Benefits and Outcomes of CBIT Phase I Project: Lessons Learned from Mongolia

A Conversation with Bangladesh, Laos and Mongolia: Benefits and Outcomes of the CBIT Project: Virtual Exchange Webinar

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Mongolia's effort to the global goal

2016
Mongolia has ratified the Paris Agreement.

2019
Nationally Determined Contribution of Mongolia (NDC) was endorsed by GoM.

2020
Mongolia has submitted the NDC to the UNFCCC

2023
Mongolia will summit the second BUR and the fourth NC.
Mongolia aims to participate to GST.

2024
Mongolia will report BTR.

- Mongolia ratified to the UNFCCC on 30 September 1993 and 21 September 2016 to Paris Agreement respectively.
- Since the ratification of the UNFCCC, Mongolia has developed and submitted four reports, INDC and NDC to the UNFCCC.

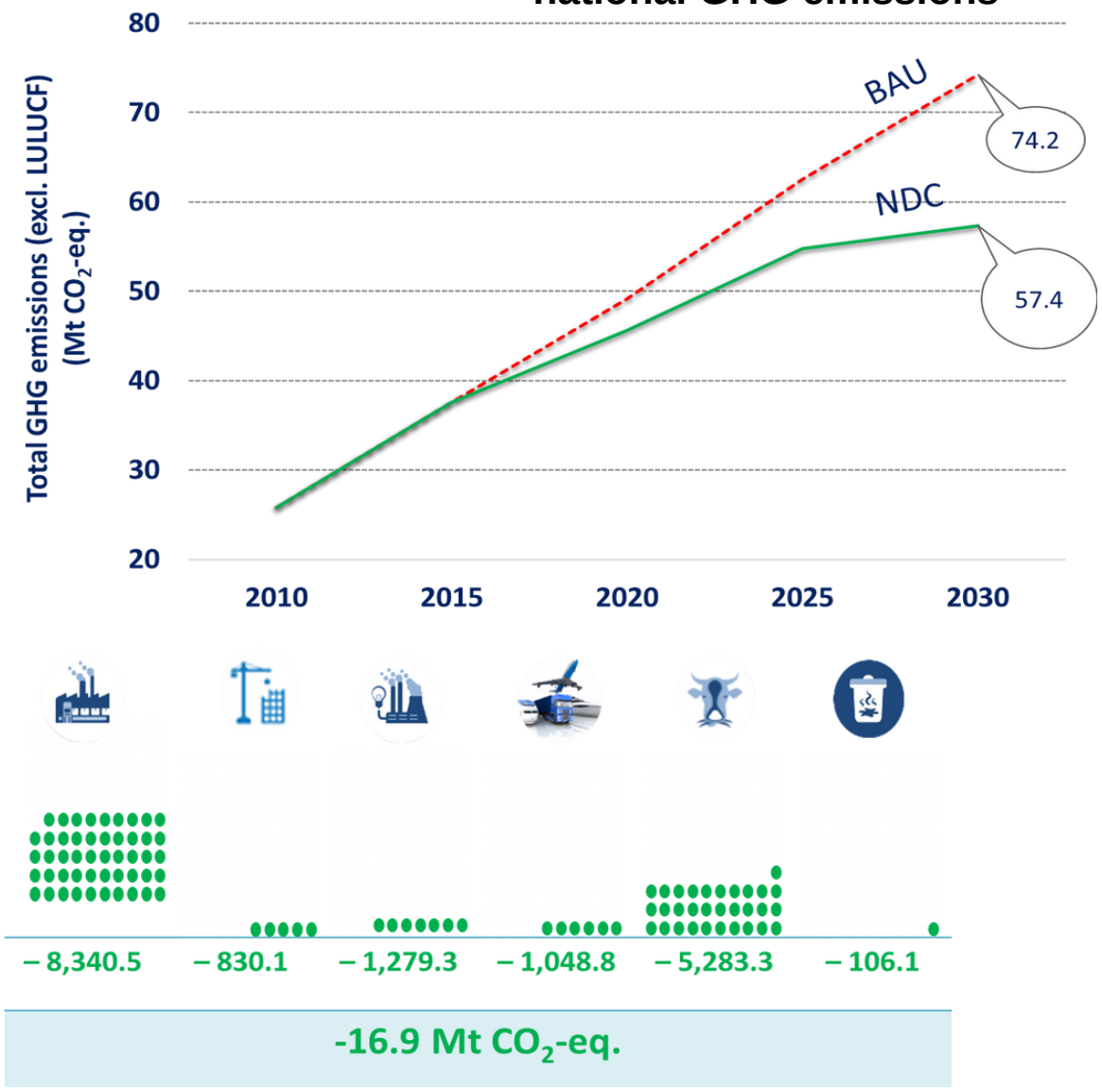
Mongolia’s climate reporting timeline.

