



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND GREEN DEVELOPMENT



# **“Progress, Barriers and Necessary Supports for Preparing Mongolia’s first Biennial Update Report”**

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Development

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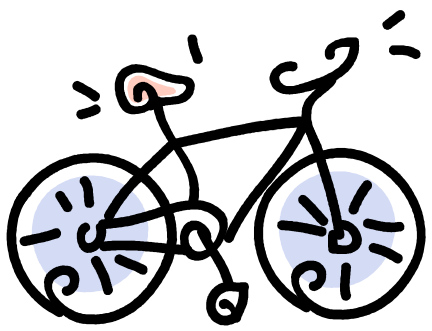
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# Part 1: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)



# Current status of Mongolia under the UNFCCC

Mongolia: non-Annex 1 party to the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol

<b>NO</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>DATE</b>
1	Ratification of the UNFCCC	30 <sup>th</sup> September 1993
2	Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol	15 <sup>th</sup> December 1999
3	Submission of initial national communication	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2001
4	Submission on NAMAs	28 <sup>th</sup> January 2010
5	Submission of second national communication	10 <sup>th</sup> December 2010

# Mongolia's NAMA submission

Publication date: 28<sup>th</sup> January 2010

No	Sector and Actions
1	Energy supply: Increase renewable options
2	Energy supply - Improve coal quality
3	Energy supply - Improve efficiency of heating boilers
4	Energy supply - Improving household stoves and furnaces
5	Energy supply - Improve CHP plants
6	Energy supply – Increase use of electricity for local heating in cities
7	Building – Building energy efficiency improvement
8	Industry – Energy efficiency improvement in industry
9	Transport –Use more efficient cars
10	Agriculture- Limit the increase of the total number of livestock by increasing the productivity of each type of animal, especially cattle
11	Forestry –Improve forest management

# Means of implementing NAMAs with international support

*...internationally supported mitigation actions will be measured, reported and verified domestically and will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines to be developed under the Convention; [1/CP.16, para 61]*

*To utilize existing carbon market mechanisms/ standards...*

**CDM** **JCM**  
**VCS** **NMM**

*To establish domestic MRV system that meets international requirements...*

**Domestic  
MRV system**

Need CB  
and  
assistance

## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

# Government Policy goals and targets for Low Carbon Development

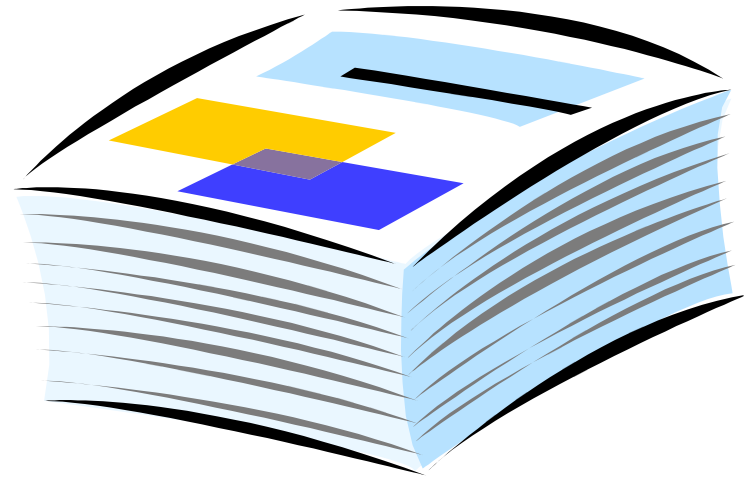
<b>Name</b>	<b>NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAM ON CLIMATE CHANGE (approved by Parliament in 2011)</b>
<b>Specific Targets</b>	Specific fuel consumption of power plants for electricity generation will not exceed 340 gJ/ kW h, Specific fuel consumption of thermal energy production will be reduced by 20 kgJ/gCal compared to 2010, Renewable energy will account for 10 % of the total national energy production, Heat use will be reduced by 25 %.
<b>Duration</b>	2011-2021 (to be implemented in 2 phases)
<b>Name</b>	<b>NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM (approved by Parliament in 2005)</b>
<b>Specific Targets</b>	To increase share of renewable energy in total energy generation to 20-25% by 2020, and to reduce system loss by more than 10% (baseline yr. 2005) by 2020
<b>Duration</b>	2005-2020
<b>Name</b>	<b>NEW RECONSTRUCTION MIDTERM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (approved by Parliament in 2010)</b>
<b>Specific Targets</b>	To decrease air pollution -30% by 2012, -50% by 2016 compared to 2010
<b>Duration</b>	2010-2016
<b>Name</b>	<b>CONCEPT NOTE AND MIDTERM PROGRAM FOR GREEN DEVELOPMENT (DRAFT)</b>
<b>Specific Targets</b>	To increase share of RE in the total installed capacity to 20% by 2020, and 30% by 2030 and to reduce CO2 emissions per GDP twice compared to 2006 by 2020, and 2.5 times by 2030.
<b>Duration</b>	2013-2032 (to be implemented in 2 phases)

