



Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10311

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT

Project Title

Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Countries

Moldova

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Climate Change Office of the Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit”, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment of the Republic of Moldova

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)	7/17/2019	11/1/2019	10/31/2021	12/31/2021

Duration

24In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

33,440

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	352,000	38,000
		Total Project Cost(\$)	38,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To support the Republic of Moldova prepare and submit its Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting requirements while responding to its national development goals.

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Preparation of Moldova's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3)	1.1 The Republic of Moldova (RM) updates tools and approach to meet its BUR3 reporting requirement under the UNFCCC	1.1.1. National consultations organized to review and approve the BUR3 Project Implementation Plan (PIP)	10,000	1,000
		1.1.2. BUR3 for the Republic of Moldova prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2021	305,000	29,000
		1.1.3. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of the project proposal for the subsequent BUR of the RM to the UNFCCC completed	5,000	1,000
Sub Total (\$)			320,000	31,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			32,000	7,000

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Sub Total(\$)

32,000

7,000

Total Project Cost(\$)

352,000

38,000

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	38,000
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	38,000

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Moldova	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	352,000	33,440
Total Gef Resources(\$)					352,000	33,440

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

The Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE) of the Republic of Moldova (RM) is the state authority vested with the power to develop and promote policies and strategies addressing agriculture, food production, food safety, regional and rural development, spatial planning, environment protection and climate change as well as natural resources. The MARDE, on behalf of the Government is responsible for implementation of international environment treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a Party to (including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed by the Republic of Moldova on June 12, 1992, ratified by the Parliament on 16 March 1995, as well as the Kyoto Protocol, ratified by the Republic of Moldova on 13 February 2003, the official date of accession being April 22, 2003). The State Secretary of Environment Protection and Natural Resources, within the Ministry, is the GEF Political Focal Point and the UNFCCC National Focal Point.

The Republic of Moldova has prepared and submitted four national communications and two biennial update reports, which include the National GHG Inventories. The first GHG Inventory of the Republic of Moldova for the period 1990-1998 was prepared during the 1997-2000 period in the frame of UNDP-GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC”, and reported as part of NC1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC and made available at the COP 6 on 13 November 2000 (Hague, 2000).

The GHG inventory for time series 1990-1998 reported as part of NC1 was updated to time series 1990-2005 under the UNEP-GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC”. This project was implemented between October 2005 and April 2009, during which the GHG National Inventory Report for time series 1990-2005 of the Republic of Moldova was prepared and reported as part of the Second National Communication (NC2) of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC. A separate publication entitled “National Inventory Report: 1990-2005, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova” was also prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 27 January 2010.

In October 2010, Republic of Moldova initiated the UNEP-GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Third National Communication under the UNFCCC”. In the frame of this project, the “National Inventory Report: 1990-2010, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova” was developed and submitted officially to UNFCCC on 21 November 2013, while the NC3 was submitted officially to UNFCCC on 20 January 2014.

The UNEP-GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report under the UNFCCC” was implemented between July 2014 and December 2017. Under this project, the First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) of the Republic of Moldova was developed alongside the “National Inventory Report: 1990-2013, GHGs Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova” as a technical annex of the BUR1. The BUR1 was completed and officially submitted to the UNFCCC on 5 April 2016. The NIR for 1990-2015 was also prepared under this project in the frame of the Fourth National Communication (NC4) and submitted to UNFCCC on 29 December 2017 while NC4 was completed and officially submitted to UNFCCC on 9 February 2018.

The Republic of Moldova is currently preparing its Fifth National Communication (NC5) under the UNEP-GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Fifth National Communication (NC5) to the UNFCCC”. The project started on 5 August 2019 and NC5 is expected to be completed and submitted to the UNFCCC by October 2022. Under this project, the “National Inventory Report: 1990-2019, GHGs Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova” will also be prepared as a technical annex of the NC5.

The preparation of the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) was initiated after the completion and submission of BUR1 to the UNFCCC under the UNEP-GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC.” This project was implemented by the Climate Change Office from February 2017 to January 2019, during which the BUR2 of the Republic of Moldova was prepared alongside the “National Inventory Report: 1990-2016, GHGs Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova” as a technical annex of the BUR2. The BUR2 was completed and officially submitted to the UNFCCC on 27 December 2018 and was later resubmitted to the UNFCCC on 19 April 2019 after an additional QA process was completed; while the NIR for 1990-2016 was submitted officially to UNFCCC on 24 January 2019.

Technology Needs Assessment Processes: -After completion of NC1, the Republic of Moldova secured additional support from GEF under the UNDP-GEF Project “Climate Change: Enabling Activity (Phase II)”. The overall aim of this project was to strengthen and maintain the in-country capacity for realization and transfer of the technologies required for abatement and adaptation to climate change. Through this project, the “Technology Needs and Development Priorities Report” (submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat and UNDP/GEF in 2002) was prepared by the climate change team that prepared NC1.

Within the period May 2011 - March 2013, in the Republic of Moldova the UNEP Risoe Centre (URC) Project “Technology Needs Assessments” was implemented. The purpose of this project was to assist the Republic of Moldova to identify and analyze priority technology needs, which could form the basis for a portfolio of environmentally sound technology projects and programmes to facilitate the transfer of, and access to, the ESTs and know-how in the implementation of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC Convention. The overall objective of the TNA Project comprised of mitigation and adaptation technology needs assessment, activities associated with sector and technology prioritization and encouraging the creation of enabling environment for the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. The Project also aimed at identifying barriers hindering the acquisition, deployment, and diffusion of prioritized technologies and developing Technology Action Plans (TAP) specifying activities and enabling frameworks to overcome the barriers and

to facilitate the transfer, adoption, and diffusion of selected technologies. The Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) methodological approach, used in the TNA Project for conducting the sectors and technologies evaluation, have been used further for NAMAs prioritization process.

Assessment of Moldova's Capacity Needs:- The implementation of UNDP-GEF Project “Climate Change: Enabling Activity (Phase II)” was followed by the UNDP-GEF Project “National Self-Assessment of Capacity Building Needs”. This project was implemented between 2003-2005 period and it aimed at improving coordination and integration of actions undertaken under the three Rio Conventions – the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and the Convention on Combating Desertification (CCD). The project was designed to reinforce the synergetic effect of these Conventions, thus contributing to a long-term sustainable development of the country. The project identified priorities, needs and constraints for capacity building at national level and a ‘Report on National Capacity Self-Assessment’ and ‘Action Plan for Capacity Building to Implement the Rio de Janeiro Conventions under the 2006-2010 period’ (2005) was prepared under this project.

The UNDP-GEF Project “National Self-Assessment of Capacity Building Needs” was implemented alongside UNDP-GEF Regional Project “Capacity Building for Improving the Quality of Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Europe/CIS region) which was implemented between 2003-2006 period and it covered 12 countries from Eastern Europe and CIS region, including the Republic of Moldova. The project was built on the expertise gained during the preparation of NC1. By strengthening institutional capacity to prepare inventories and establishing a trained, sustainable inventory team, the project helped countries to reduce uncertainties and improve the quality of inventories for the Second National Communications (NC2). This, in turn allowed countries to improve national strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The Republic of Moldova was invited to participate in the technical consultation and analysis (ICA) process after submission of its BUR1 to the UNFCCC. The ICA process highlighted the need for enhanced institutional arrangements in the Republic of Moldova to optimize procedures for gathering and processing information for its GHG inventories, BURs and national communications. Although, no relevant recommendations concerning the completeness and transparency of reporting were raised in the Technical Analysis Summary Report (TASR) (https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/biennial_update_reports/submitted_burs/application/pdf/mda.pdf and https://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/facilitative_sharing_of_views/application/pdf/20170529_mda_v04.pdf), the capacity building needs formulated in section D of the TASR highlighted the relevance and importance of strengthening the institutional arrangements for reporting on continuous basis the NCs and BURs.

