



Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10962

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

CBIT No

Project Title

Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Countries

Moldova

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Public Institution ?Environmental Projects Implementation Unit?, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova.

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Private Sector, Civil Society, Communications, Awareness Raising, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop

Sector

Enabling Activity

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

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 Transparency Report (BTR)	4/6/2022	8/1/2022	3/31/2025	12/31/2024

Duration

32In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

45,980.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	484,000.00	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	484,000.00
			0.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To support the Republic of Moldova prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement reporting requirements while responding to its national development goals.

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Preparation of Republic of Moldova's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)	1.1. The Republic of Moldova updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement	1.1.1 BTR1 for the Republic of Moldova prepared and submitted to UNFCCC by 31 December 2024.	430,000.00	
		1.1.2. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of subsequent BTRs completed.	10,000.00	
		Sub Total (\$)	440,000.00	0.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			44,000.00	
	Sub Total(\$)		44,000.00	0.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Total Project Cost(\$)

484,000.00

0.00

Please provide justification

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(\$)
Total Co-Financing(\$)				

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(\$)	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Moldova	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	484,000	45,980	529,980.00
Total Gef Resources(\$)					484,000.00	45,980.00	529,980.00

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 Environment (MoEN) of the Republic of Moldova (RM) is the state authority vested with the power to develop and promote policies and strategies addressing environment protection and climate change as well as natural resources. The MoEN, 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, and the Paris Agreement, ratified by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova on 4 May 2017. The position of the UNFCCC National Focal Point is held by the Head of Air and Climate Change Policies Department within the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova.

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

The UNDP-GEF Project "Climate Change: Enabling Activity (Phase II)", implemented within 2001-2002 periods had the aim 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" was prepared (submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat and UNDP/GEF in 2002).

The UNDP-GEF Project "National Self-Assessment of Capacity Building Needs" 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 Regional Project "Capacity Building for Improving the Quality of Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Europe/CIS region) 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 the Republic of Moldova to reduce uncertainties and improve the quality of inventories for the Second National Communications (NC2). This, in turn allowed the Republic of Moldova to improve national strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In the period October 2005 - April 2009, the National GHG Inventory of the Republic of Moldova for the period 1990-2005 was developed in the frame of UNEP-GEF Project "Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC", and reported as part of the "Second National Communication 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 submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat on 27 January 2010.

UNDP Moldova implemented in 2009 the Project "National Human Development Report 2009". The Report discussed adaptation options and their potential synergies with the overarching development goals of the country. It provided an assessment of climate change impacts in the country, a comprehensive policy analysis, and recommendations on how to manage and minimize the negative impacts, maximize beneficial opportunities and avert their implications for human development. The Report was instrumental in the policy debate on climate change in the Republic of Moldova, areas where actions were needed in terms of adaptation to climate change were highlighted in the report and the implications for sectoral and cross-sectoral development policies explained. It also convincingly demonstrated best practices and the experience of other countries in addressing some of the issues of concern presented in the Report.

The EU 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 (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).

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 2008-2012 periods 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.

The UNECE Regional Project "Energy Efficiency Investment *Project* Development for Climate Change Mitigation" was implemented in 2008-2012 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.

The EU FP7 PROMITHEAS-4 Regional Project "Knowledge transfer and research needs for preparing mitigation/adaptation policy portfolios" was implemented 2010-2013. 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).

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

The UNEP Riso Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development (URC) Project "Technology Needs Assessments" was implemented within the 2011-2013 periods. 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.

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.

The EU funded Project "Moldova Energy and Biomass", implemented by UNDP within 2011-2018 years, including phase I (2011-2014) with a total budget of 14.56 million Euro and phase II (2015-2018) with a total budget of 9.46 million Euro, aimed to contribute to a more secure, competitive and sustainable energy production in the Republic of Moldova from biomass sources, the most readily available renewable energy source in the country. The project increased the use of energy from biomass sources, thus contributing to both, a more secure, competitive and sustainable energy production and local development. The target communities produce their own energy, which resulted in the creation of new businesses and jobs, and not least, in a better protection of our environment for future generations.

The UNDP Global Project "Low-Emission Capacity Building Project" Republic of Moldova? (hereafter referred to as LECBP), implemented within the 2013-2016 periods, had three main objectives, focused on strengthening the national capacities to: (i) develop greenhouse gas inventory management systems; (ii) formulate Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and Low-Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) in the context of national development; and (iii) design MRV systems to support implementation and evaluation of NAMAs and LEDS. Under the LECBP it has been developed the draft Governmental Decision on establishing the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) GHG Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change (approved by the Government on 26 December 2018); also, based on the US EPA Template Workbook "Developing a National GHG Inventory System", it has been developed the "Report on the National GHG Inventory System of the Republic of Moldova" 2016?, submitted on 5 April 2016 to the UNFCCC as a technical annex of the BUR2 of the RM under the UNFCCC; there were organized a range of targeted training workshops provided to the national institutions and their inventory experts, specifically in the Energy and LULUCF sectors; it has been developed the draft LEDS of the Republic

of Moldova until 2030 and the Action Plan for its implementation (approved by the Government on 30.12.2016); also, a comprehensive list of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions were identified for Energy, Transport, Buildings, Industry, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste sectors, prioritized by applying Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA), from which there were developed 12 full NAMA proposals, which have been registered in 2017 in the UNFCCC's NAMA Register.

The ADA/UNDP Project "Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process" (NAP-1), implemented within 2013-2017 periods aimed to ensure that the Republic of Moldova has a system and capacities in place for medium to long term adaptation planning and budgeting contributing to reduced vulnerability of the population and key sectors to the impacts of climate change by supporting Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions. The project objectives were as following: (i) support RM in putting in place its National Adaptation Planning (NAP-1) process building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and contributing to the implementation of priority adaptation actions; (ii) develop the institutional and policy framework for medium to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting; (iii) strengthen the institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP; and (iv) implementation of adaptation interventions in priority sectors, including demonstration projects at the local level and catalyze their replication and extension.

The GEF/UNDP Project "ESCO Moldova", implemented within 2014-2018 periods, has the objective to create a functioning, sustainable and effective ESCO market in the Republic of Moldova by converting existing energy service provider companies into ESCO companies, as the basis for scaling up mitigation efforts in the whole municipal building sector in the country, leading to CO₂ emission reductions by implementing energy performance contracts. The main results of the ESCO project in the Republic of Moldova were as following: (i) awareness about the ESCO mechanism increased; (ii) 10 companies to provide ESCO services identified and trained; (iii) a financing mechanism ready to finance ESCO projects was established; (iv) 20 buildings screened and preselected for project implementation; (v) 10 investment grade audits performed and cases prepared for public procurement procedures; and (vi) a template of Energy Performance Contract prepared, presented and endorsed with the major stakeholders.

In April 2014, Republic of Moldova initiated the UNEP-GEF Project "Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Fourth National Communications (NC4) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change?". Under this project, the BUR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC was developed alongside with two technical annexes: the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2013 of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" and the "National Inventory System Report ? 2015?". The BUR1 of the Republic of Moldova with two technical annexes was submitted to UNFCCC on 5 April 2016. Under the same project, the "Fourth National Communication (NC4) of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC" was developed alongside the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2015 of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova?". The NIR for 1990-2015 period was submitted to the UNFCCC on 29 December 2017, while the NC4 was submitted on 9 February 2018.

The technical analysis of the First Biennial Update Report of the RM to the UNFCCC undertaken by the technical expert team took place between 19 and 23 of September 2016, with the summary report being published by the Secretariat on the UNFCCC web page on February 20, 2017[1]¹. The Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV) among Parties on the BUR1 content and the results of technical analysis was carried out during the 3rd FSV workshop, organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat on 15th of May 2017 in Bonn, Germany[2]².

The UNEP-GEF Project "Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)" was initiated in February 2017. Under respective project, the BUR2 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC was developed alongside with two technical annexes: the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2016 of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" and the "National Inventory System Report " 2018". The BUR2 of the Republic of Moldova was submitted to UNFCCC on 27 December 2018, concomitantly the two technical annexes were submitted to the UNFCCC as following: the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2016 of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" on 24 January 2019, while the "National Inventory System Report " 2018" on 26 February 2019.

The technical analysis of the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC, by the team of technical experts took place between the 27th and 31st of May 2019, the summary report being published on the Secretariat of the UNFCCC web page on October 28th, 2019[3]³. Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV) among Parties on the BUR2 content and results of technical analysis was carried out during the 9th FSV workshop, organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat between 24 and 27 November 2020[4]⁴.

The technical analysis of the BUR1 and BUR2 of the Republic of Moldova by the teams of technical experts gave the country the opportunity to enhance its reporting under the UNFCCC, as well as better prioritize the country needs. The Project Management Units of respective projects use this process for highlighting the needs for national authorities in charge with various aspects related to climate change at the national and local levels. This process provided also the opportunity to highlight to high-level decision factors the relevance of enhancing the institutional arrangements needed for ensuring a timely, transparent and complete reporting, and for establishing an effective instrument to monitor the undertaken actions and assess the progress regarding compliance with the economy-wide mitigation targets. As result, the following regulatory acts have been approved with reference to the reporting process and domestic MRV system: (1) Government Decision No. 1277 dated 26.12.2018 on establishing and functioning of National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change; and (2) the Government Decision No. 444 dated 01.07.2020 on establishing the mechanism for coordinating activities in the climate change area. In addition, the Environment Agency was created by GD No. 549 dated 13.06.2018, being

responsible for NSMR implementation in the Republic of Moldova. The ICA process highlighted also the importance of institutional memory, knowledge and specific expertise, and that of maintaining the core expertise in the national institutions involved in the reporting process.

The UNDP Project "HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan" (second stage) was implemented within 2017-2021. The project aims to support the Government of the Republic of Moldova to develop its national plan with medium and long-term actions to honor the obligations it has assumed as a signatory of the Montreal Protocol. The project supports RM in the implementation of the Phasing out Scheme for HCFCs for 2016-2040 and the Action Plan for its Implementation in 2016-2020 (Governmental Decision No. 856 as of 13 July 2016). The project had two objectives: (i) support for the Republic of Moldova in the implementation of the National HCFC Program for the period 2016-2040 and the Action Plan for its implementation in 2016-2020 to meet its HCFC reduction targets by 2020 - 35% reduction in HCFC consumption at the base level; and (ii) implementing new "ozone-friendly" technology and technological support for the refrigeration and air conditioning sector by purchasing equipment / tools and demonstrating new technologies (natural refrigerants) in the commercial sector.

