United Nations Development Programme
Country: Republic of Moldova
Project Document

Project Title	Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process
UNDAF/CP Outcome(s)	Outcome 3.2 - Low Emission and Resilient Development: Strengthened national policies and capacities, enable climate and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption.
Expected Output(s): *(Those that will result from the project)*	UNPF Action Plan Output 3.2.2 - Policies, mechanisms and capacities strengthened at all levels for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova

Brief Description

The overall goal of the project is to ensure that Moldova has a system and capacities in place for medium- to long term adaptation planning and budgeting with the overall aim to reduce vulnerability of the population and key sectors to the impacts of climate change. The main project objective is to support Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions. The following outputs are expected:
Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium- to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place
Output 2. Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened
Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling

Programme Period:	2013-2017
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	Environment and Sustainable Development
Atlas Award ID:	_____
Start date:	1 June 2013
End Date	31 May 2016
PAC Meeting Date	31 May 2013
Management Arrangements	NIM

Total resources required	EUR 744,000
Total allocated resources:	
• Gov. of Austria:	EUR 744,000
Unfunded budget:	n/a
In-kind Contributions	EUR 64,025

Agreed by (Government) _____

Agreed by (Responsible Party): _____

Agreed by (UNDP): _____

Project Details	
Country: *Republic of Moldova*	
Implementation Timeframe: *36 months (1 June 2013 – 31 May 2016)*	
Applicant	***National Responsible Party***
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Moldova	Climate Change Office under the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova
Legal Status, Year of Founding: International Development Organization, Country Office established in Moldova in 1992	*Legal Status, Year of Founding:* Public Institution created by Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development by Order no. 21 of February 21, 2004 (current Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova)
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Contact person: Nadja Vetters, Assistant Resident Representative, Environment and Energy	*Contact person:* Dr. Vasile Scorpan, Manager
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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Republic of Moldova's economy, population, and environment are highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. According to a range of studies, including the Republic of Moldova's Second National Communication (2nd NC) and Third National Communication (3-th NC)[1] under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the National Human Development Report (2009/2010 NHDR), the impacts of climate change are expected to intensify as changes in temperature and precipitation affect economic activity.

The socio-economic costs of climate related natural disasters such as droughts, floods and hail are significant and both their intensity and frequency are expected to further increase as a result of climate change. During the period 1984-2006, the Republic of Moldova's average annual economic losses due to natural disasters were about US$61 million, or 2.13 percent of national GDP. More recent events have had a significant impact: the 2007 and 2012 droughts caused estimated losses of about US$1.0 billion and US$1.25 billion respectively; the 2008 floods cost the country about US$120 million[2]. The floods in 2010 are estimated to have had an adverse economic impact on GDP of about 0.15 percent, with total damage and losses estimated at approximately US$42 million. A significant component of vulnerability is the high incidence of poverty, particularly in rural areas. Despite economic growth observed in recent years, poverty is geographically widespread and persistent in the country.

Expected Climate Change

The climate projections – for Moldova, based on an ensemble of most recent coupled atmosphere-ocean General Circulation Models (GCMs), suggest that annual average air temperature will increase. By the 2080s the increase may amount to 2.6 – 5.2 °C, depending on the season, agro-climatic zone (ACZ) and underlying emission scenario. The highest warming is expected during the summer season in the Central and Southern ACZs. Along with warming, starting with the 2050s a continuous annual decrease of precipitation sums is expected, again with most significant declines expected in the South of the country[3].

The greatest climate change impacts are currently coming from climate variability and droughts, heavy rains and floods. These extreme weather events are likely to become more frequent in the future. Analysis of past data (1890-2007) reveals that droughts affect the Republic of Moldova on a recurring basis – over this 117 year period, 22 years were marked by serious drought during the vegetation period (April-September), and 18 years by mild droughts. Furthermore, the frequency of droughts is increasing, with significant impacts on lives and livelihoods. The annual decrease of precipitation, against a temperature increase, stimulates a strong humidity deficit, particularly critical for the agricultural sector.

Also heavy rains and floods affect the country on a recurring basis. In the past 70 years, 10 major floods were reported on Dniester and Prut rivers, with three of those occurring in the last decade (2006, 2008 and 2010). Floods primarily affected rural and agricultural regions of the country[4] and large floods on the smaller rivers in the country are also common[5]. Due to climate change and increasing regional climate variability, Moldova is expected to experience increasing frequency of short-term water oversupply, particularly in the form of flash floods, landslides and sub-inundations. At the same time Moldova's surface water supplies will potentially significantly decrease, with impacts expected already within the next 15 years.

Particularly critical for human health are frequent temperature anomalies and especially prolonged heat waves. Projections suggest that what were considered as extreme rare events for absolute

[1] Forthcoming.

[2] World Bank, "Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Credit to the Republic of Moldova for a Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project", July 6, 2010.

[3] 2nd National Communication; Draft National Adaptation Strategy (2013)

[4] Government of the Republic of Moldova. "Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Floods 2010." Supported by the European Union, the United Nations, and the World Bank, with the support of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), 2010.

[5] National Hydro-Meteorological Data, http://www.meteo.md/pavodok2010/pavodok2010.htm

maximum temperatures under the baseline climate (34-35 °C) will possibly become mean maximum summer temperatures.

Biophysical and socio-economic vulnerability

In the framework of developing the Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (3rd NC) a Vulnerability-Resilience Indicators Model was applied to diagnose Moldova's current vulnerability. A large set of indicators determines exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity in areas such as human settlements and infrastructure, food security, ecosystem sensitivity, water security, human health, economic capacity, human and civic resources, environmental security and environmental protection capacity. The analysis confirms Moldova's high water resources sensitivity, human health sensitivity and limited economic adaptive capacities. At the same time adaptive capacity components of the index show that country has potential for environmental adaptation, and human and civic resources capacities. The results obtained from the application of the Livelihood Vulnerability Index at district level, assessing exposure to climate variability, social and economic characteristics of households that affect their adaptive capacity, and current health, food, and water resource characteristics that determine their sensitivity to climate change impacts, show high degree of overall vulnerability.

While already current climate variability is challenging Moldova's development, future climate change is expected to have a wide range of impacts across all sectors, with particularly profound effects on agriculture and water, both of which are essential to human and economic development. If no decisive and forward looking action is taken, the implication can be that the country may not be able to achieve its socio-economic development goals and reach its MDGs targets. For example, depletion of natural resources, decreased availability of potable water, reduced agricultural productivity and increased climate-related hazards could result in destruction of infrastructure for health and education, undermine the livelihood assets of poor people, place additional burdens on women's health and workloads undermining their ability to achieve equality, and increase child mortality and maternal health issues. The cost of inaction could be devastating – natural disasters are already costing Moldova an average loss of $61 million each year, while with climate change these losses are going to intensify.

Policy and institutional framework and capacities

Climate change is increasingly recognized as fact of national importance, but so far the national strategic framework lacks integrated climate change mitigation or adaptation measures and institutional capacities for planning and coordination are weak. Addressing the climate change challenge is particularly demanding as it affects all facets of development – it is not specific to any one sector, but rather all development activities need to take account of the risks that climate change may pose to their success. Climate change adaptation further requires coordination and a supportive institutional and legislative environment which is currently lacking.

The draft National Adaptation Strategy (NAS), developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, addresses the need for a strategic framework at the national level to ensure that a qualitative, effective and coherent climate change adaptation process takes place. The official consultation of the NAS with the Government, which is the first step in the formal approval process, is foreseen by Ministerial Order to be initiated by the Ministry of Environment in April 2013. According to the Annual Activity Plan of the Ministry, the official adoption of the Strategy by the Government is foreseen for the 3rd Quarter of 2013. The NAS identifies the projected impacts of climate change by sector and is intended to create the enabling environment for specific sectors and ministries to develop their own concrete action plans for adaptation or mainstream climate risk into their sector policies. In addition to describing the physical and socio-economic implications by sector, risks and opportunities posed by climate change to specific regions of the country are analysed. This forms the basis helping to identify climate risk "hot spots", where more immediate action to adapt to these impacts is required.

A systematic review and analysis of relevant national policies, including the National Development Strategy, as well as relevant sectoral policies, undertaken in the framework of NAS development and 3rd NC found that climate change is rarely accounted for, suggesting further that activities undertaken as part of these policies may be at risk from climate change. While some of the impacts of climate change are mentioned sporadically and in differing contexts, the connection between them and climate change as well as the complex repercussions are mostly omitted. In

some sectors, most prominently agriculture and health, progress is made in mainstreaming climate adaptation into decision making.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Processing Industry for example has integrated climate change concerns into the "*Strategic priorities for the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Republic of Moldova*" in the years 2011 – 2015. The "*Programme of Strategic development for the period 2011-2015*" of Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry includes a number of important measures that increase sectorial climate change resilience. The *"Programme for Soil Fertility Conservation and Enhancement 2011-2020"* has as long-term objective the preservation of the quality and productive capacity of soils for food security, which boosts the country's adaptive capacity.The *"National Health Policy of the Republic of Moldova (*2007-2021*)"* sets a number of preventive measures to cope with unfavorable climate events. Specific measures the in public health sector are mentioned in the "*Law on State Surveillance of Public Health* (2009)". The objectives of the "*Law with regard to the Service of Civil Protection and Emergency Situations (*No.93 of 05.04.2007)" are to protect the population and provide help in emergency situations including those originating form climate hazards. Climate change related measures are further incorporated in the "*Programme for Water Supply and Sewerage in Communities of the Republic of Moldova until 2015",* the *"Sustainable Development Strategy for the Forestry Sector",* as well as the *"Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030".*

Other areas and sectors to date completely miss to identify and address climate impacts at local, regional, sectoral and national levels.

