

Institutional arrangements for climate change mitigation in the Republic of Moldova

... from CDM to LEDS and NAMAs

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Outline of the presentation

- 1. Republic of Moldova under the UNFCCC historical background;
- 2. Legal and institutional arrangements for climate change mitigation;
- 3. Main tasks of the DNA (National Commission) for Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol;
- 4. National process for CDM projects development and approval;
- 5. LEDS and NAMA development context;
- 6. Aligning NAMAs with national development planning processes;
- 7. Expected NAMA Governance in the Republic of Moldova;
- 8. Expected Tasks of the National Commission in NAMA context;
- 9. Conclusions.



Republic of Moldova under the UNFCCC - historical background

- 1. Moldova signed the UNFCCC on 12th of June 1992, the Parliament ratifying it on 16th of March, 1995.
- 2. The Parliament ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 13th of February, 2003.
- 3. 1st NC under the UNFCCC was submitted to COP 6 in Hague (13th of November 2000).
- 2nd NC and the NIR for the period 1990-2005 were presented at SBI 30 in Bonn (5th of June 2009), being officially submitted to UNFCCC on 27th of January 2010.
- NIR for the period 1990-2010 and the 3rd NC were officially submitted to UNFCCC on 21st of November 2013, respectively on 20th of January 2014, expected to be presented at SBI 40 in Bonn (June, 2014).

Moldova under the UNFCCC - historical background (cont.)

 Moldova associated itself with the Copenhagen Accord on 28th of January 2010 and submitted an emission reduction target specified in its Appendix II:

"A reduction of total GHG emissions with **no less than 25%** against the 1990 year level have to be achieved by 2020...".

7. The Low Emissions Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2020 is currently under the consideration by the Government (expected to be approved during the 2014):

Goal: to integrate mitigation into the national development planning, to decarbonize the national economy while increasing the energy security, to maximize economic opportunities and set-up a climate-resilient economy.

Overall Objective: to reduce the total GHG emissions with **no less than 20% against BAU scenario by 2020**, to support the global effort to limit climate change to not more than 2°C above preindustrial levels in the next hundred years.



Legal and institutional arrangements for climate change – mitigation

- The legal basis for Moldova's participation in the CDM is the ratification of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol by the Parliament.
- In order to meet eligibility criteria for participation in CDM, Moldova has established the DNA on 26th of December 2003 through Governmental Resolution "On setting up the National Commission for implementation and realization the national commitments under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol's mechanisms" (DNA is referred further as the National Commission) (http://www.clima.md/lib.php?l=en&idc=240&).
- The Resolution established structure of the National Commission, which has 18 members, representing the Parliament, Government, research & academia institutions and private sector (see in Annex 1 the detailed structure of NC).

Structure of the National Commission



Main tasks of the National Commission

- NC is the national body responsible for implementation the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol in the Republic of Moldova.
- It is mandated to elaborate and promote climate change related strategies and policies.
- In this capacity, if the case, the NC may collaborate with other relevant National Committees and Commissions.
- The elaboration of project proposals is the responsibility of public and private entities, proponents and developers of CDM projects.
- Upon request of a project proponent, NC can provide information and advice regarding national procedures for project development and approval and provide the project team with a full set of necessary documents and standard requirements for elaboration a project proposal.
- NC's members can offer consultancy of general nature, but they do not participate as consultants during the project development stage.

Main tasks of the National Commission (cont.)

□ Once the CDM project proposal is finalized, the submission package (see details in Annex 2) is provided to NC for official approval.

□ The proposal is sent for expertize to the Technical Committee (outsourced technical experts in various areas from the roster of experts of the NC).

□ NC review the project proposal, by taking into consideration the Technical Committee conclusions, and provide a written confirmation of project contribution to country's sustainable development, as well as of its voluntary participation in CDM activities.

□ NC shall issue a written notification approving or rejecting the proposed CDM project within 30 days from its submission.

□ If the project proposal applies a new methodology for evaluation of GHG emissions reduction, the methodology has to be approved by the CDM Executive Board prior to project submission for approval to NC.

National process of CDM projects development and approval by NC





LEDS and NAMAs development context

Context: LEDS and a prioritized list of NAMAs (as Annex) were developed during the last three years with support of UNDP RBEC (Bratislava), UNDP Moldova and UNEP Risø Center (Copenhagen).