Source: CCRCC

Mongolia's current situation on reporting

NDC target

22.7 % of reductions in national GHG emissions



Barriers

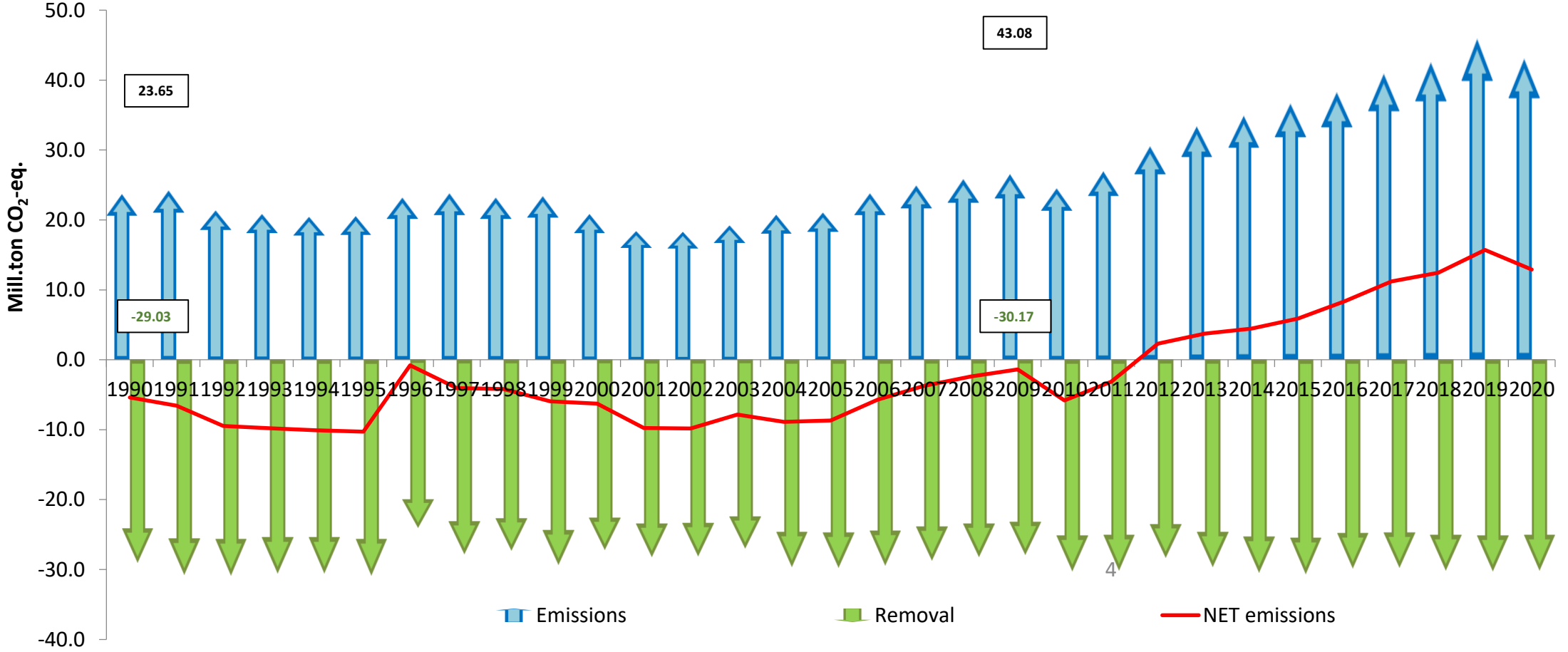
(i) Inadequate institutional arrangements to support the transition to ETF