Knowledge and understanding of climate change issues is primarily concentrated in the Ministry of Environment, the Climate Change Office under the Ministry of Environment, the State Hydrometeorological Service, and Academia, while sectoral planners and decision makers have rather limited understanding and/or capacity for climate resilient planning. Institutional mechanisms for coherent cross-sectoral coordination are currently not in place.

Relevance/Justification

Against this background the overall objective of the NAS is to ensure that the Republic of Moldova's social and economic development is resilient to the impacts of climate change, by establishing a strong enabling environment and clear direction for an effective and coherent climate change adaptation process to take place across all relevant sectors. The more specific objectives are to improve the management and dissemination of natural hazards and climate risk information, to ensure that climate change adaptation is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis, and to build climate resilience through reducing risk and facilitating adaptation in priority sectors. The proposed project strategy is directly responding to these objectives, the activities will support the operationalization and implementation of the NAS.

Responding to the risks posed by climate change requires a coordinated and concerted effort on the part of the Government of Moldova. The National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process facilitated by this project will respond to the following identified priority needs for intervention:

- **Coordination mechanisms for climate change across a range of stakeholders and within government need to be strengthened.**

Inter-ministerial/cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms are needed to drive an effective NAP process and to ensure that climate change adaptation is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis and addressed in a coherent manner. A strong institutional basis will create the platform for capacity development and strengthened inter-sectoral coordination and facilitate adaptation to climate change across all sectors and levels of implementation.

- **No institutional structure for addressing and embedding climate risk into policy targets is in place.**

Climate change is an issue that needs to be incorporated into different policy areas. The objectives and activities that are put forward in the NAS are intended to build and strengthen the framework at a national level for initiating sectoral action plans and stimulating effective adaptation action in communities. Decision-makers have to be provided with the appropriate incentives and structures required to incorporate adaptation into sectoral policies and processes.

- **Mechanisms for gathering and disseminating climate information are weak and mechanisms for using information to raise awareness and influence decision-making do not exist.**

A strong policy, legislative and institutional framework for climate risk management, required to support capacity to implement specific sectoral measures, has to be based on a sound understanding of the risk. Each ministry and decision maker will need to go through a process of identifying the risk that climate change poses to their goals and actions, and the response required to integrate adaptation into existing and planned activities.

- **Mechanisms are needed to identify and mobilize national and international financing for adaptation, and ensure that financing flows to the local level to facilitate action on adaptation.**

A realistic assessment of adaptation costs and identification financing sources, as well as ensuring the linkages to national and local budget processes is required to ensure implementation of the national and sector adaptation plans.

The project will build on the assessments and analysis undertaken in the framework of the 2009/2010 NHDR, NAS, 2nd and 3rd NC and other analytical processes and planning exercises ongoing at the sector level in view of identifying adaptation priorities by categories, efficient prevention measures, steps to reduce sensitivity and increase adaptive capacities of specific regions and vulnerable groups.

The Austrian Development Cooperation Moldova Country Strategy 2011–2015[6] provides the main strategic Framework for Austria's support to the Republic of Moldova. The proposed project will directly contribute to the achievement of "Promotion of sustainable development and environment protection measures" which is one of the five medium term objectives and is further of relevance for the objective of "Improving access to water supply and sanitation services". The project is further fully in line with the Strategy's aim to contribute to the integrity and resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services, particularly in relation to water resources, soil and biodiversity, and promote environmental awareness by addressing environment as cross-cutting issue.

Also the provisionally closed Chapter "Climate Action" of the EU – Moldova Association Agreement, which is currently under negotiation, foresees co-operation on the development and implementation of an overall climate strategy and action plan for the long-term mitigation of and adaptation to climate change; vulnerability and adaptation assessments; and a National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change.

"Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management" is further one of the three main areas of cooperation defined in the United Nations Moldova Partnership Framework for the years 2013-2017[7], specifying "Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption" as one of its priority outcomes.

Methodology

The technical guidelines for NAPs development by the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) were launched at COP-18 in Doha[8]. Guidance for formulation and implementation of NAPs by other developing countries is under development and is expected to be available in late 2013. This project will follow the existing UNFCCC guidelines for LDCs until the specific guidance for the other developing countries is available and the necessary adjustments will be done accordingly.

At COP-17 in Durban, Parties established the NAPs' objectives, namely: i) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and ii) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation in a coherent manner into new and existing policies,

[6] http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/CS_Moldova_2011-2015.pdf

[7] http://www.un.md/news_room/pr/2012/undaf/United_Nations_Republic_of_Moldova_Partnership_Framework.pdf

[8] http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nap_technical_guidelines.pdf

programmes and activities. The objectives pertain particularly to development planning, processes and strategies within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate[9].

The key principles guiding the NAP process are that NAPs should be:

i) Participatory, country-owned, country-driven and fully transparent;
ii) Multidisciplinary, leading to integration of adaptation into development;
iii) Complementary to existing plans, programmes and mechanisms;
iv) Oriented towards sustainable development;
v) Guided by sound environmental management;
vi) Guided by gender-sensitive approaches;
vii) Considerate of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems;
viii) Guided by best available science;
ix) Cost-effective in the wider context of sustainable development; and
x) Iterative, flexible, dynamic and continuous with clearly set time frames[10].

Working in 166 countries, UNDP uses its global presence and experience to help nations strengthen their institutions by supporting the development of policies, processes, skills, knowledge they need to perform better and contribute to the achievement of national development goals. The project will be guided by UNDP's 5 step capacity development approach[11]:

1. Engage stakeholders on capacity development
2. Assess capacities and needs
3. Formulate a capacity development response
4. Implement a capacity development response
5. Evaluate capacity development.

The three levels of capacity are the enabling environment (incl. policies, legislation, power relations and social norms), the organisational level (incl. internal policies, arrangements, procedures and frameworks) and the individual level (incl. technical skills, knowledge and experience). The capacity development approach embedded by the project design targets all three levels of capacity, as they are mutually interactive. There are four core issues which are specifically taken into consideration as having a strong influence on capacity development at the different levels: Institutional Arrangements, Leadership, Knowledge, and Accountability.

When working at the regional and local level, the well-tested UNDP community mobilisation approach will be applied – adjusted to the scope and needs of the project - ensuring that all interventions and pilot projects are planned, established and managed with maximum involvement of the beneficiaries, thereby ensuring their ownership of initiatives. Community mobilisation is a process through which action is stimulated by a community itself, or by others, that is planned, carried out and evaluated by a community's individuals, groups and organisations on a participatory and sustained basis to improve overall standards of living in the community/region. As such, the process of community mobilisation can also be seen as a powerful tool in the empowerment of women and vulnerable groups.

The project will build on lessons learned and outputs of previously successfully implemented projects and will seek to create synergies with currently on-going and future projects to the maximum extent possible. An overview of related projects and initiatives is provided in Annex 2. Specifically the project will intensively collaborate with on-going UNDP projects, including the *Joint Integrated Local Development Programme*, the *Moldova Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction Project* and the *Clima East pilot project on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change.* The

[9] FCCC/CP/20110/97/Add.1

[10] FCCC/SBI/2011/12

[11] The UNDP CD Approach is described in more detail for example at http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/capacitybuilding/approach/ or http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/capacity-development/capacity-development-a-undp-primer/CDG_PrimerReport_final_web.pdf

GEF Small Grants Programme[12] will serve as a model for the implementation of the Small Grants Scheme under Activity 3.1 when working with NGOs and CBOs at the community level.

[12] Further information is available on http://sgp.undp.org/. More information on the GEF SGP Moldova can be found at http://sgp-moldova.org

II. PROJECT STRATEGY/ LOGIC OF INTERVENTION

The **goal** of this project is to ensure that Moldova has a system and capacities in place for medium- to long term adaptation planning and budgeting with the overall aim to reduce vulnerability of the population and key sectors to the impacts of climate change. The project **objective** is to support Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions.

In order to achieve the project objective, the project interventions are designed to achieve the following outputs:

Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium- to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place

This Output will assess gaps and relevant policies and lay the basis for medium- and long-term adaptation planning and action in Moldova.

