



NDC CHECKLIST

Mongolia Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✓ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ✗ Some Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

		2016 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
MITIGATION				
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	<p>Commitment to a 14% reduction in total national GHG emissions excluding Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) by 2030, compared to the projected emissions under a business as usual (BAU) scenario.</p> <p>It is also mentioned that in future communications, Mongolia intends to include actions for mitigation in the forestry sector to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 2% by 2020 and 5% by 2030.</p>	<p>Mongolia intends to achieve a target to mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions by 22.7% by 2030, compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario, excluding LULUCF (unconditional target).</p> <p>In addition, if conditional mitigation measures, such as the carbon capture and storage and waste-to-energy technology are implemented, then Mongolia could achieve a 27.2% reduction in total national GHG emissions. Along with that, actions and measures to remove GHG emissions by forest are determined, which set the total mitigation target of Mongolia as 44.9% of GHG emission reduction by 2030 (conditional target).</p>	<p>The mitigation targets raised from the initial commitment of reducing 14% to 22.7% (up to 27.2%; conditional) by 2030, compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario, excluding LULUCF. However, the 2020 NDC has a recalculated baseline for emissions up to 2030, which are estimated to reach 74.3 Mt CO₂-eq. in 2030 without LULUCF, compared to the 2015's INDC baseline of 51.3 Mt CO₂-eq. The NDC states that the difference is primarily due to a variance in the methodology applied for base year emission (Revised 1996 IPCC GLs for INDC and 2006 IPCC GLs for NDC), as well as increasing numbers of livestock and additional policy plans in the industrial processing sector, e.g. coal gasification project. Due to this change it is unclear whether ambition has increased or not.</p>
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	<p>The NDC mentions an annual reduction of 7.3 Mt CO₂-eq. of economy-wide emissions in 2030, corresponding to a 14% reduction, compared to a BAU scenario.</p>	<p>The mitigation target of Mongolia's NDC will be a 22.7% (up to 27.2%) reduction in total national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030.</p>	<p>Both NDCs present economy-wide absolute 2030 targets.</p>

3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C	Not mentioned.	The NDC refers to an emission target of 57.4 Mt CO ₂ -eq. by 2030 (compared to a BAU emission of 74.3 Mt CO ₂ -eq. in 2030).	The 2020 NDC brings a carbon budget. However, the baseline for the calculation of the carbon budget has been changed, compared to the previous NDC. . According to the Climate Equity Reference Calculator, the carbon budget provided is not aligned with 1.5C.
4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Although the 2020 NDC briefly mentions a "Vision 2050", further details and specific long-term goals have not been presented.
ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	The NDC brings a separate adaptation component (Annex B of the plan). The selection of adaptation priorities is based on a detailed analysis of the expected impacts, potential solutions and challenges, and of possible synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities. Overall, adaptation aims to reduce risks and vulnerabilities in the following sectors: i) Animal husbandry; ii) Arable farming; iii) Water resources; iv) Forest resources; and v) Natural disaster management. The NDC lists adaptation capacity, technology and financial needs for the 2021-2030 period for the implementation of each adaptation measure.	The NDC mentions there is an ongoing project (2018-2021) to develop the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and through this effort specific adaptation actions will be identified. For the development of NAP, Mongolia is taking special consideration of the co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as nature-based solutions in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of response measures to climate change. In addition, the NDC presents adaptation goals and targets related to the sectors already contemplated (animal husbandry and pastureland; arable farming; water resources; forest resources; and natural disasters) and adds the sectors of biodiversity; public health; livelihoods and social safeguards.	Both NDCs bring clear adaptation objectives and address the co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation measures. The 2020 NDC mentions that a National Adaptation Plan is under development and includes new sectors for reducing risks and vulnerabilities.
FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	The 14% total mitigation target and other potentially more ambitious commitments are contingent upon gaining access to new technologies and sources of finance through internationally agreed mechanisms and instruments under the auspices of the UNFCCC.	The NDC mentions that the financial needs for the NDC implementation are estimated initially as US\$11.5 billion, of which US\$6.3 billion for mitigation, and US\$5.2 billion for adaptation.	Both NDCs mention the need for international support for the implementation of the targets presented and provide an estimation of costs related to adaptation and mitigation. However, they don't mention how much would be allocated from domestic resources for implementation.