(ii) Inadequate technological and technical capacities for mitigation-related MRV

(iii) Inadequate technological and technical capacities for adaptation-related M&E

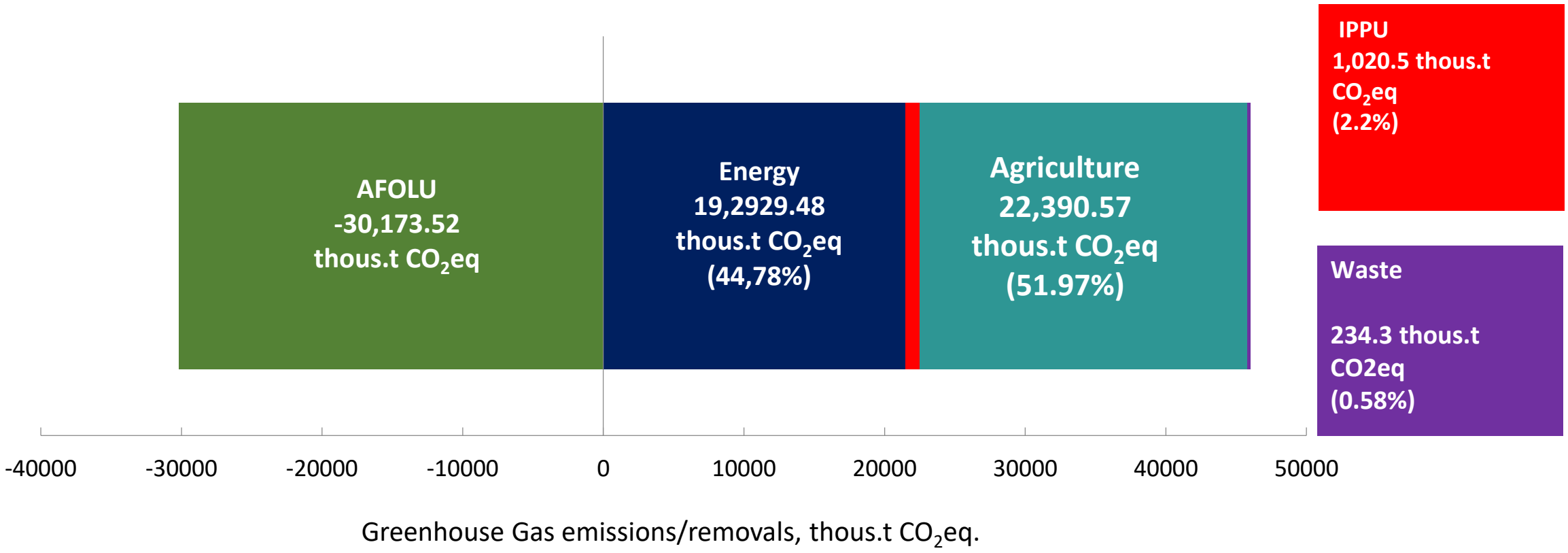
- as stated in the ProDoc

Mongolia GHG Inventory result (1990-2020)



Sector	thousand.t CO_2-eq		Difference compared to 1990 (thousand.t CO_2-eq)	Difference compared to 1990 (%)
	1990	2020		
Energy sector	12,086.55	19,292.48	7,205.92	59.62%
IPPU	284.98	1,147.75	862.77	302.75%
Agriculture	11,221.64	22,390.57	11,168.93	99.53%
Waste	55.62	250.82	195.20	350.95%
Total (LULUCF not included)	23,648.79	43,081.61	19,432.82	82.17%
LULUCF	-29,027.19	-30,172.52	-1,145.33	3.95%
Total (LULUCF included)	-5,378.40	12,909.09	18,287.49	340.02%

Mongolia GHG Inventory result by sectors (1990-2020)



