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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 0.03% to the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and is amongst the lowest range of the per capita footprint with 4.4 t CO<sub>2e</sub>. **The key emitter sectors are<sup>1</sup>:**



energy  
**22.14%**



transport  
**18.9%**



agriculture  
**14.1%**



waste  
**11.2%**

- GHG emissions decreased between 1990 and 1995 by 60% and reached their lowest level in 2000 with 11,6 Mio t CO<sub>2e</sub>. Since then, GHG emissions have slowly increased to more than 14 Mio. t CO<sub>2e</sub> and stabilized since then. The substantial increase in GDP (+63% between 2010 and 2016) resulted in further decoupling of GHG emission and economic development which is mainly driven by the agricultural activities and the service sector.

In its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Republic of Moldova has committed to 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 increased to 88%, if international low-cost financial resources, technology transfer, and technical cooperation are ensured.**

The BUR3 reports that over the last 132 years, the Republic of Moldova has experienced changes in average values of temperature and precipitation. The country had become warmer, with an average temperature increase of more than 1.2°C, while the increase in precipitation was only 51.3 mm.

- 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.



- Increasingly erratic weather patterns and extreme weather events 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 approved in 2017 its Low Emissions Development Strategy to the year 2030. The Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova outlines the climate change mitigation in the sector until 2030. The Republic of Moldova is advancing in the second cycle of its National Adaptation Planning process (NAP2) and the results of the implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2020 has been evaluated. Based on the evaluation's results, the second iteration of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy is being developed.

Under the Climate Change Coordinating Mechanism, approved by the Government in 2020, the National Commission on Climate Change has been established as an inter-institutional body for the purpose of coordinating and promoting the measures and actions necessary for the unitary application on the territory of the Republic of Moldova of the provisions of the UNFCCC and of the Paris Agreement.

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 the 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 clean public transport in the largest cities and restructuring and modernising the Moldovan railway sector. 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
- National Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System set up
- BUR2



### 2019

- EU4Climate launched
- National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" (2020-2030)
- 3rd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) (2019-2021)



### 2020

- Draft F-gases Law
- Updated NDC (2021-2030)
- NAP 2 launched



### 2021

- Draft updated LEDS 2030
- Enhanced Transparency Framework



### 2022

- Adoption of the updated LEDS 2030
- Adoption of the NAS

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.clima.md/doc.php?l=ro&idc=82&id=4317>

# EU4Climate key policy interventions and expected impact



Moldova is working towards establishing a strong foundation for low emission and climate resilient growth, being the fourth country to submit to UNFCCC a very ambitious second NDC. In addition, Moldovan Institutions increasingly recognise the importance of adapting to new climatic conditions and pledge a strong commitment to increase preparedness to address 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 assistance.**



The EU4Climate Programme, 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 programme 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 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 programme, the best international and EU 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 2021



- 1 **Implementation and update of NDCs**
  - 2 **Development of mid-century long-term LE DS**
  - 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 **Climate investments**
  - 7 **Adaptation planning**
  - 8 **Communication and visibility actions**
- Updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC on 4 March 2020.
  - Updating LE DS 2030 based on the new, more ambitious GHG emissions reduction target established in the updated NDC.
  - The MRV system legislative framework, amended based on the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, was approved by the Government.
  - Partnership agreements were concluded with the Energy Community Secretariat on developing the report on EU Acquis alignment and gap analysis of the national legislation against the EU climate Acquis. The Law on fluorinated greenhouse gases and the MRV installation level (ETSD) legislative act have been drafted.
  - Recommendations on climate change mainstreaming were formulated for the waste management sector. A national workshop on mainstreaming climate aspects into waste sectoral policies was held providing 45 government officials with recommendations for mitigating the climate change impacts of the waste management sector. Additional, a guideline on mainstreaming climate change into waste management policies was developed and based on it 155 representatives of central and local public authorities, private sector, civil society were trained.
  - Provided support for the inter-institutional cooperation between MoEnv and MoIRD with regards to the GHG emission reduction targets for the energy sector, thus contributing to ensuring the coherence of the national climate and energy policy framework under different Moldova's international and regional commitments (NDC, LE DS, NECP etc.).
  - A regional workshop for 69 EaP government officials enhanced their capacities to ensure better adaptation planning and to mainstream climate risks into national and sectoral planning processes.
  - Awareness raising campaign in social media was conducted related to the UNFCCC COP 25 (UN Climate Change Conference).