Activity 1.1. Country-driven, gender-sensitive and participatory National Adaptation Plan developed, taking into consideration vulnerable sectors, groups, communities and ecosystems

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will be based on the National Adaptation Strategy and will be developed through a country-driven, gender-sensitive and participatory process. First, a stock-taking of information and processes that are of relevance to the NAP process in Moldova (starting with initiatives that support medium- to long-term climate resilient planning and budgeting) will be conducted. Technical assistance will be provided to conduct capacity assessments, identify gaps in information and processes for integrating climate variability and change into medium to long-term planning, and facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement in defining the scope of the national and sector adaptation planning and budgeting process.[13]

Second, a national and sub-national participatory process for iterative NAP development will be established, including i) engaging key national and sub-national institutions and civil society organisations relevant to the NAP process; ii) identifying and strengthening existing coordination mechanism for climate change that will drive the NAP process; iii) strengthening leadership within key Ministries by sensitizing national and sub-national policy-makers (especially in finance, economy and other relevant line Ministries) and other stakeholders, on the importance of medium-to long-term planning and budgeting for adaptation; iv) developing a long-term in-country mechanism for maintaining sustainable institutional arrangements for medium- to long-term planning and budgeting for adaptation.

Finally, based on these initial assessments and consultations, an operational and fully budgeted roadmap to undertake the NAP process in Moldova will be developed and implemented. A sustainable institutionalized mechanism for the NAP process will be identified and a national long-term strategy to maintain this mechanism beyond project lifetime will be proposed. A gender sensitive approach will be applied, entailing the participation of women and gender experts during the preparation of the NAP Roadmap, the NAP, sector plans and Financing Strategy (incl. in Activities 1.2., 1.3., 1.4.) as well as encouraging adequate representation of women in the National Commission, the inter-ministerial working group, and other consultative and decision-making bodies.

Activity 1.2. Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans

The NAP process will be based on integrating adaptation into existing national development policies, programmes and action plans and in particular into priority sectoral development plans to ensure a strategic and properly aligned approach to addressing climate change adaptation. The

[13] This will be a nationally driven process, assisted by the project. Further, a main prerequisite for selecting sectors for mainstreaming (Activity 1.2) and elaboration of Adaptation Plans (Activity 1.3) is the declared interest and ownership of the process by the responsible sector Ministry.

priority sectors include those identified in the National Adaptation Strategy - agriculture, water, forestry, health, energy, and transport. An additional priority to be considered are the national policies on Regional Development, forming a framework for a large number of other sector policies at the regional and local level. This prioritization will be confirmed during the inception phase of the project through stakeholder consultations.

Under this Activity a stock-taking exercise of existing development plans in the sectors identified for mainstreaming under Activity 1.1 will be undertaken and opportunities to mainstream adaptation identified. Following this, sectoral development plans in at least two priority sectors will be updated to address climate variability and change related risks and opportunities.

As sectors will be developing and climate will not remain static, these updated sector policies will need to be periodically revised from the climate change perspective. The project will attempt to propose a sustainable mechanism for this, which will be part of the broader mechanism for the NAP process, established under Activity 1.1.

Activity 1.3. Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed

Different sectors may require different approaches to ensure successful adaptation mainstreaming. Some sectors, such as health and agriculture, have already developed sectoral strategies to which mainstreaming could be applied (Activity 1.2). In other sectors the development of a sectoral adaptation plan will be more appropriate. Under this Activity Adaptation Plans will be developed for at least 2 priority sectors. These sectors will be identified during the stakeholder consultations under Activity 1.1.

Activity 1.4. Financing Strategy to meet priority national adaptation costs developed

To identify national, donor, and international financing sources to meet priority adaptation costs identified by NAP and sector adaptation plans and to ensure linkage to the national and local budget processes, a Financing Strategy will be developed. A focus will be on economic analysis and costing of actions, review of current spending, identification of innovative instruments and financing mechanisms, including at the local level. The review of current spending, as part of identifying available means for financing adaptation priorities, will include expenditures from the national budget and extra-budgetary sources, subsidies and other financing mechanisms, including funds used to address climate change impacts. In two-three pilot districts, current spending on activities that could be considered disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures (but not necessarily marked as such) will be reviewed, as well as effectiveness of these allocations assessed. Appropriate financial instruments and mechanisms will be identified through consultations with stakeholders, a comprehensive literature review, and building on international and regional best practice. The project will work with the government to assist in addressing the adaptation needs through budgetary planning and allocation processes at national, sub-national and local levels. An assessment will be conducted to attempt to mobilize resources for adaptation through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and other innovative financing instruments to be piloted through Output 2 and Output 3.

Activity 1.5. Communication and outreach strategy for support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed and implemented

Finally, to communicate the importance of climate resilient development and improve communication between science and policy communities and between different levels of the local public administrations and the government on this issue, a Communication and Outreach Strategy will be developed and implemented. Among other undertakings, the Strategy will include outreach activities with the donor community and the private sector to attract funding for the NAP process and implementation. The Strategy will be based on a comprehensive needs assessment, which will be part of the needs assessment under Activity 1.1. As potential final outreach product, a "Guidebook for Mayors" can be produced (to be confirmed during the needs assessment), building on materials available in the region and on the lessons and best practices from Output 3. The project will make all efforts to establish pro-bono collaboration with TV and radio stations as an additional mechanism for outreach and dissemination of best practices and project results, capitalizing on the materials produced within the project and disseminating them to a wider audience.

Output 2. Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened

Work under this Output will strengthen national capacities for climate change monitoring, adaptation planning and implementation. Dissemination of data to decision makers and end-users will be improved.

Activity 2.1. Sectoral planners are trained in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting and implementation

Sectoral guidance and methodologies will be translated/updated and made available and targeted trainings will be organized for policy-makers and practitioners in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning, budgeting and implementation. For example, a comprehensive training on integrating adaptation into core development policy, strategy and legislative planning for policy-makers, decision-makers and legislators will be organized. Sectoral planners and practitioners will be trained in assessing the immediate and long-term socio-economic costs of climate change. Participatory adaptation planning and budgeting will be supported at the local level, including through training relevant public authorities (in coordination with Activity 3.1.). A gender perspective concerning the different climate change impacts on men, women, girls and boys, will be systematically integrated in the above. Finally, thematic training workshops on the NAP process and implementation will be organized (for example, project/programme management and monitoring, gender mainstreaming, climate resilient planning and budgeting). Equal participation of women decision makers, planners and practitioners will be pursued.

Activity 2.2. Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved

The State Hydrometeorological Service (SHS) will be supported to improve data and public service quality and availability. In particular, climate data processing software will be provided to the SHS in order to upgrade its climate data management system and to make the climate services more end-user friendly and in line with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) standards. The software will be linked to a server storing data received from the observation network. The procurement, configuration and installation of the server will be coordinated with the national E-Government Center.

Targeted trainings for a group of SHS operative forecasters, such as trainings in satellite meteorology, radar meteorology, numerical weather prediction will be conducted in Moldova, in collaboration with the Austrian Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics (ZAMG). An opportunity to organize trainings for managerial level staff in Austria, for example, in early warning and civil protection systems, observation network and communication systems, data processing systems, and climate services will be explored.

The existing SHS website will be upgraded and restructured to enable provision of quality services via Internet. The revamped website will have a more user-oriented interface and include new features, such as a possibility to create accounts for different groups of users.

Activity 2.3. Partnerships to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova established

Importantly, methodological exchange and strategic partnerships will be built with institutions that are advanced on certain aspects of climate change adaptation and climate risk management. These include the Austrian Hydrometeorological Service (ZAMG), Austrian Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt), Austrian Civil Protection Agency and others. In particular, support will be provided to the SHS to become a member of Meteoalarm community[14] in order to upgrade the existing Early Warning System. This will require a number of governmental decisions to be elaborated and adopted. Partnership with the Austrian ZAMG, one of the main developers of the Meteoalarm system, will be sought.

Finally, options for Public Private Partnerships to finance adaptation interventions (in line with the Financing Strategy elaborated under Activity 1.4.) will be facilitated and piloted (incl. under Output

[14] Meteoalarm is a EUMETNET project, strongly supported by WMO and active in 29 countries in Europe (www.meteoalarm.eu)

3). For example, in the project Inception Phase opportunities will be explored to expand the PPP with the private sector providers and operators of small automated weather stations in view of complementing the climate information collected by the existing national network (in coordination with Activity 2.2.), and in view of their use as basis for weather-index insurance products.[15] Another example of a PPP that will be further explored is the cooperation with the mobile phone operator Moldcell[16] on sms and smart-phone based early warning systems. Based on the initial feasibility, concrete mechanisms will be developed and piloted under this Activity and Activity 3.1.

Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyse replication and upscaling

This Output will facilitate implementation of urgent adaptation actions and transfer of best adaptation practices to and within Moldova. It will also bring attention to the medium- and long-term adaptation priorities in the country.

Activity 3.1. Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three Development Regions

Under this Activity, priority innovative adaptation measures (projects) will be implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three Development Regions of Moldova North, Centre and South. The priority sectors will include those identified in the National Adaptation Strategy - agriculture, water, forestry, health, energy, and transport.

A Small Grants Scheme to finance these adaptation measures will be established. The detailed Small Grant mechanism, including the final selection criteria, will be consulted with ADA and presented for approval to the Project Board after the project Inception Phase (first four months of the project implementation).

