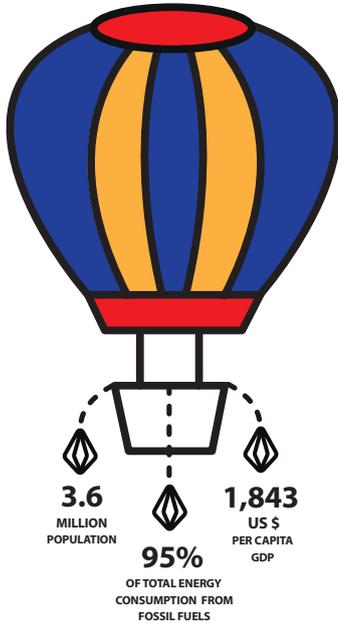


MOLDOVA*

CLIMATE FACTS AND POLICY

12.8 MILLION tCO₂e¹
3.6 TONNES PER CAPITA



Sources: Third national communication; demographic, energy and economic data from World Development Indicators of World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/>

¹ This publication does not include the data from the administrative territorial units on the left bank of the Dniester River (Transnistria).

*The full constitutional name of the country is the Republic of Moldova.

POLICIES AND PROCESSES

Policy framework

Moldova 2020 national development strategy
Environmental strategy for 2014-2023
Energy strategy until 2030
National energy efficiency programme for 2011-2020

EU-Moldova Association agreement

Energy efficiency and energy savings, renewable energy, reducing GHG emissions

2030 targets and INDC

Mitigation

Base year: 1990

Unconditional target for 2030: 64-67 per cent reduction of emissions compared to base year

Conditional target for 2030: 78 per cent reduction of emissions compared to base year

Adaptation priorities

Agriculture, water resources, health, forestry, energy, transport and road infrastructure

GHG inventory of all sectors and gases

First biennial update report to UNFCCC
Report on national GHG inventory system
National inventory report to UNFCCC
Third national communication to UNFCCC

CLIMATE ACTIONS

GHG emissions

2013 emissions were 12.8 million tCO₂e, or 0.03 per cent of current global emissions
Greenhouse gas intensity of GDP decreased by 56 per cent between 1990 and 2013

Adaptation actions

National climate change adaptation strategy until 2020 and its implementation plan
Development of adaptation strategies for health, transport, forestry and agriculture sectors
Mainstreaming adaptation measures into local development plans, and implementation of pilot projects
Adaptation framework for the Dniester River basin

CLIMATE FINANCE

EU

€883 million for increasing energy efficiency and renewables during 2009-2014
Renewable energy, energy efficiency, low emissions capacity-building programme, green economy, biomass market, (ecosystem-based) climate adaptation