## Future Activities

- Development of the climate law concept - August 2022
- Development of the policy mainstreaming recommendations for the energy sector - February, 2022
- Providing capacity building for MRV system implementation - June, 2022
- Inventory for energy and waste sectors - September 2022
- Conducting SEA procedure of draft updated LE DS 2030 - August 2022



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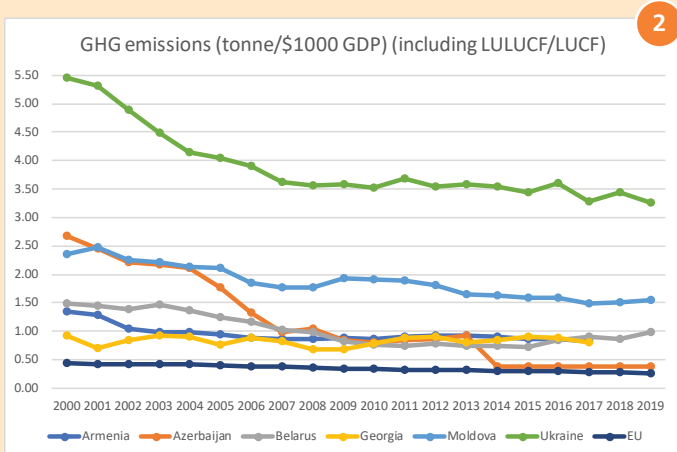
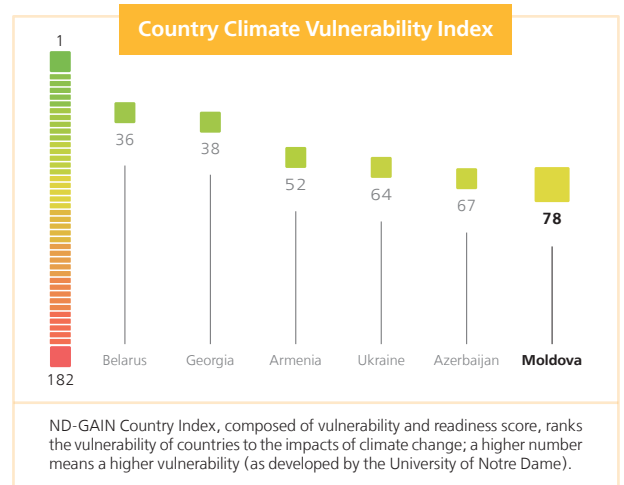
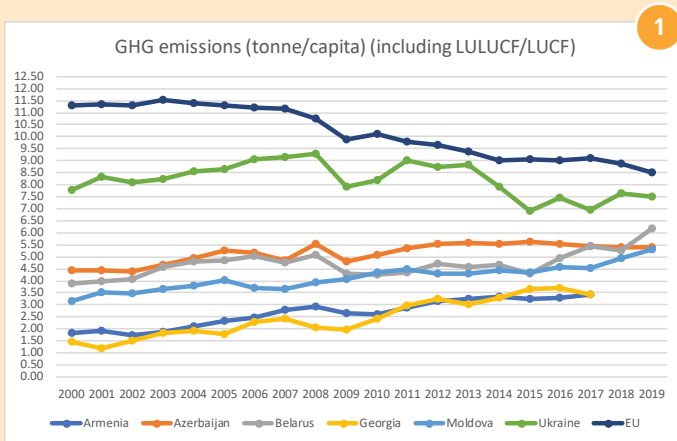


➤ The **EU4Climate Programme** helps governments in the six EU Eastern Partner countries to take action against climate change. It supports countries in implementing the Paris Agreement and improving climate policies and legislation.

EU4Climate assists 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. Its ambition is to limit climate change impact on citizens' lives and make them more resilient to it.

The Programme builds on important achievements of past cooperation programmes, such as the EU's ClimaEast Programme, which supported Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Neighbourhood East and was completed in 2017. EU4Climate directly contributes to the targets of the Joint Staff Working Document "Recovery, resilience and reform: post 2020 Eastern Partnership priorities", adopted in July 2021.

The scope of the Programme was defined in cooperation with all partner countries. The Initiative is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme. The European Commission provides the overall direction.



**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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