To support the continuous preparation and timely submission of climate change reports, the Republic of Moldova has since put in place new institutional, legal and procedural arrangements to prepare the BURs & NCs, this followed specifically the stipulations of the Government Decision No. 549 as of 13.06.2018 on creation, organizing and functioning of the Environment Agency, the Government Decision No. 1249 as of 19.12.2018 on organization and functioning of the Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit” and specifically the Government Decision No. 1277 of 26.12.2018 on establishing the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) GHG Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change. Most of these improved national arrangements were put in place following the results of the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process. The new institutional framework of the Republic of Moldova that was will be tested and further strengthened in the frame of the proposed BUR3 project

The technical analysis of the second biennial update report (BUR2) of the Republic of Moldova is still ongoing. The Technical Team of Experts (TTE) conducted the technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR2 of the Republic of Moldova from 27th to 31st May 2019. From the preliminary outcomes of the technical analysis, the TTE concluded that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol including an NIR; mitigation actions and their effects including associated methodologies and assumptions; constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs; domestic MRV; and any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention. It was also concluded that the information analyzed is transparent.

In consultation with the Republic of Moldova, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in the ICA process:

- (a) Enhancing national capacity to prepare GHG inventories by:
- (b) Enhancing national capacity to apply methodologies that would enable national experts to identify and report all gases covered by the Party's mitigation actions;
- (c) Enhancing national institutional arrangements to implement European standards on climate change mitigation;
- (d) Enhancing national capacity to mobilize, track and report on financial resources through various channels.

The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, the Republic of Moldova reported the following capacity-building needs in its BUR2:

- (a) Climate change mitigation, which covers four dimensions (reported in detail in chapters: 10.2.1–10.2.4 of the NC4):
 - (i) Capacity to carry out climate studies, research and assessments;
 - (ii) Capacity to formulate and implement strategies and climate policies;
 - (iii) Capacity to implement climate strategies and policies;
 - (iv) Capacity to negotiate climate issues at the international level;
- (b) GHG inventory preparation, which involves:
 - (i) Enhancing the level of knowledge of national experts and institutions involved in developing the national GHG inventory by organizing a series of thematic training workshops;

(ii) Enhancing the professional skills of national experts and institutions involved in developing the inventory process, with the purpose of realizing the gradual transition from default EFs and tier 1 methodologies to country specific EFs and tier 2 and 3 methodologies, particularly in the case of key categories;

(c) The GHG statistical accounting system:

(i) Strengthening institutional arrangements in order to ensure the constant development of national GHG inventories through a legislative or regulatory framework to be considered and approved by the Government of the Republic of Moldova;

(ii) Enhancing the data management system used in each inventory cycle, as well as the periodic archiving of the inventory and the documentation on which inventory was drawn up, in order to comply with the principle of transparency;

(iii) Making improvements to the QA/QC procedures, mostly by improving the efficiency of the application thereof, but also by attracting experts with higher qualifications from abroad and involving them in this exercise, especially for QA.

Implementing the ICA Recommendations in NC5 and BUR3 Projects:

Based on the above preliminary outcomes of the ICA process, both NC5 and the proposed BUR3 projects are envisaged to greatly support the Republic of Moldova in improving its capacity to meet the future transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. Improvements on institutional Arrangements have been put in place following the results of the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process; and these arrangements will be further tested and improved during the execution of the BUR3 and NC5. Additional recommendations that will be taken up in this project will be those related to using the new common reporting tables format to be approved for reporting purposes under the transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement as well as those related to using the new CRF Reporter software via the submission portal. The projects will also support other capacity-building needs identified by the Republic of Moldova (as listed above), specifically those related to enhancing the GHG statistical accounting system which are considered important as well in the context of the future transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement. The full amount of US\$ 352,000 requested for BUR3 project will enable the Republic of Moldova address the above recommendations and in meeting its future transparency requirements under the Paris agreement.

Regional Projects:

TACIS Regional Project “Sustainable Integrated Land Use of the Eurasian Steppe” was implemented in the Republic of Moldova within 2007-2009 period. A case study was carried out on assessing the potential to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural soils in the steppe zone of the Republic of Moldova by promoting alternative agricultural technologies that focused on enhancing the carbon accumulation and storing process in these types of soils. For this purpose, it improved the greenhouse gas emissions evaluation methodology used while compiling the NC1 of the RM to the UNFCCC. A long-term polygon was also set up, where research was initiated in 2008-2009 and was

continued in the following 5 years. These were undertaken in conformity with two alternative scenarios, based on the assessments made in a farm situated in the southern part of the Republic of Moldova (Tartaul de Salcie village, Cahul district) revealed that these measures may ensure a reduction in humus losses from 1.48 t/ha (baseline scenario) to 0.29 t/ha (intermediary scenario) and 0.22 t/ha (optimal scenario). These measures lead to an annual reduction of CO₂ emissions from agricultural soils by 2.54 t/ha under the intermediary scenario, and by 3.62 t CO₂/ha under the optimal scenario. At the national level the application of the proposed agricultural technologies in the frame of two alternative scenarios lead to an annual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by circa 144.5 thousand tones CO₂ under the intermediary scenario if these measures are implemented on at least 10% of arable lands located in the steppe zone (what makes circa 57 thousand hectare), and by circa 722.6 thousand tones CO₂ under the optimal scenario and if these measures are also implemented on at least 50% of arable lands located in the steppe zone (what makes circa 285 thousand hectare).

In 2008-2012, the EU TACIS Regional Project “Support for Kyoto Protocol Implementation” (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine) was implemented in the RM. The key objectives of the project were: promoting the energy efficiency activities and broader use of flexible Kyoto Protocol mechanisms; adoption of the climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies; and local capacity strengthening and public awareness-raising. These objectives were achieved through two main types of activities: (i) review by key experts of certain specialized reports on the problems regarding the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol in the participating countries and (ii) organization of seminars where the representatives of the countries involved in the Project implementation were acquainted with those Reports made available afterwards for dissemination at national level.

In the same period 2008-2012, the UNECE Regional Project “Energy Efficiency Investment Project Development for Climate Change Mitigation” was started in twelve countries of the region (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Macedonia and Ukraine). The project focused on funding of the investments in energy efficiency activities to mitigate the climate change in twelve countries of South-Eastern and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The Project promoted the emergence of a market to the extent in which it would be possible to identify, develop, fund and implement local sustainable projects with focus on energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources. The specific project objectives included: identification, development, funding and implementation of the energy efficiency investment projects at energy consumer or supplier level as well as projects focusing on the use of renewable energy sources to realize the environmental, human health and institutional priorities; strengthening of the energy efficiency and renewable energy policies in the participating countries, assistance to local and central public authorities in the promotion of economic, institutional and regulatory reforms necessary to attract the investments in the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects; promotion of the opportunities for commercial banks and private businesses to invest in the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects via establishment of new public or private investment funds or financial mechanisms.

In 2010-2013, the EU FP7 PROMITHEAS-4 Project “Knowledge transfer and research needs for preparing mitigation/adaptation policy portfolios” was implemented in the RM. The aim of the project was to develop policy portfolios of mitigation/adaptation actions and the prioritization of research needs and gaps for twelve countries (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine).