EBRD

Moldovan Sustainable Energy Financing Facility

UNDP

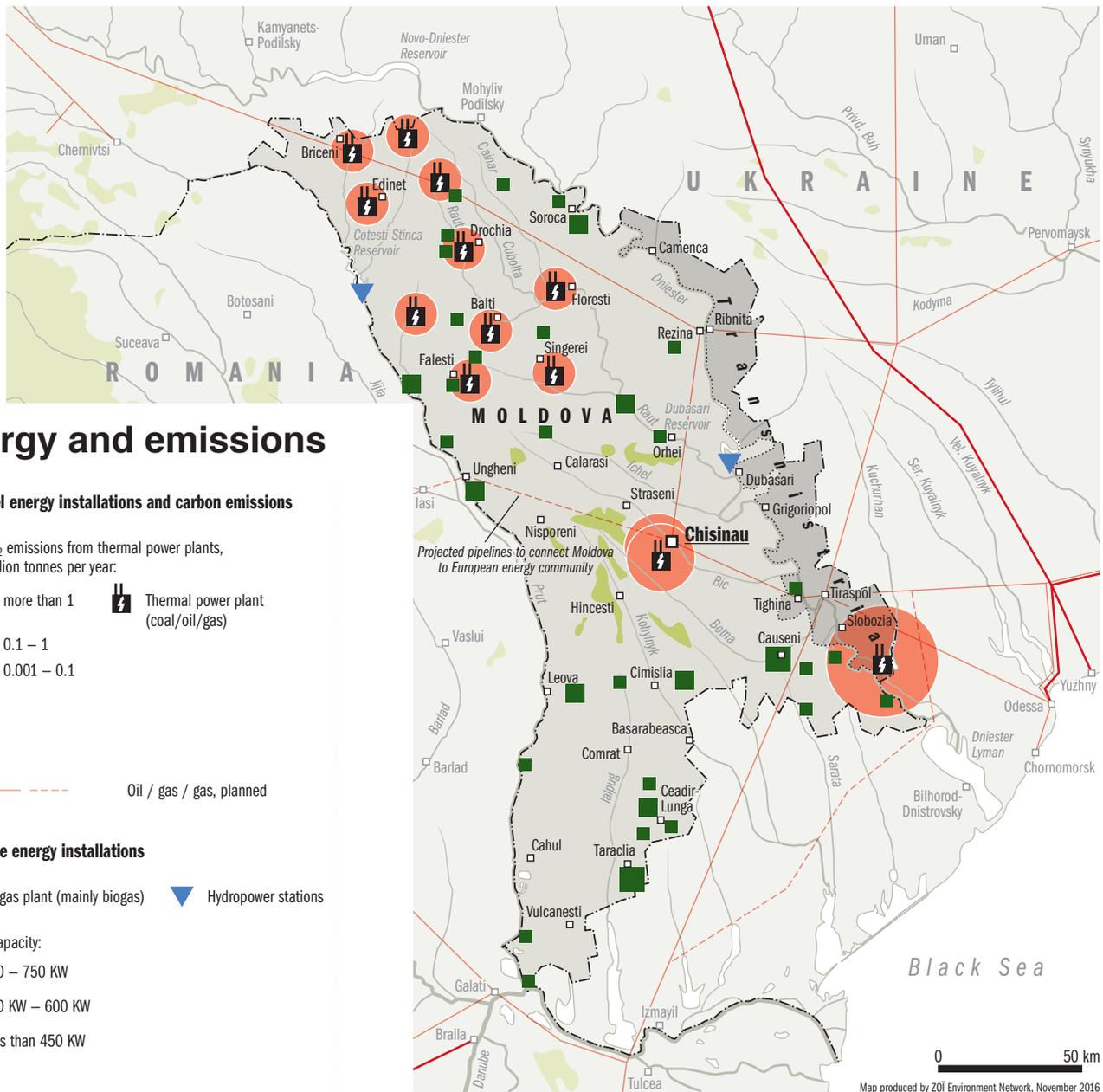
Disaster and climate risk reduction
Urban energy efficiency (with GEF)

World Bank

Energy efficiency and emissions reduction

Austrian Development Cooperation

Climate adaptation planning



Policies and institutions

The Ministry of Environment has the main responsibility for policy-making in climate change. The Climate Change Office within the Ministry is responsible for climate change assessments, development of national communications to UNFCCC, and GHG inventories.

The Moldova 2020 National development strategy aims to achieve a competitive and effective energy sector by reducing energy consumption, increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy sources. The strategy specifies measures for reducing energy intensity in key sectors (residential, industrial, transport and agriculture); for modernizing energy systems; for introducing energy-efficient technologies; and for developing national energy resources, including renewables.

According to the EU-Moldova Association agreement and Action plan, the country should align current legislation to EU *aquis communautaire*, particularly in matters related to the environment, energy (electricity, oil, gas) and renewables. This process is an important driver of reform in Moldova.