The selection of adaptation projects financed by the Small Grants Scheme will start with identification of target districts in consultation with the Regional Development Agencies (North, Centre and South) and other important stakeholders. This will be followed by identification of priority issue or issues for each district (water, agriculture, forestry, health, etc.). At least one district from each of the three Development Regions of Moldova will be selected. A call for expressions of interest will be issued to identify the grantees. Communities, groups of communities, NGOs, and private sector enterprises will be eligible to participate. Grant recipients have to be legal persons/entities officially registered in the Republic of Moldova. Project beneficiaries will be expected to provide co-funding in the amount of not less than 20% (on average) of the total costs. The Small Grants Scheme will include M&E system for tracking project results and a mechanism for oversight of project implementation and assessment of results. The measures will be win-win and low-hanging fruit type, identified through the National Communications, NAS and NAP processes (for an initial menu of potential adaptation measures see Annex 1). The measures with multiple development benefits, especially those enhancing livelihood opportunities and promoting sustainable economic growth of rural communities, and with highest upscaling potential will be selected. The project selection process will include screening against social and environmental criteria as per UNDP, ADA and Government guidelines, incl. gender equality. Importantly, the measures will be selected through a participatory process involving local communities and stakeholders.

Additionally, local level prevention capacities will be strengthened with a comprehensive civil protection exercise in at least one district in the framework of the Agreement on Civil Protection and Emergency Support signed between the Republic of Moldova and Austria. Trainings will be provided by Austrian counterparts focusing on prevention and early warning.

Activity 3.2. A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation developed

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[15] The ADA supported Business Partnership with Pessl Instruments GmbH, focusing on improved risk management for farmers in Moldova, will be a first priority entry point. Further information is available on:
http://www.entwicklung.at/zahlen_daten_und_fakten/projektliste/?tx_sysfirecdlist_pi1%5BshowUid%5D=676&cHash=249407e42194a987f609fae09fea7f8c

[16] Moldcell management already expressed its strong interest in this cooperation.

In addition to implementing priority adaptation initiatives in three Development Regions of Moldova, a pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation, which is beyond life of the current project, will be developed. Selection of these interventions will be based on NAP priorities. Project fiches will be elaborated and feasibility studies for several selected strategic interventions will be conducted. Where feasible, the project owners or proponents will be directly involved in the preparation of the project fiches following a "training on the job" approach and co-financing for feasibility studies will be sought.

Activity 3.3. Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported

Lessons learned will be collected from all implemented adaptation measures and disseminated to national and local level stakeholders, including through mass media, to facilitate replication of successful approaches. Outreach materials (publications, video spots) with case studies and/or lessons learned that would capture experiences from adaptation initiatives and/or NAPs process in Moldova will be produced. Under this Activity, support will be also provided to the government and private entities in adoption and upscaling of the piloted approaches.

Pilot project beneficiaries will be obliged through the grant contract to accommodate experience sharing events/seminars organized during the project implementation and at least once after the project finalization as well as to provide inputs in training/experience sharing events at the regional/national level. Such events may be organized in cooperation with the Regional Development Agencies and other interested parties. Participants will include representatives of enterprises and institutions that face problems similar to those addressed by a pilot project, as well as policy makers in the respective areas.

Target groups and project beneficiaries

The target groups for capacity development activities, specifically under Output 2, are decision makers and civil servants from all relevant line Ministries (most importantly Environment, Agriculture and Food Industry, Regional Development and Construction, Finance, Economy, Health), Government and State Chancellery involved in the development and implementation of national and sector policies, strategies and plans (in total about 100 persons), and planners (civil servants) at the district and local level (in total about 150 persons). Policy and decision makers will be equipped with better decision support tools and civil servants will have improved skills enabling them to better perform their policy development, budgeting and implementation functions.

Other target groups include NGOs and CBOs active in the relevant fields at the regional and local level including Women's Associations and community initiative groups (at least 20 people from 4 organizations/initiative groups per target district) which will be involved in capacity development activities at the local level in the target districts . Specific attention will be given to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, such as boys and girls, elderly and people with disabilities. The target group for producing/providng improved weather and climate data availability includes civil servants and researchers from the National Hydrometeorological Service and relevant academic institutions (in total about 30 persons).

Direct beneficiaries are the local population of at least 3 pilot districts (one in each Development Region, in total about 240,000 persons) with the potential of upscaling to at least 10 districts where outreach activities (including dissemination of case studies and lessons learned in the framework of targeted workshops to foster replication of pilot activities) will be implemented in the framework of Output 3. Indirect beneficiaries include the population of Moldova, currently 3.56 mill out of which 51.9% women, 16.2% children in the age of 0-14, 14.8% aged over 60, and 58.3% rural residents[17], benefitting from the improved policies, specifically in the most vulnerable priority sectors mentioned in the project background. Indirect beneficiaries through replication and upscaling of adaptation actions include both public and private actors in the priority sectors, including for example farmers and farmers associations, or health sector professionals.

Partnership Strategy and Coordination Mechanisms

[17] Not taking into account the municipality of Chisinau, the % of rural residents in the 3 Development Regions ranges between 65 – 80%.

The coordination of the NAP process at inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral level and between central and local levels of administration will to the extent possible build on and strengthen existing mechanisms and bodies. More specifically, the following government structures and their associations at national, regional and local levels will be involved in the planning process, facilitate coordination and communication, and provide guidance during the promotion and implementation of climate change adaptation activities:

(1) The National Commission for the implementation and realization of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the mechanisms and provisions of the Kyoto Protocol (**National Commission**)

The National Commission, established by Government Decision no. 1574 of 26.12.2003, is the national authority responsible for coordination of national and international activities for the implementation of the UNFCCC and provisions of the Kyoto Protocol. It is currently composed of 18 members (2 Parliament, 11 Government, 2 Academy of Science, 2 University and 1 private sector representatives).

Additional functions of the Commission are the development and implementation of policies and strategies related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The draft National Adaptation Strategy foresees that upon its approval the Commission shall be responsible (after changing its composition and mandate) for overseeing its implementation and acting as supreme national authority to coordinate and promote activities in the field of climate change adaptation. As such, the Commission is expected to play a crucial role in coordinating the national NAP process.

(2) **Inter-ministerial Working-Group** established by Ministerial Order for overseeing and technically guiding the development of the National Adaptation Strategy

The Inter-ministerial working-group which was established in 2010 is proposed to continue its mandate to facilitate the consultation and coordination of the NAP roadmap development under Output 1.

(3) Regional Development Agencies (**RDAs**)

The RDAs, established in each of the 3 Development Regions of the country, are responsible for analysing and promoting the socio-economic development in the region and to develop, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of regional development strategies, plans, programmes and projects. As such the RDAs will serve as important partners in facilitating communication between the central and local level, guiding project implementation in the pilot regions and in upscaling pilot activities at the regional level. The "*National Strategy for Regional Development*" (2010-2012) and its regional Operational Strategies will also serve as an entry point for Climate Change adaptation mainstreaming in line with the socio-economic and environmental development objectives promoted by the Strategies.

(4) Congress of Local Authorities in Moldova (**CALM**)

CALM is the biggest association of Local Public Authorities in Moldova and currently has over 400 members, including the municipality of Chisinau. The objectives of CALM are to contribute to promote the common interests of its members; to solve and manage public needs on behalf and in the interest of local authorities; to grant different services to its members; to represent the common interests of its members in relations with the Parliament, Government, other public authorities and national institutions and in relations with international institutions and organisations. CALM actively promotes successful models and practices in local and regional development, inter-municipal cooperation, provision of public services and good local governance. It serves as a center of information, assistance, training, expertise, and experience exchange, and will as such be an important partner for outreach activities to promote replication and upscaling. It further promotes the establishment of an effective partnership with the Government and central public authorities based on principles of equality, collaboration, and transparency and will as such serve as mechanism to facilitate coordination of activities and flow of information between national and local level.

(5) Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service (**CPESS**)

Where relevant, specifically under Output 2 and 3, activities will be implemented in partnership with CPESS.

(6) Civil Society

The project will collaborate closely with civil society in all project stages, with civil society organisations being both beneficiaries and partners in project implementation. At the national level, civil society will be involved in the NAP consultation and development process, at the local level NGOs, community based organisations, women organisations will participate in capacity building, training and knowledge sharing activities. A civil society representative will also be invited as representative to the Project Board.

(7) Media

Media will be an important partner in implementing the Communication Strategy, for outreach activities and in achieving wide visibility of project results. Strategic pro-bono partnerships with TV, radio and print media will be established as additional mechanism for wide dissemination of project knowledge products, best practices and lessons learned.

The Partnership Strategy will be further refined during the project inception phase. The identification and definition of the most appropriate coordination mechanisms at national and sector level and between different levels of administration will also be part of the NAP process design and roadmap (project Output 1).