Finally, in 2012 the US Agency for International Development (USAID) invited the Republic of Moldova to join the US Government’s Regional Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Programme (2012-2015). The beneficiary central public authorities (Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Environment) identified three areas for the Republic of Moldova’s engagement on EC-LEDS: (i) Strategic Energy and Low Emissions Development Planning: collaboration to be focused on use of the energy models (e.g., MARKAL/TIMES) developed with USAID assistance to evaluate and improve the Republic of Moldova’s strategies, programmes and action plans for energy sector; (ii) GHG Inventory and Data Collection: collaboration to be focused on strengthening the process of data collection for National GHG Inventory and Energy Balances; also, assistance was made available to develop regulations necessary to improve the GHG inventory data collection process and to provide necessary training in data collection and measurements; and (iii) Local Low Emissions Development: collaboration to be focused on developing programs to address the enabling environment for low emissions planning and project implementation at the national and local levels as well as on developing and implementing local energy efficiency plans and practices, and improve planning to attract capital investments. On the ground level the practical activities were initiated in the Republic of Moldova in May 2013 and were completed in June 2014.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women’s empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

The **immediate objective** of the project is to assist the Republic of Moldova to prepare its third biennial update report consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of biennial annual reports for Non-Annex 1 Parties, which is contained in the Annex III to decision 2/COP.17 and submit it to the UNFCCC by December 2021.

The BUR3 project proposal is in accordance with GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy (2018-2022). Building on the GEF-6 Focal Area Strategy (2014-2018) and in line with UNFCCC COPs guidance, the respective Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. To achieve this goal, the Strategy continues to emphasize three fundamental objectives: (1) promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs; (2) demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts; and (3) foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, under which GEF continues to provide resources to non-Annex I countries to prepare NCs and BURs to comply with Convention obligations in line with COP guidance.

The **project outcome** is as follows:

1. The Republic of Moldova (RM) updates tools and approach to meet its BUR3 reporting requirement under the UNFCCC

The **project outputs** are:

Outcome 1: The Republic of Moldova (RM) updates tools and approach to meet its BUR3 reporting requirement under the UNFCCC

1. National consultations organized to review and approve the BUR3 project implementation plan
2. BUR3 for the Republic of Moldova prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2021.
3. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of the project proposal for the subsequent BUR of the RM to the UNFCCC completed.

Stakeholder Analysis, Participation and Institutional Arrangements for BUR3 Project Implementation

Relevant stakeholders will participate and contribute to the BUR3 development process. Stakeholders representing key governmental organizations, academic institutions, education and research institutions, private sector and environmental NGOs with mandates relevant to the UNFCCC, have been envisaged as participants during the stakeholder consultations undertaken under the project proposal development process.

The stakeholders to be involved in BUR3 project implementation have been grouped based on the level of involvement and areas of expertise. Thus, the representatives of the following Central Public Authorities (Governmental Ministries), Central Public Administrations (agencies, services, bureaus and offices), academia, education and research institutions, universities, private sector and civil society institutions have manifested interest to;

- i. Participate in the overall coordination process of the BUR3 Project, inclusive through a well-defined quality assurance, quality control and verification system;
- ii. Provide relevant activity data to be used in the planned assessments (e.g. GHG inventory development; climate change mitigation assessment; domestic monitoring, reporting and verification);
- iii. Participate in the updating / revision of the policy framework in climate change (e.g. LEDS and NAMAs) and
- iv. Participate in the climate change awareness activities under the BUR3 Project.

The stakeholders identified include:

- Central Public Authorities and Subordinated Institutions:
 - o Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE),
 - o Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure (MEI),
 - o Ministry of Finance (MF),
 - o Ministry of Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection (MHLSP),
 - o Ministry of Education, Culture and Research (MECR),
 - o Ministry of Defence (MD),
 - o Custom Service of the Republic of Moldova (CSRM),
 - o Agency 'Moldsilva' with its Forest Research and Management Institute (FRMI),
 - o Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources (AGMR),
 - o Environmental Agency (EA),
 - o Inspectorate for Environmental Protection (IEP),
 - o Civil Aeronautical Authority (CAE),
 - o National Agency for Energy Regulation (NAER),

- o Energy Efficiency Agency (EEA),
- o Ozone Office and Environment Prevention Pollution Office of the Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit”.
- Central Administrative Authorities:
 - o National Bureau of Statistics (NBS),
 - o Land Relation and Cadastre Agency (LRCA),
 - o Agency for Public Services (APS).
- Academy of Sciences of Moldova with its institutional members:
 - o Institute of Ecology and Geography (IEG),
 - o Institute of Power Engineering (IPE),
 - o Institute of Pedology, Agrochemistry and Soil Protection ‘N. Dimo’ (IPASP);
 - o Institute of Scientific and Practical Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine in Biotechnology (ISPAHVM).
- Universities:
 - o Technical University of Moldova (TUM),
 - o State Agrarian University of Moldova (SAUM),
 - o State University of Medicine and Pharmacy “N. Testemiteanu” (SUMP).
- Economic Agents:
 - o State Enterprise “Moldavian Railways”,
 - o I.C.S. “RED UNION FENOSA” SA from Gas Natural Fenosa Group,
 - o “MOLDOVA-GAZ” Joint Stock Company,
 - o “TERMOELECTRICA” from Chisinau,
 - o “CHP-North” from Balti,

- o “MACON SA” from Chisinau,
- o “CIMENT MOLDOVA LAFARGE S.A.” from Rezina.
- o Municipal Enterprise „Autosalubritate”,
- o J.S.C. “Moldelectrica”,
- o State Enterprise “Glass Factory in Chisinau”,
- o “Glass Container Company” J.S.C.
- Industry Associations:
 - o Public Association of Refrigerating Engineers in the Republic of Moldova,
 - o Union of Moldovan Sugar Producers
- Civil society organizations:
 - o Environmental Movement of the Republic of Moldova (NGO),
 - o “ENERGY PLUS” (NGO),
 - o “ECOTERA” (NGO).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE) is responsible, on behalf of the Government, for implementation of the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement in the Republic of Moldova. Within MARDE, the State Secretary in the field of Environment Protection and Natural Resources has been appointed as the UNFCCC National Focal Point and the GEF Political Focal Point.

Under UNEP/GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the Third Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”, the United Nations Environment Programme (hereafter, UN Environment or UNEP) will serve as the GEF implementing agency. UNEP will provide MARDE and the Climate Change Office (CCO) of the Public Institution (PI) “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit” (PI “EPIU”) with all necessary general management and monitoring support during the implementation of the BUR3 project. The UNEP will report on the project’s performances to the GEF. The project will be executed by CCO of the PI “EPIU” on behalf of the MARDE of the RM in consultation with UNEP. As national executing agency, the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will be primarily responsible for the planning and management of the project activities, accounting, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The Steering Committee (SC) of the PI “EPIU” will facilitate the project activities coordination, providing transparency and guidance, ensuring high-level support and sustainability of the project results and having decision-making power over all aspects of the project implementation. The SC will meet every three months to evaluate progress of work, advise project execution, and where necessary provide overall direction and oversight to the project. The State Secretary in the field of Environment Protection and Natural Resources will act as Chairman of the SC and will ensure effective communications between all key actors (UNEP, MARDE, PI “EPIU” and National Commission on Climate Change), other relevant partners, if the case.

The Steering Committee (SC) of the PI “EPIU” will inform on regular basis (at least once a year) the members of the “National Commission for Implementing Provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Provisions and Mechanisms of Kyoto Protocol” (further the National Commission for Climate Change – NCCC), on the progresses in the implementation of the BUR3 Project. It is to be remembered that the NCCC is the supreme authority in the Republic of Moldova responsible for implementation of the UNFCCC provisions, as well as the mechanisms and provisions of Kyoto Protocol and most recently, of the Paris Agreement. The Climate Change Office of the Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit” is designated by MARDE as legal entity responsible for the execution of the UNEP/GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the Third Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”.

Within PI “EPIU”, the Climate Change Office staffs will be employed on part-time basis under the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the BUR3 Project: the Manager of the CCO as ‘National Project Manager’ (NPM) and the Accountant of the CCO as ‘Project Administrative and Financial Assistant’ (PAFA), while the coordinators of the two CCO’s working groups: (1) National GHG Inventory; and (2) Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, as leaders of the Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) under the direct supervision and coordination of the NPM, as illustrated below in Figure 1. The proposed national arrangements were put in place following the results of the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process.

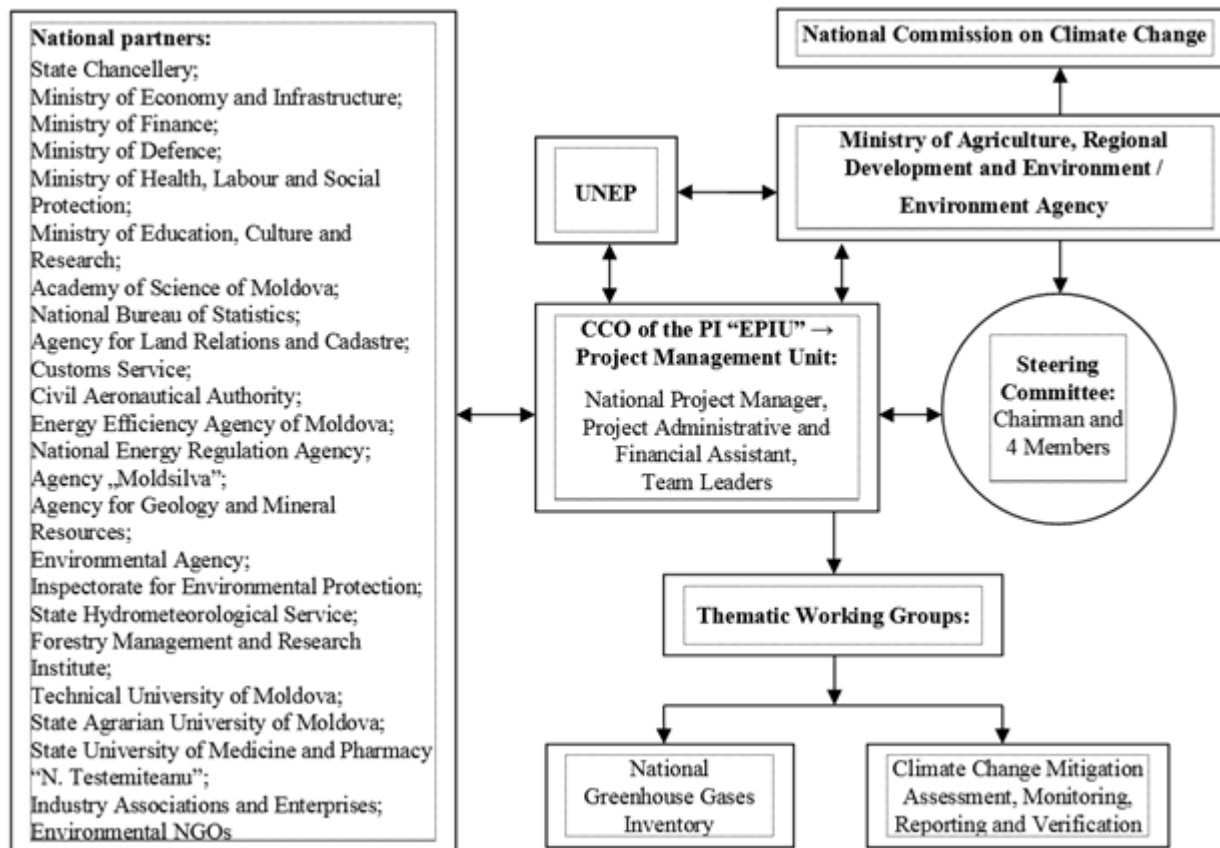


Figure 1: Institutional arrangements for BUR3 project implementation.

The PMU will be in charge of project implementation activities as per agreed Project Implementation Plan (PIP) and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, monitoring, and evaluation. The PMU will coordinate all activities and will provide services and carry out activities such as procurement and delivery of project inputs, and their conversion into the project outputs.

The National Project Manager (NPM) will be the PMU head and will be responsible for the effective, efficient and timely implementation of project activities. The NPM will report to the Steering Committee of the PI “EPIU” and UNEP and will coordinate the implementation of all project activities with them.

The project will be supported by the Project Administrative and Financial Assistant, who will be responsible for all administrative and financial matters related to the project. The PAFA will manage the project budget (including, planning and monitoring of project expenditures, ensuring of payments, accounting etc.) as per attached TOR. The PAFA will report to the NPM.

The TWGLs will report on regular basis to the NPM during the project implementation. The national experts/consultants to be involved in the project implementation will be selected and hired from the relevant institutions that take lead in the area of climate change and/or are relating to the project objectives and will represent public institutions, academia, education and research institutions, NGOs, private sector, and when necessary, also the central administration bodies.

Certain works may be executed with institutions, agencies, services and other recognized legal entities to perform specific activities associated with the project, as for instance the data and other relevant information collection, which will be undertaken in the frame of current legal framework, ensured by the Law No. 982 as of 11.05.2000 on access to information, as well as by the Law No. 93 as of 26.05.2017 on official statistics.

In order to broaden the experience of the national teams, the national experts/consultants will participate in relevant sub-regional, regional and international training workshops when such opportunities arise. Also, it would be beneficial to ensure the sharing of experiences and lessons learned with other countries on climate change issues and implementation of the NCs by participation of the NPM to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, Subsidiary Body for Implementation meetings and/or Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. Appropriate financial resources will be allocated throughout the project cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

The implementation of BUR3 project will take into consideration gender issues, it is suggested that country level women's networks that can help to better incorporate gender concerns into climate change strategies and decision-making will be identified. Further, opportunities to incorporate into project designs local knowledge that strengthens the roles of women will also be identified. It is worth mentioning that consistent with the policies of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection (MHLSP), relating to the promotion of women into decision-making processes, women are actively involved in climate change related activities in the Republic of Moldova, not only as beneficiaries but also as indispensable partners in the climate change decision-making. The project will put an emphasis on understanding how the unique social and economic roles played by women is crucial to the effective implementation of sectoral and national projects and programs to adapt and to mitigate climate change in the Republic of Moldova. Although the role of women in the climate change adaptation actions is better understood in the Republic of Moldova, the role of women in climate change mitigation strategies has received relatively little attention until this moment. This is because programs to address GHG mitigation issues have been perceived to be rather technical or scientific in nature. However, attempts would be made during the project inception workshop to clearly identify ways and means of engaging women in mitigation actions implementation in the Republic of Moldova. The project inception workshop (PIW) Report is understood to be a key reference document and will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. It will be a key deliverable of the project.

During the last two months, the PMU will prepare a comprehensive Terminal Project Report (TPR). The TPR will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

The project will have one component as provided below:

Component 1 – Preparation of Moldova's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3)

1.1. National consultations organized to review and approve the BUR3 project implementation plan

The consultation process will help determine who should be involved in the BUR3 project and how to involve each stakeholder. The national consultation is essential to ensuring that the process to prepare the BURs is appropriate, and ownership over the main products enhanced. It will also help design the optimal institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for the BURs and facilitate efforts to integrate climate change into relevant national and sectoral planning processes. Output one of this project will be realized through the finalization of the BUR3 project implementation plan

1.2. BUR3 for the Republic of Moldova prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2021

Preparation of BUR3 will entail a combination of activities related to 1.2.1-1.2.6 as outlined in the guidelines for the preparation of BURs by NAI Parties.

1.2.1. Information on national circumstances relevant to the GHGs emissions and removals and institutional arrangement relevant to the preparation of the BURs on continuous basis compiled and chapter one of BUR3 prepared.

Updated information on geographical distinctiveness will be compiled and institutional arrangements and strategies for continuous improvements for the preparation of BURs will be described and documented as part of chapter one of the BUR3.

The CCO of the PI "EPIU" will organize a Project Inception Workshop (PIW) to launch the BUR3 Project in the RM. PIW will be held within the first 3 months of the start of the BUR3 project. The content and format of BUR3 report; tools, methodologies and guidance materials for BUR3 preparation; constitution of BUR3 technical working groups; terms of reference for working groups; and roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in BUR3 process will be presented for approval. The PIW report, as a key deliverable of the BUR3

project will be prepared and submitted to UNEP.

The information on institutional arrangement for the preparation of BURs on continuous basis will be described by the members of the first thematic working group (TWG “National GHG Inventory”) employed in accordance with Project Implementation Plan/Workplan by the National Project Unit (PMU) under the Climate Change Office (CCO) of the Public Institution “Environmental Projects Implementation Unit” (PI “EPIU”) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE). The members of the first thematic working group will assess the roles and flow of functions for effectiveness and will come with recommendations for improvements, if any identified.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will update information provided in the most recently submitted national communication of the Republic of Moldova to UNFCCC, specifically the information on the Republic of Moldova’s population and demographic situation profile, administrative-territorial organization, geographic and natural resources profiles, climate and economic profiles, as well as on current state of the national economy (focus will be on the most relevant sectors which affect the trends of the GHGs emissions and removals, specifically, the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, buildings, forestry, waste, sewerage and water supply sectors).

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will compile the draft Chapter 1: ‘National circumstances relevant to the GHGs emissions and removals and institutional arrangement relevant to the preparation of BURs on continuous basis’ and will consult the document with the stakeholders and partner institutions (see above in Figure 1) in order to receive their approval for being included in the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The following specific activities will be undertaken under 1.2.1 above:

- i. Organize a Project Inception Workshop (PIW) to launch BUR3 project in the Republic of Moldova
- ii. Describe and document information on institutional arrangement for the preparation of BURs on continuous basis and carefully assess the roles and flow of functions for effectiveness with recommendations for improvements.
- iii. Update information on population and demographic situation profile, administrative-territorial organization, geographic and natural resources profiles, climate and economic profiles, as well as on current state of the national economy (focus should be on energy, transport, industry, agriculture, buildings, forestry, waste, sewerage and water supply sectors).
- iv. Compile Chapter 1: ‘National circumstances relevant to the GHGs emissions and removals and institutional arrangement relevant to the preparation of Biennial Update Reports on continuous basis’ of the BUR3 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

1.2.2. National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a NIR for the period since 1990 to 2018 prepared

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will participate as appropriate in the international/regional/national technical capacity building workshops and trainings on GHG inventory when such opportunities arise, and information is provided by UN Environment team and National Communication Support Unit to the CCO of the PI “EPIU” and/or to the National UNFCCC Focal Point. This activity is aimed at supporting capacity building of the project teams working on GHG inventory on need basis and when such opportunities arise during the project cycle.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will describe the roles of, and cooperation between government agencies and other entities involved in the preparation of the inventory as well as institutional, legal and procedural arrangements to prepare the inventory, specifically following the stipulations of the GD No. 549 as of 13.06.2018 on creation, organizing and functioning of the Environment Agency, of the GD No. 1249 as of 19.12.2018 on organization and functioning of the PI “EPIU” and of the Governmental Decision No. 1277 as of 26.12.2018 on establishing the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) GHG Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will design surveys and forms to collect the necessary activity data. Following the stipulations of the Governmental Decision No. 549 as of 13.06.2018 on creation, organizing and functioning of the Environment Agency, as well as the Governmental Decision No. 1277 as of 26.12.2018 on establishing the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change, the designed surveys and forms developed for collecting the necessary activity data will be approved by the Environment Agency of the Republic of Moldova, after their content will be coordinated with all partner institutions designated as primary data providers. The process of data collection will be undertaken by the CCO of the PI “EPIU” on behalf of Environment Agency of the Republic of Moldova based on a four-years collaboration Agreement to be signed between the CCO of the PI “EPIU” and Environment Agency, after the Enabling Activities GEF BUR3 Project Proposal and PIP of UNEP/GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the BUR3 to the UNFCCC” is officially approved by GEF and UN Environment respectively.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will identify in collaboration with the partner institutions (specifically with those representing the academia, research and education institutions) the research needs and will undertake accordingly the required actions for developing country specific emission factors and methodologies in a scientific sound and consistent manner, provided that they are more accurate than the IPCC defaults and are documented transparently.

As already mentioned above, the inventory data management system will be set up as per Government Decision No. 1277 as of 26.12.2018 on establishing the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change, where the Environment Agency was nominated as the authorized institution responsible for its management. The Environment Agency intends to delegate some of its responsibilities to the CCO of the PI “EPIU”. All these arrangements will be clearly stipulated in the four-years Collaboration Agreement to be signed between the CCO of the PI “EPIU” and Environment Agency, after the Enabling Activities GEF BUR3 Project Proposal and PIP of UNEP/GEF Project “Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the BUR3 to the UNFCCC” are officially approved by GEF and UN Environment respectively. As the CCO of the PI “EPIU” acted as the designated authority for compiling the national GHG inventory within 2004-2018 time-series and used to collect the activity data and maintain and update periodically the inventory data base in a coherent manner for producing NCs and BURs, this activity will be continued in this inventory cycle under the recently established national level institutional arrangements.

The process of official consideration and approval of the inventory prior to its submission to the UNFCCC is clearly specified in the recent approved Governmental Decision No. 1277 as of 26.12.2018 on establishing the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change. The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will describe accordingly the process in the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will compile the national inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks for 1990-2018 following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the stipulations and the institutional framework set up through the Governmental Decision No. 1277 as of 26.12.2018 on establishing the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will provide in the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’, as well as in the ‘Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in the Republic of Moldova – 2020’, detailed information on methodologies used in the estimation of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will undertake an uncertainty assessment of the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks, will provide in the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’, as well as in the ‘Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in the Republic of Moldova’ the information on the level of uncertainty with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and will describe the methodologies used for estimating these uncertainties.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will undertake the KCA for 2018 inventory year and will provide in the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’, as well as in the ‘Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in the Republic of Moldova – 2020’, the results of KCA for 2018 inventory year to prioritize activities on developing the GHG inventory which better reflect the national circumstances.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will elaborate in Romanian language the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’.