The Energy strategy until 2030 sets priorities to increase energy efficiency, reduce energy losses during transmission and reduce GHG emissions. The National energy efficiency pro-

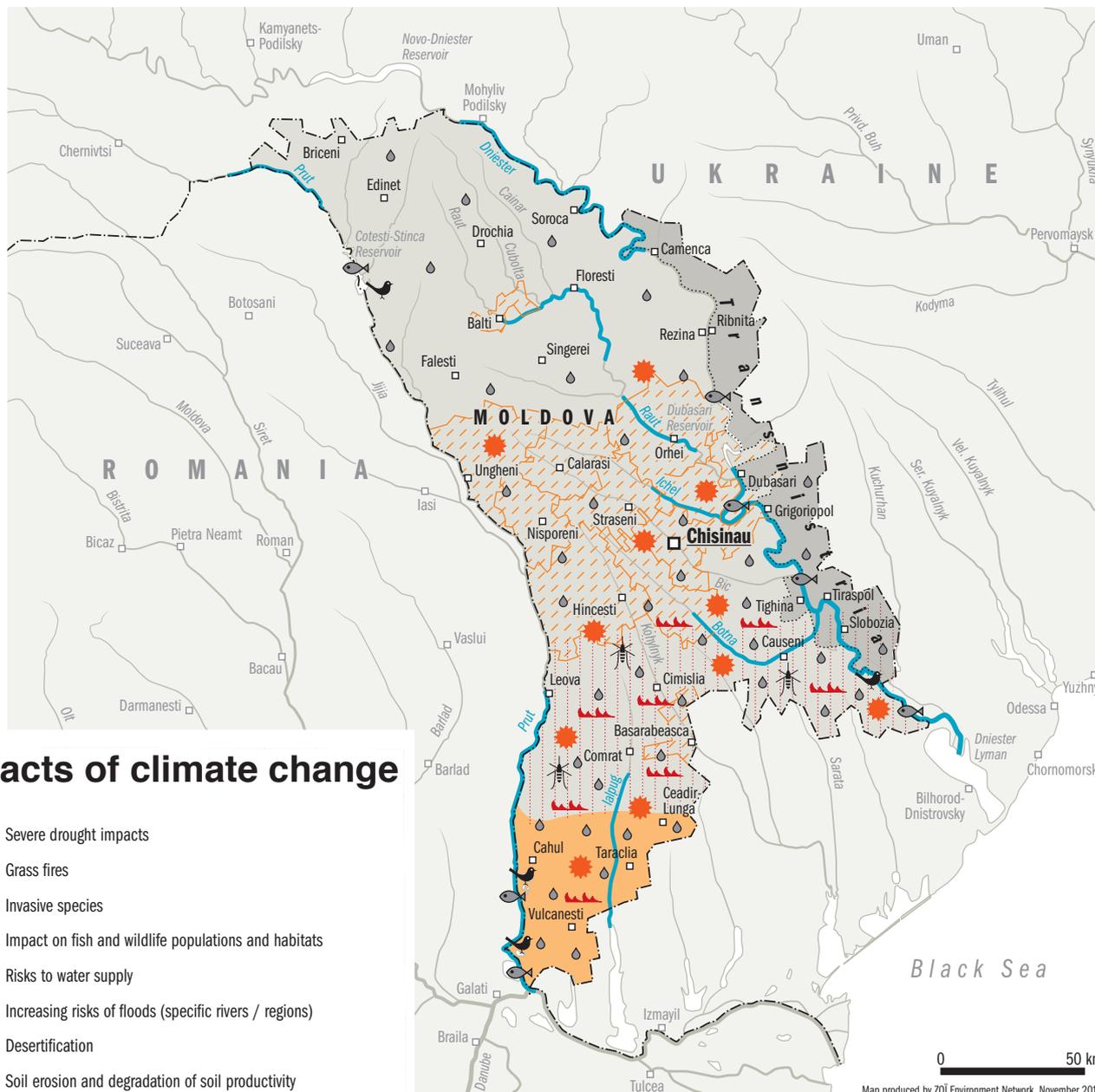
gramme for 2011-2020 and its Action plan aim for an overall reduction of energy consumption, and establish a sector-specific approach to reducing energy consumption in the economy.

The National climate change adaptation strategy guides the implementation of adaptation measures in the identified priority sectors, namely agriculture, water resources, health, forestry, energy, and transport and road infrastructure. Moldova is also developing a system for monitoring climate change impacts.

Climate actions

Moldova's share of global greenhouse gas emissions is rather small, and between 1990 and 2013 total emissions declined from 43.4 to 12.8 million tonnes of CO₂e. Moldova has prepared three national communications to UNFCCC – a fourth one is under development – and in 2013 submitted a National greenhouse gas inventory report for 1990-2010.

In September 2016 Moldova signed the Paris agreement on climate change. The next step is its ratification in the Parliament.



Impacts of climate change

-  Severe drought impacts
-  Grass fires
-  Invasive species
-  Impact on fish and wildlife populations and habitats
-  Risks to water supply
-  Increasing risks of floods (specific rivers / regions)
-  Desertification
-  Soil erosion and degradation of soil productivity
-  Most populated districts

Moldova scorecard

-  Country's share of global emissions
-  Country's emissions per capita
-  General climate action ambition

Mitigation commitment:

-  Emissions reductions
-  Decoupling from population growth
-  Decoupling from economic growth
-  Renewable energy prospects

-  **Adaptation action**

National climate policy actors

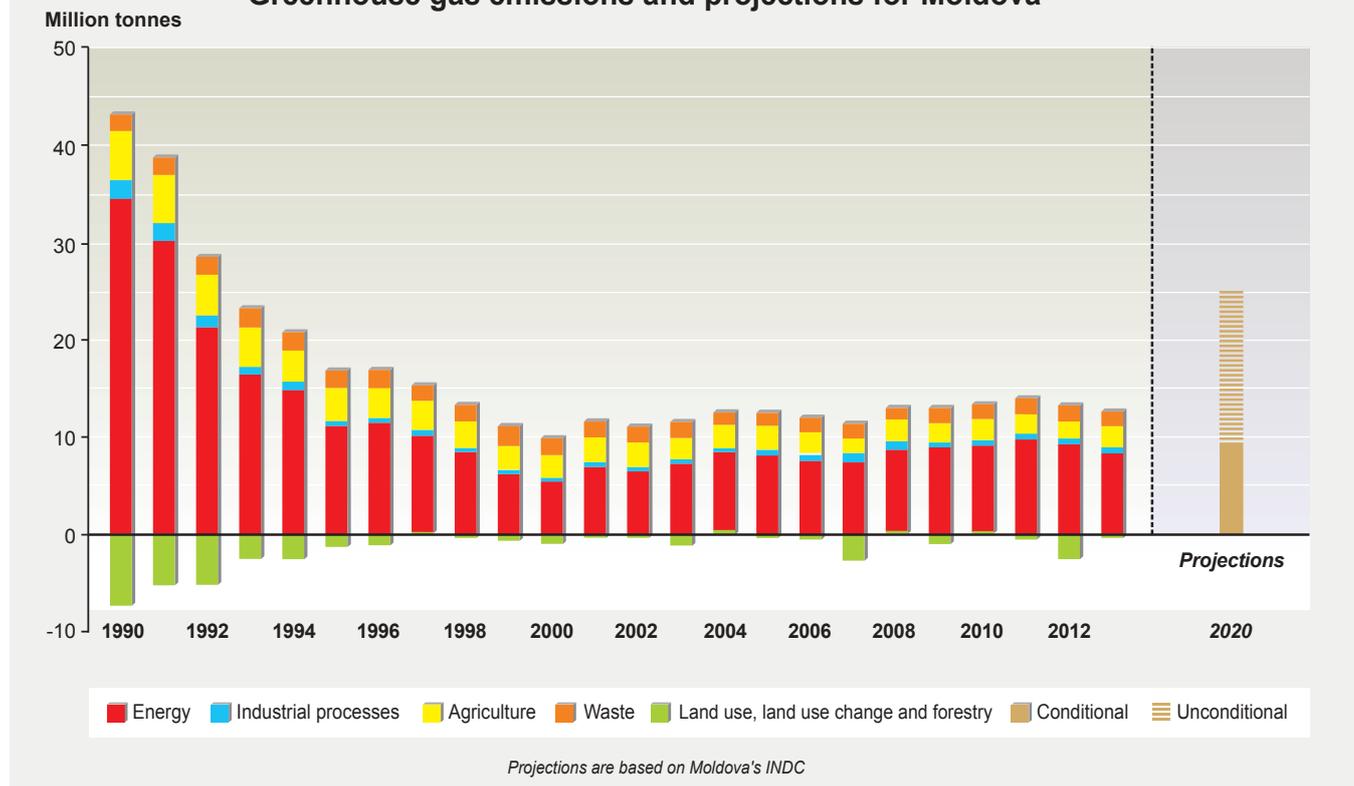
Policy leadership and UNFCCC focal point: Ministry of Environment

Coordinating advisory body: Climate Change Office within the Ministry of Environment

GHG Inventory: Climate Change Office within the Ministry of Environment

Map produced by ZOI Environment Network, November 2016

Greenhouse gas emissions and projections for Moldova



Moldova's INDC foresees a significant reduction of GHG emissions – an economy-wide unconditional reduction of 64-67 per cent by 2030. The commitment could be increased to 78 per cent below the 1990 level if low-cost financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation are made available.

Over the past decade Moldova has strived towards reducing the energy intensity of the economy, but the level remains quite high compared to EU countries, and many sectors have significant potential for increasing energy efficiency. In 2013, Moldova was importing 87 per cent of the total energy needed for the country and seeks to increase domestically generated energy. Existing renewable energy sources employed currently are biomass/bio-gas and hydropower.

Moldova is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the region. Moldova has developed a national adaptation strategy and aims to mainstream climate considerations into existing sectoral strategies. Given the importance of agriculture to the Moldovan economy – approximately 28 per cent of the working population is involved in agriculture, and more than 85 per cent of the people in rural areas earn additional income from farms – this sector is an adaptation priority. Adaptation considerations have also been included in integrated water resources management plans for Moldova's main river, the Dniester.

Climate finance

Moldova created an Energy Efficiency Fund in 2012 to pool external donors and private companies to support investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, as well as to distribute state budget funds. The national budget also supports the National Ecological Fund, but allocated budget funds are not sufficient to cover the measures needed to improve energy efficiency, increase renewable energy sources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

International donors such as the EU, EBRD, UNDP, the World Bank and GEF support a large portfolio of projects on energy efficiency and renewables. Under the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership (E5P) Moldova has recently confirmed a grant of €18 million. EBRD maintains the Moldova Sustainable Energy Financing Facility, which has already provided support for over 160 energy efficiency projects.

Given Moldova's climate vulnerability, several donors such as Austrian Development Cooperation and the EU provide support for adaptation issues. UNDP supports the climate adaptation planning process and the development of disaster and climate risk reduction capacities of national and local authorities. In addition, the Environment and Security Initiative has assisted in the development of an adaptation framework for the Dniester River basin.

Sources of information for the scorecard

Publications and strategies: 2020 National development strategy, National climate change adaptation strategy, Energy strategy until 2030, National energy efficiency programme for 2011-2020, Environmental strategy 2014-2023, EU-Moldova Association agreement, Third national communication, INDC

Publications of WB, USAID, UNDP, the Environment and Security Initiative, the Energy Charter Secretariat

Analytical materials and expertise of Zoï Environment Network, as well as Moldovan organizations and experts



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