7	Clear conditional targets	Mongolia will seek international funding, capacity building and technology supports to complement its domestic resource allocations and efforts. As a preliminary indication, the need for foreign investment estimated is of 3.5 billion USD. A substantial private sector share is expected (leveraged by public funds) to be a part of the funding. Mongolia is interested in opportunities to access international climate funds, namely the Green Climate Fund, and in participation with crediting mechanisms to implement these measures. Investment needs for specific measures in the energy sector are presented. In addition, the costs for adaptation measures are estimated at around 3.4 billion dollars for technology and capacity building. Up to 80% of the total is expected to be financed from international sources and donor institutions.	An initial estimate of financial needs for the implementation of the NDC is provided for both mitigation (US\$ 6.3 billion) and adaptation (US\$ 5.2 billion). However, it is not stated how much of these funds would be domestic or from international sources. Besides financial support, Mongolia also highlights the need for technology transfer and capacity building and knowledge sharing.	Both NDCs bring an estimate of costs for the implementation of targets, but lack a definition of clear conditional targets.
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	Increased sectoral coverage	The sectors of Energy (including power, heat and transport), Agriculture, Waste and Industry are covered.	The sectors of Energy (including production and consumption), Agriculture, Waste and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) are covered. In comparison to the previous climate plan, the updated NDC includes additional industrial sectors.	In comparison to the previous climate plan, the updated 2020 NDC includes additional industrial sectors.

<p>10</p>	<p>Quantitative Sectoral targets</p>	<p>The NDC brings quantitative sectoral targets for the sector of Energy (including power, heat and transport), but not for the industrial and agriculture sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy (power and heat): a) Increase renewable electricity capacity from 7.62% in 2014 to 20% by 2020 and to 30% by 2030 as a share of total electricity generation capacity b) Reduce electricity transmission losses from 13.7% in 2014 to 10.8% by 2020 and to 7.8% by 2030 c) Reduce building heat loss by 20% by 2020 and by 40% by 2030, compared to 2014 levels d) Reduce internal energy use of Combined Heat and Power plants (improved plant efficiency) from 14.4% in 2014 to 11.2% by 2020 and 9.14% by 2030 e) Implement advanced technology in energy production such as super critical pressure coal combustion technology by 2030 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy (Transport): a) Improve national paved road network. Upgrading/Paving 8000 km by 2016, 11000 km by 2021 b) Improve Ulaanbaatar city road network to decrease all traffic by 30-40% by 2023 c) Increase the share of private hybrid road vehicles from approximately 6.5% in 2014 to approximately 13% by 2030 d) Shift from liquid fuel to LPG for vehicles in Ulaanbaatar and aimag (province) centres by improving taxation and environmental fee system e) Improve enforcement mechanism of standards for road vehicles and non-road based transport 	<p>The NDC provides quantitative targets for reducing the amount of equivalent CO₂ for the sectors of Energy (reduction of 11,264.6Gg CO₂ eq), Agriculture (reduction of 5,283.3 Gg CO₂ eq), Industrial Processes and Product Use - IPPU (reduction of 234.1 Gg CO₂ eq) and Waste (reduction of 106.1 Gg CO₂ eq).</p>	<p>The 2020 NDCs brings quantitative targets for the sectors of Energy, Agriculture, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Waste. This is a clear advance from the previous NDC, that presented quantitative targets only for the sector of energy, presented in the previous NDC.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Key structural sectors included</p>	<p>Not mentioned</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC mentions adaptation actions in the health sector, aimed at strengthening healthcare services and capacities for early warning of potential health risks and provision of proactive responsive measures through the comprehensive study of climate change impacts on public health.</p>	<p>The updated NDC presents adaptation actions focused on the health sector.</p>