The GCF Project "Support to the Republic of Moldova in establishment and strengthening the National Designated Authority (NDA), development of strategic framework, and preparation of country programme" (hereafter referred to as Readiness and Preparatory Support Project or RPSP), implemented within the period December 2017 - March 2020, was focused on building the knowledge and capacity of the Ministry of Environment staff on GCF operation in order to fulfill its NDA role, coordinate across stakeholders and facilitate effective consultation and communication; respectively on organizing events to engage stakeholders in identifying priorities for collaboration with GCF and produce the GCF Country Program document aligned with initial guidance from the Fund.

The UNDP/GEF Project "Moldova Sustainable Green Cities" is ongoing within 2018-2022 periods and has the objective to catalyze investments in low carbon green urban development based on integrated urban planning approach by encouraging innovation, participatory planning and partnerships between a variety of public and private sector entities. As a vehicle for this, the project supports the design, launching, and establishment of the Green City Lab to become the leading knowledge management and networking platform, clearing house, an inter-mediator of finance and a source of innovations and expertise to catalyze sustainable low carbon green city development in the Republic of Moldova with a mission to transform Chisinau and other urban centers in the Republic of Moldova into modern green and smart European cities with improved quality of life for their citizens, while also demonstrating opportunities for sustainable economic growth. The project has two objectives: (i) catalyze investments in low carbon green urban development by an integrated urban planning approach and by encouraging innovation; and (ii) participatory planning and partnerships with a variety of public and private sector entities.

The UNDP/ADA Project "Promotion of climate change and disaster risk reduction solution in the water and civil protection sectors for enhanced rural resilience" is ongoing within 2019-2022 periods and has the objective to increase resilience and adaptive capacities of rural communities to climate change and disasters through improved water storage infrastructures and disaster risk reduction measures. The expected result of the project are to: (1) create an enabling environment for local resilient livelihoods through improved climate-sensitive planning and climate-smart agriculture approaches at community

level to increase water availability for agricultural livelihoods and protect from floods; (2) enhance local disaster risk reduction capacities in a decentralized manner through establishment of capacitated community-based rescue and firefighting brigades with access to resources for response and recovery needs.

The EU-funded Project 'EU4Climate' is ongoing within 2019-2022 periods and helps governments in the six EU Eastern Partner (EaP) countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to take action against climate change. The project has three main objectives: (I) to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the development towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change in all six EU EaP countries; (II) to assist EU EaP countries to integrate the low-emissions and climate resilience objectives into development policies and plans, to improve and consolidate climate policies and legislative alignment; (III) to limit climate change impact on citizens lives and make them more resilient to it. The expected project results are as following: (1) Updated Nationally Determined Contributions and their submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); (2) At political and technical levels, improved inter-institutional awareness and coordination on the Paris Agreement with the corresponding national commitments; (3) Strengthened MRV systems, with countries getting on track with Paris Agreement transparency requirements; (4) Advanced alignment with EU climate acquis as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and in the context of Energy Community Treaty on climate matters that are not covered by the EU4Energy programme; (5) Developed sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in each of the Eastern Partnership Countries; (6) Increased mobilization of climate finance (potential Neighbourhood Investment Platform (NIP)/National Indicative Programme (NIP) proposals and domestic resources); and (6) Adoption of national and sectoral adaptation plans.

The UNDP Project 'Sustainable and Resilient Communities through Women Empowerment' is ongoing within 2020-2023 periods and have the objective to build inclusive sustainable and resilient communities and create an enabling environment for women's economic, social and educational empowerment. The expected project results are as follows: (1) sustainable, climate resilient and environmentally-sound livelihoods defined and local capacities & knowledge on environment, climate change and gender enhanced and implemented successfully; (2) NGOs capacities to provide expertise to Local Public Authorities (LPAs) and women in the field of resilience to climate change, sustainable development and gender mainstreaming enhanced; (3) environment-friendly and climate resilient practices and projects implemented by women headed households, women agri-producers and communities; (4) sustainable and climate resilient practices and business models disseminated and replicated.

The UNDP/GCF Project 'Advancing Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning (phase 2)' (NAP-2) is ongoing within the 2020-2024 periods and has the objective to support the Government of Moldova in advancing the second cycle of its iterative national adaptation planning process. The project aims to address the barriers to prioritization of national investments in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and to increase the availability of human and financial capacity for the implementation of the priority actions identified during the NAP-1, and those that will emerge under this NAP-2 initiative. The project objective will be achieved through three outcomes that relate to

strengthening national capacities for mainstreaming CCA considerations: Outcome 1 focuses on strengthening the national steering mechanisms for CCA; Outcome 2 supports improvements to long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions; and Outcome 3, focuses on continuous improvements to adaptation related financing, implementation and monitoring systems. The expected results of the project are as follows: (1) National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy updated with the NAP-2 overarching goal and sector-specific adaptation objectives articulated in the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans of health and forestry sectors, and in the development action plans of the transport, energy and building sectors; (2) monitoring and evaluation system with improved data analysis to support decision making developed; (3) Climate Change Adaptation Capacity Development Plan updated and adopted by the five key sectors; (4) climate change information and knowledge management portal that supports the NAP-2 process and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation considerations launched; (5) adaptation plans for seven district towns developed; (6) technology roadmap for each key sector (transport, energy, water, forestry and health) developed based on Technology Needs Assessment; (7) 5 investment project ideas developed to be submitted to Green Climate Fund.

Following the submission of the NC4 to the UNFCCC on 9 February 2018, the Republic of Moldova initiated the UNEP-GEF Project "Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Fifth National Communications (NC5) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change". The NC5 project is part of the umbrella programme for preparation of NCs and BURs that comprised of 13 countries, which was approved by the GEF in May 2019. After the approval, the Republic of Moldova initiated the preparation of NC5 in July 2019 and the NC5 is expected to be completed and submitted to the UNFCCC by October 2022, alongside its technical annex "National Inventory Report: 1990-2020 of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova".

In January 2020, Republic of Moldova initiated the UNEP-GEF Project "Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)". Under respective project, the BUR3 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC was developed alongside with two technical annexes: the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2019 of Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" and the "National Inventory System Report 2021". The BUR3 of the Republic of Moldova with two technical annexes was officially submitted to the UNFCCC by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova on 21st December 2021. The quality of these reports has improved over time as experts get to better understand the application of tools and methodologies as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and UNFCCC.

In the context of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF), countries are expected to track and report progress towards achieving their NDCs, and communicate adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, in order to inform the global stock-take under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. It is to be mentioned that the Paris Agreement (2015) was signed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova in New York on September 21, 2016 and was subsequently ratified by the Parliament through Law No. 78 from 04.05.2017 for the ratification of the Paris Agreement (Official Monitor No. 162-170 from 26.05.2017).

On 25 September 2015, the Republic of Moldova officially declared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution and associated information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding in relation to the provisions of Decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20. Accordingly, the Republic of Moldova has committed to achieve by 2030 the unconditional target of reducing GHG emissions by 64-67% compared to the level recorded in the reference year (1990) and to make every effort to reduce GHG emissions by 67% as compared to 1990. The reduction commitment could be conditionally increased to around 78%, according to the global agreement, which addresses important issues such as the provision of low-cost financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation, access to all of these to an extent appropriate to the challenges of global climate change. GHG emission reduction targets have been set in an emissions budget, covering the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030. GHG emission reduction targets, set in the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Moldova, were subsequently officially approved at national level by Government Decision no. 1470 of 30.12.2016 on approval of the Low Emission Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030 and the Action Plan for its implementation.

On 4th March 2020, the Republic of Moldova presented to the UNFCCC Secretariat the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution[5]⁵. According to this, the Republic of Moldova is committed to achieve by 2030 more ambitious targets of reducing GHG emissions. Thus, the unconditional target is to increase GHG reduction from 64-67% to 70% as compared to the level recorded in the reference year (1990), and the conditional target is to increase accordingly from 78% to about 88% as compared to the level recorded in 1990. The new targets for reducing GHG emissions are to be introduced in the Low Emission Development Programme by 2030 and the Action Plan for its implementation; to be considered and approved by the Government by end of 2021 year.

The BTR1 project will ensure coordination with ongoing and planned initiatives (see Table 1 below) to avoid duplication of efforts, maximize impact and ensure resource efficiency.

