementing agencies are requested to submit procurement data every six months. As procurement is decentralised within the Government, each agency makes its own purchases, using the directory as an information source, and tracks purchases through its own mechanisms in order to be able to report afterwards.

### **Evaluating the sustainability benefits of buying green products**

To communicate the benefits of GPP and promote it further, in 2012, after the end of the 1st Plan, PCD and NSTDA conducted a research project in order to be able to estimate the sustainability benefits of buying green. From the list of 17 designated products/services, 10 products were selected due to the availability of life cycle data. Using different methodologies (life cycle assessment, life cycle costing and others) NSTDA estimated the difference in impacts of conventional versus green products and established impact reduction coefficients per green product unit in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions reduction and environmental externalities costs reductions (linked to, for example, energy use, waste management and operational costs). By multiplying the number of green products purchased by the impact reduction coefficients, NSTDA calculated the estimated emissions and costs reductions of buying green.

### **Evaluating the availability of green products on the Market**

To assess the impact on the market of the 1st Green Public Procurement Promotion Plan, NSTDA evaluated two aspects:

- the evolution of the number of products certified with the Thai Ecolabel, differentiating between products included in the 1st Green Public Procurement Promotion Plan (designated products) and products not included in the Plan, to assess whether the Plan encouraged manufacturers to produce and certify designated green products;
- the evolution of market sales of ecolabelled products (Thai Ecolabel) including the government purchases (for three product groups: building paints, printing papers and photocopying machines).

### **Publication of results**

With the information provided each semester by implementing agencies, PCD compiles a monitoring results report that is presented to the Cabinet (the highest bureaucratic level in the Government) every year. Based on that report, a summary is posted on PCD's green procurement website (link in the "further reading" section). Furthermore, an Evaluation Report based on the results of the research project conducted by PCD and NSTDA was also produced and made available on NSTDA's website. Finally, in order to encourage implementation through reputational incentives, since 2009 a GPP Recognition Award has been given to the best performing agencies based on the reported results submitted to PCD.

### **Human and economic resources**

The estimated costs and/or person-months dedicated to the different activities to set up and conduct GPP monitoring for the 1st GPP Plan were as follows:

- around 1 million Baht (USD 30,000) for setting up the products and reporting database (the initial set up of the data reporting system was around three months);

- about one week in each agency to track and report purchases;
- about one person-month to compile annual results after reports have been submitted, but more time is allocated for report call back.
- Furthermore there is two staff working on the products database and data collection all year long. The research study on the impacts of GPP policy took around nine months.

### Summary of results

The results of monitoring of the 1st GPP Plan and of the research study on its impacts are presented in the figures.

### Key take-away

Some successful elements of the monitoring system are:

- It is important to use a standardised reporting system to ensure data comparability and aggregation.
- The positive aspect of monitoring purchases of green products is that estimates of environmental benefits can be calculated.
- By linking green criteria to ecolabels, the possible effect of public procurement on the market can also be assessed.
- The GPP recognition award has a positive impact on implementation, as it recognizes best practice agencies in a voluntary GPP implementation framework.

Nevertheless, there are also challenges:

- Since GPP monitoring is voluntary, there is a risk of a low response rate, resulting in a misrepresentation of the actual level of procurement of green products and services.
- In 2012, only 40% of agencies submitted their GPP monitoring reports.
- The lack of centralised purchases and/or procurement platforms requires each implementing agency to track its own GPP data, which can be time consuming.
- To fully track green purchases, greater integration with financial/budgeting rules and systems is required, which is not expected in the medium term.
- Despite the results achieved, greater efforts need to be made to encourage procurers to buy green alternatives.

## Case 3: Using SPP to help reach environmental goals in Sweden

Sweden has a long experience in environmental protection. In Sweden, national, regional and local governments have significant state power and can be hot spots for using public procurement to reach ambitious environmental goals.

### Objectives

The main Swedish government objective is to increase the amount of well-defined GPP criteria in both governmental framework agreements and in county council and local authority procurements. This has been done through a publicly available tool for GPP. Thanks to this tool, contracting authorities do not have to spend time and money to develop their own specific GPP criteria or maintain a high level of competence and knowledge regarding environmental and sustainability performance of various product groups.

### Implementation process

In 1995, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency estimated that a majority of public procurements included environmental requirements. However, few requirements led to actual improvements of the environmental performance. In order to improve this and extend the market for sustainably produced goods and services, the Swedish government adopted a number of actions; one of which was to establish the Committee for Ecological Sustainable Procurement (1998-2001). This committee was given a broad assignment to promote GPP in Sweden and

to influence the European Union to include green goals in the EU procurement directives. The main output of this committee was the national tool for GPP which contained GPP criteria for commonly procured goods and services. In 2003, the Swedish government decided to grant the management of this tool to the Swedish Environmental Management Council (SEMCo). The development and management of the GPP tool has been financed by the Swedish government since then.

In 2007, Sweden adopted an action plan to formalise the efforts to use public procurement as a green policy tool. The action plan contained goals for:

- an increased share of public procurements that take environmental and sustainability aspects into account
- greener framework agreements
- an increased number of local authorities, county councils and governmental authorities that procure using environmental criteria.

As green or environmentally preferable procurement only relate to one of the three pillars of sustainability, SEMCo decided to add the social dimension into the national GPP tool. This was mainly done by adding criteria that took into account the International Labour Organization's core conventions and the United Nations' human rights criteria to the already existing GPP criteria. SEMCo re-named its tool the Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) tool; see [www.msr.se](http://www.msr.se). This tool is available online and is organised as a database wizard where procurers can choose among sustainability criteria for various goods, services and work contracts. Criteria are set at three different ambition levels. The tool includes background information, verification notes, life-cycle cost calculations (LCC) for different energy-using products, training material, etc. The new strengthened public procurement support that is the responsibility of the Swedish Competition Authority is focused on all aspects of sustainability.

In addition, the Swedish web-based tool for contract management "Uppföljningsportalen" was developed by SEMCo and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions; see [www.uppfoljningsportalen.se](http://www.uppfoljningsportalen.se). The tool allows contracting authorities and suppliers to verify that social requirements introduced in procurements are fulfilled. Contracting authorities and suppliers receive special login passwords in order to post information concerning their agreements. The information provided is part of the internal contractual follow-up and not public. Only audit reports are publicly available. The responsibility of the tool was transferred to the Swedish Competition Authority on 1 July 2014.

In 2013, the Swedish government launched an initiative aimed to strengthen public procurement as well as raise the profile of green and sustainable public procurement. The initiative consists of two parts: financial and organisational. From 2015, considerable additional funding will be allocated to the governmental support to public procurement, including GPP. The second part of the initiative is organisational. All actions and information services supporting procuring authorities have been merged under one organisation, the Swedish Competition Authority, since 1 July 2014. As a result, the responsibilities and activities linked to green and sustainable public procurement have been transferred from the Swedish Environmental Management Council (SEMCo) to the Swedish Competition Authority.

### **Implementing authorities and stakeholders**

Local authorities, county councils, governmental agencies and publicly owned companies all use the national SPP tool. It is open and free of charge. Private purchasers and NGOs are also welcomed to use the GPP criteria and other material available on SEMCo's official website (available from 1 January 2015 on the official website of the Swedish Competition Authority). As a general rule, GPP is voluntary in Sweden. The Swedish Procurement Act states that contracting authorities should take environmental and social considerations into account in connection with public procurements, if the nature of the procurement enables this. Only certain governmental procurements are obliged to be carried out in accordance with specific environmental requirements, e.g. the procurement of government vehicles.

## Impact and monitoring

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has monitored the implementation of GPP in Sweden. Questionnaires have been sent out periodically to the public sector and tender documents have been analysed. In 2004, the EPA began conducting surveys of the number of public contracts that, according to the procuring authority, include GPP criteria. Use of SEMCo's procurement criteria has steadily increased (Figure 3). Only the use of GPP criteria in tender documents has been monitored; there is no study quantifying the environmental benefit from GPP/SPP. Up to now, there has been more emphasis on the procurement procedures than on the pre-procurement phase and the auditing and evaluation of procurement contracts. Notwithstanding, sustainable procurement is very much about taking strategic decisions in order to meet all public sector needs in a sustainable way. This requires extensive planning, thorough needs assessment and careful preparations in the pre-procurement phase. Contract management, auditing and evaluation are equally important to check whether requirements are fulfilled by suppliers and the delivered goods and services meet the contract criteria. Many contracting authorities lack the human resources and/or competence and knowledge to perform those very important tasks, which can allow environmental/sustainability policies to go unfulfilled, national environmental goals to be missed and unfair competition. This, in turn, might discourage suppliers from developing sustainable goods and services in the future.