12	Just transition policies	<p>The selection of priorities for the adaptation component is based on a detailed analysis of possible synergies between adaptation and mitigation activities, listing some adaptation activities that have mitigation co-benefits.</p> <p>In addition, the plan also mentions that the Green Development Policy of Mongolia, approved by the Parliament in 2014, which establishes key sectoral action plans at the national level and is an overarching and comprehensive approach to deliver low-carbon economic growth.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that for the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Mongolia is taking special consideration of the co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation actions in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of response measures to climate change. It also mentions the 2014 Green Development Policy.</p>	<p>In both NDCS, Mongolia presents a cross-sectoral approach focused on the co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation.</p>
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	<p>One of the main adaptation actions is reducing vulnerability in the health sector, based on better knowledge and understanding of the relationships between climate variability, climate change and human health, on two essential axes: infectious diseases and monitoring and early warning systems in the health sector.</p>	<p>One of the main adaptation measures is to strengthen monitoring, surveillance and early warning systems to evaluate systematically the state and quality of the coastal zone, water, drought, forest, human, animal and plant health. Another adaptation priority is to accelerate the implementation of policies and programs of science, technology and innovation, integrating them into territorial and sectoral policies. In the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2030, mitigation of greenhouse gases is considered an essential dimension of development that contributes to modernization and technological development on the basis of sustainability, strengthening capacities, improving the effectiveness and process efficiency.</p>	<p>Reducing vulnerability in the health sector, based on research, knowledge and understanding of the relationships between climate variability, climate change and human health, as well as the adoption of monitoring and early warning systems are presented as cross-sectoral approaches. The National Plan For Economic and Social Development 2030 is also cross-sectoral.</p>
INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION				
14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	<p>It is mentioned that Mongolia's NDC was shaped and finalized through comprehensive consultation exercises with a broad range of stakeholders. The elaboration of the NDC involved a multi-stakeholder process and consultations with key public bodies and is largely based on existing legal frameworks and adopted policies of the Mongolian government, approved by the Parliament.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Although the 2015 NDC mentions an inclusive process to invite inputs for the NDC design, the updated NDC does not make any reference to such a process.</p>

15	Disclosure of information	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs do not provide details about disclosure of information.
16	Reporting back on process	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Both NDCs do not provide information related to reporting back on processes.
17	Participatory Climate governance structures	It is mentioned that the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism is the key ministry to develop, update and implement climate related policies. In addition, the Ministries of Finance; Energy; Industry; Building and Urban Development; Road and Transport; and Agriculture will be involved.	The NDC only brings a list of national development policy documents aligned with the NDC that define stakeholders' responsibilities and monitoring structure for the implementation of the NDC.	Although the 2015 NDC briefly mentions Ministries that should be engaged as part of the climate governance, the updated NDC makes no reference to governance structures.

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	The plan mentions measurable NBS, such as i) improving pasture management would increase the carbon sink of CO2 equivalent to 29 million tons per year, which is equal to 1/3 of emission reduction in energy sector; ii) reducing bare fallow to 30% in rain-fed crop land, increasing variety of crops, zero-tillage and crop rotation would consequently increase a carbon sink; iii) increasing protected areas up to 25-30% of the total territory to help maintain natural ecosystems and preserve water resources with a certain synergy effects for emission reduction; and iv) increasing forest area up to 9.0% by 2030 and reducing forest fire affected area by 30%, which would conserve ecosystems and increase carbon sink.	The 2020 NDC mentions GHG removals by forest of -2.6 Mt CO2-eq. It is mentioned that for the development of NAP, Mongolia is taking special consideration of the co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as on nature-based solutions in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of response measures to climate change.	Both NDCs mention measurable nature-based solutions, although the 2015 NDC provided more details and a more comprehensive list of solutions.

TRACKING PROGRESS

20	A transparent national system to track implementation	It is mentioned that progress towards the fulfilment of the contribution will be assessed through an annual review of the implementation progress of the proposed policies and measures.	The NDC mentions the need to develop a national roadmap and policy documents, as well as relevant legal instruments, that define stakeholders' responsibilities and monitoring structure for implementation of the NDC. No further details are provided.	<u>Although no information is provided in the NDCs, the NDC Partnership mentions that progress has been made in the establishment of a National Climate Committee and development of an NDC online platform to better track and coordinate implementation activities, improving governance and transparency of climate monitoring and reporting (NDC Partnership, 2020).</u>
----	--	--	--	--

WWF checklist for Mongolia's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation
Adaptation
Finance
Fostering system change
Inclusiveness and Participation
Contribution to Sustainable Development
Tracking progress

Mongolia's rating grade after assessment:  Some Way to Go

For more information

Fernanda de Carvalho

Global Policy Manager

WWF International, Climate & Energy Practice

fcarvalho@wwfint.org