Table 1: Relevant baseline initiatives

Name of the Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor	Implementation period	Project Goals/ Content	Relation/relevance to BTR1 Project
-----------------------------	---------------------------	-------	-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------

Name of the Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor	Implementation period	Project Goals/ Content	Relation/relevance to BTR1 Project
<p>Republic of Moldova: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Fifth National Communications under the UNFCCC</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>GEF</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>The goal of the NC5 project is to assist the Republic of Moldova in mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectorial development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by the National Communications. The objective of the project is to prepare and submit the Republic of Moldova's Fifth National Communication to fulfil its obligations to the UNFCCC, as per their obligations under Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the UNFCCC. The project implemented as per requirements of the UNFCCC for NCs based on Decision 17/CP.8 ?Guidelines for the preparation of NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention?.</p>	<p>The project might provide inputs and information related to national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as well as information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement</p>

Name of the Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor	Implementation period	Project Goals/ Content	Relation/relevance to BTR1 Project
EU4Climate	UNDP	EU	2019-2022	<p>The project has three main objectives: (I) to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the development towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change in all six EU EaP countries; (II) to assist EU EaP countries to integrate the low-emissions and climate resilience objectives into development policies and plans, to improve and consolidate climate policies and legislative alignment; (III) to limit climate change impact on citizens lives and make them more resilient to it.</p>	<p>The project might provide inputs and information related to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement</p>

Name of the Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor	Implementation period	Project Goals/ Content	Relation/relevance to BTR1 Project
<p>Advancing Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning (phase 2)? (NAP-2)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>GCF</p>	<p>2020-2024</p>	<p>The project has the objective to support the Government in advancing the second cycle of its iterative national adaptation planning process. The project aims to address the barriers to prioritization of national investments in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), and to increase the availability of human and financial capacity for the implementation of the priority actions identified during the NAP-1, and those that will emerge under this NAP-2 initiative.</p> <p>The project objective will be achieved through three outcomes that relate to strengthening national capacities for mainstreaming CCA considerations: Outcome 1 focuses on strengthening the national steering mechanisms for CCA; Outcome 2 supports improvements to long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions; and Outcome 3, focuses on</p>	<p>The project might provide inputs and information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.</p>

[1] <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/biennial_update_reports/submitted_burs/application/pdf/mda.pdf>

[2] The conclusions of the 3rd FSV seminar regarding the BUR1 of the RM under the UNFCCC and the results of the technical assessment are available on the web page:

<http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/facilitative_sharing_of_views/application/pdf/20170529_mda_v04.pdf>; RM's presentation at the 3rd FSV seminar is available on: <http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/facilitative_sharing_of_views/application/pdf/moldova_fsv_workshop_presentation_15.05.2017.pdf>, and the video recording of the presentation and the interventions of the Parties are available on: <<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-m2oy1bnLzpmDRpG2pTBzUeOH3qrXIZt>>

[3] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2_2019_MDA.pdf>, <<https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>>

[4] The conclusions of the 9th FSV seminar regarding the BUR2 of the RM under the UNFCCC and the results of the technical assessment are available on the web page: <<https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>>, including the RM's presentation at the 9th FSV seminar and the video recording of the presentation and the interventions of the Parties.

[5] <<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx>>

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 support the Republic of Moldova to prepare and submit its first biennial transparency report (BTR1) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement reporting requirements while responding to its national development goals.

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, and states that support shall be provided to developing country Parties for its implementation and for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis[1]. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session (CMA 1.3) adopted the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support[2]. The CMA decided that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report (BTR) and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone

report, in accordance with these modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that the least developed country (LDC) Parties and small island developing States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) urged and requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent BTRs. The CMA also encouraged the GEF to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13, in particular for addressing the challenges in the application process, including by potentially providing an avenue for Parties to apply for funding for more than one report through the same application in each replenishment period. The CMA urged the GEF and its implementing and executing agencies and encouraged the GEF Council to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13, including through better streamlining of the processes related to applications, implementation plans and signing of grant agreements.

At CMA 2, Parties reiterated their request to the GEF to adequately support developing countries Parties in preparing their first and subsequent BTR under its seventh replenishment (GEF-7) and through its replenishment cycles^[3]. This information document has been prepared in response to the decisions taken at CMA 1 and CMA 2 for the preparation of BTR by developing country Parties to the Paris Agreement. Two informal consultations on financial support for BTRs were held in June 18, 2020 and in November 17, 2020, with participation of national government representatives, members from the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, and relevant GEF Implementing Agencies. Discussions from these informal consultations^[4] helped inform the development of the modalities for supporting the first BTR presented in the "Information Note of the Financing of Biennial transparency reports for Developing Country Parties to the Paris Agreement" (GEF/C.59/Inf.19 dated 23 November 2020).

The Republic of Moldova's BTR1 project proposal is in accordance with GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy (2018-2022), which 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, BURs and BTRs to comply with Convention obligations in line with COP/CMA guidance.

The **project outcome** is as follows:

1.1. The Republic of Moldova updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.

The **project outputs** are:

1.1.1. BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova prepared and submitted to UNFCCC, by 31 December 2024.

1.1.2. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of subsequent BTRs completed.

Stakeholder Analysis and Participation in the BTR1 Project Implementation

Key Stakeholders? Involvement:

Relevant stakeholders will participate and contribute to the BTR1 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 involved in BTR1 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, private sector and civil society institutions have manifested interest to:

? Participate in the overall coordination process of the BTR1 Project, inclusive through a well-defined quality assurance, quality control and verification system;

? Provide relevant activity data to be used in the planned assessments (e.g. national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases; tracking progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; providing information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement; providing information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement, etc.);

? Participate in the climate change awareness activities.

The stakeholders identified include:

? Specialized Central Public Authorities:

- o Ministry of Environment (MoEN),
- o Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MoRDI),
- o Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MoAFI),
- o Ministry of Economy (MoEC),
- o Ministry of Finance (MoF),
- o Ministry of Health (MoH),
- o Ministry of Education and Research (MoER),
- o Ministry of Defense (MoD).

? Public Authorities Subordinated to Ministries:

- o Environmental Agency;
- o Inspectorate for Environmental Protection;
- o Moldsilva Agency;
- o State Hydrometeorological Service;
- o Customs Service;
- o Civil Aeronautical Authority;
- o Naval Agency of the Republic of Moldova.

? Central Public Authorities:

- o National Bureau for Statistics;
- o Agency for Land Relations and Cadaster;
- o Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices;
- o Public Services Agency;
- o National Agency for Food Safety.

? Academia, Research and Education Institutions:

- 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);
- o National Institute for Economic Research of the Ministry of Education and Research.
- o Technical University of Moldova (TUM),
- o State Agrarian University of Moldova (SAUM).

? Companies and Enterprises:

- o Forestry-Didactic Enterprise "Forestry Research and Management Institute" (subordinated to "Moldsilva" Agency);
 - o State Enterprise "State Road Administration";
 - o State Enterprise "Moldovan Railways";
 - o State Enterprise "Ungheni River Harbor";
 - o State Enterprise "Molovata Ferry";
 - o State Enterprise "Chisinau Glass Factory", Chisinau;
 - o State Enterprise "Moldelectrica", Chisinau;
 - o Joint Stock Company "RED-NORD", Balti;
 - o Joint Stock Company "TERMOELECTRICA", Chisinau;
 - o Joint Stock Company "CET-Nord", Balti;
 - o Joint Stock Company "Moldovagaz";
 - o "Macon SA", Chisinau,
 - o "Ciment Moldova Lafarge S.A.", Rezina;
 - o Municipal Enterprise "Autosalubritate", Chisinau;
 - o "Glass Container Company" J.S.C., Chisinau.
- ? Industry Associations:
- o Public Association of Refrigerating Engineers in the Republic of Moldova.
- ? Civil society organizations:
- o Environmental Movement of the Republic of Moldova (NGO),
 - o National Environment Center (NGO),
 - o Regional Environment Center (REC Moldova) (NGO),
 - o Public Association "BIOS" (NGO),
 - o Women Public Association for Environment Protection and Sustainable Development (NGO),
 - o Association of Journalists for Environment and Ecological Tourism (NGO).

Table 2 below presents the key stakeholders and description of their engagement in the preparation and implementation of the BTR1 project.

Table 2: The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and implementation.

Key stakeholder groups	Responsibilities	Roles in the project
Specialized Central Public Authorities	Participate in the overall coordination process of the BTR1 Project, inclusive through a well-defined quality assurance, quality control and verification systems	<p>? Provide relevant activity data to be used in the planned assessments (tracking progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; providing information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement);</p> <p>? Participate in the climate change awareness activities.</p>
Public Authorities Subordinated to Ministries	Participate in the BTR1 Project implementation as data providers	<p>? Provide relevant activity data to be used in the planned assessments (national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases);</p> <p>? Participate in the climate change awareness activities.</p>
Central Public Authorities		
Companies, Enterprises and Industry Associations		
Academia, Research and Education Institutions	Participate in the BTR1 Project implementation as expertise providers	<p>? Provide expertise for undertaking the planned assessments (compiling the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases; tracking progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; providing information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement; providing information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement, etc.);</p> <p>? Participate in the climate change awareness activities.</p>

Key stakeholder groups	Responsibilities	Roles in the project
Civil society organizations	Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the BTR1 project implementation	? Participate in the climate change awareness activities.

Gender Dimension:

The implementation of BTR1 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 Labor and Social Protection (MoLSP), 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 implementation to clearly identify ways and means of engaging women in mitigation actions implementation in the Republic of Moldova.

Internationally^[5] and nationally^[6] it is recognized that climate change adaptation and mitigation is essential for the protection of well-being and the achievement of continuous progress in sustainable development. Climate change affects all members of society, but its impact may be different on men and women. Respectively, it is important to understand and capitalize on gender issues when considering climate change adaptation and/or mitigation measures, including GHG emissions reduction, given the different roles and responsibilities, consumption patterns of women and men in society.

Scientific evidence shows that man-made climate change is now responsible for a large proportion of extreme weather events around the world.^[7] Climate change affects the entire population of all countries, however women, girls, men and boys are affected differently by climate change and disasters, with many women and girls facing greater risks, tasks and impacts.^[8] The European

Parliament's resolution on women, gender equality and climate justice recognizes that men and women experience the impact of climate change differently and calls on the EU to fund both adaptation to climate change and the mitigation of its gender-adaptive effects.[9]⁹ The impact of climate change addresses the combined factors of natural hazards and human vulnerability. These vulnerabilities take the form of physical exposure, socio-economic vulnerability, limited capacity to reduce and cope with vulnerability/risk of climate change.

Women and men have different life and work experiences, perceive and identify differently the risks related to health, activity and life in the context of climate change. The capacities to reduce vulnerability and risks are determined by several factors: poverty, social class, education, age, ethnicity and gender norms/relations, etc. Given that climate change has a stronger impact on marginalized groups, women and girls are most at risk, with higher rates of morbidity, mortality and economic impact, due to their reduced resilience to climate risks. For example, in the case of natural hazards, women are at higher risk of injury or death due to physical condition. In the case of climatic hazards, their impact can have detrimental consequences on reproductive health. In the case of these hazards, for example, it should be borne in mind that water from wells (in cases of contamination) is used by women in greater proportions, so the degree of exposure to this risk is higher. And in the case of all types of hazards, the probability of social conflicts increases, which often mainly affects women and girls, especially from vulnerable groups.

