



NDC CHECKLIST

Moldova Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- NDC We Want
- Short Way to Go
- Some Way to Go
- NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
	MITIGATION			
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	Economy-wide unconditional target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 64-67% below the 1990 level in 2030 ; make best efforts to reduce emissions by 67%. The reduction commitment could be increased up to 78% below 1990 level conditional to, a global agreement addressing important topics including low-cost financial resources, technology transfer, and technical cooperation, accessible to all at a scale commensurate to the challenge of global climate change.	The country's new economy-wide unconditional target is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 70% below its 1990 level in 2030 . As to the new economy-wide conditional target , the reduction commitment could be increased up to 88% below 1990 level , provided a global agreement addressing important topics including low-cost financial resources, technology transfer, and technical cooperation, accessible to all at a scale commensurate to the challenge of global climate change is insured (sic).	The 2020 NDC reflects enhanced ambition and represents progress beyond the commitments made in the previous NDC for both unconditional and conditional targets.
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	Economy-wide unconditional target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 64-67% below its 1990 level in 2030 and to make best efforts to reduce its emissions by 67%.	The target corresponds to economy-wide absolute reduction as compared to base year emissions (1990). The Republic of Moldova intends to account for 100% of its national GHG emissions and removals for the base year as published in the Republic of Moldova's Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, on a net-net basis.	The country reinforced in the updated NDC its focus on reducing emissions across the economy.

3	<p>A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C</p>	<p>No carbon budget, but the NDC mentions that national commitments are well in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 that correspond to keeping global warming below 2C compared to pre-industrial levels.</p>	<p>Republic of Moldova commits to reduce its net GHG emissions under the unconditional scenario, from 43.4 Mt in 1990 to 12.8 Mt in 2030 (3.4 times less during a 40 year timespan). The NDC mentions that national commitments are well in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 that correspond to keeping global warming below 2oC as compared to pre-industrial levels.</p>	<p>Progress is observed, as the country presented a 2030 carbon budget. The NDC is not clearly aligned to 1.5°C as the NDC mentions that national commitments are well in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 that correspond to keeping global warming below 2oC as compared to pre-industrial levels.</p>
4	<p>NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that national commitments are well in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 that correspond to keeping global warming below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that emissions reduction targets by mid-century will be established in the 2050 Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), which is to be developed by November 2022, according to the Governmental Action Plan for 2020-2023 periods. The LEDS will be focused specifically on outlining the policies for accelerating reducing GHG emissions by mid-century, as stipulated by Article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that on 24 March 2017 the country's Low Emission Development Strategy until 2030 and the Action Plan for its implementation, approved through the GD No. 1470 as of 30.12.2016, entered into force. It also stated that that the 2030 LEDS should be updated by the end of 2020. Concomitantly, the 2050 Low Emission Development Strategy will be developed by November 2022 according to the Governmental Action Plan for 2020-2023 years. No mention is made to net-zero.</p>

ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	<p>Overall, a mid-term adaptation vision, goal and targets are mentioned in the NDC. Adaptation measures are presented for the sectors of health, agriculture, water resources forestry, energy and transport. In addition, the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2020 and the Action Plan on its implementation establish specific objectives to:</p> <p>1) Create by 2018 the institutional framework to implement adaptation measures at the national, sector and local levels;</p> <p>2) Create by 2020 a mechanism to monitor the climate change impacts, the related social and economic vulnerability and for the management/dissemination of the information on risks and climate disasters; and</p> <p>3) Assure the development of climate resilience by reducing at least by 50% the climate change vulnerability and facilitate climate change adaptation in six priority sectors (agriculture, water resources, forestry, human health, energy and transport) by 2020.</p>	<p>The NDC defines adaptation measures by sector, including Agriculture, Water Resources, Forestry, Human Health, Transport, Energy and Inter-Sectorial priorities (improving resilience of communities to adverse climate change effects, taking into account social and gender issues)</p>	<p>Clear adaptation goals are presented for the sectors of Agriculture, Water Resources, Forestry, Human Health, Transport and Energy. The Action Plan on implementation of Moldova's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2020 is treated as 1st National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which established priorities and measures by sector. It is envisaged that the progress made in the area of adaptation to climate change will be determined on a periodic basis and in post-2020 period 4-year based NAPs and Sector Adaptation Plans (SAPs) will be developed and implemented.</p>