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Project Results Framework

Project Goal: Moldova has a system and capacities in place for medium- to long term adaptation planning and budgeting with the overall aim to reduce vulnerability of the population and key sectors to the impacts of climate change (by building adaptive capacity and resilience)					
	Indicator	**Baseline**	**Targets End of Project**	**Source of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Project Objective **To support Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions**	Ind1. Moldova has operational individual, institutional and systemic capacities in place required to develop and advance medium- to long-term National Adaptation Plans (YES/NO) Ind2[18]. % of project budget spent on advancing gender issues	Moldova has developed the National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) under the direction of the Ministry of Environment with an Inter-ministerial Working Group steering the process. The NAS is intended to serve as an umbrella strategy that creates the enabling environment for specific sectors and ministries to develop their own concrete action plans for adaptation. Currently, the Third National Communication is being developed that will produce national vulnerability baseline and analysis of country's current adaptive capacities. Some sectors (agriculture, health) are advancing with integrating climate change risks in their sector policies and plans. However, there is no systematic process in place of assessing and integrating climate change risks and opportunities in the development planning in Moldova. Knowledge and understanding of climate change issues is primarily concentrated in the Ministry of Environment, the State Hydrometeorological Service, and Academia, while sectoral planners have rather limited understanding and/or capacity for climate resilient planning.	T1. YES T2. At least 10 %	Report of consultations on NAP Survey at the start of the project to further identify capacities and needs Project Progress reports Final evaluation	Government and LPAs decision-makers recognise the importance of climate change adaptation and are committed to facilitating the necessary processes required in alignment with existing medium- to long-term planning processes and cycles Key institutions recognise the economic benefits of embarking on comprehensive adaptation planning and integrating adaptation needs in development plans Climate Change mainstreaming efforts may be hampered by competing sector priorities in the face of budget restrictions The formal adoption of the draft National Adaptation Strategy can be further delayed given the uncertain current political situation (the acting Government is not allowed to promote and approve legislative and regulatory acts)

[18] During the project Inception Phase together with the Project Team a detailed breakdown of the indicator (concrete activities to be measured) will be developed. The project will further undertake detailed planning of project activities and monitoring, and the development of operational project indicators in such a way so as to ensure that gender disaggregated data will be collected to the extent possible, allowing for the indicator to be efficiently tracked.

Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium- to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place	Ind3. Number of plans developed or policies, plans or programmes adjusted to incorporate climate change risks Ind4. NAP process established in Moldova (YES/NO)	Moldova has identified urgent and immediate needs for adaptation through National Communications and National Adaptation Strategy and started planning for those through some sectoral strategies. However, the country lacks capacity, data, expertise, institutions and financial resources to undertake medium- to long -term orientated adaptation planning. Institutional structures for mainstreaming climate risk into policy targets are lacking and financial allocations to support adaptation planning and implementation are not made through the national and sector budgeting processes. Institutional mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination and planning are weak and no communication and outreach strategy in support of medium- to long-term adaptation planning are in place.	T3. At least four policies/plans/programmes for at least 2 sectors introduced/ adjusted T4. YES (national NAP roadmap developed; strategy for maintaining sustainable institutional mechanisms in place)	Policies, plans, programmes NAP process roadmap Project progress reports	Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value of engaging in regular debate about the medium- to long-term implication of climate risks and adaptation Senior planners and decision-makers recognise the importance of climate change adaptation and are committed to support necessary policy changes Lack of a practice of inter-sectoral policy development and effective co-ordination between institutions, organizations and authorities may put obstacles to the NAP development process
Activities		**Inputs**	**Indic. Costs (EUR)**		
Activity 1.1. Country-driven, gender-sensitive and participatory National Adaptation Plan developed, taking into consideration vulnerable sectors, groups, communities and ecosystems		- Consultation w/shops - National consultants - International consultants - Working groups	95,500		
Activity 1.2. Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans		- Consultation w/shops - National consultants - International consultants - Working groups	22,200		
Activity 1.3. Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed		- Consultation w/shops - National consultants - International consultants - Working groups	37,400		
Activity 1.4. Financing Strategy to meet priority national adaptation costs developed		- Consultation w/shops - International consultants	28,200		
Activity 1.5. Communication and outreach strategy for support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed and implemented		- National consultants - Mass media - Publications	12,900		

Output 2. Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened	Ind5. Number of technical tools, detailed methodologies (by sector) available to support medium- to long-term adaptation planning in all key sectors, across sectors and at national levels Ind6. % of sectoral planners at national and regional/local level trained (gender-disaggregated) Ind7. Policy- and decision-makers have increased knowledge and skills necessary for addressing climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting Ind8. # of institutional partnerships established Ind9. Data management and service quality in SHS improved (YES/NO)	Knowledge and methodology on a coherent NAP process is not present in Moldova. Relevant government entities and other stakeholders have limited knowledge of available tools and methods to support their effort in advancing to medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their development strategies. While climate change mainstreaming is foreseen in the draft NAS, policy guidance for integrating climate change adaptation into national and sector development planning is not yet applied. Guidance for assessing and designing adaptation actions is fragmented and weak in methods to cost, prioritise and design programmes covering key sectors and targets, and linking them to the national budget process. The government entities have limited institutional partnerships with global and regional knowledge management institutions and other governments in place to strengthen capacities for medium- to long-term adaptation planning and coordination.	T5. By the end of the project, appropriate guides for at least 3 priority sectors and related resource materials developed and dispersed through workshops and existing knowledge dissemination channels T6. At least 70% of relevant planners trained T7. At least 70% confirm increased knowledge and skills T8. At least two new partnerships established T9. YES	Workshop/training reports Project progress reports Survey at start of project to determine existing knowledge Training entry and exit surveys Survey within SHS and among main clients of SHS	Tools and approaches developed by the project are considered practical, locally appropriate, innovative, sustainable and cost effective Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value of project-related training initiatives Established partnerships are sustainable beyond life of the project Limited institutional absorption capacity has to considered in the design of capacity development activities
Activities		**Inputs**	**Indic. Costs (EUR)**		
Activity 2.1. Sectoral planners are trained in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting and implementation		- International and national consultants - Workshops, surveys, training programmes, knowledge exchange sessions - Training materials	39,500		
Activity 2.2. Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved		- Equipment, software, hardware for State Hydromet Service - Trainings - expert exchange visits	44,400		

Activity 2.3. Partnerships to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova established		- Expert exchanges/ research visits - International experts	39,500		
Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling	Ind10. Number of adaptation interventions implemented Ind11. Number of adaptation interventions in the pipeline Ind12. Number of case studies and lessons learned developed by the project	A number of priority adaptation interventions have been identified through National Communications and NAS, however, linkages to the national/sub-national budget processes are not established and financial resources are limited or not available to implement them or even to conduct feasibility studies. Mechanisms to systematically identify and mobilise national and international financing are not in place. Costs for prevention and preparedness actions are generally not foreseen in local budgets. Awareness on the cost-effectiveness of no-regret measures is still limited and information on adaptation options and best practices is not systematically collected and disseminated.	T10. At least five interventions implemented T11. At least 15 interventions in the pipeline (project fiche and/or feasibility study developed) T12. At least five case studies/ LL developed	Project progress reports Publications Project fiches, feasibility studies	Sufficient cooperation between relevant government agencies and stakeholders in the sharing of relevant information Donors, IFIs and private investors are interested in funding adaptation actions from pipeline; access to international climate financing mechanisms is enabled
Activities		**Inputs**	**Indic. Costs (EUR)**		
Activity 3.1. Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three Development Regions		- Stakeholder consultations - International and national consultants - Contractors/service providers - Small grants (20% co-financed by LPAs, RPAs)	190,300		
Activity 3.2. A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation developed		- Stakeholder consultations - International and national consultants	44,000		
Activity 3.3. Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported		- International and national consultants - Publications - Workshops at district level - Media events	15,000		
Project evaluation and audits		- International and national consultants - auditors	15,400		
Project Management		- Personnel costs - Communication and IT - Supplies	99,900		
Miscellaneous		- Unforeseen at this stage	4,900		

UNDP GMS Fee	- General Management Services (8%)	55,100		

Overview of project co-financing

The Government of Moldova will co-finance project implementation through provision of project premises and facilities and provision of project inputs (to be further specified during project development). The Small Grants Scheme will have a co-financing requirement of at least 20% to be covered from Regional and Local Public Authorities, NGOs or other participating entities.

UNDP will report on the degree of fulfilment of these contributions in the context of annual progress reports.