# BRIEF INTRODUCTION

## Related projects/studies and cooperation activities for low carbon development

SECTORS	PROJECT NAME/DURATION	OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Construction	Building Energy Efficiency/2009-2013	The goal is the reduction in the annual growth rate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the building sector in Mongolia	UNDP/Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
Transport	Green Public Transport /2012-2013	The project studies the feasibility and viability of converting diesel engine buses to eco-friendly engines as well as improving public transport in an effort to reduce GHG emissions and to improve air quality in Mongolia	GGGI/ MEGD
Forestry-REDD+	Biodiversity and Adaptation of Key Forest Ecosystems to Climate Change/2012-2022	To conserve biodiversity by protecting important ecological areas and managing these in a sustainable manner which is adapted to meet the needs of climate change, while ensuring an improvement in living conditions for rural populations	GIZ & UNDP/ MEGD
Livestock and grassland	Strengthening Carbon Financing for Regional Grassland Management in North East Asia /2011-2013	Review of financing mechanisms for sustainable grassland management , Field assessments on carbon sequestration potential and monitoring of grasslands , Heightened awareness of carbon financing opportunities for sustainable grassland management, Development of terrestrial carbon financing opportunities for Northeast Asia	ADB/Ministry of Industry & Agriculture
Energy	Capacity Building Cooperation for Implementing NAMAs in a MRV-able manner	To develop detailed NAMAs implementation plan, identify methods to quantify emission reductions to be achieved, look into possibilities of establishing domestic MRV system	Overseas Environment Cooperation Center and MEGD
Energy	Strategies for Development of Green Energy Systems	Assist in providing tools, training and ideas to help Mongolia to grow its economy with substantially less growth in GHG and other pollutant emissions	GGGI/Stockholm Environment Institute /Ministry of Energy, MEGD





# Part 2: Biennial Update Report (BUR)

## **Current status of BUR**

<b>Application for funding for BUR to GEF is currently under preparation</b>	
EA Title	Preparation of first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to UNFCCC
Objective	To prepare and submit Mongolia's first biennial update report (BUR) to UNFCCC and in doing so enhance Mongolia's capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on continuous basis
Expected fund	352.000\$ from GEF trust fund
GEF agency	UNEP
Executing Partner	MEGD
Timeline for submission	(tentative December 2014)

- ✓ Inevitably , the works undertaken and the expected outputs of NAMAs in MRV manner will be outlined in BUR and along with domestic efforts for mitigation
- ✓ Will be submitted to UNFCCC as a stand-alone update report

# Perceived barriers and necessary support for preparing Mongolia's BUR

COMMON REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BUR		PERCEIVED BARRIERS
Deadline of submission for the first BUR	December 2014	Time constraint (from approval of funding to commencement and preparation of the report)
Frequency of reporting	Every 2 years	Lack of local capacity at the institutional level for;
Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ National GHG inventory (most recent but not more than 4 years older than the date of submission)</li> <li>✓ Mitigation actions and their impacts</li> <li>✓ Institutional arrangements for the BUR</li> <li>✓ Framework for continuous assessment and reporting...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Data gathering (Management of database)</li> <li>✓ Network for information sharing, recording and reporting</li> </ul> At the individual level for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Knowledge and understanding on the BUR, its requirements, guidelines etc.,</li> </ul>

# **Perceived barriers and necessary support for preparing Mongolia's first BUR**

✓ In carrying out previous reporting obligations (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> NC), MEGD had heavily relied on external assistance resulting in:

- lack of well established database for GHG Inventory
- lack of internal capacity on preparing GHG Inventory (non-continuous)
- lack of well established network for data and information gathering

✓ With increased reporting frequency, institutional capacity building is becoming more important and overcoming deficiencies outlined above is crucial for the preparation of BUR in a manner that is:

- timely
- consistent
- comprehensive

✓ Capacity Building at the institutional and individual level for the below field can be helpful:

- training on NAMAs and BUR for the personnel of the relevant organization
- assistance on establishing proper network on information sharing on and recording of mitigation actions
- assistance on establishment and maintenance of database for GHG inventory

# CONCLUSION

- ✓ Capacity building and technical assistance is crucial for Mongolia to successfully prepare its first BUR.
- ✓ Capacity building is necessary both for technical matters (preparation of national GHG Inventory) as well as on institutional matters.
- ✓ Capacity building should not be limited to the preparation of first BUR, but should focus more on long term objectives of creating proper institutional capacity.
- ✓ This initial capacity building is especially important for establishing foundation of strong institution with capable human resource that is able to coordinate implementation of NAMAs in the country and prepare the BUR in a timely, consistent and coordinated manner.

Thank you very much for your  
attention!

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