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	<p>The NDC mentions that The Republic of Moldova may use bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms to achieve its conditional 2030 target, subject to robust systems that deliver real and verified emissions reductions. The unconditional INDC commitment will be met through domestic actions, although these would assist cost-effective implementation. The implementation of adaptation objectives needs to be supported by appropriate financial mechanisms and the cost of its implementation by 2020 is estimated at about US\$ 200 million.</p>	<p>In 2016, with the help provided by the World Bank, an economic analysis was carried out aimed at identifying medium- and long-term investment needs of key sectors of the country's economy. According to the findings, there must be a total adaptation investment of US\$ 4.22 billion to mitigate the impact of climate change, with about US\$ 1.85 billion as a relatively high priority for the near future. The total cost of climate change adaptation inaction is estimated at about US\$ 600 million, equivalent to 6.5% of the GDP, and it is expected that this value will exceed its double in real terms by 2050 and will amount to about US\$ 1.3 billion, emphasizing the additional cost associated with delaying action to efficiently adapt to changes in the climate.</p>	<p>The country provides numbers and strong evidence for financing the NDC, including unconditional and conditional targets, as well as priority areas for investment.</p>
7	Clear conditional targets	<p>In order to reach the conditional target of 78% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, appropriate international financial support approximately equal to US\$ 4.9-5.1 billion, i.e. about US\$ 327-340 million per year until 2030, is needed.</p>	<p>In order to reach the conditional target of up to 88% reduction of its GHG emissions by 2030 as compared to 1990 levels, appropriate international financial support equal to about US\$ 5 billion, i.e. about US\$ 500 million per year until 2030, is needed. The NDC also mentions that along with the international financial support for covering abatement costs, the country will also need assistance in the form of technology transfer and capacity building.</p>	<p>The updated NDC provides medium- and long-term investment needs of key sectors of the country's economy, based on economic analysis made by the World Bank. It is mentioned that for the implementation of the conditional target, financial support is envisaged from relevant donors, mostly from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Currently, the Country Programme of the Republic of Moldova for engagement with GCF for the 2020-2024 years is under consideration for approval. Although the NDC mentions that international support will be in addition to domestic allocations, no numbers for those are provided.</p>
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	<p>The 2015 NDC presents conditional and unconditional targets. Unconditional target: 64-67% below its 1990 level in 2030 Conditional target: Up to 78% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC presents unconditional and conditional targets. Unconditional target: 70% below its 1990 level in 2030. Conditional target: Up to 88% below 1990 level in 2030</p>	<p>Both NDCs present unconditional and conditional targets; the 2020 has enhanced the ambition of both.</p>

FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

9	Increased sectoral coverage	Sectors covered: energy; industrial processes and product use (IPPU); agriculture; land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); and waste.	Sectors Covered: energy; industrial processes and product use (IPPU); agriculture; land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), and waste.	Same sectoral coverage.
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	The Environmental Protection Strategy for the years 2014-2023 and the Action Plan for its implementation was approved in 2014. According to this policy document, a 20% GHG emissions reduction compared to the BAU scenario has to be reached in the Republic of Moldova by 2020. Along with the overall national target, the policy document sets up GHG emissions reduction targets for seven economic sectors: a) power production sector – 25% GHG emissions reduction compared to BAU scenario has to be achieved by 2020; b) buildings, industry and agriculture sectors – 20% GHG emissions reduction compared to BAU scenario has to be reached by 2020; c) transport and waste sectors – 15% GHG emissions reduction compared to BAU scenario has to be achieved by 2020; and d) LULUCF sector – an increase by 25% of the net removals has to be reached by 2020.	Not mentioned.	The first NDC mentions clear quantitative sectoral mitigation targets with 2020 as a target year. However, sectoral targets for mitigation are not listed in the 2020 NDC. For adaptation, the NDC lists priority sectors and measures.
11	Key structural sectors included	Health is one of the priority sectors for climate change adaptation in the country and specific actions on risk management and adaptation are presented for the sector. Although education is not listed as a priority sector, the NDC mentions the inclusion of climate change adaptation issues in the curricula at all levels and in the professional training process as an action planned to raise the awareness of all stakeholders on climate change risks and adaptation measures.	Actions on risk management and adaptation to climate change in the health sector and education actions were mentioned in the country's adaptation plan.	The main structural sectors mentioned are health and education. Health strategies were presented at the two NDCs and specific education actions, mainly focusing on gender, were described in the 2020 submission. For example, the NDC mentions developing and implementing focused trainings, as well as other types of education on adaptation targeting women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

