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EU4Climate

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine



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UNDP in Moldova

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Climate policy development and advancing cooperation with the EU in Moldova



- > With a population of around 3.15 million (2019), Moldova contributes as little as 0.026% to the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and is amongst the lower range of the per capita footprint with 2.13mt CO₂e. **The key emitter sectors are:**



energy
31.0%



transport
16.3%



agriculture
16.7%



waste
10.0%

- > In its updated Second National Determined Contribution (NDC), the Republic of Moldova intends to achieve more ambitious targets than in its First NDC. **The country's new economy-wide unconditional target is to reduce its GHG emissions by 70% below its 1990 level in 2030, instead of 64-67% as committed in the First NDC, which could be further decreased to 88%, if international low-cost financial resources, technology transfer, and technical cooperation are ensured.**
- > Moldova is highly vulnerable to climate change and variability, and the socio-economic costs of climate change related to hazards such as **droughts (1), floods (2), late spring frost (3), hail (4)** are significant.



1



2



3



4

- > Increasingly erratic weather patterns have resulted in loss of life and income through rising food and energy prices. **The most vulnerable sectors are agriculture, human health, water resources, forestry, transport and energy.**



Climate change is streamlined into the main strategic planning document of the country - the National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" (2019). Moldova was amongst the first countries in the world to start developing a Low Emissions Development Strategy to the Year 2020. The Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova outlines the climate change mitigation in the sector until 2030. In 2014 the Government approved the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, the first national strategic framework, which aims to advance the resilience of the country's social and economic development processes. It serves as an umbrella strategy which creates the enabling environment for specific sectors to 'mainstream' climate change adaptation and risk management into existing and future sectoral adaptation plans.

The National Designated Authority in the Climate Change Area is the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which houses the Climate Change Office.

The EU-Moldova Association Agreement, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA/DCFTA), fully entered into force on 1 July 2016 after being applied provisionally since September 2014. The Agreement significantly strengthens political association and economic integration between Moldova and the EU. With extensive support from the EU, Moldova is making gradual progress on the approximation of the EU environmental and energy legislation to ensure energy security and diversify supply sources, including through renewable energy. The EU has supported climate change related actions in the transport sector as well, amongst others, by improving public transport in the big cities, restructuring and modernising the Moldovan rail sector, and rehabilitating country roads. Moldova is moving forward on its low-carbon and climate resilient development pathway, with strong support from the EU and international financing institutions.



2014

- Association Agreement with the EU
- 3rd National Communication
- National Adaptation Strategy until 2020



2015

- INDC 2016-2030
- COP21 Paris Agreement
- Pledge to Sustainable Development Agenda 2030



2016

- Biennial Update Report 1 (BUR)
- LEDS (2016-2030)
- Revised National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) (2018-2020)



2017

- LEDS 2030 entered into force
- Ratification of Paris Agreement
- Third GHG Inventory submitted



2018

- Environment Agency set up
- 4rd National Communication
- 3rd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) (2019-2021)



2019

- EU4Climate launched
- BUR2
- National Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System set up
- National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" (2020-2030)



2020

- Updated NDC (2021-2030)
- National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) (2021-2030)

EU4Climate key policy interventions and expected impact



Moldova is working towards establishing a strong foundation for low emission and climate resilient growth, being one of the first countries in the world to develop a Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) and the fourth country to submit to UNFCCC a tougher Second NDC. The Government of Moldova increasingly recognises the importance of adapting to new climatic conditions and has a strong commitment to increasing capacity to respond to disasters and climate risks.

However, being a developing country, with limited capacity, Moldova needs additional support to the national efforts through international financial, technological and capacity building support.



EU4Climate Action, funded by the European Union, aims to support the development and implementation of climate-related policies by the Eastern Partnership countries. In Moldova, the first priority of the project was to support the development of an updated and enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution. A robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification system will be established to inform the government and the international community of the progress of its NDC implementation.

Result areas and timeframe in Moldova

RESULT AREAS	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
NDC								
LEDS								
MRV System								
EU Climate Acquis								
Climate mainstreaming								
Climate investments								
Adaptation planning								



The EU4Climate project's substantial activities started in Moldova in the second half of 2019, and laid the footing for a systematic implementation of the requirements of the Paris Agreement and the commitments of Moldova under it. Throughout the project, EU and best international practices will be applied, including some alignment with the EU Acquis included in bilateral agreements and the Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action.

