



Updating LEDS 2030- Why, How and What

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General overview

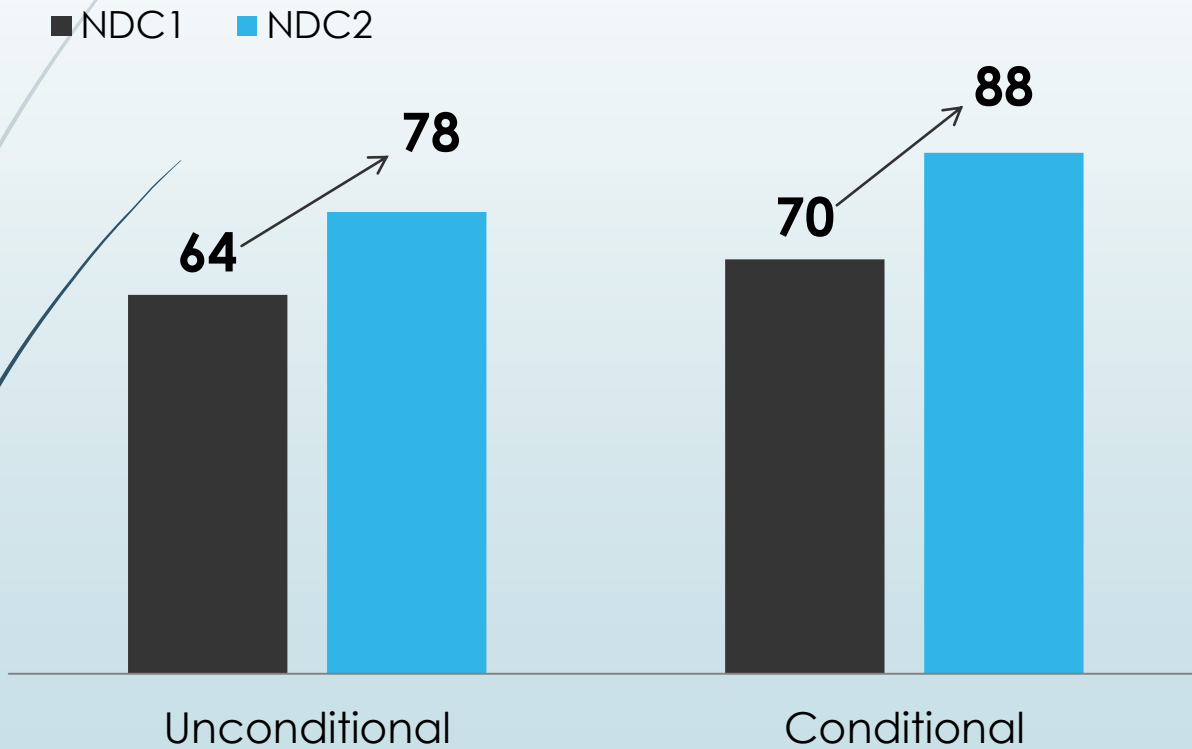


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- ▶ NDC1 submitted in September 2015;
- ▶ LEDS by 2030 approved in December 2016, (GD no. 1470/2016);
- ▶ Paris Agreement ratified in May 2017;
- ▶ EU4Climate support for developing updated NDC (NDC2);
- ▶ A team of 11 technical experts was engaged with NDC2 development;
- ▶ Time dedicated: October 2019 – February 2020;
- ▶ Public consultation of the NDC2 – January 2020;
- ▶ Official submission of the NDC2 to the UNFCCC – 4th March 2020.
- ▶ EU4Climate support for developing updated LEDS;
- ▶ Time dedicated: October 2020 – May 2021;
- ▶ Public consultation of the updated LEDS – June 2021
- ▶ Expected approval of the updated LEDS – End of 2021



NDC2 vs NDC1



► Targets per sectors

Sectors	LEDS1		LEDS 2	
	Until 2030		Until 2030	
	unconditional	conditional	unconditional	conditional
Energy	70	77	75	80
Industry	45	56	27	31
Agriculture	37	41	44	47
LULUCF (removals)	62	76	9	80
Waste	38	47	14	18
TOTAL	64-67	78	70	88