12	Just transition policies	Not mentioned.	<p>The update mentions that “The draft Strategy Moldova 2030” sets out clear priorities for combating climate change by creating an efficient energy policy, along with a forward-looking climate change policy leading to a fair transition to a climate-neutral and competitive economy that will create opportunities for new jobs and sustainable growth at the same time. The document states that on the National Development Strategy Moldova 2030 (main reference document for the sectoral strategies and the subsequent policy interventions) people's interests are placed at the center of the development process. Social inclusion and gender responsiveness are also mentioned in the adaptation component.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC alludes to a fair transition; opportunities for new jobs and sustainable growth; people in the center of development; social inclusion and gender responsiveness (in the adaptation component).</p>
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	<p>The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2020 and the Action Plan on its implementation is intended to serve as an umbrella strategy that creates the enabling environment for specific sectors and ministries to “mainstream” climate change adaptation and risk management in their existing and future strategies, supported by a long-term financial strategy that includes national resources and international support to prevent the adverse effects of climate change and maximize the opportunities provided by them. In addition, the inclusion of climate change adaptation issues in the curricula at all levels and in the professional training process can also be seen as a relevant cross-sectoral approach. However, limited awareness on cross-sector-based policies and strategies is mentioned as one of the gaps/barriers identified in the policy framework in the NDC.</p>	<p>In adaptation actions, intersectoral measures were included, Improving resilience of the Republic Moldova’s communities to adverse climate change effects, taking into account social and gender issues. Most of the adaptation actions specified under agriculture, forestry, transport and energy sectors have a clear impact on mitigation.</p>	<p>In support to climate action, the adaptation component incorporates cross-sectorial and sector-specific adaptation actions and measures to be implemented, along with identified adaptation investment priorities based on the review of national and sectoral development policies and plans, and the outcomes of a consultation process. Gender issues is also a relevant cross-sectorial approaches to be highlighted.</p>

INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The 2020 NDC was developed based on the analytical basis used for developing the BUR2 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC (2019) and it reflects the outcomes of mitigation measures of respective report, which were widely discussed with all national stakeholders (central and local authorities, academic institutions, NGOs, private sector, etc.) during the 2017-2018 period. In January 2020, the draft was open to additional consultations and the final version incorporated suggestions received from the central and local governmental authorities and the civil society in a gender-responsive manner.</p>	<p>Progress is observed in terms of building an inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design since the first NDC.</p>
15	Disclosure of information	<p>The NDC broadly mentions measures related to information on climate change and more specifically on adaptation. It does not address how information on the NDC design process was disclosed.</p>	<p>The draft was posted for comments on specific website <www.clima.md> and it was discussed and validated during the national consultation workshop organized on 28 January 2020, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including representatives of the central and local public authorities, academia, civil society organizations, private entities, business associations.</p>	<p>In the 2020 NDC, the country made progress in designing an NDC with the collaboration of various stakeholders. It mentions broad discussions with all national stakeholders (central and local authorities, academic institutions, NGOs, private sector, etc.) during the 2017-2018 period. In January 2020, the draft was subjected to additional consultations.</p>
16	Reporting back on process	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions its final version incorporated suggestions received from the central and local governmental authorities and the civil society in a gender-responsive manner.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions it incorporated suggestions from government authorities and civil society, without presenting any further details.</p>