Relevant independent experts and/or organizations who did not participate to the development of the national inventory, as identified by the members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU”, will perform the technical peer review of the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will incorporate the comments received from the peer review process and will finalize the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’. Based on the information provided in the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’, the members of the first thematic working group under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will compile the Chapter 2: ‘National Greenhouse Gas Inventory’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’ and the Chapter 2: ‘National Greenhouse Gas Inventory’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC will be translated from Romanian to English by an authorized translator employed through competition (the announcement is to be published in specialized newspapers and is to be uploaded on relevant websites, inclusive on the website of the CCO of the PI “EPIU”) based on the most relevant and advantageous financial offer received by the CCO of the PI “EPIU”.

The ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’ will be published in Romanian and English languages by a Publishing House selected through competition (the announcement is to be published in specialized newspapers and it is to be uploaded also on relevant websites, inclusive on the website of the CCO of the PI “EPIU”) based on the most relevant and advantageous financial offer received by the CCO of the PI “EPIU”.

Based on information available in the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, GHG Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’ and following the results obtained in the most recent inventory cycle implemented within 2019-2020 years, the members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will update the English version of the ‘Report on National GHG Inventory System in the RM – 2020’, drawing on 6 templates worked out by US EPA in November 2007 and updated in December 2011.

The ‘Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System in the Republic of Moldova – 2020’ will be published in English language by a Publishing House selected through competition (the announcement is to be published in specialized newspapers and it is to be uploaded also on relevant websites, inclusive on the website of the CCO of the PI “EPIU”) based on the most relevant and advantageous financial offer received by the CCO of the PI “EPIU”.

The CCO of the PI “EPIU” will organize a national workshop on GHG inventory and the members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” will present the results of the National Inventory of the Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks for 1990-2018 periods to all interested partners and relevant stakeholders, with participation of the representatives of civil society and environmental NGOs.

The members of the TWG “National GHG Inventory” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will archive the AD, EFs and conversion factors used in the inventory preparation process and describe in the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’, as well as in the ‘Report on National GHG Inventory System in the RM – 2020’ the procedures and arrangement undertaken to archive data for the preparation of the national GHG inventory, as well as the role of the institutions involved. In the above National GHG inventories context, the following specific activities will be undertaken:

- i. Technical capacity building including participation in international/regional/national workshops and trainings on GHG inventory.
- ii. Describe the roles of, and cooperation between government agencies and other entities involved in the preparation of the inventory, as well as institutional, legal and procedural arrangements to prepare the inventory.
- iii. Design surveys and forms to collect activity data and undertake the required actions for collecting on regular basis the necessary activity data.
- iv. Identify research needs and undertake the required actions for developing national emission factors and country specific methodologies in a scientific sound and consistent manner, provided that they are more accurate than the IPCC defaults and are documented transparently.
- v. Inventory data management system developed, activity data collected, and inventory database updated and used in a coherent manner for producing BURs.
- vi. Describe the process for official consideration and approval of the inventory prior to its submission to the UNFCCC.
- vii. Compile the national inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks for 1990-2018 following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- viii. Provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD.

- ix. Undertake an uncertainty assessment of the National Inventory of GHG Sources and Sinks, provide information on the level of uncertainty with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and describe the methodologies used for estimating these uncertainties.
- x. Assess the results of Key Category Analysis (KCA) for 2018 inventory year to prioritize activities on developing the GHG inventory which better reflect the national circumstances.
- xi. Elaborate in Romanian language the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’.
- xii. Technical peer review of the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the RM’ performed by independent experts and/or organizations who did not participate to the development of the national inventory.
- xiii. Incorporate the comments received from the peer review process and finalize the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’; based on NIR compile the Chapter 2: ‘National Greenhouse Gas Inventory’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.
- xiv. Translate the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’ and Chapter 2: ‘National Greenhouse Gas Inventory’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC from Romanian to English.
- xv. Publish the ‘National Inventory Report: 1990-2018, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova’ in Romanian and English languages.
- xvi. Update the English version of the ‘Report on National GHG Inventory System in the RM’, drawing on 6 templates worked out by US EPA in November 2007 and updated in December 2011.
- xvii. Publish in English language the ‘Report on National GHG Inventory System in the RM – 2020’.
- xviii. Organize a national workshop on GHG inventory to present the results of the National Inventory of the GHGs Sources and Sinks for 1990-2018 periods.
- xix. Archive AD, EFs and conversion factors used in the inventory preparation process and describe in the NIR the procedures and arrangement undertaken to archive data for the preparation of the national GHG inventory, as well as the role of the institutions involved.

1.2.3. Information on mitigation actions and their effects described.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will as appropriate participate in the technical capacity building including international/regional/national workshops and trainings on mitigation policies and measures and their effects, when information on such opportunities is provided by UN Environment team and National Communication Support Unit to the CCO of the PI “EPIU” and/or to the National UNFCCC Focal Point. This activity is aimed at supporting capacity building of the project teams working on mitigation measures on need basis and when such opportunities arise during the project cycle.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will describe and cover the overall policy context, including any national targets for GHG mitigations; strategies for sustainable development, long-term mitigation strategies and other relevant policy objectives.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will describe the way in which progress with policies and measures to mitigate GHG emissions is monitored and evaluated over time in the RM, providing also a status report on institutional arrangements for the monitoring of GHG mitigation policies in selected sectors.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will document and describe information on climate change mitigation policies and measures by selected sectors, indicating which GHGs are affected by which policies and measures.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will update the mitigation policies and measures database.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will compile and draft Chapter 3: ‘Information on mitigation actions and their effects’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will update for selected sectors the mitigation options leading to low emission development pathway.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU”, by using available models and software, will update to the 2035 horizon, for selected sectors and on a gas-by-gas basis, the (1) WM and (2) WAM scenarios, when emissions projections shall be presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years (the starting point should be the most recent inventory year).

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU”, will provide for each model or approach used relevant additional information to enhance the transparency of reporting.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU”, will analyze and present on a quantitative basis in a tabular format the projections and information on historical emissions and removals, while the projections will be provided in an aggregated format for each sector as well as for a national total, using GWP values agreed upon by the COP.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will compile all the above information and draft Chapter 4: ‘GHGs emissions projections and total effect of policies and measures’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The CCO of the PI “EPIU” will organize a national workshop on climate change mitigation actions and total effects of policies and measures, to present the results of the climate change mitigation assessment group to the interested stakeholders, policy makers, decision factors and the representatives of the civil society.

The following specific activities will be undertaken in the context of information on mitigation actions and their effects:

- i. Technical capacity building including participation in international/regional/national workshops and trainings on mitigation policies and measures and their effects.
- ii. Describe the overall policy context, including any national targets for GHG mitigations; strategies for sustainable development, long-term mitigation strategies and other relevant policy objectives should be covered.
- iii. Describe the way in which progress with policies and measures to mitigate GHG emissions is monitored and evaluated over time. Provide status report on institutional arrangements for the monitoring of GHG mitigation policies in selected sectors.
- iv. Document and describe information on climate change mitigation policies and measures by selected sectors (i.e., energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors and cross-cutting), indicating which GHGs (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) are affected by which policies and measures.
- v. Update the mitigation policies and measures database, including: the name of policy or measure; sector(s) affected; the GHG(s) affected; objective and/or activity affected (in quantitative terms, to the extent possible); type of instrument (i.e., economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research or other); status of implementation and time frame for implementation (i.e., no longer in place, in the planning stage, has been adopted or is under implementation); brief description of the policy or measure (including estimated changes in activity levels and/or emissions and removals due to adopted and implemented policies and measures reported and a brief description of estimation methods); start year of implementation; implementing entity or entities; estimate of mitigation impact for a particular year (in kt CO₂ eq.); information on costs of policy or measure (for adopted and implemented measures include funds already provided and/or future budget allocated).
- vi. Compile and draft Chapter 3: 'Information on mitigation actions and their effects' of the BUR3 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.
- vii. Update for selected sectors (i.e., energy, transport, industry/IPPU, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF and waste management/waste) the mitigation options leading to low emission development pathway.
- viii. By using available models and software (i.e., ENPEP, LEAP, IPCC software, etc.), update to the 2035 horizon, for selected sectors and on a gas-by-gas basis (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃), the following mitigation scenarios: (1) WM – with measures scenario (projections shall encompass currently implemented and adopted policies and measures) and (2) WAM – with additional measures (projections shall encompass planned policies and measures), when emissions projections shall be presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years (the starting point should be the most recent inventory year).
- ix. For each model or approach used, in the extent possible, (i) explain for which gases and/or sectors it was used; (ii) describe its type and characteristics (i.e., top-down model, bottom-up model, accounting model or expert judgment); (iii) describe the original purpose that it was designed for and, if applicable, how it has been modified for climate change purpose; (iv) summarize its strengths and weaknesses; (v) explain how it accounts for any overlap or synergies that may exist between policies and measures; (vi) provide references to more detailed information related to each model or approach used; (vii) report the main differences in assumptions, methods employed and

results between the projections reported in the current national communication and those reported in the previous national communication; (viii) discuss qualitatively and, where possible, quantitatively, the sensitivity of the projections to underlying assumptions; (ix) report information on key underlying assumptions and values of variables, such as GDP growth, population growth, tax levels, international fuel prices and any relevant information on factors and activities for each sector.

x. Analyze and present on a quantitative basis in a tabular format the projections and information on historical emissions and removals; projections shall be provided in an aggregated format for each sector as well as for a national total, using GWP values agreed upon by the COP (to ensure consistency with inventory reporting, emission projections related to fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport shall be reported separately and not included in the national total); information should be presented for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five up to the most recent inventory year; projections should be presented, starting from the most recent inventory year and for subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

xi. Compile and draft Chapter 4: 'GHGs emissions projections and total effect of policies and measures' of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

xii. Organize a national workshop on climate change mitigation actions and total effects of policies and measures, presenting the results of the climate change mitigation assessment group.

1.2.4. Information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including support needed and received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR3

A report on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including information on support needed and received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR3 will be prepared and included in the BUR3. The members of the TWG "Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification" under the CCO of the PI "EPIU" will identify and assess the constraints and gaps, and related financial, technology and capacity building needs for mitigation actions implementation.

The members of the TWG "Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification" under the CCO of the PI "EPIU" will collect, analyze and update the information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance received from the GEF, Annex I Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for mitigation actions implementation.

The members of the TWG "Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification" under the CCO of the PI "EPIU" will describe the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The members of the TWG "Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification" under the CCO of the PI "EPIU" will compile a set of project proposals for supported international financing (e.g., from GCF).

The TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will compile and draft Chapter 5 ‘Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including support needed and received’ for preparation of BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The following specific activities will be undertaken under 1.2.4:

- i. Identify and assess the constraints and gaps, and related financial, technology and capacity building needs for mitigation actions implementation.
- ii. Collect, analyze and update the information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance received from the GEF, Annex I Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for mitigation actions implementation.
- iii. Describe the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR3.
- iv. Compile a set of project proposals for supported international financing.
- v. Compile and draft Chapter 5 ‘Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including support needed and received’ of BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

1.2.5. Information on Domestic MRV arrangements described.

Updated information on the description of the domestic MRV arrangements in the Republic of Moldova will be reported in accordance with paragraph 13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

In an effort to support capacity building of the project team working on MRV, members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will as appropriate participate in the technical capacity building including international/regional/national workshops and trainings on domestic measurement, reporting and verification when information on such opportunities is provided by UN Environment team and National Communication Support Unit to the CCO of the PI “EPIU” and/or to the National UNFCCC Focal Point. This activity is aimed at supporting capacity building of the project teams working on MRV on need basis and when such opportunities arise during the project cycle.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will describe the functionality of the domestic MRV system for NAMAs and LEDS.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will provide information on protocols and operations procedures of the MRV system.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will provide information on how the domestic MRV system is conducted and documented.

The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will compile and draft Chapter 6: ‘Domestic MRV arrangements for mitigation actions’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The following specific activities will be undertaken in the context of information on domestic measurement reporting and verification above:

- i. Technical capacity building including participation in international/regional/national workshops/trainings on domestic measurement, reporting and verification.
- ii. Domestic MRV system ensured functional to support the implementation of the NAMAs and of the LEDS.
- iii. Provide information on protocols and operations procedures of the MRV system.
- iv. Conduct and document MRV and establish a reporting process
- v. Compile and draft Chapter 6: ‘Domestic MRV arrangements for mitigation actions’ of the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

1.2.6. Other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention provided.

A report on non-climate related impacts, opportunities and benefits on sustainable development objectives will be prepared and included in the BUR3. The members of the TWG “Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification” under the CCO of the PI “EPIU” will collect and present any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention as well as compile and draft Chapter 7: ‘Other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention’ for BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The following specific activities will be accomplished under other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the convention:

- i. Collect and present any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention, including information on gender and climate change (i.e., roles and responsibilities of women and men; opportunities for women to share knowledge with climate change specialists; sector specific programs on women’s resilience and long-term adaptation to climate change effects; gender representation in project management committees and institutional frameworks and capacity building actions; capacity weaknesses in climate change gender mainstreaming, etc.).
- ii. Compile and draft Chapter 7: ‘Other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention’ of BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

1.2.7. Technical assistance provided

The CCO of the PI “EPIU” will as appropriate through competition select international consultant(s) to provide assistance for the preparation of the BUR3 in specific approaches, tools and methods to be used for the planned activities under the GHG inventories (i.e., for undertaking peer review of specific chapters of the NIR) and/or under the capacity building (i.e., for providing support to formulate internationally supported project proposals). The following specific activity will be undertaken:

- i. Invite International consultant(s) (ICs) as appropriate, to provide assistance in the preparation of the BUR3 in specific approaches, tools and methods to be used for the planned activities under the GHG Inventories (i.e., for undertaking peer review of specific chapters of the NIR) and/or under the capacity building (i.e., for providing support to formulate internationally supported project proposals), etc.

1.2.8. The BUR3 of the RM is compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC

Output two of this project will be realized through compilation and submission of BUR3 to the UNFCCC and this will result from completion of activities related to 1.2.1 to 1.2.6 as explained above. The BUR3 of the RM will be compiled, published and posted on the UNFCCC website. The CCO of the PI “EPIU” will launch the activity of the BUR3 Synthesis Working Group (it will be composed of NPM and two TWGs coordinators), which will be responsible for compiling the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC in Romanian language. The draft document will be circulated for comments and review to the members of the TWGs, representatives of relevant stakeholders and members of the SC.

The BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC will be translated from Romanian to English by an authorized translator employed through competition (the announcement is to be published in specialized newspapers and is to be uploaded on relevant websites, inclusive on the website of the CCO of the PI “EPIU”) based on the most relevant and advantageous financial offer received by the CCO of the PI “EPIU”.

The BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC will be published in Romanian and English languages by a Publishing House selected through competition (the announcement is to be published in specialized newspapers and it is to be uploaded also on relevant websites, inclusive on the website of the CCO of the PI “EPIU”) based on the most relevant and advantageous financial offer received by the CCO of the PI “EPIU”.