It should be reiterated that gender equality is fundamental to achieving sustainable development, as recognized by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - explicitly in SDG 5 on Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering All Women and Girls, but also as a precondition to achieve other SDGs, from education, health, decent work to tackling climate change. By actively involving both women and men in all sectors of society, countries can realize the potential of all citizens and make the transition to more resilient societies, including truly sustainable low-carbon ones. For example, women often play a central role in sectors where emissions can be substantially reduced along with the benefits of development, such as the efficient use of household energy, supporting income-generating activities and targeting low-emission products consumption patterns. At the same time, highlighting women as active members of society and promoting their participation in new/non-traditional climate-related jobs, for example as technicians and entrepreneurs in the field of renewable energy, refrigeration and air conditioning and so on, they can contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth.

Studies show that equal involvement of women and men in decision-making processes has a positive impact on business and investment performance in general, as evidenced by the better performance of companies with more women on their board in terms of return on investment, sales and own equity.[10]¹⁰ Similarly, studies show that groups with a mixed representation of women and men tend to be more innovative and make better decisions, especially for tasks with greater complexity. A better representation of women in teams offers a greater diversity of points of view, respectively a better collection of ideas and relevant decision-making.

In the context of international standards, given that gender equality can contribute to BTR1 project implementation, respectively, to increasing the effectiveness of climate change initiatives[11]¹¹, it is recommended to focus efforts on the following dimensions:

? Improving the sustainability of the climate strategies, programmes and initiatives design and implementation by ensuring the full and active participation of women and men, including in decision-making;

? Inclusion of the gender dimension in actions targeting core sectors with a high share of greenhouse gas emissions;

? Identifying and providing solutions to lift women and men out of poverty;

? Understanding how differentiated consumption patterns of women and men affect their carbon footprint[12]¹², contributing to the carbon emissions reduction;

? Encouraging women to be equal to men in order to capitalize on energy-efficient technologies in agriculture and households, solar energy, sustainable agricultural land management practices, etc.;

? Collecting gender-disaggregated data to estimate the social and gender impact of climate strategies, programmes and initiatives.

Therefore, the inclusion of gender dimension[13]¹³ at the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of climate strategies, programmes and initiatives is an important precondition for an efficient process. On the other hand, the impact of low-emission development strategies and programmes on gender equality should be mentioned as well. Respective documents can contribute to improving gender equality issues by creating equal opportunities for women to benefit from improved services and conditions (including transport and infrastructure, access to water and accessible and efficient energy services, etc.) and by promoting revenue generation opportunities.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova, have recognized in nationally approved documents that women are not only affected differently by climate change, but can contribute differently to climate change adaptation/mitigation actions. Respectively, all climate strategies, programmes and initiatives that exploit the potential of men and women to reduce emissions in various sectors, keeping in mind and taking into account their social roles and responsibilities, will not only contribute to climate change mitigation, they can also provide access to services and income opportunities that can alleviate gender inequalities. At the same time, respective climate strategies, programmes and initiatives can have a positive gender impact if they also include measures that give women equal access to developing new skills, finance and technology, health, education, decision-making and sales markets, etc.; if they support women's entrepreneurship in low-emission development; and by reducing unequal social

burdens (in the context of traditional labor division in the family/household), for which women are predominantly responsible.

Thus, it might be concluded that capitalizing on the gender dimension in all climate strategies, programmes and initiatives, including BTR1 project, is important not only from the political correctness perspective (achieving international standards), but also as a practical necessity.

[1] Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Dec. 12, 2015, T.I.A.S. No. 16-1104.

[2] Contained in the annex to Decision 18/CMA.1.

[3] Decision 7/CMA.2.

[4] GEF, 2020: Event: Informal Consultation Meeting on Financial Support for Biennial Transparency Reports under the Paris Climate Agreement and Event: Second Informal Consultation on Financial Support for Biennial Transparency Reports.

[5]<<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld> >

[6]The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change by 2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation, approved by the Government Decision no. 1009 of 10.12.2014

[7]S. Hassol et al., "(Un) Natural Disasters: Communicating Linkages Between Extreme Events and Climate Change?", WMO Bulletin 65 (2), 2016.

[8]<https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/CEDAW_C_GC_37_8642_E.pdf >

[9]European Parliament resolution of 16 January 2018 on women, gender equality and climate justice (2017/2086 (INI)) <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2018-0005_EN.html >

[10]Carter, NM and Wagner, HM (2011) The bottom line: Corporate performance and women's representation on boards (2004-2008). New York: Catalyst.

[11]Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership. Promote gender equality. To realize the benefits of low emission development / LEDES in Practice, June 2016.

<<https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/leds-practice-promote-gender-equality-realize-benefits-low-emission-development> >

[12]The amount of carbon dioxide and other carbon compounds emitted due to the consumption of fossil fuels by a particular person, group, etc.

[13] Gender analysis is a tool for diagnosing differences between women and men in terms of specific activities, conditions, needs, access to/control over their resources, as well as their access to developmental and decision-making benefits. Thus, the analysis of different situations of men and women, directly or indirectly related to climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, can provide an understanding of the impact of different practices, policies and programs on women and men and their relevant adjustment.

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 aims to prepare and submit the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC. The project will also contribute to strengthening capacities and improving the institutional arrangements and framework to allow for continuous and sustainable reporting. The BTR1 project is prepared in line with the GEF-7 climate change mitigation objective CCM-3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies.

Institutional Arrangements:

The Ministry of Environment (MoEN) is responsible, on behalf of the Government, for implementation of the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement in the Republic of Moldova. Within MoEN, the Head of Air and Climate Change Policies Department used to be appointed as the UNFCCC National Focal Point.

Under UNEP/GEF Project "Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", the United Nations Environment Programme (hereafter, UNEP) will serve as the GEF implementing agency. UNEP will provide MoEN and the Public Institution "Environmental Projects Implementation Unit" (PI "EPIU") with all necessary general management and monitoring support during the implementation of the BTR1 project. The UNEP will report on the project's performances to the GEF.

The project will be executed by the PI "EPIU" on behalf of the MoEN of the RM in consultation with UNEP. As national executing agency, 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 regularly, at least once in a half a year, to evaluate progress of work, advice project execution, and where necessary provide overall direction and oversight to the project. The Minister of Environment acts as Chairman of the SC, while the Director of the PI "EPIU" will ensure effective communications between all key actors (UNEP, MoEN 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 Climate Change (NCCC), set up through the Government Decision no. 444 of 01.07.2020 on the establishment of the mechanism for coordinating activities in the field of climate change, on the progresses in the implementation of the BTR1 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 the Paris Agreement.

The Public Institution "Environmental Projects Implementation Unit" is designated by MoEN as organization responsible for the execution of the UNEP/GEF Project "Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", as illustrated below in Figure 1. Within PI "EPIU", the staff of the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the BTR1 Project will be engaged on part-time basis, including: National Project Manager (NPM), Project Administrative and Financial Assistant (PAFA), and Coordinators of the three Thematic Working Groups: (1) National GHG Inventory; (2) Climate Change Mitigation Assessment, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System who will support the preparation of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement chapter; and (3) Vulnerability Assessment, Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Measures. All the three working groups will support the preparation of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement chapter and other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in BTR1 (e.g. gender and climate change) chapter.

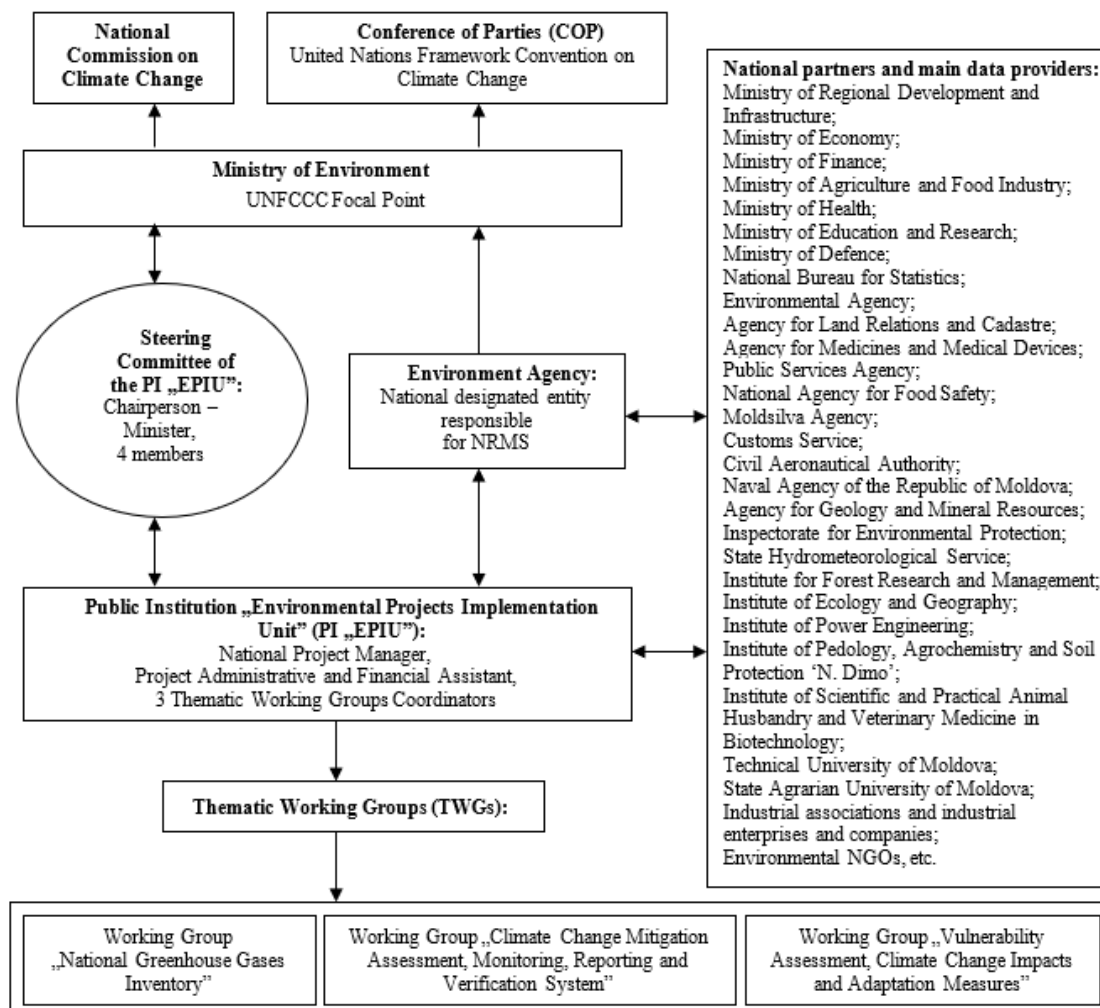


Figure 1: Institutional arrangements for BTR1 project implementation.