Another challenge is measuring actual environmental/sustainability benefits resulting from the application of GPP criteria. Setting criteria without the possibility of auditing and evaluating quantifiable environmental/sustainable benefits might be useless and even harmful for competition.

### Key lessons learnt

More assistance to contracting authorities in the pre-procurement phase is required, as well as careful contract management, auditing and evaluation in order to support suppliers, create confidence in the system and ensure that they learn from their mistakes.

There is need for quantitative indicators to follow up on GPP/SPP nationally in order to measure the benefits of set criteria.

In order for a useful, stringent and practical GPP/SPP system to be developed, the appointment of a responsible competent authority equipped with sufficient resources is important.

Until now, the focus has been on supporting the public sector in shifting towards green procurement. In order to succeed in sustainable procurement, there is a need to raise awareness and competence among suppliers and their supply chains so as to meet public sector sustainability requirements. This will help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to enter the public market, enhance companies' local and global competitiveness and promote short- and long-term competition. (OECD1: 36-40)

## 6.3. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM



**Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world and has a considerable role to play in delivering sustainable development in many countries. At the same time, it must be well managed so that it benefits local communities and the natural and cultural environments upon which it depends. (UNWTO: 12)**

Tourism is one of the main economic sectors in the world. Currently the tourist sector account for 10% of GDP (direct, indirect and induced), 7% of the world's exports, and one in 10 jobs<sup>58</sup>. International tourist arrivals (overnight visitors) in 2016 grew by 3.9% to reach a total of 1,235 million worldwide, an increase of 46 million over the previous year. UNWTO forecasts international tourists to reach 1.8 billion by 2030<sup>59</sup>. However, there is a need to decouple the tourism sector's growth from the use of natural resources and instead use the possibilities to maximize tourism's contribution to sustainable development and accelerate SCP<sup>60</sup>.

The *OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2018 report*, which provides a broad view on policies designed to support tourism competitiveness, highlights a number of key policy messages for taking action developing the tourism sector in a more sustainable manor:



**Recognition of the current and potential contribution and role of tourism in achieving a country's overall development goals is a first and essential step in strengthening policies and actions to support sustainable tourism development. This can be critical to unlocking support for the sector. (UNWTO: 43)**

### **Fostering an integrated policy approach:**

- Develop long-term strategies that consider the trade-offs and complementarities with related policy areas, and clearly identify the roles, functions, and interactions of key stakeholders.
- Recognise the value of strong dialogue between government, industry, and civil society in the development, implementation and monitoring phases.

### **Preparing for megatrends:**

- Build systemic and strategic approaches to adapt in an increasingly fast-moving, interconnected and dynamic environment.
- Modernise regulatory and legislative frameworks, broadly engaging with key stakeholders in their development, and supporting predictive mechanisms in the policy and regulatory process.
- Cultivate partnerships with industry, other governments, and civil society to address the cross-cutting impacts of megatrends and developing responses that account for new and innovative business approaches to service delivery.
- Take steps to future-proof tourism policy and promote a culture of innovation and change management within government to ensure that long-term megatrends are given due consideration, notably through robust data analysis and scenario planning.

---

<sup>58</sup> UNEP5; NCC

<sup>59</sup> One Planet Network

<sup>60</sup> UNEP5: 57; UCLG: 14, 10YFP1: 1, OECD: 3, UNWTO: 5, WTO: 8

## Promoting investment and financing for sustainable tourism:

- Incorporate environmental and sustainability criteria into public financing and investment supports and encourage the uptake of green financing instruments for tourism projects, notably by leveraging private investment.
- Encourage more responsible business practices in tourism through the integration of environmental and social criteria into tourism policies and programmes, mobilisation of green investors, and uptake of sustainable practices by businesses.
- Build capacity and better co-ordinate actions across different levels of government and policy areas, including tourism, environment and innovation, to support the shift to more sustainable tourism investment and financing practices.
- Improve data and analysis on green finance and investment in sustainable tourism development, to accurately integrate environmental risk into tourism financing and investment decisions, and develop a better understanding of the economic, social and environmental outcomes of tourism investment. (OECD: 4)

### Box 4: Aims for Sustainable Tourism

1. **ECONOMIC VIABILITY:** To ensure the viability and competitiveness of tourism destinations and enterprises, so that they are able to continue to prosper and deliver benefits in the long term.
2. **LOCAL PROSPERITY:** To maximize the contribution of tourism to the prosperity of the host destination, including the proportion of visitor spending that is retained locally.
3. **EMPLOYMENT QUALITY:** To strengthen the number and quality of local jobs created and supported by tourism, including the level of pay, conditions of service and availability to all without discrimination by gender, race, disability or in other ways.
4. **SOCIAL EQUITY:** To seek a widespread distribution of economic and social benefits from tourism throughout the recipient community, including improving opportunities, income and services available to the poor.
5. **VISITOR FULFILMENT:** To provide a safe, satisfying and fulfilling experience for visitors, available to all without discrimination by gender, race, disability or in other ways.
6. **LOCAL CONTROL:** To engage and empower local communities in planning and decision making about the management and future development of tourism in their area, in consultation with other stakeholders.
7. **COMMUNITY WELLBEING:** To maintain and strengthen the quality of life in local communities, including social structures and access to resources, amenities and life support systems, avoiding any form of social degradation or exploitation.
8. **CULTURAL RICHNESS:** To respect and enhance the historic heritage, authentic culture, traditions and distinctiveness of host communities.
9. **PHYSICAL INTEGRITY:** To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, both urban and rural, and avoid the physical and visual degradation of the environment
10. **BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY:** To support the conservation of natural areas, habitats and wildlife, and minimize damage to them.
11. **RESOURCE EFFICIENCY:** To minimize the use of scarce and non-renewable resources in the development and operation of tourism facilities and services.
12. **ENVIRONMENTAL PURITY:** To minimize the pollution of air, water and land and the generation of waste by tourism enterprises and visitors.

*Source: UNWTO/EU, Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2013, p. 18.*



### 6.3.1. A Comprehensive Strategy

In the report Sustainable Tourism for Development Guidebook Enhancing Capacities for Sustainable Tourism for Development in Developing Countries UNWTO seek to enhance common understanding and commitment about Sustainable Tourism and help governments and other stakeholders to assist the tourism sector in delivering sustainable development. UNWTO, among many others, emphasizes the development of a comprehensive national strategy for sustainable tourism as the starting point and first natural step towards developing a sustainable tourism sector.

#### **Tourism policy and governance**

“To ensure that the sector is correctly positioned as a force for sustainable development it should be fully considered in development studies and frameworks for the country and be given due recognition across government. All countries should have agreed tourism policies, strategies or master plans that commit to sustainability principles and are effectively implemented. Adequate legislation and regulations should be in place that are sufficient to control and guide tourism development while being sensitive to the needs of the sector. The responsibility for tourism should be clearly vested in a specified ministry and supported by government agencies which are appropriately skilled and resourced. Finally, a fundamental requirement of good governance in this multi-dimensional sector is for structures and processes to be in place that enable and encourage private sector interests and other stakeholders to work with government on tourism planning, development and management. This should not only apply at a national level but is equally important within local destinations, where many actions that affect the sector and its impact are taken.” (UNWTO: 10)

In the report UNWTO also describes what core elements should be incorporated into such strategy: “A Tourism Strategy translates the tourism policy into action, setting the direction and activities to achieve the policy objectives. It may be expressed through a Strategic Development Plan or Master Plan. This should be comprehensive, encompassing all the factors and components involved in the operation, management, measurement and control of tourism in the country. A tourism strategy may span a period of between 5 and 15 years depending on the circumstance of the country and the maturity of the tourism sector. It is implemented by action plans which set out annual activity and allocate tasks and resources. The strategy should be evidence based and informed by a detailed programme of research, assessment and consultation.