Institutional Arrangement

Key Achievements

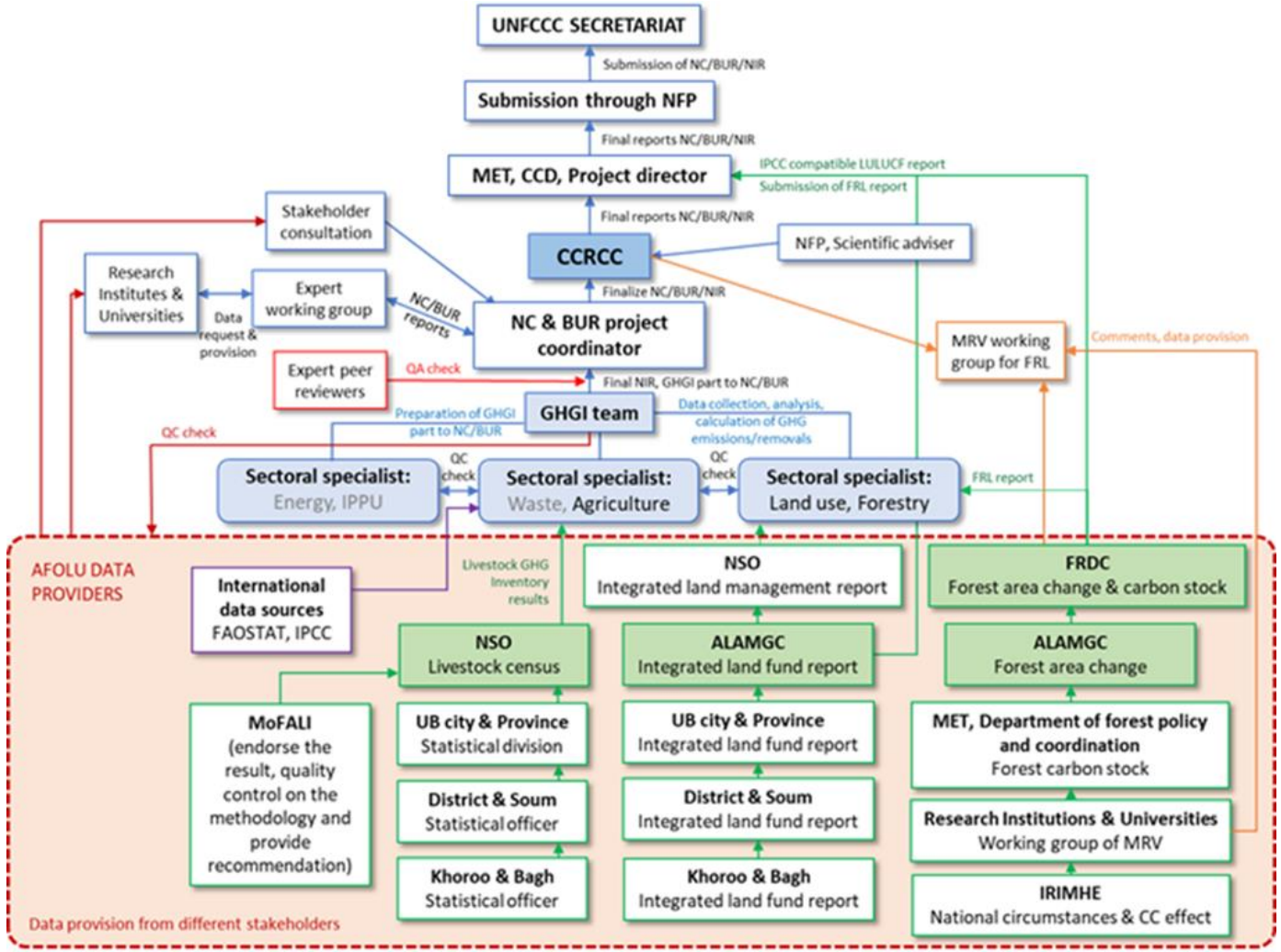
- Stakeholder coordination map which includes the Institutional arrangement and data flow.
- A draft legal regulation on data provision for GHG inventory of AFOLU sector. Legal assessment of data provision regulation.
- ETF portal (https://eic.mn/etf) on the existing www.eic.mn
- Updated the ETF readiness assessment with in-depth expert recommendations for further enhancement.