The PMU will be in charge of project implementation activities as per agreed Implementation Plan 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 in Annex A. The PAFA will report to the NPM.

The Thematic Working Groups Coordinators 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 relating to the project objectives and will represent public institutions, academia, education and research institutions, NGOs, private sector, and when necessary, also the specialized and central public authorities.

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, the Law No. 93 as of 26.05.2017 on official statistics, the Government Decision no. 1277 of 26.12.2018 on establishment and operation of the National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) on greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change and the Government Decision no. 444 of 01.07.2020 on the establishment of the mechanism for coordinating activities in the field of climate change.

In order to broaden the experience of the national thematic working groups, 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, BURs and BTRs, by participation of the NPM and of the Coordinators of Thematic Working Groups 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.

During the last two months of the project, the PMU will prepare a comprehensive Final Project Report (FPR). The FPR 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.

The project will have one outcome which is the Republic of Moldova updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.

The two expected outputs under this outcome are as discussed below:

Output 1.1.1. BTR1 for the Republic of Moldova prepared and submitted to UNFCCC, by 31 December 2024

Under this output, the project will support the Republic of Moldova to prepare and submit its BTR1 to the UNFCCC. The preparation of BTR1 will be in line with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support contained in the annex to Decision 18/CMA.1 and Annexes I to V of Decision -/CMA3[1]. The BTR1 project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NCs and BURs as well as recommendations resulting from the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process.

Activities to be undertaken under this output will result in the preparation of the following chapters of the BTR1:

- I. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases;
- II. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
- III. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement;
- IV. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9?11 of the Paris Agreement;
- V. Other relevant information (e.g. gender and climate change).

I. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases for 1990-2022 period.

The members of the first thematic working group (TWG ?National GHG Inventory?) will support the preparation of the National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases for 1990-2022 period. They 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 first TWG 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 PI ?EPIU? on behalf of Environment Agency of the Republic of Moldova based on a collaboration Agreement signed between the PI ?EPIU? and Environment Agency, after the Enabling Activities GEF BTR1 Project Proposal and PIP of UNEP/GEF Project ?Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the BTR1 to the UNFCCC? is officially approved by GEF and UNEP respectively.

In collaboration with the partner institutions (specifically with those representing the academia, research and education institutions), they will identify 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 in accordance to the stipulations of the 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 delegates some of its responsibilities to the PI ?EPIU?. All these arrangements will be clearly stipulated in the Collaboration Agreement to be signed between the PI ?EPIU? and Environment Agency, after the Enabling Activities GEF BTR1 Project Proposal and PIP of UNEP/GEF Project ?Republic of Moldova: Preparation of the BTR1 to the UNFCCC? are officially approved by GEF and UNEP respectively. As the PI ?EPIU? used to be responsible for compiling the national GHG inventory for 1990-2019 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 until 2022, this activity will be continued 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 BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The members of the TWG ?National GHG Inventory? will compile the national inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks for 1990-2022 following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, respectively any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), as well as 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.

They will provide in the ?National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova?, detailed information on methodologies (including tiers) 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 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) will be used, as agreed upon by the CMA, to report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO₂ equivalent.

The members of the TWG ?National GHG Inventory? will quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of the emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals, for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series, respectively will estimate the trend uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including totals, between the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series, using at least approach 1, as provided in the 2006 IPCC guidelines, providing in the ?National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova?, the information on the level of uncertainty with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and describing the methodologies used for estimating these uncertainties.

They will undertake the Key Category Analysis (KCA) for the starting inventory year and the latest reporting year, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) categories,

using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment, and will provide in the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova", the results of the KCA for 1990 and 2022 inventory years to prioritize activities on developing the GHG inventory which better reflect the national circumstances.

The members of the TWG "National GHG Inventory" will elaborate in Romanian language the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova".

The members of the TWG "National GHG Inventory" will incorporate the comments received from the peer review process (QA) and will finalize the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova", which will consist of the national inventory document and the common reporting tables.

Based on the information provided in the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova", the members of the TWG "National GHG Inventory" will compile the Chapter 1: "National Greenhouse Gas Inventory" of the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

The members of the TWG "National GHG Inventory" will archive the AD, EFs and conversion factors used in the inventory preparation process and describe in the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova", 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 context, the following specific activities will be undertaken:

- i. 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.
- ii. Design surveys and forms to collect activity data and undertake the required actions for collecting on regular basis the necessary activity data.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Inventory data management system enhanced, activity data collected, and inventory database updated and used in a coherent manner for producing BTRs.
- v. Describe the process for official consideration and approval of the inventory prior to its submission to the UNFCCC.
- vi. Compile the national inventory of greenhouse gas sources and sinks for 1990-2022 following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse

Gas Inventories: Wetlands and/or any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the CMA. The National Inventory report: 1990-2022 will consist of the national inventory document and the common reporting tables as previously explained above.

vii. Provide information on methodologies (including tiers) used in the estimation of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD.

viii. 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.

ix. Assess the results of Key Category Analysis (KCA) for 1990 and 2022 inventory year to prioritize activities on developing the GHG inventory, which better reflect the national circumstances.

x. Elaborate in Romanian language the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova".

xi. Incorporate the comments received from the peer review process (QA) and finalize the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova"; based on NIR compile the Chapter 1: "National Greenhouse Gas Inventory" of the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

xii. 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.

II. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

The members of the second thematic working group (TWG "Climate Change Mitigation") will support the compilation of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

Information on government structure, population, geographical, economic and climate profiles, as well as details on relevant sectors which affect the trends of the GHGs emissions and removals (specifically for such sectors as: energy, transport, industry, agriculture, buildings, forestry, waste and wastewater handling), will be documented and described in *Section 2.1: "National circumstances and institutional arrangements"* of Chapter 2: "Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement" of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC. Section 2.1 will also detail information on how the national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time. The respective section will contain as well information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving the updated NDC of the Republic of Moldova, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent submitted biennial updated report. Section 2.1 will contain also

information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of updated NDC of the Republic of Moldova under the Paris Agreement.

In *Section 2.2: ?Description of the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement?* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC, will cover a description of the Republic of Moldova's updated NDC (submitted on 4 March 2020), against which the progress is tracked.

The information to be provided will include the following, as applicable:

- (a) Target and description (e.g., economy-wide absolute emission reduction);
- (b) Target year;
- (c) Base year or starting point and its respective value;
- (d) Time frame and/or period for implementation;
- (e) Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases;
- (f) Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
- (g) Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g., recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches).

The second TWG will identify the indicators selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of the updated NDC under the Paris Agreement. Indicators may be either qualitative or quantitative and could include, as appropriate: net GHG emissions and removals, percentage reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions (e.g., hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators). For each selected indicator, it will be provided updated information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate. Also, for each selected indicator, the most recent information will be provided for each reporting year during the implementation period of the updated NDC.

The second TWG will also clearly indicate and report in Section 2.2 of the BTR1 the accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14, of the Paris Agreement. Also, there will be provided relevant definitions needed to understand the updated NDC of the Republic of Moldova under the Paris Agreement, including those related to each indicator identified, those related to any sectors or categories defined differently than in the national inventory report, or the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions. The section will also include a description of each

methodology and/or accounting approach used, as applicable for economy-wide absolute emission reduction target and each indicator identified, including:

- (a) Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used;
- (b) IPCC guidelines used;
- (c) Metrics used;
- (d) Where applicable to the updated NDC, any sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention, including:
 - i. The approach used to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;
 - ii. The approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;
 - iii. The approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;
- (e) Methodologies used to estimate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions;
- (f) Methodologies associated with any cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards its NDC under Article 4, consistent with CMA guidance on cooperative approaches under Article 6;
- (g) Methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures;
- (h) Any other methodologies related to the Republic of Moldova's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
- (i) Any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of the updated NDC of the Republic of Moldova under Article 4.

For each indicator identified, an explanation will be provided on how the methodology in each reporting year is consistent with the methodology or methodologies used when communicating the NDC; methodological inconsistencies with its most recent national inventory report, if applicable; and a description on how double counting of net GHG emission reductions has been avoided, including in accordance with guidance developed in relation to Article 6, if relevant.

The information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Republic of Moldova's nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, will be provided in a structured summary, including:

- (a) For each selected indicator:

- i. Information for the reference point, level, base year or starting point;
 - ii. Information for previous reporting years during the implementation period of updated NDC, as applicable;
- (b) Where applicable, information on GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of the updated NDC;
- (c) Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target year, if not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable;
- (d) If the Republic of Moldova will decide to participate in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards its updated NDC, or will authorize the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of its updated NDC, then the members of the second TWG will also provide the following information in the structured summary consistently with relevant decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6:
- i. The annual level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by the NDC on an annual basis reported biennially;
 - ii. An emissions balance reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by its NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments undertaken by effecting an addition for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes first-transferred/transferred and a subtraction for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes used/acquired, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6;
 - iii. Any other information consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6;
 - iv. Information on how each cooperative approach promotes sustainable development; and ensures environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance; and applies robust accounting to ensure inter alia the avoidance of double counting, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6.

Due to the fact that the Republic of Moldova's updated NDC contains also an adaptation component, respectively as the implementation of adaptation actions might be resulting in mitigation co-benefits, consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, the second TWG will need also to provide, in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable, the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, including: (a) sectors and activities associated with the response measures; (b) social and economic consequences of the response measures; (c) challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences; and (d) actions to address the consequences.