Typically the strategic plan or master plan would cover:

- Tourism resources which have the potential to be converted into viable and attractive tourism products
- Tourist facilities and services, and opportunities for investment
- Current tourism flows and performance
- Type and scale of target markets
- Transportation access and service structure
- Current and projected economic analysis
- Socio cultural, environmental and economic impacts
- Resource management - energy, water and waste
- Institutional set up for tourism development
- Tourism related legislation and regulations

- Human Resources needs
- Tourism infrastructure requirements
- Tourism development areas
- Concept designs for development of tourist areas, resorts and attractions
- Community involvement and initiatives
- Tourism marketing and information delivery
- The plan may have more specific detail, such as covering additional physical planning and resort development initiatives for specific areas.”(WTO):

The strategy should also be reflected in other relevant policies and strategies. Moreover, there will often be a need to adapt the strategy to local conditions: “Increasingly, the value of preparing tourism strategies or master plans at a more local level has been recognised. Sometimes these are referred to as ‘destination management .’ They may cover many of the topics listed above, but for the destination in question. They can play a very important role in shaping tourism development and prioritising actions in ways that reflect the particular characteristics and needs of the local area. Such plans may be prepared, for example, for regions, provinces, cities, resorts, or rural areas (including national parks). It is important that they refer to and reflect any existing national tourism strategies or master plans. While the existence of policies, strategies and plans is of fundamental importance for guiding tourism development, they have little value unless they are actually implemented on the ground. Master plans and strategic development plans require continuous monitoring and adaptation to changing circumstances. Without this they are soon out of date and do not achieve the strategic objectives that were originally set. Three types of monitoring may be relevant, looking at:

- **Outputs** – recording steps taken and actions in train or completed, in a systematic way.
- **Outcomes** – checking the results of specific actions, which may relate to specific performance Indicators
- **Impacts** – relating back to overall policy objectives and plan targets, which may be encapsulated in general indicators of levels of tourism and development.” (WTO: 48)

When developing the strategy, it is important to take into consideration, which tools and methods must be put in use to actively put the strategy into action – both on national a subnational level. (UNEP5: 14, UCLG: 14, UNEP28; 10YFP1; WTO: 17).

**Table 11: Examples (non-exhaustive) of SCP Policy Instruments in Use at Tourism Destinations at Different Life-cycle Stages of a Tourism Product**

Type of policy instruments	Phases of life-cycle				
	Extraction of natural resources	Manufacturing and production processes	Provision of sustainable products, services and works	Use and consumption	End-of-life management
Regulatory and legal instruments	Regulations on access and activities in vulnerable areas, cultural and natural heritage sites	Regulations on water and energy efficient technologies, reuse and recycling of water, use of	Regulations regarding construction material and environmental standards of products	Regulations on visitor management and carrying capacity	Regulations on discharge of sewage and solid waste

<b>Economic and fiscal, instruments</b>	Fees for national parks and natural reserves, and protected areas for nature conservation as well as for other attractions	Grants, soft loans or tax credits for investments into technologies (water, energy, etc.) and the reduction of emissions	Funding schemes for Sustainable business development	Tourism tax earmarked for environmental action (beach cleaning, waste infrastructure, awareness raising)	Promotion of carbon emission offset schemes linked to investments in local community projects for tourist/tour operators
<b>Communication and voluntary instruments</b>	Public-private partnerships for sustainable tourism and networks involving local communities	Corporate social responsibility in the tourism sector	Certification schemes and guidelines for responsible Operations	Awareness information on sustainability issues and codes of conduct	Promotion of tourist activities with lower impacts on environment (walking tours, eyeing)

Source: (UNWTO, 2019:20)

UNEP have classified three groups of good instruments “to make SCP actionable” in the tourism sector (See also **Table 10**) (UNEP5):

- **Regulatory and legal instruments:** These are command and control tools which force changes and oblige the addressees to comply with government rules, in most cases under threat of sanctions. They need to be set together with enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance,
- **Economic and fiscal instruments:** These are incentive and disincentive tools which make certain behaviours or practices more or less financially attractive by rewarding or penalizing economic activities
- **Communication and voluntary instruments:** These are tools that enable informed choices and action through societal self-regulation and the transfer of knowledge, information and persuasion.

Additionally, tourism policymakers also need to give priority to the development and implementation of tools to monitor the sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism”. (UNEP5: 21)

### 6.3.2. Stakeholder Engagement

Moreover, the development of strategies, policies, tools and methods needs to be done in strong cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders (UNEP5: 17-18, UCLG: 14; 10YFP1: 1, WTO: 21) – from different levels and branches of government, to the private sector and civil society (UNEP5: 17-18, WTO: 21). In their report on sustainable tourism “*Making Tourism More Sustainable – A guide for Policy Makers (2005)*” UNEP concludes: “The holistic and equitable principles that underpin sustainable development imply the need to bring together a wide range of stakeholders to develop and manage tourism in a sustainable manner. In bringing together these different interests, governments must seek to develop structures that have two purposes:

- Engaging stakeholders in the formulation of a strategy and policies for sustainable tourism.
- Ensuring effective coordination of actions and an on-going dialogue between stakeholders.

In many situations both purposes can be met by the same structures. Permanent structures are required to ensure coordination; additional, temporary, working structures may also be needed in the policy formulation stages. Structures can be developed in partnership with other stakeholders, to:

- Raise the profile of the sustainable development of tourism, and to ensure that those who can influence it give it their full attention.
- Give a say in the development and management of tourism to those whose interests or areas of responsibility will be affected by its impacts.
- Bring together knowledge and expertise on economic, social and environmental issues that are relevant to tourism.
- Ensure that policies and actions in other sectors or areas of activity that impinge on tourism are coordinated and taken into account, to prevent policy conflicts and enhance synergy.
- Encourage wide commitment of support and resources to a common, agreed programme.” (UNEP28: 50)

**Table 12: Stakeholders and Roles in Sustainable Tourism**

<b>Stakeholder type</b>	<b>Role in delivering sustainable tourism</b>
<p><b>International development assistance agencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral agencies and programmes</li> <li>• Bilateral agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating tourism in development policies and agreements</li> <li>• Financial and technical assistance to sustainable tourism and individual programmes and projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism Ministry</li> <li>• Other Ministries</li> <li>• Tourism agencies, e.g. Tourist Board</li> <li>• Other government delivery agencies</li> <li>• Resource management bodies e.g. National Parks Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism policy and strategy development and implementation</li> <li>• Relating tourism to wider policies and strategies</li> <li>• Legislation, standards and regulations relating to the sector</li> <li>• Infrastructure planning and development</li> <li>• Resource management</li> <li>• Communication, information and marketing</li> </ul>
<p><b>Local Government and destination bodies</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local strategic direction and planning</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional government</li> <li>• Local authorities e.g. District Councils</li> <li>• Destination management organisations, e.g. public-private</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of policy and regulations</li> <li>• Local infrastructure development and management</li> <li>• Stakeholder engagement, coordination and support</li> </ul>
<p><b>Private sector businesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism trade associations, national and local</li> <li>• Tourism service providers. e.g. hotel businesses</li> <li>• Tour operators – international and incoming</li> <li>• Suppliers to the sector, e.g. food producers</li> <li>• Investors – international and domestic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representation of, and influence on, the tourism sector</li> <li>• Operation of tourism services</li> <li>• Link to domestic and international markets</li> <li>• Product development, investment and improvement</li> <li>• Employment creation and generating local income</li> <li>• Reflecting economic, social and environmental sustainability issues in development and operations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Employees and related bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour unions</li> <li>• Individual workers in the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing interests of employees</li> <li>• Human resources planning and development</li> <li>• Provision of a reliable service in return for income</li> </ul>
<p><b>NGOs – International, national and local</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development NGOs</li> <li>• Environment, conservation and cultural NGOs</li> <li>• Social and community NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representing different stakeholder interests</li> <li>• Engaging in strategic planning and development</li> <li>• Stakeholder coordination and supporting implementation</li> <li>• Capacity building and provision of expertise</li> </ul>
<p><b>Education and training bodies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universities, colleges and teaching bodies</li> <li>• Research institutions</li> <li>• Technical experts and advisory bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge gathering and dissemination</li> <li>• Supporting policy and strategy development</li> <li>• Capacity building and training</li> <li>• Specific advice and expertise</li> </ul>
<p><b>Local community</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community councils and representative bodies</li> <li>• Traditional structures –e.g. tribal chiefs/bodies</li> <li>• Organised groups, e.g. women, youth</li> <li>• Local formal and informal traders</li> <li>• Individual households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging in planning and decisions on tourism at a local level</li> <li>• Representing and communicating local community interests</li> <li>• Pursuing equitable benefit sharing within communities</li> <li>• Interacting with tourists to mutual benefit</li> <li>• Receiving income from tourist spending</li> </ul>
<p><b>Consumers/tourists</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual tourists</li> <li>• Consumer networks, clubs and societies</li> <li>• Travel media and social media users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing the main source of income to the sector</li> <li>• Behaving responsibly towards the environment and local communities in travel choice and actions</li> <li>• Communicating information and opinions on destinations and sustainability issues accurately and fairly</li> </ul>