Improvements

Draft data provision regulation for GHG Inventory of AFOLU sector considered as base of NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY REGULATION

Assessments supported/will support the process of CLIMATE CHANGE LAW

ETF portal will serve as starting point of an integrated database for data provision



* Stakeholder map completed by CBIT project

Challenges

No legal mandate

Unsustainable and/or no allocated financing

Unstable institutional arrangement

Add-hoc/Project-based approach

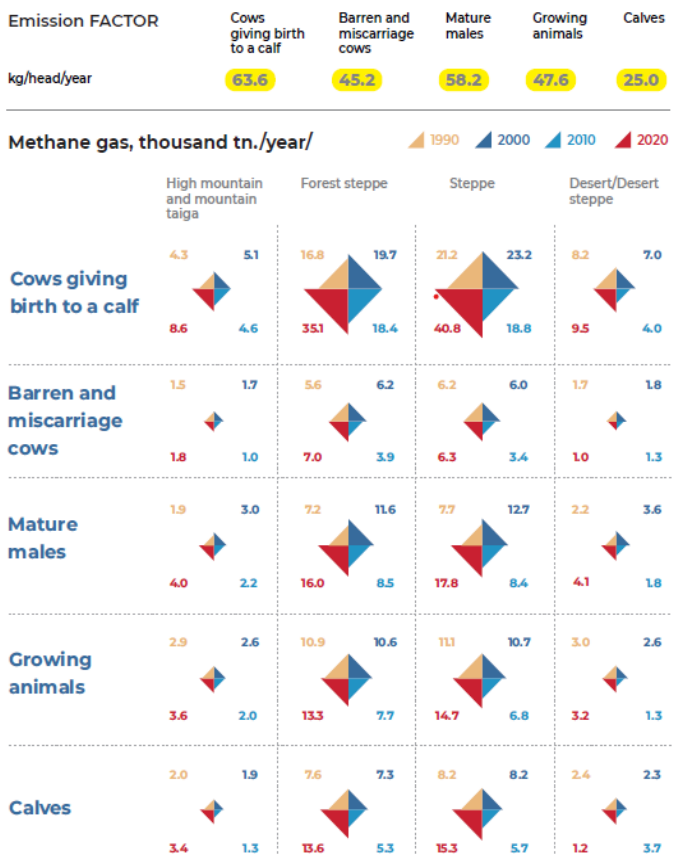
Data Transparency

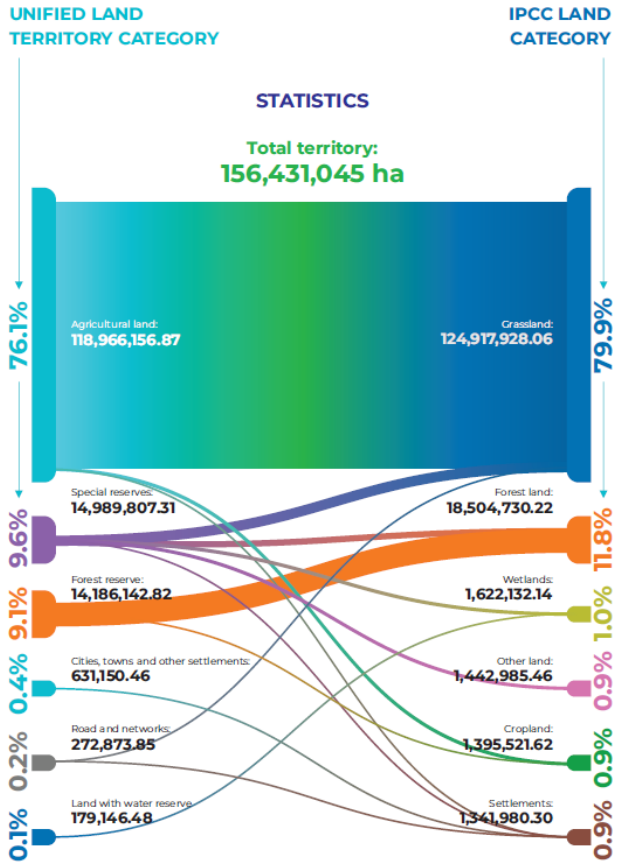
Challenges

Poor collection of activity data and lack of emission factors for the GHG emissions/removals estimation using the Tier 2 method