Analytical basis: The analytical basis for LEDS and NAMAs development was the GHG Inventory for 1990-2010; emission projections broken down by sector for the period until 2030, developed in the frame of TNC Project (2010-2013); and prioritized mitigation measures identified in the frame of TNA Project (2011-2013).

Identification of priorities: Prioritized NAMAs were identified for each major sector (energy, industry, transportation, buildings, agriculture, forestry, waste) (Annexes 2 and 3 of the TNC: <u>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/mdanc3.pdf</u>).

Relation to development strategies: LEDS and NAMAs are build on Government Programme "European Integration: Liberty, Democracy, Welfare" (2011-2014); National Development Strategy "Moldova 2020" (2012-2020); Energy Strategy (2013-2030); National Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (2014-2020); and some other relevant papers.



LEDS and NAMAs development context (cont.)



Aligning NAMAs with national development planning processes

- In Moldova focus will be on:
- integrating mitigation into the national and sectoral development planning;
- decarbonizing the national economy while increasing the energy security;
- maximizing economic opportunities and setting-up a climate-resilient economy;
- organizing trainings for national actors that will take lead on NAMAs;
- making information publically available and transparent for investors & beneficiaries.



Source: UNEP, 2011

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Expected NAMA Governance in the Republic of Moldova



Expected Tasks of the National Commission in NAMAs context





Conclusions

- In Moldova NC recommended itself as a successful institutional structure for Implementing CDM projects;
- The Government considers that CDM structure can successfully be applied also to NAMAs;
 - In the draft LEDS it is proposed that NC will serve as NAMA central authority;
 - It is proposed also to amend the structure of NC in order to ensure a higher level representation of key ministries and stakeholders (i.e., the position of NC's vice-chair is proposed to be distributed to one of Ministry of Economy's vice-ministers;
- In order to enhance the institutional framework for NAMA and MRV, there will be thoroughly used the capacity building opportunities offered by global LECB Programme (since 2014, Moldova is one of 25 countries involved in the project).



In Moldova the LECB Programme activities will start in second half of 2014 year, being focused on three main outcomes:

- Strengthening the national system for preparation of national GHG emission inventories (BURs and NCs);
- Preparing a number (min. 2 max. 6) of feasibility studies, technical assessments and NAMA project design documentation, to apply for financing support to implement NAMAs;
- Setting up a MRV system to support implementation and evaluation of NAMAs and LEDS.

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Multumesc! Thank you for attention!

Annex 1: Detailed Structure of the National Commission

Chair of the National Commission (NC) – Minister of the Environment Vice-chair – Director of the State Hydrometeorological Service, Ministry of Environment Secretary – Manager of the Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment Members of NC:

- Vice-chair of the Parliament Commission for Budget and Finance
- Vice-chair of the Parliament Commission for Environment and Climate Change
- Head of Direction for "Economy, Infrastructure and Environment", State Chancellery
- Director of General Direction "Energy Security and Energy Efficiency", Ministry of Economy
- Director of General Direction "Industrial Policies and Competitiveness", Ministry of Economy
- Head of the Direction "National Economy Finances, Capital Expanses and Public Acquisition", Ministry of Finance
- Head of Direction "Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation of Policies", Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure
- Director of the General Direction "Architecture, Constructions and Dwellings", Ministry of Regional Development and Constructions
- Head of General Direction "Development of Sectoral Policies", Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
- Director of the Institute of Energy of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova
- Director of the Institute of Ecology and Geography of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova
- Director of the Forest Research and Management Institute of the State Forest Agency "Moldsilva"
- Pro-rector of the Technical University of Moldova
- Head of the Chair "Thermodynamics and Energy Management", Technical University of Moldova
- Head of Direction for Institutional Relations, "RED UNION FENOSA" Company

Reference

Annex 2: Submission package for CDM Projects

Submission package provided to the NC for approval should include the following documents:

- Project Design Document (PDD), prepared according to the requirements of the CDM Executive Board;
- Description of project's contribution to the country's sustainable development;
- Documents confirming that project activities are in accordance with relevant national legislation;
- A declaration, signed by all project participants, nominating the project focal point and the way of communication with the CDM Executive Board;
- An Official Letter that describes the process of CER transfer.