#### Case 4: Engaging Kerala, India

The State of Kerala, India has embraced the concept of Responsible Tourism in its policies and actions to support the sector. A key aspect of their strategy has been to proactively engage local communities. This has been achieved through the development of a range of visitor experiences at a village level, including village tours and engagement in various cultural heritage activities, as well as strengthening supply chains between local farmers and tourism business. An effective local governance structure has been fundamental to the success of the approach.

It was found that a four-part stakeholder structure was required at a community level, bringing together:

- The Grama Panchayat, the Village Self-Government, which is the lowest level of administration in India.
- The Department of Tourism for Kerala
- Representatives of the local tourism sector, such as hotel businesses
- Facilitators and animators of local community groups such as produce suppliers, craft makers and guides. The experience gained in Kerala is now influencing other States and has been reflected in the national tourism policy for India. (WTO: 61)

#### Case 5: Getting key people together, Honduras

Honduras has introduced a number of initiatives to develop sustainable tourism based on the country's high-quality natural environment and historic heritage attractions. It has recognized the importance of having the right structures for ministries and tourism stakeholders to work together at both a national and local level if it is to achieve its goals. A special 'tourism cabinet' has been established, involving the President of the Republic and the Secretaries for Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Justice, Security, Transport and Public Utilities, and Arts and Culture. Within the official Institute of Tourism, there are separate units dedicated to the Environment and to Municipal Development.

At a local level, approximately 60 Municipal Tourism Development Commissions have been established, in each case under the leadership of the Mayor and involving local private sector tourism interests and NGOs. The Institute of Tourism provides technical assistance and training to these Commissions, on issues such as tourism management, the application of environmental legislation and the issuing of guidelines. Groups of municipalities also work together regionally, for example on a sustainable tourism initiative on the north coast and the area around the World Heritage Site of Copan. (UNEP28: 51)

Learn more:

- UNWTO; Sustainable Tourism For Development Guidebook Enhancing Capacities For Sustainable Tourism For Development In Developing Countries, 2013: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284415496>
- OECD Tourism Trends and Policies, 2018: <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/tourism/2018-Tourism-Trends-Policies-Highlights-ENG.pdf>

## Case 6: Local communities' engagement through the procurement of local food supplies in the Philippines

**Background:** El Nido Resorts is a group of sustainable island resorts in the El Nido Town and Taytay municipalities in Palawan, Philippines. It comprises four island resorts and three estate hotels in the mainland which offers various tourist facilities and activities. The resorts are located in an area that originally depended on farming and fishing – particularly in El Nido Town (41,606 inhabitants in 2015) and Taytay (75,165 inhabitants in 2015).

However, tourism has now become a primary source of livelihood, growing at over 25% annually, with more than 200,000 tourists visiting the area in 2018. The popularity of El Nido as a prime tourist destination in the Philippines resulted in the rapid growth in tourist arrivals (200,000 tourists in 2018, approx. stays of 2.7 nights per guest) and led to an overall increase of the area's population – including locals. El Nido Resorts took up the challenge to address an increasing food demand, while creating opportunities for the local communities to generate income and engage throughout the food value chain.

**The strategy:** Not only did El Nido Resorts decide to create meaningful employment opportunities to hire locally and thus enable locals from El Nido and Taytay to earn a decent living and stay in their own community, the ambition was also to support local food industries by specifically procuring from suppliers in the region. The following actions support the

El Nido Resorts local community engagement strategy: In 2017, A Memorandum of Agreement between the Ten Knots Development Corporation and El-Nido based farmers guarantees that at least one ton of vegetables per week are supplied by local farmers to El Nido Resorts. While this agreement aims at encouraging more locals to venture into farming, 19 tons of vegetables per month are still sourced from other provinces in Luzon. Since 2006, training for local farmers has been delivered on El Nido Resorts demonstration site facility, a 4-hectare organic farm in El Nido Town to help improve the quality of their produce for long-term sustainability. In addition, since June 2018, A 22-day free course on horticulture and vegetable production is run by El Nido Resorts for 25 farmers in cooperation with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). El Nido Resorts also sponsors community competency training. For example, women from local barangays (villages) are trained in weaving to produce native bags and slippers, which are purchased by El Nido Resorts as room amenities - thereby ensuring ongoing demand. In collaboration with the Asian Conservation Foundation, a mapping of available natural resources as well as local manpower was conducted to identify the potential of local communities.

**Impact:** In El Nido Resorts – focus has been given to creating more sustainable menus, using local and seasonal food – locally and organically produced vegetables comprise 60% of total kitchen purchases; while locally reared livestock comprise 90% of total kitchen purchases. Procuring local food enabled an overall reduction of overall food costs of 20% in 2016. Choosing local suppliers also enabled to reduce transportation costs, and ultimately contributed to reduce GHG emissions. Locals represent nearly 90% of staff in El Nido Resorts. Engaging local communities on food supplies triggered the creation of local SMEs in the tourism industry, including in the production of local handicrafts, small-scale accommodations, and local transportation services. These new businesses nurture the development of the local tourism industry.

**Lessons learned:** Ensuring quality, volume, and variety of supply in remote areas is a challenge best met by partnering with local producers, who will benefit from such mutual engagement as much as the resorts and hotels which they supply. Encouraging agricultural activities within protected areas like El Nido may contribute to unwanted impacts such as forest conversion and pressure on coastal fisheries. To limit as much as possible such negative impacts, large consumers like resorts and hotels have a responsibility to only partner with farmers and fishermen who abide by protected area laws and engage in nature-friendly practices.

## 6.4. INFORMATION AND AWARENESS



**ESC cannot be expected to completely transform consumption habits, but education can contribute significantly to the process. By making ESC obligatory for all students in formal education and accessible for students in informal education, the basis for widespread changes can be laid.** (UNEP30: 16)

In the report *Sustainable Consumption and Production An Analysis Of Nordic Progress Towards SDG12, And The Way Ahead* (2018) information- and awareness raising are perceived as crucial for the shift towards SCP and is consequently categorised as target 12.8: “Embarking on the path of sustainable development will require a profound transformation of how we think, act and engage with sustainability-related issues as addressed in the SDGs, and individuals must become sustainability change-makers. Education, or the transmission, acquisition, creation and adaptation of information, knowledge, skills and values, is a key lever of sustainable development and of achieving the SDGs in general.” (NMR: 30)

### 6.4.1. Education



**There is no freedom and no responsibility without education. As citizens, it is through education that we learn how to make choices for our daily life.** (UNEP30: 4)

Education is seen as an essential tool to channel information and awareness (SWITCH Asia: xvi, NMR: 30, UNEP30, UNEP31), as described by UNEP: “Education is one of the most powerful tools to support us in making the right and more responsible choices while meeting our needs and aspirations. Education can reconcile consumption with freedom and responsibility. Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) is essential to empower individuals and social groups with appropriate information on the impacts of their daily choices as consumers, as well as for workable solutions and alternatives.” (UNEP30: 4)

#### **On respecting indigenous knowledge and recognizing alternative lifestyles:**



“ESC respects diversity of culture and choice of lifestyle. ESC encourages listening to, learning from and caring for knowledge and ways of being which may be different from our own. By doing so, students can learn to reflect on, to see similarities and contrasts between and to gain valuable insights into other ways of understanding and functioning. ESC aims at finding viable solutions built on both innovation and traditional knowledge.” (UNEP30: 19)

Both formal and informal education should be prioritized, and the target groups should vary covering e.g. children, young people, scholars, professionals, politicians and local communities. (SWITCH Asia: xvi, OECD5, UNEP30: 12) and should be present in all aspects of everyday life: “The priorities in the education sector and the specific area of SCP within global agendas and local aspirations signify the central role of education for sustainable consumption and production (ESCP) on the transformational change of human behaviour and lifestyle necessary for the practice of SCP



in the professional, educational, and other life contexts and eventually make SCP a life-skill.” (SWITCH-Asia: xvi)

### Case 7: GUPES 3 pillars

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has facilitated the establishment of the Global Universities Partnership on Environment and Sustainability (GUPES) in 2012. GUPES aims to promote the integration of environment and sustainability concerns into teaching, research, community engagement, the management of universities, greening of university infrastructure and operations, as well as to enhance student engagement and participation in sustainability activities in the universities around the world. GUPES is anchored on three pillars, namely education, training and networking (see below). GUPES currently has close to 800 partner universities worldwide.

(SWITCH-Asia)

The report *HERE and NOW! Education for Sustainable Consumption – Recommendations and Guidelines* (2010) aims to inspire and bring concrete tools, which help to address education for sustainable consumption (ESC) challenges and find new opportunities in the formal education sector (UNEP30: 4). In the report the governments are urged to follow 10 guiding principles on ESC, which are listed below:

1. Ensure that education institutions reflect in their daily management the priorities given to sustainable development.
2. Include themes, topics, modules, courses and degrees about education for sustainable consumption in established curricula.
3. Encourage research in education for sustainable consumption-related areas.
4. Strengthen connections between researchers, lecturers, teacher trainers and socio-economic actors and stakeholders.
5. Enhance cooperation between professionals from diverse disciplines in order to develop integrated approaches to education for sustainable consumption.
6. Facilitate teaching and teacher-training that strengthens global, future-oriented, constructive perspectives within education for sustainable consumption.
7. Reward creative, critical, innovative thinking related to education for sustainable consumption.
8. Ensure that education for sustainable consumption respects the importance of indigenous knowledge and recognizes alternative lifestyles.
9. Foster intergenerational learning as an integrated aspect of education for sustainable consumption.
10. Provide opportunities for practical application of theoretical study through social involvement and community service. (UNEP30: 12)

### Case 8: KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden offers master’s programme in Sustainable Technology based on the concept of industrial ecology with a focus on the understanding of interactions between technical, economic, social and ecological systems and processes. The courses in the programme cover a range of interdisciplinary subjects such as Industrial Ecology, System Analysis, Transition theories, Cleaner Production, Ecosystem Performance, Ecological Economics, Industrial Symbiosis, Environmental Management and Circular

Economy. Other relevant courses in this programme comprise LCA, Sustainable Food Production and Consumption and Sustainable Development in Developing Countries. The students are introduced to tools and knowledge that will enable them to apply technology in a more sustainable way.

*(SWITCH-Asia: 4-15)*

Furthermore, in the report UNEP attempts to assist policymakers and curriculum planners in how to include ESC in the school system by giving them different alternatives to use when planning for ESC (UNEP30: 16):

- a) ESC can be mainstreamed as a topic taught as a part of existing subjects/disciplines. This requires that teachers clarify the interrelatedness of ESC to the subject they teach as well as ESC's connection to other subjects. It means that schools need to identify and maintain an overview of which aspects of ESC are covered by which subjects and when they are taught in order to ensure that ESC does not become fragmented or disappear in between the other requirements of the curricula. To help with this, a matrix is provided in Document #3 Relating the resources.
- b) ESC topics can be taught as a cross-cutting interdisciplinary theme and/or incorporated into projects and other activities as well as in school clubs and after-school activities. Because of the very nature of ESC, thematic teaching is an often-used approach. It allows for an issue to be viewed from diverse perspectives.

Thematic teaching also goes well with practical activities and projects that aid in making abstract knowledge and theory more concrete and connected to the pupils' everyday life(UNEP30: 16). c) ESC can also be integrated into the curriculum as a specific subject, taught in specific periods in schools. These periods can be regular (once a week, once a fortnight, etc.) or concentrated in larger periods occasionally throughout the school year. Subjects of this kind are not always called ESC but they have the same goals and contain the contents of ESC. Such subjects fall under the categories of: "global citizenship", "future studies", "life skills", "stewardship of the earth", etc. (UNEP30: 16) UNEP makes it clear that the alternatives mentioned in the report should not be seen as exclusive emphasizing that one alternative can be used alone or in combination with other of the alternatives, if this is desired (UNEP30: 16).

### **Case 9: SCP training for National Academy of Public Administration, Vietnam**

Considering that policy makers have decisive role to play in implementing SCP programmes, the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), Vietnam and Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) co-organized a training course "Introduction to Sustainable Consumption and Production and Eco-innovation for policy makers" for 50 senior civil servants on November 10-11, 2016. The course was delivered by Dr. Walter Reinhardt – UNEP Project Coordinator and Nguyen Thi Bich Hoa – Deputy Director of AIT Vietnam. The training course comprised of programmes to provide basic concepts of SCP and eco-innovation to the policy makers. In addition, it also had arrangements to explain the key challenges and barriers in promoting eco-innovation in various industries in Vietnam. On the whole, the participants were engaged in lectures and activities to address the need to incorporate SCP, particularly during the period of industrialization and modernization in Vietnam, which is characterized by production growth and the increase of new municipal areas that has led to more consumption and environment pollution. More details of this can be found at: <http://www1.napa.vn/en/training-course-for-napa-lecturers-introduction-to-sustainable-consumption-and-production-and-eco-innovation-for-policy-makers>.

*(SWITCH-Asia)*

## Case 10: Environmental awareness goes virtual

Public awareness and education on environmental issues is a concern of the Global Environmental Citizenship Programme of UNEP. A partnership with Consumers International gave birth to projects such as the Virtual Schools of Consumption (VSC). As part of this movement, the Colectivo Ecologista Jalisco (CEJ), an environmental NGO that has advocated for environmental education in Mexico since 1986, has implemented VSC in Mexico in 2005. These virtual schools are developed on the basis that everyone is a consumer and our habits matter. People are socially conditioned and influenced by many different factors to consume more than they need. Many have never been taught how to consume in a responsible manner. Seeking to accomplish such a purpose, VSC provides an interactive learning platform. The VSC guides the consumer through the following six topics: i) how to become a responsible consumer, ii) toxic products at home, iii) waste management, iv) biodiversity and consumption, v) trees living in the city and vi) urban mobility. The section on toxic products at home, for example, covers subjects such as how toxic products enter the human body through cleaning and personal care products, food and insecticides. It also educates about risks particularly relevant for children and provides alternatives as well as ways to find out about the level of toxicity in daily life. Each of the virtual schools contains a self-assessment tool allowing the consumer to assess his or her level of knowledge. The website provides a powerful education tool for teachers, community organizers and parents. The educational material can be used for free by third parties within seminars, academic courses, blogs or other formats.

*(UNEP1: 145)*

## Case 11: Course on SCP in Teri University as a part of SWITCH- Asia Regional Policy Support Component

SWITCH-Asia in partnership with TERI University has developed and delivered the first MA course on SCP taught in a developing country. It is an attempt to increase skilled human resource who can champion SCP campaigns, ensure behavioural changes and also integrate SCP into academic curricula (SWITCH Asia, 4-22).

### Objectives:

- To impart knowledge on SCP concepts, significance and advancements within India and wider South Asia region in order to create a pool of better informed future policy makers.
- To equip young policy makers with knowledge on demand side and supply side challenges and opportunities relating to SCP
- To equip young policy makers for policy analysis of select sectors targeting to mainstream SCP into policy.

### Course contents:

- Introduction to Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)
- SCP in Regional, National and Local Policy Frameworks
- Demand-side: Sustainable Behaviours and Lifestyles
- Supply-side: SCP for Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production
- Mainstreaming SCP I - Development and Implementation of Policies
- Mainstreaming SCP II – Sectoral Strategies for Urban Settlements
- Mainstreaming SCP III - Economic and Fiscal instruments

### Outcomes:

- To have an improved understanding of SCP and interrelationship between sustainable consumption and sustainable production
- To be able to compare and contrast effective applications and business case for SCP in sustainable development with reference to specific countries and economic sectors

- To be able to examine the potential synergy of SCP with existing plans and policies
- To have learned the significance of various policy instruments, strategy options and institutional arrangements to mainstream SCP for effective SD governance

**Pedagogical arrangement:** Classroom lectures, brainstorming tutorial and presentation sessions, study visits and exposure to national, regional and global case studies on the theme.

*(SWITCH-Asia, 4-22)*

## Case 12: Online Course on SCP organized by UNITAR

UNITAR and UNEP have aligned together to scale-up SCP learning in Asia Pacific region and provide policy makers with a comprehensive understanding of the SCP concept and application. In this direction, the two organisations have helped develop and deliver the e-learning course “Introduction to Sustainable Consumption and Production in Asia”. The course development and delivery have been supported by the SWITCH-Asia Programme.

**Objectives:** Define the concept of SCP and explain its value for sustainable development; distinguish key elements of effective policy planning in support of SCP; identify enabling conditions for mainstreaming and implementing SCP policies in national governance; Discuss principal challenges and opportunities for advancing SCP in national contexts, summarise the range of global and regional initiatives to support the mainstreaming of SCP in national governance, apply SCP to a real-life policy-making context

### Course contents:

- Module 1: Introduction to SCP: Definition, Rationale and Fundamentals
- Module 2: Designing and Implementing National SCP Policies: The Policy Cycle and SCP in National Governance Structures
- Module 3: Applying Policies to Key Thematic Areas for Supply-side Change and Sustainable Production
- Module 4: Applying Policies for Demand-side Change and Sustainable Consumption
- Module 5: International Collaboration, Regional Initiatives and Priorities to Achieve SCP in the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda

**Outcomes:** An applied case study provides participants with the opportunity to apply the SCP concept in the framework of a real world situation. Participants will identify the problem context, relevant issues, define appropriate measures, and develop a SCP action plan for a particular setting. Each case study is peer-reviewed by a group of course participants, as well as the course moderator.

**Pedagogical arrangement:** E-lectures, tutorial, interaction/discussions and presentation sessions, study visits and exposure to national, regional and global case studies on the theme.

**Targeted audience:** Civil servants in national ministries, provincial departments and local authorities, Environmental managers in private sector, representatives from civil society organizations, academia representatives and researchers, other individuals engaged in policy processes.

**Learn more:** Website: <https://www.unitar.org/event/full-catalog/introduction-sustainable-consumption-and-production-asia>

*(Switch-Asia: 4-23)*

## 6.4.2. Cooperation

When implementing ESC in education programmes – one way or another – the common understanding is, that it is important to include various stakeholders throughout the process: “to ensure that the interests and concerns of all affected by SCP education decisions are adequately taken into consideration” (SWITCH Asia: 2-4).

UNEP among others recognizes the involving of stakeholders as important and see this as a way to develop the education on ESC in partnerships with those who potentially will be affected or better yet can help to qualify the impending output: “A wide variety of partners (governmental and civil society organizations, media, etc.) exist with which educators can cooperate in order to improve the quality of education for sustainable consumption. Building coalitions and partnerships between individuals and organizations working on issues of sustainable consumption can provide up-to-date bases of expertise upon which teachers and students can draw. It can contribute to the process of bringing ESC out of the classroom and into life outside of school. Connections can be established online as well as face-to-face. Such partnerships can stimulate initiatives within the local community.”

Moreover, many emphasizes the need to develop a strong level of cross-national sharing and support as well as networking and cooperation among regional bodies and countries in Asia and globally, to stimulate the capacity building efforts on ESC and help with better exchange of knowledge, expertise and information on SCP.

### Case 13: Early Learning Centre in Bhutan

The Early Learning Centre (ELC) in Bhutan is a primary school that goes up to 6th grade. Since its founding, ELC has been emphasizing the development of values such as empathy, compassion and social responsibility towards community and nation at large in school children. The concept is in line with the Gross National Happiness (GNH) concept in Bhutan.

ELC, in partnership with Design for Change (DFC), has been working in several projects to empower and enable children to solve problems of the society using four-step formula: feel, imagine, do and share. One of such a project was their initiative to lessen the consumption of packaged food. This was an attempt to advocate the concept of waste and its implications of the environment, human health and the economy. As such, ELC launched a campaign to consume packaged food only once a week (on Wednesdays), while also ensuring that the food waste is disposed of in compost pits. The paper waste would be managed by Greener Way, a waste management and recycling firm in Bhutan whereas the plastic waste would be reused and recycled. This idea was shared in Thimpu Principals' Conference as well as through national television to encourage other schools to join in. At least 80 schools have endorsed this campaign in Bhutan.

Details of the programme can be found on:

- Early Learning Centre (ELC): <http://elchighschool.co/>
- Design for Change Bhutan: <http://dfcworld.com/dfc/BHUTAN/>

*(source: SWITCH-Asia)*

### 6.4.3. Campaigns



**Successful initiatives aim to touch people’s core values, sense of identity, needs and aspirations, while uncovering practical opportunities for change that are inspiring and context relevant. (UNEP31: 94)**

Awareness raising, and information sharing goes beyond the educational frame. People get information all day in different contexts and settings, which helps to shape their behaviour: “The Sustainable lifestyle choices are not made in a vacuum – pro-consumption policies and practices are the norm, creating economic, cultural, infrastructure, and many other barriers to change. People are bombarded by pro-consumer marketing campaigns on a daily basis and efforts to promote new sustainable ways of living are vastly out-scaled and under resourced”. (UNEP31: 8). Therefore, there is an urgent need to also direct the efforts towards the marketing sphere to campaign for SCP to consumers as well as businesses and thereby guide people towards more sustainable choices.

In the report “*Fostering And Communicating Sustainable Lifestyles – Principles And Emerging Practises*” (2016) UNEP analyses cases from across the globe and relevant literature to understand how to develop campaigns and initiatives promoting SCP. The analysis reveals that successful sustainable lifestyle campaigns understand to recognize and tap into peoples need for meaning, identity, security, autonomy, and satisfaction and, despite the contextual differences, the campaigns share a set of characteristics that help spark interest, motivate action, and reinforce new practices. (UNEP31: 11). The report outlines the following four steps for a strategy roadmap, with eight operating principles, which aims to guide the design, adaptation, and evaluation of sustainable lifestyles campaigns and initiatives (UNEP31: 8).

#### **Case 14: Involve stakeholders in designing sustainable lifestyle campaigns including developing messaging approaches.**

The Three Reductions, Three Gains campaign in rural Vietnam developed the focus on reducing three inputs - insecticides, fertilizers, and commercial seeds - as a way to achieve three gains - economic benefits, health, and soil quality - by involving 950 volunteer farmers from across 11 provinces in directly shaping the messaging.

(UNEP31: 13)



**Such campaigns should clarify the meaning of sustainable lifestyles, communicate that achieving it is, for most people in today’s world, not necessarily about a loss but about reframing aspirations, and reveal the tools at policy makers’ disposal to affect social change. (UNEP31: 96)**

#### **STEP ONE: Understand audience**

**Stakeholder-Focused:** Engage in participatory, relevant, and grounded ways

- Orient around people’s needs and wants, build trust, and promote actions linked to a sense of place and local context.

## STEP TWO: Set Goals

**Better Living:** Focus on aspirations

- Create a compelling vision based on stakeholder values
- Be clear about the problem but place greater emphasis on how lifestyle choices lead to a better life. Impact: Set clear goals and demonstrate sustainability results Set achievable ecological, social, and economic goals and outline clear milestones for measuring progress along the way. Clarify how people can contribute in meaningful ways.

## STEP THREE: Determine Strategies

**Systemic:** Consider the systemic nature of lifestyles

- Highlight the underlying drivers and systemic structures that enable sustainable lifestyles.
- Develop campaigns that promote activities across domains.
- Dynamic Life Changes: Take advantage of life stages and transitions
- Leverage moments of life stages and transitions such as marriages, birth, moving, retirement, and career changes to shift thinking and guide new patterns of behaviour.