In Section 2.3: ?Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions, related to implementing and achieving a nationally

determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement? of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC, it will be provided information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. Respective information will be presented in narrative and tabular format, the reporting of actions being organized by sector (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management and other). The following information on mitigation actions, policies and measures, to the extent possible, in a tabular format will be provided:

- (a) Name;
- (b) Description;
- (c) Objectives;
- (d) Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other);
- (e) Status (planned, adopted or implemented);
- (f) Sectors affected (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other);
- (g) Gases affected;
- (h) Start year of implementation;
- (i) Implementing entity or entities.

In extent possible, information for each reported mitigation action, policy and measure: costs; non-GHG mitigation benefits; and how the mitigation actions interact with each other, as appropriate will also be provided.

As the Republic of Moldova's updated NDC contains an adaptation component, which may result in mitigation co-benefits resulting from implemented adaptation actions, consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, information to be reported will also include relevant information on policies and measures contributing to mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions.

The second TWG will describe the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emission reductions or removals due to each mitigation action, policy and measure, to the extent available. This information may be presented as an annex to the first biennial transparency report. They will also identify those actions, policies and measures that are no longer in place compared with the most recent submitted biennial updated report and explain why they are no longer in place. Also, all mitigation actions, policies and measures that influence GHG emissions from international transport will be identified as well. Information about how the mitigation actions, policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions and removals will also be provided to the extent possible. In

addition, the possibility to provide information on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures will be assessed to the extent possible

In *Section 2.4: ?Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals?* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC, it will be provided information on the projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. However, projections are indicative of the impact of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions and removals and will not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of the updated NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. The second TWG will report a ?with existing measures? projection of all GHG emissions and removals and a ?with additional measures? projection, in the conditions when ?with existing measures? scenario encompasses currently implemented and adopted policies and measures, while ?with additional measures? scenario encompasses implemented, adopted and planned policies and measures. Projections will begin from the most recent year in the national inventory report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five. The second TWG will provide information in describing the methodology used to develop the projections. This information will include:

- (a) Models and/or approaches used and key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections (e.g., gross domestic product growth rate/level, population growth rate/level);
- (b) Changes in the methodology since the most recent submitted biennial updated report;
- (c) Assumptions on policies and measures included in the ?with measures? projections and ?with additional measures? projections;
- (d) Sensitivity analysis for any of the projections, together with a brief explanation of the methodologies and parameters used.

The projections of key indicators to determine progress towards the updated NDC of the Republic of Moldova under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement will also be provided. The provided projections will be on a sectoral basis and by gas, as well as for the national total, using a common metric consistent with that in its national inventory report. Also, the projections will be presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years. Emission projections will be provided with and without LULUCF, being presented in graphical and tabular formats.

In the above context, the following specific activities will be undertaken:

- i. Describe and document information on institutional arrangement in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving the Republic of Moldova?s NDC under Article 4.
- ii. Provide 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) relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving Republic of Moldova?s NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

iii. Compile and draft Section 2.1: *“National circumstances relevant to the GHGs emissions and removals and institutional arrangement relevant to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC”* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

iv. Describe the updated nationally determined contribution of the Republic of Moldova under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including: target and description; target year; base year or starting point and its respective value; period for implementation; scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases; intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g., recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches).

v. Describe the qualitative or quantitative indicators selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of the updated NDC under the Paris Agreement, including, as relevant: net GHG emissions and removals, percentage reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions (e.g., hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators).

vi. Describe methodologies and/or accounting approach used, as applicable, for economy-wide absolute emission reduction target and each indicator identified, including: key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used; IPCC guidelines used; metrics used; where applicable to the updated NDC, any sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention (including: the approach used to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands; the approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products; the approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests; methodologies used to estimate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions); methodologies associated with any cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards its NDC under Article 4, consistent with CMA guidance on cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures; any other methodologies related to the Republic of Moldova’s NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement; any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of the updated NDC of the Republic of Moldova under Article 4.

vii. Compile and draft Section 2.2: *“Description of the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement”* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

viii. Document and describe in tabular format, information on climate change mitigation policies and measures by selected sectors, indicating which GHGs are affected by which policies and measures, including: the name of policy or measure; 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); objectives 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); sectors affected (i.e., energy, industry, transport, buildings, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management, other sectors); the GHGs affected (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃); 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); in extent possible, the non-GHG mitigation benefits, including mitigation co-benefits resulting from implemented adaptation actions; and how the mitigation actions interact with each other, as appropriate.

ix. 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.

x. Compile and draft Section 2.3: *“Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement?”* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

xi. Update for selected sectors (i.e., energy, industry, transport, buildings, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management, other sectors) the mitigation options leading to achieving the updated nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

xiii. By using available models and software (i.e., ENPEP, LEAP, IPCC software, etc.), update to the 2040 horizon, for selected sectors and on a gas-by-gas basis (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃), the following mitigation scenarios: (1) WEM ? with existing 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).

xiii. 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 submission and those reported in the previous submission; (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.

xiv. 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.

xv. Compile and draft Section 2.4: *Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals* of the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

xvi. Compile and draft Chapter 2: *Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement* of the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

III. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

The members of the third thematic working group (TWG *Vulnerability Assessment, Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Measures*?) will support the compilation of information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

Information on national circumstances relevant to adaptation actions (including bio geophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure and information on adaptive capacity); information on institutional arrangements and governance (including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting); as well as the legal and policy frameworks and regulations, will be documented and described in *Section 3.1: National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks for climate change impacts and adaptation* of Chapter 3.

Information on current and projected climate trends and hazards, observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities, respectively information on approaches, methodologies and tools, and associated uncertainties and challenges, in relation to projected climate trends and hazards, potential impacts of climate change and vulnerabilities, will be documented and described in *Section 3.2: Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities* of chapter 3.

Information on domestic priorities and progress towards adaptation priorities, adaptation challenges and gaps, and barriers to adaptation will be documented and provided in *Section 3.3: Climate Change*

Adaptation? of Chapter 3. The following information will also be included in section 3.3 as appropriate: -

- (a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal on adaptation as set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;
- (b) Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (e.g., national adaptation plans and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g., priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for water and agriculture), programmes and efforts to build resilience;
- (c) How best available science, gender perspectives and traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;
- (d) Development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts;
- (e) Any adaptation actions leading to mitigation co-benefits;
- (f) Efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities;
- (g) Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation;
- (h) Stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.

The third TWG will also document and provide in *Section 3.3: ?Climate Change Adaptation?* information on progress on:

- (a) Implementation of the adaptation actions;
- (b) Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national and regional programmes, strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g., national adaptation plans) and other relevant information;
- (c) Implementation of adaptation actions identified, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate;
- (d) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable;
- (e) Implementation of supported adaptation actions, and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures;
- (f) Coordination activities and changes in regulations, policies and planning.

The third TWG will document and provide information on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions, inclusive by reporting on

approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development. In respective context, the following information related to monitoring and evaluation will be provided, as appropriate:

- (a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results;
- (b) Approaches and systems used, and their outputs;
- (c) Assessment of and indicators for:
 - i. How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts;
 - ii. When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts;
 - iii. How effective implemented adaptation measures are;
- (d) Implementation on:
 - i. Transparency of planning and implementation;
 - ii. How support programmes meet specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs;
 - iii. How adaptation actions influence other development goals;
 - iv. Good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms.

In addition, *Section 3.3: ?Climate Change Adaptation?* will include information related to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, including on: ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions with national and subnational policies, and replicability; and the results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.

Information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on: observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science; activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; and institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the activities referred above, will be documented and provided in *Section 3.4: ?Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts?* of Chapter 3.

Section 3.5: ?Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned? of Chapter 3 will include the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned:

(a) Efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to:

- i. Science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation;
- ii. Policy innovation and pilot and demonstration projects;
- iii. Integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels;
- iv. Cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation;
- v. Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices;
- vi. Improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions;
- vii. Helping developing countries to identify effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps in a way that is consistent with encouraging good practices.

(b) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to:

- i. Climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making;
- ii. Vulnerability and adaptation;
- iii. Monitoring and evaluation.

The following specific activities will be undertaken in order to compile the chapter on information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement:

i. Document and describe information on national circumstances relevant to adaptation actions (including bio geophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure and information on adaptive capacity), information on institutional arrangements and governance (including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting), as well as on the legal and policy frameworks and regulations.

ii. Compile and draft *Section 3.1: National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks for climate change impacts and adaptation?* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

iii. Document and describe information on current and projected climate trends and hazards, observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities, respectively information on approaches, methodologies and tools, and associated

uncertainties and challenges, in relation to projected climate trends and hazards, potential impacts of climate change and vulnerabilities.

iv. Compile and draft *Section 3.2: ?Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities?* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

v. Collect and provide information on domestic priorities and progress towards adaptation priorities, adaptation challenges and gaps, and barriers to adaptation.

vi. Document and provide information on: implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal on adaptation as set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement; adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (e.g., national adaptation plans and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g., priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for water and agriculture), programmes and efforts to build resilience; how best available science, gender perspectives and traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation; development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts; any adaptation actions leading to mitigation co-benefits; efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities; nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation; and stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.

vii. Document and provide information on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions, inclusive by reporting on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development; inclusive the following information related to monitoring and evaluation: achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results; approaches and systems used, and their outputs; assessment of and indicators for: how adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts; when adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts; how effective implemented adaptation measures are; implementation on: transparency of planning and implementation; how support programmes meet specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs; how adaptation actions influence other development goals; and good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms.

viii. Collect and provide information related to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, including on: ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions with national and subnational policies, and replicability; the results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.

ix. Compile and draft *Section 3.3: ?Climate Change Adaptation?* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

x. Document and provide information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on: observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the

best available science; activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; and institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the referred activities.

xi. Compile and draft *Section 3.4: ?Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts?* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

xii. Document and describe the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned: efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to: science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation; policy innovation and pilot and demonstration projects; integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels; cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation; area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices; improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions; helping developing countries to identify effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps in a way that is consistent with encouraging good practices; strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to: climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making; vulnerability and adaptation; and monitoring and evaluation.

xiii. Compile and draft *Section 3.5: ?Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned?* of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

xiv. Compile and draft *Chapter 3: ?Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement?* of the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

IV. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement

Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received will be compiled by the members of all the three thematic working groups in *Section 4.1: ?National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies?* of Chapter 4. The information will include: (a) a description of the systems and processes used to identify, track and report support needed and received, including a description of the challenges and limitations; and (b) information on country priorities and strategies and on any aspects of the Party s NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that need support.