Subject of LEDS updating



- ▶ Chapter I 'Introduction' of the LEDS with information on the latest international and national developments
- ▶ Chapter II 'Current Situation Description and Problems Identification' of the LEDS
- ▶ Chapter III 'Vision, Goal and Objectives'
- ▶ Chapter IV 'Directions of Actions'
- ▶ Chapter V 'Costs Estimates'
- ▶ Chapter VI 'Results and Expected Impact'
- ▶ Chapter VII 'Implementation Stages and Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Framework'
- ▶ Annex 2 'Action Plan for the implementation of the Low Emissions Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030'



New requirements to country strategies



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- GD no. 386 of June 2020 (p. 8 of Regulation on the planning, development, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policy documents) establish mandatory structure for country strategies:

- 1) introduction** (indicating the importance and decisions that led to the elaboration of the strategy, the relevance in accordance with the National Development Strategy, the Government's Activity Program and the international commitments assumed by the Government, the period proposed for implementation, the parties involved in elaborating the strategy);
- 2) analysis of the situation** (description of problems in the field of activity and their causes, including description of possible consequences and risks in case of non-intervention in solving problems and their impact on the main vulnerable groups affected, using quantitative and qualitative evidence);
- 3) objectives** (description of the expected results in the field of activity);
- 4) priority directions** (description of the planned activities in the field of activity to achieve each objective);
- 5) impact** (description of the long-term impact - anticipated changes in the economic, social, ecological and administrative environment following the implementation of the strategy);
- 6) monitoring and evaluation indicators** (description of the monitoring indicators of the planned activities, through which the degree of implementation of the strategy is measured, as well as the evaluation indicators, through which the level of achievement of the objectives is established);
- 7) implementation risks** (description of anticipated risks and measures to reduce or eliminate them);
- 8) responsible authorities / institutions** (indication of the public authorities / institutions responsible or contributing to the implementation of the strategy, as well as of other parties involved);
- 9) reporting procedures** (description of monitoring and evaluation methods, indication of public authorities / institutions and subdivisions responsible for reporting and periodicity of monitoring, evaluation and reporting).



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Measures to reach NDC2 targets



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- **Energy:** Energy efficiency, Renewable Energy Sources, Application of advanced technologies for the production of electricity and heat
- **Industry:** Decreasing the amount of clinker in cement production, gradual substitution of SF6 and HFC-134a with Novec 612
- **Agriculture:** Improving the structure of livestock and poultry, gradual growth of the share of large farms, the increase of the share of the administration system of solid manure, promoting sustainable agriculture, including by: using of green manures, implementation of the conservative agriculture system, increasing the share of organic fertilizers in the soil, etc.
- **Forestry:** Increasing forested areas; gradual increase of forest curtains protection, plantations of trees and shrubs, orchards and vineyards, breeding plantation quality
- **Waste:** Development of regional waste disposal infrastructure through construction of regional DMS depots and transfer stations; system expansion of current primary collection and storage of urban waste in the rural area; improving water supply and sanitation infrastructure



Obstacles and barriers



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- **Energy:** consumers reduced payment capacity, relatively high cost of capital investments in the Republic of Moldova, regulatory uncertainty on RES promotion;
- **Transport:** second-hand vehicles used, heavy traffic in some cities, lack of clear regulatory signals in the form of vehicles efficiency standards, poor urban transport demand planning, not adequate roads;
- **Buildings:** many energy efficiency projects in buildings are too small to attract investors, the financial reserves of the majority population and state are very tight;
- **Industry:** legislative instability in fiscal and budgetary policy, increasing scarcity of technical-engineering personnel and skilled workers in the industry, lack of state financial support to restructuring of industrial enterprises, outdated;
- **Agriculture:** small budgetary allocations, excessive fragmentation of agricultural lands, underdeveloped conservative agriculture, lack of investment for livestock sector recovery and manure management systems;
- **Forestry:** inadequate forest management, insufficient size of the surfaces covered with forests (only about 12% of the country), continuous degradation of protection belts of the rivers and water basins;
- **Waste:** insufficient financing of the waste management sector, the sector is still underdeveloped, requiring a restructuring of both legal and institutional framework and development of an integrated recycling and waste recovery system.



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Implementation actors

- ▶ Activities in such sectors as Agriculture, Forestry, Waste are under implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment and its subordinate institution such as Environmental Agency, Forestry Agency Moldsilva, and others.
- ▶ Activities in Energy, Transport, Buildings, Industry sectors are under implementation of the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, Energy Efficiency Agency and National Agency for Energy Regulation.
- ▶ The monitoring of the implementation of the action plan in all sectors is in the competence of MoARDE.



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Thank you for your attention

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