Cost category	Description/	Source of co-financing	Estimated amount (in EUR) for 36 months of project implementation
Logistic and operational costs - Office Space - Utilities (incl. electricity) - water supply/sewerage - Cleaning	The project office and utility costs will be provided as in-kind co-financing by the Government of Moldova/Climate Change Office	Government of Moldova	**18,025 EUR** 12,600 3,100 745 1,580
Consulting services from government, academia and NGO sectors	These services will be provided by the members of the National Commission and Inter-ministerial Working Groups. It is estimated that the groups will consist of 25-30 representatives who will each dedicate up to 10 working days per year at an average cost of EUR 20/day.	Government of Moldova NGOs	**18,000 EUR**
Small Grant Scheme	The beneficiaries of the pilot projects under Output 3 are expected to contribute with not less than 20% (on average) to the overall cost.	Regional/Local Public Authorities NGOs/CBOs Private Sector Enterprises	**28,000 EUR**
			TOTAL EUR 64,025

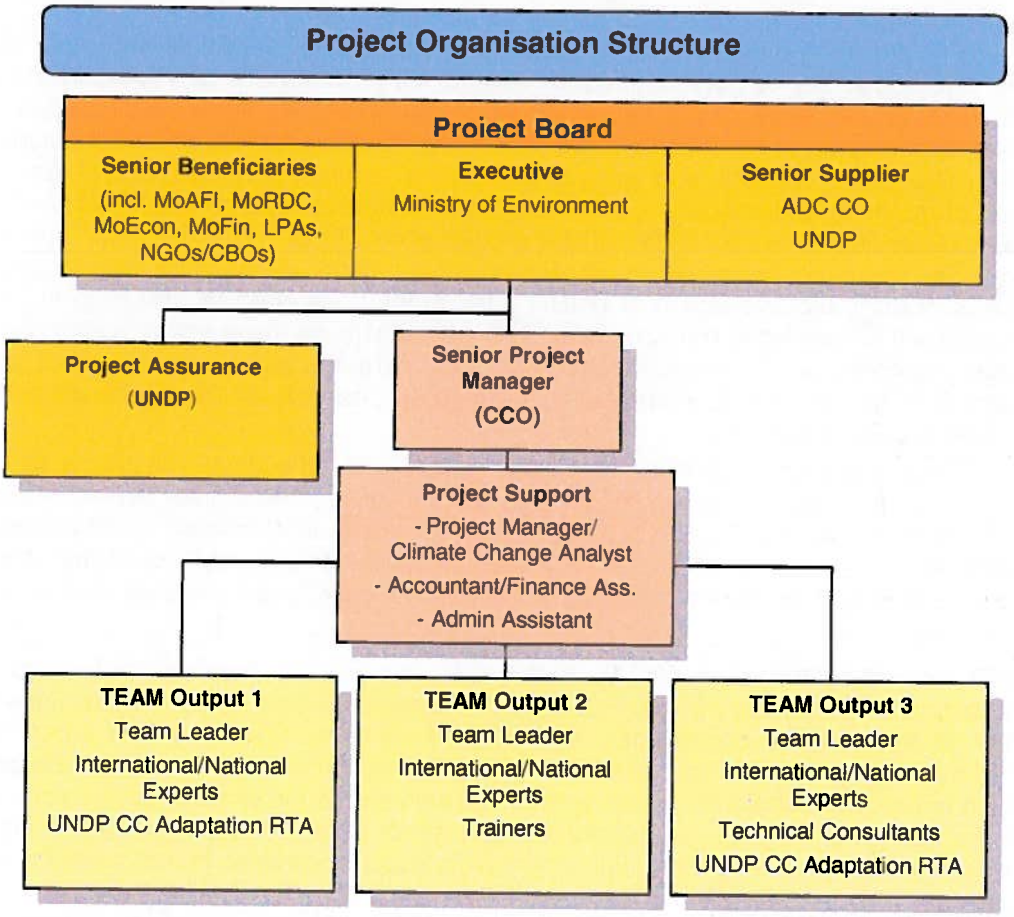
IV. TIME SCHEDULE

Activities	Quarter											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INCEPTION PHASE (4 months)												
Project initiation phase: establishment of the project implementation unit, detalization of the workplan for the Y1, engaging consultants, start-up w/shop, etc.	x											
MPLEMENTATION PHASE (30 months)												
Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium- to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place												
1.1. Country-driven, gender-sensitive and participatory National Adaptation Plan developed, taking into consideration vulnerable sectors, groups, communities and ecosystems		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
1.2. Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans		x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
1.3. Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
1.4. Financing Strategy to meet priority national adaptation costs developed						x	x	x			x[19]	
1.5. Communication and outreach strategy for support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed and implemented		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 2. Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened												
2.1. Sectoral planners are trained in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting and implementation			x	x		x	x		x		x	
2.2. Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2.3. Partnerships to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova established	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

[19] Update of the strategy

Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling												
3.1. Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three Development Regions		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.2. A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation developed		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.3. Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported						x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CLOSURE PHASE (2 months)												
Project closure, evaluation, reporting												x

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



The main decision making body for the project will be the ***Project Board***, which will include representatives of the main relevant target groups/beneficiaries, incl. representatives of women organisations and vulnerable groups, donor agency and implementers. The Ministry of Environment, as the central public authority with the mandate to work on climate change policy development and implementation and national focal point under the UNFCCC, is proposed as Senior Executive (National Coordinator) and Chair of the Project Board. The National Coordinator represents the interests of the Government of Moldova and is responsible for overseeing project implementation, while closely coordinating with all other relevant line Ministries and regional/local authorities.

The project will be implemented under National Implementation Mechanism (NIM) and managed in line with the ***"Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer"*** (HACT). HACT is a common operational framework of cash transfers to government and non-government institutions and is the UN system's response to strengthening national capacities for management and accountability with a view to gradually shifting to utilizing national systems in the context of Government's increasing

interest towards expanding the role of public agencies in implementation of external assistance projects. More specifically it contributes to increasing national capacities to plan, manage, implement, monitor and account for results of programmes and policies as well as to enhance public financial management and procurement systems. UNDP as the contracting partner remains fully accountable towards the donor for the purpose-intended utilization of funds under the project.

The Climate Change Office, which acts as the ***responsible party*** on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, is providing procurement, finance, human resources, technical and other services necessary to produce the outputs of the project, and will facilitate coordination and monitoring during the entire project cycle. In providing the services the Office will ensure full compliance with the relevant national procurement and finance procedures and regulations, proper maintenance of the project designated account and project accounting records, management of funds flow, preparation of quarterly and annual project financial and progress reports. UNDP will commission scheduled independent financial audits of the project accounts in line with UNDP policies and procedures. The sharing of the related audit reports with the donor will be done in accordance with the decisions of the Executive Board of UNDP. Only funds transferred by UNDP to the Climate Change Office will be subject to the audit. Next to financial aspects the scope of audits of national partners can also cover a systematic assessment of the partner's processes as well as generate recommendations for capacity development of the partner. The ToR for the Audits will be shared with ADA before being published.

The Senior Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programmes and initiatives. The Senior Project Manager is accountable to the Ministry of Environment and UNDP for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. Representatives of the Ministry of Environment and UNDP will be invited to participate in the recruitment process and selection of project personnel.

The ***UNDP Country Office*** and UNDP Regional Centre will be responsible for substantive guidance, technical backstopping and quality assurance; providing project inputs (specifically recruitment of international consultants) and support services (the extent of which will be determined by the Capacity Assessment for Project Implementation of the proposed Responsible Party, which is being undertaken); providing financial services to the project; overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by Project Board; timely reporting to the donor agency; coordination within the sector. Implementation Support Services (direct project costs) are charged according to the established Universal Price List (UPL). The UNDP Regional Technical Adviser (RTA) on Climate Change Adaptation will provide technical project inputs, quality assurance services and technical expertise. The assurance activities undertaken by UNDP are guided by the results of a standardized assessment of the partner's financial management and procurement systems ("HACT Micro-Assessment", currently being undertaken). These activities can include spot-checks, special audits, regular programmatic monitoring of activities and results, as well as scheduled audits.

The project will use the ***direct cash transfer mechanism (DCT)*** to transfer funds to the responsible party for the obligations and expenditures to be made by them in support of activities agreed by the Project Board in the Annual Work Plans. Signed AWP are a pre-requisite for providing funds to the responsible party. The project can also use Direct Payments by UNDP to vendors (specifically international consultants) and other third parties and UNDP support to National Implementation, specifically at the initiation phase or when justified for smooth implementation of the project.

Project Partners and Implementation Arrangements

The Project is proposed to be implemented by UNDP Moldova in partnership with the Climate Change Office under the Ministry of Environment.

UNDP Moldova is assigned a leading role for technical assistance on environment and energy, including climate change adaptation and mitigation. It has a strong comparative advantage and long track record of projects in renewable energy, disaster and climate risk management, and sustainable regional, local and urban development. In recent years a specific focus was put on providing support to policy development in the area of climate change and disaster risk management, assisting the development of the National Adaptation Strategy and Low Emission

Development Strategy and currently the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy. This is complemented by capacity development at all relevant levels and implementation of demonstration projects at the regional and local level in partnership with Local Public Authorities, non-governmental organizations, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, financial institutions and other private sector actors. UNDP has further extensive experience in managing Small Grants Schemes for NGOs and Local Authorities.

The Environment and Energy Programme of UNDP Moldova currently manages a portfolio of US$ 25 mln consisting of two full-time dedicated staff, namely, an International Assistant Resident Representative on Environment and Energy who has more than 10 years of professional experience with a specific focus on climate change and a Programme Associate with extensive experience in environment protection and financial supervision of UNDP-supported projects. The Environment and Energy Programme is supported by a well capacitated Service Center, Finance and Operations Unit, with 12 specialized staff members, supporting project implementation with all aspects related to human resource management, finance, procurement, travel and logistics.