Section 4.2 on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies will include a description of the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, as applicable, those used to:

- (a) Convert domestic currency into United States dollars;
- (b) Estimate the amount of support needed;

- (c) Determine the reporting year or time-frame;
- (d) Identify support as coming from specific sources;
- (e) Determine support as committed, received or needed;
- (f) Identify and report the status of the supported activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (g) Identify and report the channel (bilateral, regional or multilateral);
- (h) Identify and report the type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (i) Identify and report the financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- (j) Identify and report sectors and subsectors;
- (k) Report on the use, impact and estimated results of the support needed and received;
- (l) Identify and report support as contributing to technology development and transfer and capacity-building;
- (m) Avoid double counting in reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, when reporting such information separately from other information on support needed and received.

In *Section 4.3: ?Information on financial support needed and received under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement?* of Chapter 4 the three TWGs will compile relevant information in textual format, including, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable: (a) sectors for which the Republic of Moldova wishes to attract international finance, including existing barriers to attracting international finance; and (b) description of how the support will contribute to its NDC and to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. The information on financial support needed, will be provided in a common tabular format, including the following information, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Channel;
- (d) Implementing entity;
- (e) Estimated amount and amount received (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);
- (f) Recipient entity;

- (g) Time frame;
- (h) Financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- (i) Status (committed or received);
- (j) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (k) Sector and subsector;
- (l) Whether the activity has contributed to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building, if relevant;
- (m) Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC;
- (n) Use, impact and estimated results.

Information on technology development and transfer, support needed and received under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement will also be compiled and provided in textual format in *section 4.4* of Chapter, including , to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable: (a) plans, needs and priorities related to technology development and transfer, including those identified in technology needs assessments, where applicable; (b) technology development and transfer related needs and received for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies; (c) case studies, including key success and failure stories; (d) how the support contributes to technology development and transfer, endogenous capacities and know-how; and (e) the stage of the technology cycle supported, including research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology. The information on technology development and transfer, support needed and received, will be provided in a common tabular format, including, to the extent possible, as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Type of technology;
- (d) Time frame;
- (e) Recipient entity;
- (f) Implementing entity;
- (g) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (h) Sector;
- (i) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);

- (j) Use, impact and estimated results.

Information on capacity-building, support needed and received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement? will be provided in textual format in *section 4.5* of Chapter 4 and will include to the extent possible, as available and as applicable: (a) the approach country seeks to take to enhance capacity-building support; (b) country-specific capacity-building needs, constraints and gaps in communicating those needs, and an explanation of how the capacity-building support needed would improve the provision of such information; (c) processes for enhancing public awareness, public participation and access to information in relation to capacity-building; (d) case studies, including key success and failure stories; (e) how support received has enhanced the country's capacity; and (f) capacity-building support received at the national and, where appropriate, sub-regional and regional level, including priorities, participation and the involvement of stakeholders. The information on capacity-building, support needed and received, will be provided in a common tabular format, including the following, to the extent possible, as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Implementing entity;
- (d) Recipient entity;
- (e) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (f) Time frame;
- (g) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (h) Use, impact and estimated results.

In *section 4.6 on Information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building?* of Chapter 4 of the BTR1, the three TWG will compile and provide information including, to the extent possible: (a) support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13; and (b) support needed and received for addressing the areas for improvement identified by the technical expert review teams. The summary information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 and transparency related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building will be provided in a common tabular format including, to the extent possible and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Objectives and description;
- (c) Recipient entity;

- (d) Channel;
- (e) Amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);
- (f) Time frame;
- (g) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (h) Use, impact and estimated results.

In reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, the members of all three thematic working group will ensure the avoidance of double counting in reporting this information separately from other information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support that is needed or received.

The following specific activities will be undertaken to support the compilation of the BTR1 chapter on information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement:

- i. Compile information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received.
- ii. Describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received.
- iii. Provide information on financial support needed and received.
- iv. Provide information on technology development and transfer support needed and received under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement.
- v. Provide information on capacity-building support needed and received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement.
- vi. Provide information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities.
- vii. Compile and draft *Chapter 4: ?Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement?* of BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

V. Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in BTR1 (e.g. gender and climate change)

A report on non-climate related impacts, opportunities and benefits on sustainable development objectives will be prepared and included in the BTR1. The members of all three TWG will collect and present any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement as

well as compile and draft *Chapter 5: ?Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement?* for BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC.

The following specific activities will be undertaken under other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement:

i. Collect and present any other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, 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 5: ?Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement?* of BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC.

Stakeholder engagement events, compilation, publication and submission of the BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC

The Public Institution ?Environmental Projects Implementation Unit? (PI ?EPIU?) will organize a Project Inception Workshop (PIW) to launch the BTR1 Project in the Republic of Moldova (RM) within the first 3 months of the start of the BTR1 project. The content and format of BTR1 report; tools, methodologies and guidance materials for BTR1 preparation; constitution of BTR1 technical working groups; terms of reference for the thematic working groups; and roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in BTR1 process will be presented for approval during the inception workshop.

The project teams working on various BTR1 project components will have the opportunity to participate in relevant technical capacity building trainings including participation as appropriate in the regional/international technical capacity building workshops and trainings on GHG inventory, nationally determined contributions, mitigation policies and measures and their effects and climate modeling, climate change impacts and adaptation measures when such opportunities arise, and information is provided by UNEP team, UNFCCC, National Communication Support Unit (NCSU) to the PI ?EPIU? and/or to the National UNFCCC Focal Point and any other relevant/applicable organization. This is aimed at supporting capacity building of the project teams working on various BTR components on need basis and when such opportunities arise during the project cycle.

All the three TWGs will support the preparation of the various components of the BTR1 as discussed above. After the compilation of draft National Inventory Report for 1990-2022 time series, relevant independent experts and/or organizations who did not participate in the development of the national inventory, will perform the technical peer review (QA) of the ?National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova?.

After preparing the various chapter sections as discussed in the above sections, the BTR1 will be compiled, reviewed, finalized, published and submitted to the UNFCCC. The PI ?EPIU? will launch

the activity of the BTR1 Synthesis Working Group (it will be composed of all three TWGs coordinators), which will be responsible for compiling the BTR1 in Romanian language. The draft Report will be circulated for comments and review to the members of the TWGs, representatives of relevant stakeholders and members of the SC.

The "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" and the Chapter 1: "National Greenhouse Gas Inventory" and the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC will be translated into 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 websites of the PI "EPIU"), based on the most relevant and advantageous financial offer received by the PI "EPIU".

The "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" and the BTR1 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 PI "EPIU"), based on the most relevant and advantageous financial offer received by the PI "EPIU".

The PI "EPIU" will organize three national workshops on (i) GHG inventory, (ii) information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and (iii) climate change impacts and adaptation, to present the results of the National Inventory of the Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks for 1990-2022 periods, information on NDC and Climate change impacts and adaptation to all interested partners and relevant stakeholders, policy makers, decision makers and with participation of the representatives of civil society and environmental NGOs. The PI "EPIU" will also organize a national conference to present the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC, civil society, relevant stakeholders and partner institutions.

The following specific activities will be undertaken:

- i. Organize a Project Inception Workshop to launch the BTR1 Project in the RM.
- ii. Technical capacity building including participation by relevant project teams in regional/international workshops and trainings on: GHG inventory, national determined contributions, mitigation policies and measures and their effects and projections and climate change impacts and adaptation, as appropriate.
- iii. Perform technical peer review (QA) of the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the RM" by independent experts and/or organizations who did not participate to the development of the national inventory.
- iv. Organize three national workshops to: (i) present results on the National Inventory of the Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks for 1990-2022 periods, (ii) present obtained results on information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution

(NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and (iii) present results obtained on climate change impacts and adaptation to all interested partners and relevant stakeholders, policy makers, decision makers and with participation of the representatives of civil society and environmental NGOs.

v. Compile the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC in Romanian language and circulate it for comments and review.

vi. Translate the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" and Chapter 1: "National Greenhouse Gas Inventory" and the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC from Romanian to English.

vii. Publish the "National Inventory Report: 1990-2022, Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in the Republic of Moldova" and BTR1 of the RM in Romanian and English languages and submit the BTR1 officially to the UNFCCC.

viii. Organize a national conference to present the BTR1 of the RM to the UNFCCC to the civil society, relevant stakeholders and partner institutions.

The BTR1 of the Republic of Moldova will be presented as per the outline of the biennial transparency report, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (annex to decision 18/CMA.1) as outlined in Annex IV to Decision -/CMA.3[2]

The proposed outline of the Republic of Moldova's BTR1 will be as shown below:

Executive Summary (not more than ten pages)

Introduction (reporting context)

Chapter 1: National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

Chapter 2: Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter 3: Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter 4: Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement

Chapter 5: Any other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement, and suitable for inclusion in the biennial transparency report (e.g. gender and climate change)

Chapter 7: Improvements in reporting over time

Annexes (as outlined in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1)

Annex 1: Technical annexes for REDD+ (if applicable for the Republic of Moldova)

Annex 2: Common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

Annex 3: Common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of:

? Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

? Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support needed and received under Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement

Annex 4: Information in relation to the Party's participation in cooperative approaches (if applicable for the Republic of Moldova)

Output 1.1.2. A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of subsequent BTRs completed.