**Diversity:** Accommodate the diversity in lifestyles

- Illustrate the range of sustainable lifestyles. Tailor to different stakeholder groups and employ culturally relevant practices.

**Collective Action:** Show that lifestyles extend beyond individual action

- Engage people as members of groups and adopt peer-to-peer support strategies.
- Connect individual actions to larger system shifts, including policy change.

**Case 15: Build a campaign that focuses on aspirations, rather than leading with problems and challenges. Show the tension between the magnitude of the challenge and the boldness of the vision:**

In response to the growing economic, environmental, and social pressures caused by the rapid growth of the consuming classes in China, China Dream is putting forward a new “happy and harmonious” vision of the good life. China Dream shifts the discussion of sustainable lifestyles away from talk of sacrifices and moves it towards a positive vision embedded in Chinese culture and traditional values, and in alignment with sustainable aspirations. This vision presents a compelling alternative to the ‘citizen consumer’ associated with modern Western culture, and seeks to replace it with a home-grown vision of personal prosperity for a new, sustainable China.

(UNEP31)

## STEP FOUR: Measure and Respond

**Responsive:** Learn and adapt to changing conditions

- Create a culture of learning by listening to participants throughout the life of a campaign, share feedback as a way to motivate further action, and adapt initiatives over time. (UNEP31: 8)

UNEP explains that: “a way to scale up the effort could be to work with business associations, marketers, advertisers, and relevant stakeholders to counter pro-consumption messages and develop alternative aspirational visions to motivate change. (UNEP31: 11).

## Local ambassadors for SCP

Myanmar, an initiative on rural agricultural sustainability in Burma, engages alumni to become powerful ambassadors in their communities and homes, translating the core messages of this campaign in ways that have local relevance and a familiar face. For example, alumni teach soil management and cultivation techniques specific to their soil types and crops to people in their community. (UNEP31: 14)

Learn more:

- HERE and NOW! Education for Sustainable Consumption - Recommendations and Guidelines, United Nations Environment Programme, 2010:  
<http://www.unep.fr/shared/publications/pdf/DTIx1252xPA-Here%20and%20Now%20EN.pdf>
- Fostering And Communicating Sustainable Lifestyles – Principles And Emerging Practices (full report), United Nations Environment Programme, 2016:  
[https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/20170209\\_un\\_communicating\\_sust\\_lifestyles\\_fullreport\\_lores\\_2016.pdf](https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/20170209_un_communicating_sust_lifestyles_fullreport_lores_2016.pdf)

## Case 16: CASE: Low Energy Housing in China – Principles in Action

**Audience:** Construction companies, governments

**Organization:** SWITCH-Asia (Multistakeholder partnership, including governments)

**Needs Addressed:** Understanding, participation, creation

**Communications Methods:** Workshops, networking, events, policy development, and information sessions, online video, website

### Impact

The Low Energy Housing campaign was highly focused on results with a rigorous monitoring system in place for an Asian and global audience. The campaign resulted in significant savings from reducing carbon emissions by allowing construction projects to avoid purchasing carbon credits in China's carbon emissions trading system. It increased the share of sustainable buildings in Sichuan's market from 4.2% in 2010 to 16.6% in 2014, and 22.3% in 2010 to 39.5% in 2014 in Shenzhen. The campaign connected with more than 700 small and medium-sized enterprises and engaged in 42 outreach activities. The initiative made extensive use of events and workshops designed to connect stakeholders from business and government with the benefits of sustainable buildings and construction practices in China's unique context, as well as facilitate the emergence of coordinated action on policy development, real estate planning and construction between public and private actors. The Low Energy Housing campaign also leveraged international expertise to provide technical training and project consultation. The goal of shifting construction practices was achieved by tapping into the desire among Chinese construction firms to participate in the larger, national transition toward a more sustainable development model for China.

The Low Energy Housing Campaign attracted 36 stakeholder groups ranging from local authorities and media outlets, to consumer associations and community leaders. They provided input into policy dialogues and benefited from technical training, sharing best practices, and networking. Over the three-year campaign, the adoption of sustainable practices and the construction of green buildings by participating firms resulted in 7.45 million square meters of energy efficient floor area being constructed, which translates to a reduction of 420,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and 67 petajoules (PJ) of energy savings. It also increased the use of solar heaters and geothermal heat pumps by 16.5% compared with 2010.

**Communications Takeaways**



### Connecting with Audiences: Foster Public-Private Partnerships

Build public-private partnerships to help advance policy change and provide the incentives needed to spark sustainable behaviour change in your target audience. As in this case, partners can be brought together for learning opportunities (such as on the benefits of low energy housing), to build coalitions toward policy goals, or for peer-to-peer learning. For example, in Low Energy Housing, the success of the program results from the financial investment of public and private actors and the interactions of the international, governmental, business, and NGOs through networking and knowledge sharing.

### Strategy: Identify a Need around which to Align Activities

Identify where your audience is experiencing a coordination gap or lack of capacity, and craft a strategy designed to support their efforts. The scope can include specific technical needs as well as more general gaps in coordination across actors. For example, the construction stakeholders in Low Energy Housing participated to meet their need of gaining sustainable and low-carbon building knowledge and capacity.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

- [1] GGGI (2016). Mongolian Green Credit Fund Concept Note.
- [2] GIZ, UNDP (2019): Aligning Mongolia's NDC and SDGs through its national Green Development Policy. Available in: <https://www.transparency-partnership.net/gpd/aligning-mongolias-ndc-and-sdgs-through-its-national-green-development-policy>
- [3] GoM (2019): Mongolia Voluntary National Review Report 2019 – Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- [4] Le Blanc, D. (2015): Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets. DESA Working Paper No. 141. ST/ESA/2015/DWP/141.
- [5] MET (2017): Mongolia National Waste Management Improvement Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2030
- [6] MET, NDA, NSO, ESCAP (2018): Sustainability outlook of Mongolia, Munkhiin useg LLC, Ulaanbaatar.
- [7] MET, NDA, NSO, ESCAP, Sustainability outlook of Mongolia, Munkhiin useg LLC, 2018, p.76.
- [8] PAGE/UN (2015): Environment, Ministry of Finance. Review of the public procurement legal framework of Mongolia.
- [9] The SWITCH-Asia Network Facility (2013): Sustainable Consumption and Production Policies – A Policy Toolbox for practical use.
- [10] UN and DTU (2017): Eco-i Manual Eco-innovation implementation process.
- [11] UNEP (2015): Sustainable Consumption and Production. A Handbook for Policymakers, available in: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=1951&menu=35>
- [12] UNEP (2017): Comparative Analysis of Green Public Procurement and Ecolabelling Programmes in China, Japan, Thailand and the Republic of Korea: Lessons Learned and Common Success Factors
- [13] WEF (2019): Insight report. The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2019, Travel and Tourism at a Tipping Point, Geneva.
- [14] World Travel and Tourism Council (2018): Travel and Tourism Economic Impact 2017: Mongolia. London.