Additionally, UNDP Moldova brings to this proposed project not only its own expertise and capacity, but also the expertise, knowledge and best practices from the region, made available through the Regional Technical Advisors and Regional Centre and collaboration with other UNDP offices from Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries.

The ***Climate Change Office (CCO)*** was established in 2004 by the former Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development by Order no. 21 of 21 February 2004. While the Ministry of Environment continues to be the founder of the CCO, the Office was legally registered at the Chamber of Registration in October 2008 with the mandate to support the Ministry of Environment in implementing Moldova's commitments under the UNFCCC, ratified through the Law No. 404-XIII from 16.03.1995 and Kyoto Protocol, ratified through the Law 29-XV from 13.02.2003.

More specifically, the main tasks of the Climate Change Office include: (a) logistical support to the Government, central and local public administrations, NGO's and educational establishments in the activities implemented and promoted by the Republic of Moldova under UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol; and (b) implementation of Climate Change projects and programmes, focused on the assessment of greenhouse gases by source and sink categories and producing the National Inventory Reports; development and implementation of mitigation projects; development and implementation of the climate change adaptation projects; evaluation of biological and socio-economic climate change impacts; ensuring cooperation, promotion and implementation of the activities and projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol; and implementation and facilitation of awareness raising and information activities aimed at civil society, professionals and decision-makers on climate change related issues.

The Climate Change Office has a long-standing experience in the sector being directly involved in the ongoing international Climate Change negotiation process in its function as Secretariat of the National Commission for the implementation of the UNFCCC. The Climate Change Office was engaged in the whole process of development of the National Adaptation Strategy as national partner, including the facilitation of the inter-ministerial working group.

The Climate Change Office has adequate capacity for project implementation in place. It has 2 full-time and 2 part-time employees with relevant technical, project management, financial and procurement background. Additional technical needs for project outputs can be covered as required from the pool 50 national consultants who are part-time affiliated with the CCO. The pool of experts consists of acknowledged professionals with high level of expertise in their respective domain.

In terms of project management, the CCO has a track record of successfully implemented Technical Assistance projects financed through Global Environment Facility, UNDP, UNEP, European Commission, UNIDO, UNECE and others. Mr. Vasile Scorpan (PhD), the Director of the Office, has been coordinating most of the projects since its establishment in 2004.

Also grant scheme will be implemented by the Climate Change Office, meaning that national rules and processes will apply. The Climate Change Office however so far has limited experience in working at the regional/local level and in entering into contractual arrangements with Regional/Local Public Authorities, NGOs/CBOs, and private entities.

UNDP will therefore ensure developing the national partner's capacities in this regard, by sharing best practices and approaches in mobilizing communities and local actors and in monitoring the implementation of the Small Grant Projects, and by assuring the quality and transparency of the whole grant award and implementation process.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results and Project Progress Reports (PPR) will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board.
- The Project Board will meet at least quarterly (or as required) to assess the performance of the project and appraise Quarterly Work Plan based on which Cash Transfers are performed. A mid-year and an annual technical and financial project report will be submitted to ADA - via the Austrian Coordination Office for Technical Cooperation in Chisinau - within four months after the end of the respective reporting period, i.e. i.e. by October 30th and April 30th at the latest using ADA reporting format. The reports will include narrative and financial reports[20] and describe the progress of the Project and the use of the grant including a numerical breakdown. These two reports will be prepared by the Senior Project Manager and verified and submitted by UNDP and also shared with the Project Board.
- An Issue Log will be activated in Atlas[21] and updated by the Project Manager/UNDP to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis (see Results and Resources Framework), a risk log will be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. Changes to the project intervention logic are subject to approval by ADA.
- A project Lesson-learned log will be prepared and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan will be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.
- Periodic Monitoring through site visits: UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Centre will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by UNDP and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Annually/Periodically

- *Annual Project Review.* At the final Project Board meeting of each year, the Project Board will assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year.
- *Scheduled Audits.* Scheduled audits of the project will be conducted in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.

[20] As the financial year is closed by end March, final financial report can be made available only by April of the respective year.

[21] Atlas is UNDP's online project management platform.

Final Report

- At the latest within four months after completion of the Project, two copies of the final report and the detailed final financial statements will be submitted to the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).

Evaluation/Review

- *Mid-term Internal Review.* A review will be scheduled during the third quarter of the second implementation year. The aim will be to look back on the achieved results, lessons learned, the project overall status vis-à-vis the plans, established project partnerships, and links to other initiatives, as to generate forward-looking recommendations in terms of the overall project relevance, strategy and approach, and the activities ahead in particular. The review will suggest possible changes that would be required in the overall project architecture, and/or on certain activities in order to fulfil the objectives. The review will also examine project management in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and delivery, the project's deliverables in terms of timeliness, quality and applicability, will review the specific monitoring and reporting tools, and will formulate recommendations towards improvement, as required.
- *Final Evaluation.* A final independent evaluation will be scheduled during the last quarter of the project. The aim will be to look back on the overall achievement of results, the project's (actual or expected) impact, established project partnerships and links to other relevant initiatives, as well as the (foreseen) sustainability (strategy). The evaluation will also review the overall project management, reports and materials produced in terms of relevance, quality and applicability. The ToR for the final external evaluation will be presented to ADA for approval prior to commencement of the evaluation.

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

- Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums, such as the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM)[22].
- The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned.
- The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learned is an on-going process, which will be consolidated not less frequently than once every 12 months.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget EUR *Excluding project staff time*	Time frame
Inception Workshop & associated arrangements	▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO ▪ CCO	Indicative cost: 1,500	Within first three months of project start up
Inception Report	▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ CCO ▪ Consultancy support if needed	Indicative cost: n/a	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an	▪ Oversight by the Regional Centre and Project Manager ▪ Measurements by project team	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Indicative cost: n/a	Annually prior to the annual report and to the definition of annual work plans

[22] http://www.undp-alm.org/

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget EUR *Excluding project staff time*	Time frame
annual basis)			
Annual reports	▪ Project Team ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-Regional Centre	Indicative cost: n/a	Annually
Project Board Meetings and relevant meeting proceedings (minutes)	▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO	Indicative cost: 1,000 (travel costs for relevant project stakeholders)	Following Project IW and subsequently at least quarterly or as required
Quarterly progress reports	▪ Project team	Indicative cost: n/a	To be determined by Project team and UNDP CO
Mid-term Internal Review	▪ Project team ▪ UNDP- CO ▪ UNDP-Regional Centre	Indicative cost:1,500 (travel)	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final External Evaluation	▪ Project team, ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-Regional Centre ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: 10,000	At the end of project implementation
Final Report	▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-CO	Indicative cost: n/a	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	▪ Project team ▪ UNDP-Regional Centre	Indicative cost: n/a	Yearly
Audit	▪ UNDP-CO ▪ Project team ▪ Independent Auditors	Indicative cost: 3,600 (average 1,200 per year)	Yearly
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel to be charged to IA fees)	▪ UNDP Country Office ▪ UNDP-Regional Centre (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives	Indicative cost: 2,000 (average two visit per year)	Yearly
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST (Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses)		EUR 19,600	

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner", as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document".

		sugar beet.		• Higher adaptation to prices vulnerability for agricultural products and resources (non-renewable sources of energy) in globalized economy.
		Application of 50 t/ha of manure with bedding to agricultural soils once per five years.	M-L	• The technology implies the return of the biophil • Stops soil degradation • Elements contained in dung, urine and vegetal waste of cattle bedding, in the biological circuit.
		Conventional land cultivation system with moldboard plow in 5 fields crop rotation with a field of vetch used as green fertilizer (five fields classic crop rotation).	M-L	• It stops soil degradation • Makes the humus and soil carbon balance positive or well-balanced • Cardinally improves the soil biota status • increases resistance of soil to pollution and of plants to drought.
		Cultivation of agricultural crops in alternative strips.	M-L	• Reduces erosion by 50-60 percent; • Stops the erosion on up to 8° gradient slopes; • Minimization of soils degradation processes and improvement of the slopes soils moisture regime decrease the risk of desertification of arable soils eroded as a result of climate change.
		Mini-till system and vetch as successive plant.	M-L	• Stops soil degradation • Agricultural products become ecologically cleaner • Increases the turnover and quality of agricultural production on arable soils
		No-till system and vetch as successive plant.	M-L	• Stops soil degradation • Improves the ecological status of the land, the agricultural production process becomes more environmentally friendly.
		Training on soil protection and sustainable farm practices:	M-L	• Training on cover cropping, inter-cropping, mulching, mixed farming (livestock and crops integrated), minimum tillage. If stakeholders are interested in those issues, several information exchanges with other experiences from the region can proceed.
		Better farm management practices in the treatment and use of information, farm management	M-L	• Better management on financial, human resources, input use, land use • Marketing development for crops and inclusion within the value chains through the establishment of marketing cooperatives and more effective interaction with extension services.
	Change Crops Change Livestock Enhance Crops Diversity	Technologies for breeding programs hybrids with high adaptation potential to meteo-indicators.	M-L	• Reduce direct risk by growing crops which may not be affected or less affected. • Changing crops raises issue of marketing/commercialization of new crops (risk management). • Longer growing season may allow double cropping. • Longer growing season crops may incur increased hazard threat (e.g., drought, hail, flood). • Warmer growing season crops may incur increased hazard threat (e.g., drought, hail, flood).