EU4Climate Moldova: key results achieved in 2019



- 1 **Implementation and update of NDCs**
 - 2 **Development of mid-century long-term LEDS**
 - 3 **Introduction, when necessary, of robust domestic emissions MRV frameworks and strengthening of the existing ones**
 - 4 **Alignment with EU Acquis included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action**
 - 5 **Mainstreaming climate into other sectors, interinstitutional awareness (on policy and technical level)**
 - 6 **Adaptation planning**
 - 7 **Communication and visibility actions**
- 1 A series of regional and national events **enhanced the capacities of the policy makers to plan and update the NDC.**
 - 2 A regional workshop enhanced the capacities of **sixty EaP government officials to develop Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategies.**
 - 3 **Review and enhancing of the existing MRV system** by drafting a legislative act. **Recommendations** provided to improve legal and regulatory framework on track with the **Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.**
 - 4 **Partnership agreements concluded with the Energy Community and Secretariat** to provide advice on **EU Acquis** alignment and gap analysis of the national legislation against the EU climate **Acquis. A fully-fledged integrated F-gas database system** and a harmonised reporting system are being developed by the project.
 - 5 A regional workshop on **LEDS and Mainstreaming Climate Policies** provided government officials with recommendations for mitigating climate change impacts of **the waste management sector.**
 - 6 A regional workshop for **sixty nine EaP government officials enhanced their capacities** to ensure a better adaptation planning and to mainstream climate risks into national and sectoral planning processes.
 - 7 **Awareness raising campaign in social media** was conducted related to the **UNFCCC COP 25** (UN Climate Change Conference).



Future Activities

- > Formulation of updated NDCs. Update of LEDS until 2030 and Action Plan in line with the NDC targets.
- > Development of legal package for updating the Regulation on the National System for Monitoring and Reporting GHG Emissions.
- > Development of a draft national law on F-gases.
- > Policy mainstreaming recommendations for waste management and energy sectors.



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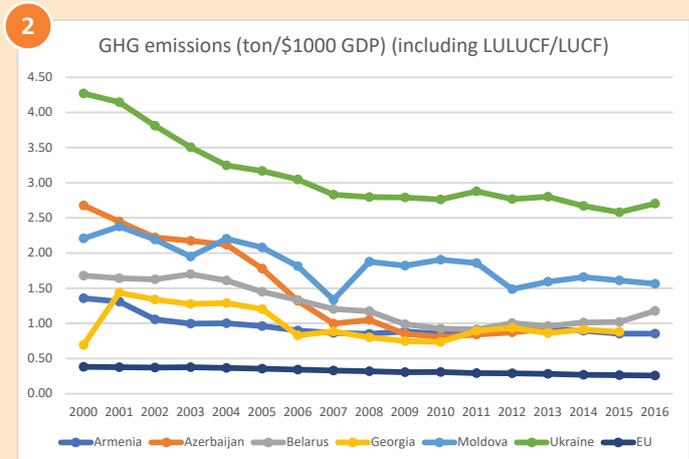
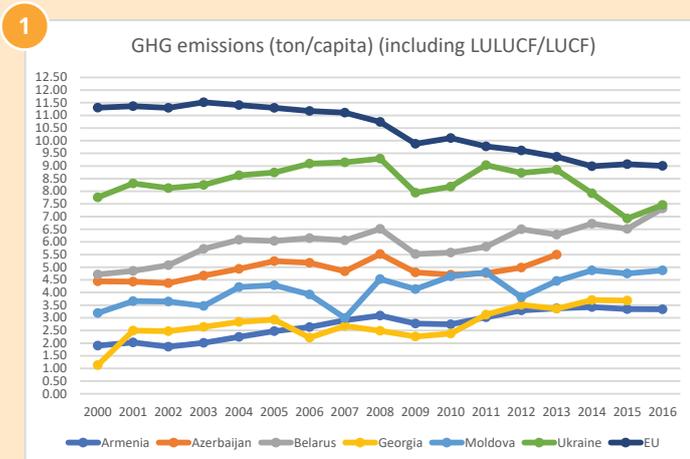
➤ **EU4Climate** helps governments in the six EU Eastern Partner countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to take action against climate change. It supports countries in implementing the Paris Climate Agreement and improving climate policies and legislation. Its ambition is to limit climate change impact on citizens lives and make them more resilient to it.

The scope of the Initiative was defined in cooperation with all partner countries.



Objective:

The EU4Climate programme will contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the development towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy in line with the Paris Agreement in Eastern Partnership countries. It will assist the EaP countries to integrate the low-emissions and climate resilience objectives into development policies and plans, to improve and consolidate climate policies and legislative alignment.



Actions are clustered around seven priority results:

- 1 Implementation and update of NDCs to the Paris Agreement
- 2 Development of mid-century Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)
- 3 Introduction of robust domestic emissions measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) frameworks
- 4 Alignment with EU *Acquis* included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action
- 5 Mainstreaming climate in sectors and sectoral guidelines for the implementation of Paris Agreement
- 6 Climate Investment
- 7 Adaptation planning: adoption and when necessary development of adaptation plans



Partner Countries:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine



Duration:

2019-2022



Budget:

EUR 8.8 million
(EU contribution: EUR 8 million)



Implementing Partner:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Overall direction:

European Commission



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