Activities under this output will be undertaken within four months after completion of the BTR1 report. This output will be undertaken to facilitate a seamless transition to subsequent report, in this case, transition to the Republic of Moldova's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).

A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for the preparation of BTR2 will be undertaken. This exercise will result in a GEF funding proposal for BTR2 to include information on gaps, suggested areas for improvement, stakeholder engagement and institutional arrangements using the GEF template[3].

A qualitative assessment of the state of institutional arrangement capacity for the preparation of BTRs will also be undertaken upon completion and submission of the BTR1 report to the UNFCCC and will be contrasted to the baseline assessment.

The following activities will be undertaken:

i. Conduct a self-assessment and stocktaking exercise and prepare a GEF funding proposal for BTR2 upon completion and submission of the BTR1 to UNFCCC.

ii. Undertake a qualitative assessment of the state of institutional arrangement capacity for preparation of **BTRs upon completion and submission of the BTR1 to UNFCCC.**

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

The BTR1 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 BTR1 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 (ES), which should be no more than 10 pages long, will be used for purposes of making the BTR1 publicly available and reader-friendly for policy makers.

Project Management

The Project Management Unit (PMU) within PI ?EPIU? will be in charge of project activities implementation 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 project will be supported by the Project Administrative and Financial Assistant (PAFA), who will be responsible for all administrative and financial matters related to the project.

The terms of references for the NPM and PAFA are set out in Annex A.

The PMU will also be responsible for annual and final financial audits of the project. Respective budgets have been set to meet standard project management costs.

The specific project management related activities to be undertaken include:

- i. Contract the National Project Manager (part-time).
- ii. Contract the Project Administrative and Financial Assistant (part-time).
- iii. Cover communication costs (internet, telephone, courier service).
- iv. Cover bank commission.
- v. Cover office supplies costs.
- vi. Cover the costs of undertaking two independent financial audits for BTR1 project.
- vii. The expenses for renting the office for PMU and paying services (security, electricity, water, heat and waste collecting services) are covered by the beneficiary institution (PI ?EPIU?).

[1] Link to Decision -/CMA.3

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf>.

[2] Link to Decision -/CMA.3:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_5_transparency_0.pdf

[3] <https://www.thegef.org/documents/request-focal-area-enabling-activity-form-march-2019>

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

This project has been prepared in line with the UNFCCC COP and Paris Agreement CMA Guidance on the preparation of the BTRs and is in conformity with Objective 3 of the GEF-7 Climate Mitigation Strategy, which focuses on fostering enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

In accordance with Convention/Paris agreement guidance, this project is implemented on an agreed full cost basis requiring only in-kind contribution by GEF-eligible countries. The full cost for preparation of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC will be within the GEF earmarked amount of US\$ 484,000.

To ensure cost effective delivery, synergies across the various expected outputs/deliverables/activities of the project will be exploited and where possible project activities will be streamlined. This project does not have confirmed co-financing, but the Republic of Moldova through the Public Institution "Environmental Projects Implementation Unit" (PI "EPIU"), has indicated its interest/plans to contribute an in-kind support of up to US\$ 46,000, through its support on overhead related costs and contribution of technical inputs in the preparation of the BTR1. This in-kind/voluntary contribution from the Republic of Moldova towards the project will be reported annually to UNEP when realized.

Having the Public Institution "Environmental Projects Implementation Unit" (PI "EPIU"), as the Executing Agency (EA) of the project ensures continuity of teams/structures established and used for preparation of previous NCs and BURs. This continuity encourages the EA to build on lessons learnt and good practices from previous processes. As national teams get better in applying the recommended NCs and BURs/BTRs guidelines, human and national institutional capacities become strengthened in due course. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions, pools of experts and stakeholders that are actively involved at all levels will increase country ownership and the uptake of project findings at all levels. This will result in formulation of national climate policy & plans that are aligned to the Republic of Moldova's priority sectors and its updated NDCs (4 March 2020) under the Paris Agreement. The second project output will support continuous engagement of the project management unit in the Republic of Moldova, as well as stakeholders interested in climate change enabling activities, after completion and submission of the BTR1 to the UNFCCC.

In the absence of the project, once BTR1 preparation is completed, the staff of the project management unit and members of the thematic working groups created on project basis, will be spread out and may be lost. In this respect, by supporting the continuous engagement of the project management unit in the Republic of Moldova, as well as stakeholders interested in climate change enabling activities, after completion and submission of the BTR1 to the UNFCCC, will provide opportunities for continuous enhancement of capacities on the use of appropriate tools for reporting to the UNFCCC and institutional arrangements put in place.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities:

? *Project Inception Workshop:* A Project Inception Workshop at the national level will be held within 3 months of start of BTR1 project, after the establishment of the Project Management Unit. This will involve all key stakeholders identified during the national consultation process. An Inception Workshop Report will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various arrangements agreed upon during the meeting.

? *Monitoring of the BTR1 Technical Progress Against Expenditures:* The National Project Director will prepare Quarterly Progress Reports and Expenditure Statements. Technical progress reports and financial reports shall be reviewed by UNEP Task Manager and Fund Management Officer.

? *Report to the GEF and COP of UNFCCC:* As part of annual reporting routine, UNEP will continue to prepare and submit to the GEF annual report on UNEPs support for the preparation of NCs and BURs/BTRs which will include the status of implementation of the BTR1 project.

? *Project Implementation Review (PIR) Report:* The BTR1 project progress will be reported through PIR reports which is conducted annually as part of reporting routine.

? *Project Annual and Final Financial Audit:* Project Annual and Final Financial Audits will be undertaken to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions.

? *Co-financing Report:* the in-kind/voluntary contribution towards the BTR1 project will be reported annually to UNEP, when realized.

? *Annual Inventory of Non-expendable Equipment:* The Executing Agency shall maintain complete and accurate records of non-expendable equipment purchased with GEF project funds and shall provide UNEP annually with the inventory of such non-expendable equipment as at 31 December, to be submitted within 2 months.

? *Periodic Monitoring through Discussions with Key Partners:* UNEP task manager will conduct periodic monitoring of activities based on the agreed schedule in the 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.

Final Project Report

During the last two months, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will prepare the Final Project Report (FPR). 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.

Table 3: Detailed monitoring and evaluation workplan

TYPE OF M&E ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	TIME FRAME
Project Inception Workshop	Project Management Unit, Thematic Working Groups and UNEP Task Manager to raise awareness, build stakeholder engagement and detailed work planning	Within three months of project start-up and establishment of the project management unit
Project Inception Report	National Project Manager & UNEP Task Manager	Not more than one month after the Project Inception Workshop
Technical Progress Reports & Expenditure Statements	Project Management Unit, Task Manager, Funds Management Officer	Four (4) quarterly expenditure and technical progress reports for any given year, submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 (latest) and at the end of the project implementation
Project Implementation Review Report	Executing Agency (National Project Manager) and UNEP (Task Manager)	Annually, part of reporting routine
Report to the GEF and COP of UNFCCC	Executing Agency (National Project Manager) and UNEP (Task Manager)	Annually, part of reporting routine
Co-Financing Report	Executing Agency (National Project Manager) and co-finance partners	Annually, on or before 31 July
Annual Inventory of Non-Expendable Equipment	Executing Agency (National Project Manager) and co-finance partners	Annually, as at 31 December of each year, to be submitted within 2 months
UNEP Final Report	Executing Agency (National Project Manager)	Within 2 months of the project completion date

The project result framework is presented in **Table G** in the next section below, where performance and impact indicators for project implementation and their corresponding means of verification are detailed.

G. PROJECT RESULT FRAMEWORK

	Indicators	Baseline/End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks

	Indicators	Baseline/End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Project Objective:</p> <p>To support the Republic of Moldova to Prepare and Submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA) reporting requirements while responding to its national development goals.</p>	<p>Republic of Moldova prepares and submits BTR1 that comply with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement reporting requirements and responds to national development goals.</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>BTR Target:</u></p> <p>- BTR1 completed by December 31, 2024</p>	<p>- BTR1 posted on the UNFCCC website;</p> <p>- UNFCCC and Paris Agreement reporting requirements respected;</p> <p>- Strengthened National System for Monitoring and Reporting (NSMR) on greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change;</p> <p>- The National Low Emission Development Program until 2030 and the Action Plan for its implementation (which is the instrument for achieving the target established in the updated NDC, approved by the Government and implemented.</p>	<p>- Adequate political commitment and institutional support for BTR1 preparation exist.</p>
<p>Project Component 1: Preparation of Republic of Moldova's BTR1</p>				

	Indicators	Baseline/End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Outcome 1: The Republic of Moldova updates tools and approaches to meet its BTR1 reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>BTR1, which meets the Paris Agreement's reporting requirements prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova undertakes stocktaking assessment and institutional arrangement and prepares a GEF funding proposal for subsequent BTR.</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>End Term Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTR1 completed by December 31, 2024 - - <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0</p> <p><u>End Term Target:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Republic of Moldova completes the self-assessment report by the time of project closure. - The Republic of Moldova submits a GEF funding proposal for subsequent BTR by the time of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual reporting to UNEP. - Annual reports to the COP on the preparation of reports. - BTR1 report posted on the UNFCCC website. - - - Annual progress reporting by the Republic of Moldova to UNEP. - Guidelines for BTR stocktaking and self-assessment report preparation. - BTR2 GEF funding proposal completed by the time of project closure. - Final qualitative assessment on human and institutional capacities for BTRs reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BTR preparation is considered a priority in the Republic of Moldova. - Strong political or institutional commitment to the BTR process. - There will be no delays in the national political endorsement processes after the technical completion of these reports to guarantee timely submission of reports to the UNFCCC. - The strong commitment of the national team to engage stakeholders of high competence and expertise. - Stakeholders' willingness to participate in the BTR process. - Adequate political support to strengthen and/or establish an appropriate institutional arrangement for BTR preparation. - Interpretation of result and final rating will not be biased.

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

Not Applicable to the preparation of the BTR1 project

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. Petru TATAR U	GEF Operational Focal Point, Head of Policy Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation Department	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova	4/29/2022

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNFCCC	3/16/1995	Iordanca-Rodica IORDANOV

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.