17	Participatory Climate governance structures	Overall, a participatory climate governance structure is not clearly defined. The NDC mentions that for each relevant sector specific measures will be identified and implemented taking into account the institutional framework for implementation, and allocation of responsibilities. It is mentioned that given the fact that the Ministry of Environment does not have a special structure that would develop and promote an effective climate change policy, the capacity building becomes indispensable to this ministry by creating a division specialized in climate policies.	The National Climate Change Commission (NCCC) will chair the Climate Change Coordination Mechanism (CCCM) in cross-sectorial coordination of all climate-related components. The NCCC is a permanent formalized body with the highest representation of key stakeholders, including sectoral ministries, NGOs, academia, research, private sector, taking into consideration the gender dimension.	In the 2015 NDC, the country recognizes low governance and participation in processes as a gap, stating that it still lacks a programmatic approach to address various sectors and levels of governance. In the 2020 NDC, the country refers to the creation of the National Climate Change Commission (NCCC) ensuring a multi-level framework with interactions between government and civil society representatives.
----	--	--	--	--

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned.	NDC2 is based on national development priorities oriented towards reaching Sustainable Development Goals expressed in the draft National Development Strategy “Moldova 2030” planned to be approved during 2020. In September 2015, the Republic of Moldova, together with another 192 UN member states, pledged to implement the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 by adopting the Statement on Sustainable Development at the Summit held in New York.	The 2020 NDC is oriented towards reaching Sustainable Development Goals. Moldova’s national development strategy underlying its NDC, “Moldova 2030”, establishes a set of green economy principles to ensure economic resilience to climate change and to advance the country’s global competitiveness.
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	The NDC mentions adaptation measures in the forestry sector, including increasing the forest cover, also in the context of mitigation and biodiversity conservation; certification of forests, forest products and forest management systems; development and implementation of projects aimed at planting protection forestry strips (buffer zones) for agricultural lands protection, anti-erosional purpose, and for waters protection; develop methodologies/technologies to assure forest ecosystems adaptability to climate change. Measures to ensure water security are also mentioned.	Incorporating nature-based solutions (NBS) into adaptation planning and policy development, with a focus on biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services management, and disaster risk reduction is listed as a cross-sectorial climate change adaptation priority. In addition, promoting new business models that respond to resilience needs and incorporate nature-based solutions is mentioned as an action in support of adaptation priorities. Examples of NBS include afforestation/reforestation, promoting the ecosystem approach in adaptation of forests to climate change; promoting agroforestry and silvo-pastoral practices; sustainable management of forests and ecosystem services; organic matter restoration in degraded pastures, etc.	The 2020 NDC considers nature-based solutions as a cross-sectoral priority.

TRACKING PROGRESS

20

A transparent national system to track implementation

The NDC mentions that the achievement of the commitment will be tracked periodically through the Republic of Moldova's Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. It is also referred that the National Commission for implementation of mechanisms and provisions of the UNFCCC and of the Kyoto Protocol will coordinate the implementation and will conduct regular assessment of the level of indicators and progress achievement. The monitoring of the Adaptation Strategy implementation will be carried out by the Ministry of Environment, where a subdivision will be designated for that purpose. Based on the collected and systematized information, it will prepare annual monitoring reports on implementation of the Strategy and will submit them for consideration and approval to the Government.

The commitment's achievement will be tracked on biennial basis through the Republic of Moldova's Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, reported as part of BURs (while since 2024 – TBRs) submissions to the Convention; and through the global stocktake in 2023 and every 5 years thereafter. In addition, The Republic of Moldova, in its efforts to establish an integrated National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process at the national level and Sectoral Adaptation Planning process (SAP) at sector level, has aligned the functionality of **Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System** to the planning cycle of NAPs and SAPs. An **appropriate robust national MRV system was put in place in 2019**. It covers GHG emissions counting from international bunkers and CDM projects as well, while delivering real and verified emission reduction. The National Climate Change Commission will also play a key role in monitoring the implementation of the NDC.

Both in 2015 and in 2020 the NDC attempts to determine which ministries or commissions will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating strategies. In the 2020 NDC, an institutional framework is presented for mitigation and adaptation actions and an MRV system put in place in 2019 is highlighted.

WWF checklist for Moldova's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation

Adaptation

Finance

Fostering system change

Inclusiveness and Participation

Contribution to Sustainable Development

Tracking progress

Moldova's rating grade after assessment:  NDC We Want

For more information

Fernanda de Carvalho

Global Policy Manager

WWF International, Climate & Energy Practice

fcarvalho@wwfint.org