# ANNEX

## ANNEX 1: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS MET

Name	Designation	Institution
<b>Ts. Uranchimeg</b>	Director	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Clean Technology, Investment and Production Division, SCP Focal Point
<b>Mrs. Tsedewsuren</b>	Officer	Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Clean Technology, Investment and Production Division
<b>Ts. Batzul</b>	Head	Ministry of Finance (MoF), Procurement Policy Division, Legal Department
<b>Ya. Erdenesaikhan</b>	Director	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Light Industry (MoFALI), Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Policy Implementation and Coordination Department
<b>Mr. Erdenesiakhan</b>	officer	MoFALI, Light Industry Department
<b>Mrs. Zolzaya</b>	Coordinator	UNIDO/FAO, Support to Employment Creation in Mongolia (SECiM) Project
<b>Mr. Choijilsuren</b>	Senior expert	UNIDO/FAO, Support to Employment Creation in Mongolia (SECiM) Project, Value chain
<b>Mr. Enkhbayar</b>	Senior expert	UNIDO/FAO, Support to Employment Creation in Mongolia (SECiM) Project, Value chain
<b>U. Sarangoo</b>	Manager	EU SWITCH Asia, STeP Ecolab Project
<b>B. Dulguun</b>	officer	EU SWITCH Asia, STeP Ecolab Project, AVSF Mongolia
<b>Mrs. Tsoglogmaa</b>	Manager	EU SWITCH Asia, Caritas Czech
<b>Mrs. B. Maroto Izqioero</b>	Country Director	EU SWITCH Asia, Switch off project, GERES
<b>Mr. Uuganbayar</b>	Production Director	Khanbogd Cashmere Factory
<b>Mr. Tserensambuu</b>	Director	APCSP, Department for Public Procurement & Intern. Cooperation
<b>Mrs. Khaliun</b>	Officer	APCSP, Department for Public Procurement & Intern. Cooperation
<b>Pierre-Yves LUCAS</b>	Team Leader	EU Delegation

---

<b>M. Byambaragchaа</b>	Project Manager	EU Delegation
<b>Mrs. Enkhtuvshin</b>	Officer	Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD), Construction and Building Material Policy Implementation <i>and</i> Coordination Department;
<b>Romain BRILLIE</b>	Country Representative	GGGI

---

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES

No.	Name	Designation	Institution	Email
<b>Ministries</b>				
1	T. Bulgan	Director	MET, Green Development Policy and Planning Department, SWITCH Asia FP	bulgantumen@yahoo.com
2	Ts. Uranchimeg	Director	MET, Clean Technology, Investment and Production Division, SWITCH Asia SCP Focal Point	uranchimeg@mne.gov.mn
3	S. Bayasgalan	Director	MET, Department of Tourism Policy Coordination	bayasgalan.saranjav@gmail.com
4	Ts. Batzul	Director	Ministry of Finance, Procurement Policy Division, Legal Department	Batzul_ts@mof.gov.mn
6	B. Batkhuu	Director	MoFALI, Light Industry Policy Regulation Department	batkhuu@mofa.gov.mn
7	Ya. Erdenesaikhan	Director	MoFALI, Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Policy Implementation and Coordination Department	erdenesaikhan.ya@mofa.gov.mn
8	D. Gantulga	Director	MCUD, Construction and Building Material Policy Implementation and Coordination Department	
9	Misheel	Officer	MCUD, Green development	
11	O. Munkhtur	Director	MED, Department of Public–Private Partnerships and Concessions	
12	D. Oyunchimeg	Director	MoH, Drug Production and Technology Department	oyunchimeg_d@moh.gov.mn
13	B. Alimaa	Head	MSWL, Labor Relations Policy Implementation Coordination Department	alimaa@mlsp.gov.mn
<b>Agencies &amp; Institutions</b>				
1	Ts.Nyam-Osor	Chairman	Government Agency for Policy Coordination on State Property	

(APCSP)				
2	H. Ulam-Urnukh	Head	APCSP, Department for Public Procurement	ulamurmukh@pcsp.gov.mn
3	B. Lhagva	Head	Agency for Fair Competition and Consumer Protection (AFCCP)	contact@afccp.gov.mn
4	D. Erdenebayar	Head	NDA, Sector development policy and regulation department	erdenebayar.d@nda.gov.mn
5	L. Tugsbayar	Head	GASI, Labour, Social Protection and Special Inspection Department	
6	J. Batbayasgalan		First Deputy of Development Policy of the Ulaanbaatar City Mayor	batbayasgalan.j@ulaanbaatar.mn
7	I. Battugs	Head	MPID, Occupational Safety and Special Inspection Division	
8	L. Ulziibayar	Head	NEMA, Department of Policy Coordination and Cooperation	
9	G. Unurjargal	Head	MASM, Standardization and Conformity Assessment Policy Department	unurjargal@masm.gov.mn
10	Batbayasgalan	Deputy major	Ulaanbaatar Governors' office	
12			Aimag and other city governors' offices	

### **Educational & Research Organisations**

1	B. Battsagaan	Director	MUST, School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Center for Advanced Research and Technology	
2	B. Munkhbayar	Director	MUST, School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Building Energy Efficiency Center	
3	L. Jargalsaikhan		MAS, Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology	
4	D. Batbayar		MUST, Institute of Light Industrial Research and Development	info@khureelen.edu.mn

<b>Civil Society Representatives</b>				
1	T. Duuren		Director of Mongolian Chamber of Commerce and Trade (MCCT)	
2	Oyungerel		Mongolian Sustainable Finance Association (MSFA)	info@mba.mn
3	Bayasgalan		Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association	http://www.mongoltextile.mn/
4	D. Sodbuyan	Executive director	Mongolian National Recycling Association	
5	B. Mendbayar	Director	Mongolian nature and environmental consortium	mnec8@yahoo.com
6			Ger Community Mapping Centre	
7	L. Khulan	Exec. Director	Mongolian National Construction Association	info@mnca.mn
8	B. Buyankhishig	Director	Environmental and Sustainable Development Study Center	esdsc2011@gmail.com
<b>SWITCH Asia: Projects</b>				
1	U. Sarangoo	Project manager	Sustainable Textile Production and Eco-Labeling in Mongolia Project (STeP EcoLab)	u.sarangoo@avsf.org
2	Uriintsolmon		Caritas Czech Republic, Recycling Building Materials	
3	K. Veliskova		Caritas Czech Republic, Recycling Building Materials	jana.zilkova@caritas.cz
4	B. Maroto-Izquierdo	Country director	SWITCH Off Air Pollution GERES	b.maroto-izquierdo@geres.eu
5	G. Taoiti		SWITCH Asia project, Sustainable Textile Production and EcoLabeling /STeP Ecolab/	
<b>Partners, relevant programme and projects</b>				
1			EU TRAM Project	
2	B. Zolya	Coordinator	UNIDO/FAO, SECiM Project, Component 2	Zolzaya.Baljinnyam@fao.org

---

3	G. Munkhbolor	Coordinator	UNIDO/FAO, SECiM Project, Component 1	m.gungaa@ynido.org
4			GGGI	
5			Media representatives	

---



## ANNEX 3: LIST OF POLICY FRAMEWORKS

### Key Policy Framework:

	<b>Key policy framework</b>	<b>Valid for period</b>
1	National Security Concept (Resolution No. 43 of the State Great Khural)	2010-2030
2	National Green Development Policy (Resolution No. 43/2014 of State Great Khural)	2014-2030
3	Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (Resolution No. 19 of the State Great Khural in 2016)	2016-2030
4	Action Plan for implementation of Green development policy of Mongolia (Resolution 2016, the GoM)	2016-2030
5	Government Action Plan	2016-2020
6	2 <sup>nd</sup> National Biodiversity Program	2015-2025

### Framework for Environment and Conservation:

	<b>Key policy framework</b>	<b>Valid for period</b>
1	National Programme on the Ozone layer protection	1999-2030
2	National program to support quality and environmental management	2002-2016
3	National Plan of Action for Protected Areas	2005-2015
4	Green wall national program	2005-2035
5	National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification	2010-2020
6	National Water Programme,	2010-2025
7	National Action Programme on Climate Change	2011-2021
8	Khatan Tuul river (Ulaanbaatar) program	2012-2020
9	National programme on conservation of rare and endangered species	2012-2021
10	National Program for Waste Management	2014-2022
11	Plan for the Persistent Organic Pollutants	2014-2040
12	National Strategy on improvement of the Health Care Waste Management	
13	National Program on Tourism Development	2016-2025

14	Mongolia National Program on Reduction of Air and Environmental Pollution	2017-2025
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

**Framework for Food, Agriculture and Industry:**

	<b>Key policy framework</b>	<b>Valid for period</b>
1	First Meat and Milk Campaign	2016-2020
2	State Industry Policy of Mongolia	2015-2030
3	Industrialization 21:100 program	2018-2021
4	National program to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	2019-2022
5	National Programme for Food Security	2009-2016
6	Healthy foods-Healthy Mongolian	2019-2023
7	State Policy on Food and Agriculture	2014-2025
8	Mongolian Export Programme	2018-2022
9	Third Crop Cultivation Campaign	2016-2020
10	National Quality Program	2016-2020
11	Cashmere Program	2018-2021
12	Government Housing Programs for 150,000 Households	2019-2023
13	National package program	2017-2021

[www.switch-asia.eu](http://www.switch-asia.eu)

**switchasia**  
● SCP FACILITY