Key Achievements

- A number of pilot measures to improve the data quality and methodology for estimating emission factors and activity data for AFOLU sector.
- Piloted the estimation of enteric methane emission from cattle, following Tier 2 method based on national livestock statistical data.
- Updated guideline on conversion of the national Unified Land Territory classification into IPCC classification.
- A dashboard for IPCC classification statistical data at the egazar.gov.mn/api/landuse/nav.





Improvements

Several activity data collection included into NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM /National Statistical Office.

The stronger basis for AFOLU sector for addressing data gaps and aligning with ETF requirements.

Capacity Building

Challenges

Lack of technical capacity and equipment for the preparation of climate reporting.

Key Achievements

71% OF PROJECT BUDGET ALLOCATED TO ENHANCE /ESTABLISH REPORTING SYSTEM

42 WORKSHOP / MEETING

1785 PARTICIPANTS

57%/43% WOMEN/MEN

1 PRODUCTS

4 VIDEO CONTENTS

No	Product title
1	MPGs
2	Tracking adaptation in agricultural sector - Climate change adaptation indicators
3	Livestock Activity Data Guidance (L-ADG)
4	Estimating GHG emission from Livestock sector
5	Shaping the future of livestock solution for climate change
6	ETF portal user manual
7	Screen shot mosaicking tool user manual
8	Collect earth manual
9	QC manual
10	Dictionary
11	Project result handout
12	IPCC handout

Lessons Learned

- Highlight: Strategic collaboration with academic and research institutions in ETF capacity-building as a good practice which could enhance in-country knowledge management and sustainability of the project results. (training and research are an intrinsic part of their job, and building their research outreach and capacity is important for career advancement.)
- Country case studies on successful transparency-related activities to demonstrate good ETF practices and highlight experiences from the field
- Participation of women in the training activities was high.

- Terminal Evaluation report

Perspective

NEEDS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT ON NATIONAL REPORTING

- **Integrated institutional capacity and data management system to coordinate the national ETF reporting and review and update/track of the NDC and related policies, including LT-LEDS.**

  Strengthen Institutional capacities for coordinating preparation of the national ETF reporting and review and update of the NDC and related policies, including LT-LEDS.

  Enhance information management systems to support regular ETF reporting and climate policy review and update.
- **Strengthen Technical Capacity for regularly developing GHG Inventory to support BTR preparation and LT-LEDS monitoring.**
- **Strengthen technical capacity to update climate change policies and engage in ETF review processes, including the Global Stocktake.**

- **Support all sectors included in the NDC.**

  THROUGH THE CBIT SECOND PHASE.

Conclusion

- Based on the GHGI by sectors, Agriculture sector (51.97%), in particularly livestock enteric fermentation (56.70%), the energy sector (44.78%) and in particular energy production (57.51%) are dominating the emissions.
- The current status of statistical data collection in Mongolia requires immediate improvement. This is crucial for conducting a comprehensive national-level inventory and utilizing time-series data effectively. Unfortunately, the absence of certain data, such as year, activity, and time-series data, hampers these efforts and underscores the need for new data collection methods.
- First BTR of Mongolia to **be submitted before 2024 Dec 31st**. But it's required that the Mongolian **Government to organize the institutions and human resource in line with the upcoming requirements** of the UNFCCC.
- Every country submitted their NDCs, and one of them, Mongolia, must sort out the system to track and narrow down the tracking in sub-sectors that are high in emissions included in our NDCs.
- In other words, activity data and time-series data collections play crucial roles. Improving the calculation process to estimate emissions and removals using country-specific emission factors and developing it is also an important puzzle.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION