





Low-Emission Capacity Building Project – Republic of Moldova:

Overall context and overview of project objectives

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The international perspective



Why aim to reduce GHG emissions?

- Without global commitment, unable to achieve target of 2°C of global temperature rise
- ▶ Bali Action Plan (2007): Parties agreed to targets for developed countries and NAMAs for developing countries
 → Cancun agreed to a Registry of NAMAs and biennial reporting
- ➤ **Green Climate Fund**: Countries will submit programmes and funding plans based upon national development and climate change strategies (incl.: LEDS, NAMAs and NAPs)

The national perspective



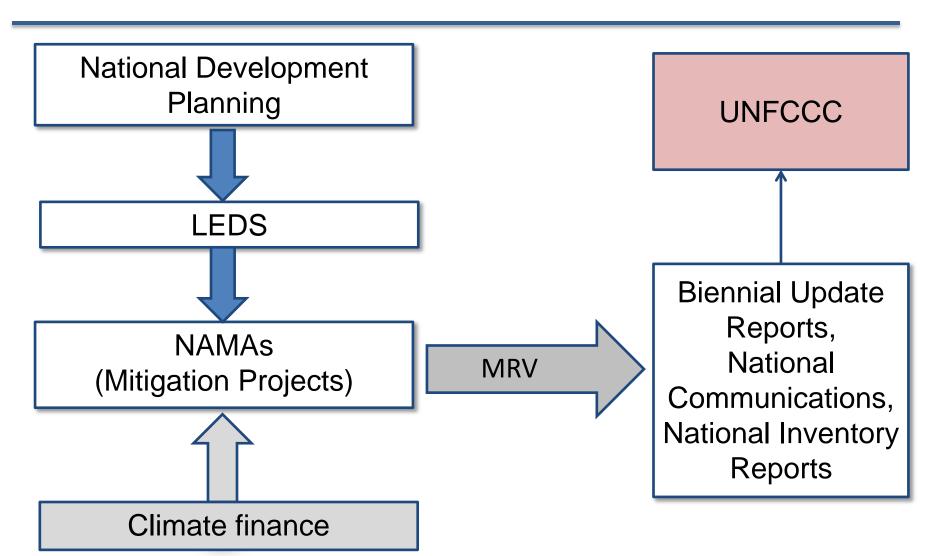
For such developing countries, like Republic of Moldova, mitigation must be seen in the context of social and economic development, including poverty eradication

Why aim to reduce GHG emissions?

- Cost savings: \$1 additional invested in more efficient electrical equipment, appliances and buildings avoids more than \$2 of investment in electricity supply (IEA, 2006)
- Security: climate change mitigation can lead to greater energy security and resilience to energy price shocks
- Private sector: Attracted to new technology investment opportunities
- Public health: Improved (fewer airborne pollutants)

Embedded in national context...





Project information



Republic of Moldova is one of 11 phase 2 countries participating in a collaborative Low Emission Capacity Building Programme focused on capacity building for climate change over a five-year period.

Implementation Agency: UNDP Moldova

National Executing Agency: Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova

International donors: European Union, Federal Ministry of Environment Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany, Australian Government

Total project budget: USD 642,000

In-kind contributions: USD 23,000

Implementation timeframe: 30 months,

April 2014 – September 2016

Project Partners and Implementation Arrangements



- > UNDP Country Office and Global Support Unit will be responsible for substantive guidance during the project implementation.
- The Climate Change Office will act as responsible party on behalf of the Ministry of Environment.
- The project will be implemented under National Implementation Mechanism (NIM) and managed in line with the "Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer" (HACT).

Project scope and main outputs...



Project scope is to increase institutional capacities to provide appropriate mechanisms of support and coordination when addressing climate risks, to strengthen the technical knowledge in order to better understand and make use of climate information, and increasing relevant data and access to data for planning and decision-making.

Main project outputs:

- Robust national system for preparation of GHG emission inventories established at national level
- II. NAMAs formulated within the context of national development priorities to support the LEDS implementation
- III. MRV systems created to support implementation and evaluation of NAMAs or LEDS

LECB Programme outputs:

- GHG Inventory Systems
- Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
- Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Systems
- Mitigation actions in industry

Output 1: NIS



Robust national system for preparation of GHG emission inventories established at national level

The component will facilitate establishing a system to ensure the long term sustainability of GHG inventory preparation on a continuous basis.

Main expected results:

- Legal act on setting-up the National Inventory System
- Manual of procedures on inventory developing
- QC/QA Plan
- Peer Review Reports of the NIR (Energy and LULUCF chapters)
- Thematic trainings on Energy and LULUCF
- Archiving and Data Management System



Output 2: NAMAs



NAMAs formulated within the context of national development priorities to support the LEDS implementation

The purpose of the component is to support the Republic of Moldova to design, implement and evaluate NAMAs, in accordance with the priorities set-up in the LEDS.

Main expected results:

- Short NAMA factsheets based on NCs and TNA studies
- Baseline (BAU) scenario setting
- Emission scenario analysis of selected mitigation actions
- Cost-benefit analysis of selected mitigation actions
- Sustainable development impact analysis of selected mitigation actions
- Preparation of detailed NAMA proposals
- Identification of potential funding sources for NAMA implementation
- All of the above supported by capacity building (workshops, awareness raising, on the job training, etc.)

Outcome 3: MRV System



MRV systems created to support implementation and evaluation of NAMAs or LEDS

The purpose of the component is to support the technical and institutional capacity for designing an MRV system for proposed NAMAs and LEDS.

Main expected results:

- Reporting systems for selected NAMAs (institutions, procedures) in place
- Verification of reported data (institutions, procedures)
- All of the above supported by capacity building (workshops, awareness raising, on the job training etc.).



Project Beneficiaries

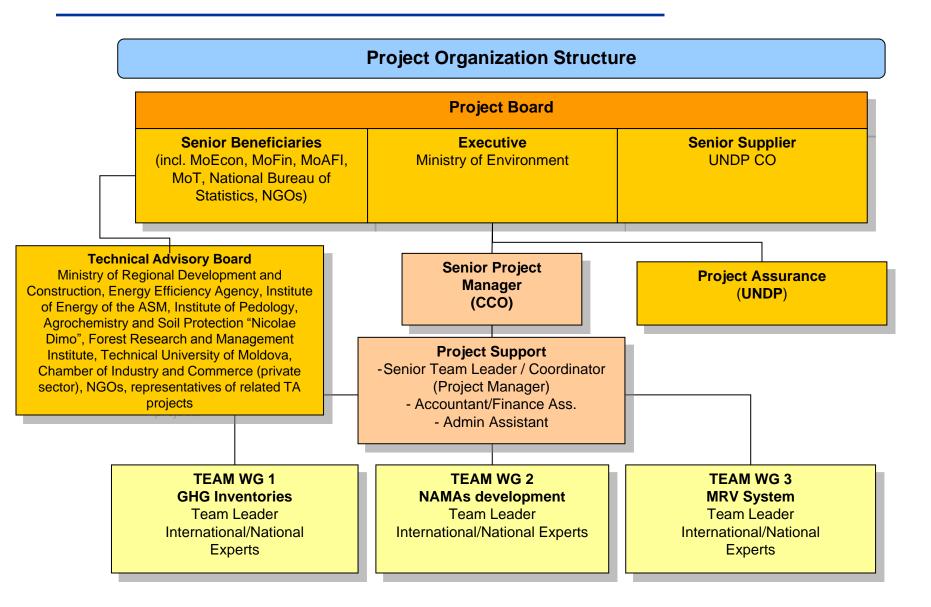


From project outcomes there will benefit the following beneficiaries:

- The Government for sustainable development planning;
- Ministry of Environment and subordinated institutions for environmental monitoring;
- National Bureau of Statistics, for reporting pollutant emissions and MDG indicators;
- Energy Efficiency Agency for monitoring the energy statistics and specific emissions;
- National and Regional Development Agencies;
- Research and Development Institutions, etc.

Project Organization Structure







Thank you for attention!

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