The CCO of the PI “EPIU” will organize a national conference to present the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC, civil society, relevant stakeholders and partner institutions.

The following specific activities will be undertaken under 1.2.8:

- i. Compile the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC in Romanian language and circulate it for comments and review.
- ii. Translate the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC from Romanian to English.
- iii. Publish the BUR3 of the RM and submit it officially to the UNFCCC.

- iv. Organize a national conference to present the BUR3 of the RM to the UNFCCC to the civil society, relevant stakeholders and partner institutions.

1.3. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of the project proposal for the subsequent BUR of the RM to the UNFCCC completed

Activities under this output will be undertaken within four months after completion of the BUR3 report. The stocktaking assessment for preparation of subsequent NCs and BURS aims to allow for a seamless transition to subsequent NC and BUR in this case Moldova's transition to its BUR4. The exercise will not only provide a final qualitative rating of Moldova's institutional arrangements; but will provide a recommendation the appropriate time for Moldova to transition to its Initial Biennial Transparency Reporting (BTR) preparation, under the Paris Agreement, as will be guided by the COP Decisions and GEF funding processes.

To realize this output, relevant members of the TWGs under the CCO of the PI "EPIU", will be selected through competition, to prepare a strategy that incorporates all relevant stakeholders, including their potential roles in the BUR/BTR process and propose measures to strengthen the existing institutional arrangements. The CCO of the PI "EPIU" will identify the key focal points in working groups to track issues linked to financing, constraints and gaps, technical and capacity needs.

Relevant members of the TWGs will prepare a summary of activities and results achieved under the BUR3 and ensure that the PIP for BUR4 is built upon what has been achieved to avoid duplication of work and propose strategies for increasing synergies with related programmes and institutions.

Relevant members of the TWGs will also undertake the self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of the project proposal for the subsequent BUR /BTR of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The following specific activities will be accomplished for output 1.3 to be realized;

- i. Prepare a strategy to incorporate all relevant stakeholders, including their potential roles in the BUR process and propose measures to strengthen the existing institutional arrangements.
- ii. Identify key focal points in working groups to track issues arising linked to financing, constraints and gaps, technical and capacity needs.
- iii. Undertake an analysis of ICA recommendations that were taken up in the BUR3 process; and those that still need further improvement in the subsequent BUR/BTR.
- iv. Prepare a summary of activities to be included in the BUR4/BTR1 (as will be appropriate); which build upon what have been achieved and increases synergies with related programmes and institutions.
- v. Present a final rating of the qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs); compared to the initial rating

The National Communication - Biennial Update Report Processes in Moldova

The Republic of Moldova will be guided by the relevant COP Decisions on the preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports. While the BUR3 for Moldova is expected to be completed and submitted to UNFCCC in 2021, with the GHG inventory report of time series 1990-2018; Moldova's Fifth National Communication (NC5) Project that started on 5 August 2019 is expected to be completed and submitted to the UNFCCC by October 2022. Under the NC5 project, the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2019, GHGs Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" will also be prepared as a technical annex of the NC5.

Training Opportunities in BUR3 & NC5 Projects:

Training provides an opportunity to build the capacity of national experts working on various components as proposed under the BUR3 proposal and NC5 project when such relevant training opportunities arise during the respective project implementation periods. The BUR3 and NC5 have slightly different reporting guidelines as guided by the COP Decisions. The BUR3 and NC5 projects will also have different implementation timelines and depending on when the relevant training opportunities arise the projects will respectively support the national experts to participate in the trainings as appropriate, with prior approval of the IA.

Hence the training proposed under this project will focus on suggested areas of improvements as recommended by the BUR2 ICA process. The training will be undertaken in the following form: -

- Organization of national training workshops on various topics of reporting, monitoring, reporting and verification – that would be specific to the BUR3 projects; - e.g areas highlighted in the BUR2 ICA process.
- Participation in relevant regional training programmes organized by the UNFCCC, IPCC, CGE, etc. that relate to Convention reporting.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The full cost for preparation of the Third Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC is likely to be within the GEF earmarked US\$ 352,000. The full amount of US\$ 352,000 requested for BUR3 project will enable the Republic of Moldova address the International Consultation Analysis recommendations and in meeting its future transparency requirements under the Paris agreement.

To ensure cost effective delivery, synergies across the various expected outputs of the project will be exploited and where possible project activities will be streamlined.

Since the support for preparation of BUR3 is to be met at agreed full cost basis, the Republic of Moldova will contribute an in-kind support of \$ 38,000. The project team has prepared a detailed implementation plan (PIP), alongside this GEF proposal to expedite the commencement of BUR3 activities. Once GEF's approval is obtained, the approved PIP and the BUR Project Cooperation Agreement will be submitted to the UN Environment Director for approval and funds disbursed for BUR3 project inception phase after the agreement has been countersigned by the Executing Agency.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

Quarterly:

Technical progress reports and financial reports shall be reviewed by UNEP Task Manager and Fund Management Officer.

Periodic Monitoring through discussions with key partners:

UNEP task manager will conduct periodic monitoring activities based on the agreed schedule in the Project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess status of implementation of project. The monitoring of project activities will identify areas of improvements and will make recommendations on how to address gaps in project implementation.

End of Project and auditing:

During the last two months, the National Project Unit will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also set out some recommendations necessary to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Audit on project will follow UNEP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

The NC and BUR preparation processes is designed to enhance public participation and create awareness on climate change issues, promote information sharing and networking amongst all relevant institutions and stakeholders at national and local levels. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

Once drafting and compiling of NC and/or BUR information is complete, the Executing agency will prepare a single document with an executive summary contained within it. The document could be presented as a hard copy and in electronic format. The Executive summary, which should be no more than 10 pages long, will be used for purposes of making the national communication publicly available and reader-friendly for policy makers

At the regional level: Moldova will be guided to join regional Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) networks, created under the Global Support Programme (GSP) to share their experience and lessons learnt in their national reporting processes. Moldova will also be encouraged to exchange data and information, tools and methodologies, lessons learnt and good practices to enhance the quality and utility of their reports. This support will be linked to regional centers and international experts who will provide guidance to Moldova as and when needs arise while enhancing south-south networking. The Executing partner will also be informed of any events organized by the CGE. GEF and UN Environment, UNFCCC, GSP to disseminate information on project results and lessons learnt.

Risk Analysis

Based on the experiences from the preparation of other national reports for other Conventions, no major risks are anticipated. Further, the Republic of Moldova is fully committed to addressing climate change concerns at the national and global levels as evidenced by the efforts to produce the Third Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC. A detailed risk analysis will be included during the preparation of the project implementation plan.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

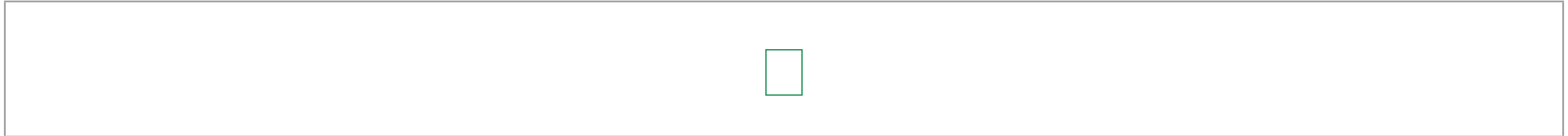
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Mr. Ion Lica	GEF Operational Focal Point, Head of Environmental Projects Management Service	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment	3/6/2019

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNFCCC	3/16/1995	H.E. Valentina TAPIS, State Secretary in the field of Environment Protection and Natural Resources



Submitted to HQ

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