



RCC ASIA-PACIFIC

CASE STUDY: Accelerating the Implementation of the third Nationally Determined Contribution and the Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy of Mongolia

Executive Summary

Mongolia submitted its third National Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) in September 2025 and is preparing its LT-LEDS. As it shifts toward implementation through integrated, long-term, and inclusive climate action, the government sought technical support from the UNFCCC Secretariat through the RCC Asia Pacific to hold a sensitization workshop for key stakeholders. This helped identify key next steps, including establishing thematic working groups, developing a private-sector engagement roadmap, and strengthening MRV and data systems.

Context and background

As Mongolia submitted its NDC 3.0 in September 2025 and prepares its Long-term, Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) aligned with the country's overarching development priorities, including the Vision 2050, New Recovery Policy, and the Five-Year Development Guidelines (2026–2030), the country has commenced a strategic shift toward integrated, long-term, and inclusive climate action. This new phase emphasizes integrated planning, linking climate action to national development objectives through mainstreaming low-carbon pathways into all sectors of the economy, requiring enhanced awareness, strengthened collaboration and development of a shared understanding of NDC and LT-LEDS priorities among line ministries, private sector entities and civil society actors.

Support design

RCC Asia Pacific, together with the NDC Partnership and the Government of Mongolia, co-developed the agenda for a two-day national sensitization workshop (23–24 Oct, Ulaanbaatar), which convened more than 100 participants from government ministries, private sector representatives, development partners, academia, NGOs, and civil society. The workshop delivered insights into NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDS priorities and facilitated discussions on synergies for collaboration, stakeholder engagement and next steps for implementation. The workshop also provided a platform for exploring the role of the private



sector in achieving NDC targets, including mapping business contributions, and discussing the barriers and opportunities for climate-friendly technologies and services.

Results and outcomes

The engagement strengthened national ownership and multisector alignment for NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDS implementation, producing clear next steps, including: the creation of thematic working groups to drive and monitor progress; a roadmap for private-sector engagement to channel investment and partnerships; and commitments to reinforce data and MRV systems and mobilize technical and financial support. This engagement also resulted to a closer collaboration between UNFCCC and its RCC Asia-Pacific and the Government of Mongolia.

Lessons learned and follow-up

This support demonstrated the importance of sensitizing government ministries and institutions, as well as non-party stakeholders like the private sector, academia and civil society actors of the new NDC targets to ensure strengthened implementation on the ground. Critically, this direct support brought by the RCC Asia Pacific helped increase the buy-in of implementing line ministries and raise public awareness of Mongolia's updated climate commitments, while ensuring a comprehensive, all-sector approach to climate action. This was also the first step in bringing in the private sector, and further interactions will be required to create a productive platform to unlock finance for the implementation of NDC 3.0. The RCC Asia Pacific continues to be a resource for the Government of Mongolia as it advances its NDC implementation.