VIII. ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Menu of potential adaptation options

The below table provides an initial overview of exemplary potential adaptation measure that can be envisages as part of the NAP process and piloted under Output 3. The selection in the table below is based on the National Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project (2011 – 2013), the UNDP Moldova Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction Project, and the 2nd and 3rd National Communication.

The TNA entailed a country- specific evaluation of the current technological state in the most vulnerable sectors of the country's economy to identify and analyse priority technology needs for climate change adaptation.

An overview sector profile in relation to climate change vulnerability, environmental impact and adaptation options was prepared for Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Tourism, Transport, Human Health, Biodiversity and Ecosystem sectors. The sectors prioritised were Agriculture and Human Health. Based on the identified, assessed and selected adaptation technologies for climate change, the working group performed a barrier analysis and provided solutions to overcome barriers to technology transfer and diffusion. The final list of technology options in the Agriculture sector consisted of 28 proposed adaptation technologies in the areas of crop production, agriculture soil management, livestock production, biotechnology, agricultural insurance and irrigation systems. For the health sector the list consists of 7 adaptation measures. The table below contains these technologies that were assessed as most suitable in view of time, finance and human resources requirements. The adaptation measures for the forest, energy and transport sector were identified in the assessment of vulnerability and adaptability performed by national experts during preparation of Moldova's Third National Communication under the UNFCCC.

The project Inception Phase and Activity 1.1 will entail a comprehensive stocktaking of adaptation measures and technologies in all priority sectors, based on international best practice, regional experience, analytical work done in the context of Moldova (incl. by the World Bank (agriculture), OECD (water sector), UNDP (various), FAO, UNECE, national Research Institutes, etc.), as well as of the lessons learned in their application so far.

Sector	**Area of intervention**	**Potential Options/Measures/ Technologies**	**Temporal Impact** S – weeks/months M – months/years L – years/decade	**Notes**
Agriculture	Anti-Hail protection	Hail Nets	S-M-L	• Most viable for high value crops • Focus on small crop areas (e.g., kitchen gardens) to aid more vulnerable groups.
	Conservation agriculture	Conservation system of soil tillage without herbicides for winter wheat, sunflower and	L	• Higher adaptability to more frequent droughts • Higher adaptation to limited natural resources (water, non-renewable sources of energy, soil)

				• Warmer growing season may expand cropping options.
		High value genotype propagation using *in vitro* tissue culture.	M-L	• Adaptation of agrophytocenoses to environmental changes. • Adaptation of seeds reproduction to the adverse impact of biotic and abiotic factors. • Adaptation to vulnerable prices in the seed production process.
		Development of orchards and fruit production conditional on adoption of required agricultural technologies, expansion of vegetables grown in greenhouses.	M-L	• Diversification of crops; • Require investments and infrastructure; • Changing crops raises issue of marketing/commercialization of new crops (risk management).
		Livestock management	L	• Longer growing season may allow for diversification of crops for livestock support and increased grazing and greater potential for animal production. • Warmer growing season may expand livestock options.
Agriculture/ Water	Irrigation	Low-flow, low-pressure and water serving Drip Irrigation technologies.	S-M	• Reducing of water and energy consumption for irrigation needs in agriculture • Requires limited infrastructure and investment. • Useful gardens and high value crops (e.g., vineyards) • Can be implemented both at large scale and at small scale, incl. at household level.
		Operational Irrigation Scheduling Technologies at farm and field scale using real time electronic instruments monitoring: Real time wireless soil moisture monitoring system IRISTAR Pro2 Plus.	M-L	• Proposed as the result of the National Technology Needs Assessment
		Improved low pressure and water serving Sprinkler Irrigation technologies.	M-L	• Guaranteed yields of agricultural crops in an increasingly dry climate • Reducing of water and energy consumption for irrigation needs in agriculture.
		Construction of new and proper maintenance of existing dams and water reservoirs.	M-L	• Increasing of seasonal and multiannual volume of water storage
		Heat Wave Impact Reduction	S	• Local weather modification through irrigation and misters (but requires water which may not be available. • Cost of impact reduction may be greater than loss from freezing.
Water	Water	Run-off Reduction	S-M	• Collection of run-off from roofs and from surfaces to reduce speed and volume of run-off.

	management			• Can have positive impact on drought impacts and local water shortages. • May require road and drainage system engineering and recurrent maintenance to be sustainable
		Increase soil moisture retention	M-L	• Change composition of the soil to increase water retention • May require changes in crop, livestock and land use systems.
		Improve Drainage	S-M-L	• Drainage measures to reduce run-off as cause of erosion. • Requires local (1:500) mapping of possible flood areas, source areas and engineering works. • Requires recurrent maintenance to remain effective. • May be linked to community-level waste management, road and drainage system maintenance.
		Well Drilling and Water Pumping	M-L	• May have significant cost. • May only have positive impact/be needed for part of a community (cost equity issue). • May not be environmentally sustainable. • Required sustainable maintenance and operations. • May require loans/grants/subsidies for development of supplies and distribution systems. • Can involve labor intensive public works.
		Increase Efficiency of Water Use	S-M-L	• Reduce water wastage in household use, irrigation and distribution systems. • May require capital intensive engineered infrastructure.
Cross-cutting	Insurance	Planning for Climate Change and Variability. Agricultural Insurance.	M-L	• Mechanism for the management of the risks associated with random yield shocks once all cost-effective risk mitigation strategies have been implemented; and disaster assistance effort; • Insurance multi-peril schemes are not sustainable without heavy government subsidies. • Can be established through local insurance companies but probably needs subsidies. • Can be established through cooperatives, but needs attention to premiums/payouts and moral hazard of subsidies. • May use weather-index payouts. • Premiums may be too expensive without subsidies. • Adverse selection to be avoided (e.g. in flood-risk areas) • Costly for damage to housing and other infrastructure.
	Management approaches	Small farm cooperatives for access to rural microloans, mineral fertilizers, pesticides, and extension services.	M-L	• Can be channelled through the National Federation of farmers for advisory support in management and organization of water and/or marketing cooperatives.

	Early Warning	Early Warning Systems, national and local levels	S-M-L	• Short term warning will be improved with increased capacity of weather system in Moldova following World Bank assistance. . • May provide sufficient warning to populations living in local flood prone areas (e.g., down slope in a community) to take preventive actions. • Needs detailed assessment of risks and triggers of failure from existing dams in and outside local government legal boundaries (i.e., from dams upstream of community). • Need for local warning system to provide sufficient warning to populations living in risk zone to take preventive actions. • Need for heat wave impact management measures.
	Land management	Change in Land Use/Land-use planning	M-L	• May require land swaps to optimize land use to reduce risk. Process may be legally and procedurally complicated. • New crops/land use may affect household/community livelihoods and change process slow. • New crops/land use may result in need for new markets/commercialization channels. • Change may require funding or subsidies to establish new livelihoods.
		Engineered Slope Stabilization	M-L	• Requires detailed (1:500) hazard and risk mapping. • May require land swaps (swapping land in one location for less risky land in other locations) or land buy-outs. Process may be legally and procedurally complicated. • Likely to be costly relative to local tax resources. • Should include both structural (e.g., walls) and non-structural (vegetation) measures. • Can involve labor intensive public works.
		Wind Breaks	M-L	• Use of trees/bushes to reduce local impact of winds. • Takes several years to be effective (growth of plants). • Positive impact may be very local. • Can involve labor intensive public works.
	Fire management	Fire Management Training and Procedures	S-M-L	• Training farmers and other in safe use of fire. • Can involve labor intensive public works.
		Fire Brigades strengthening	S-M-L	• May be based on voluntary participation.
Health	Health sector management	Organization of social centres for homeless persons.	S-M-L	• Requires funding and procedures to take action to address lack of heating.
	Support for vulnerable groups	Provisional posts of emergency care and prompt rehabilitation during critical periods of heat waves (Medical units).	S-M	• Requires funding and procedures to take action to address impact of heat (e.g., misters, humidifiers, air conditioning).
		Local Monitoring of Human	S-M-L	• Identification of more at risk individuals/families and monitoring during

		Impact of Cold Weather		cold weather events. • Requires funding and procedures to take action to address lack of heating.
		Local Monitoring of Human Impact of Heat Wave.	S-M-L	• Identification of more at risk individuals/families and monitoring during hot weather events. • Requires funding and procedures to take action to address impact of heat (e.g., misters, humidifiers, air conditioning).
		Construction of passive houses in conditions of the Republic of Moldova.	S-M	• Reducing heating costs in winter and air conditioning costs during summer; • Contribute to environmental development due to fuel (gas and solid fuel) and electricity savings. • Contribute to sustainable environmental development through energy saving. • Increase insulation/heat retention of housing. • Improve heating and efficient use of available fuels (e.g., change of stove types). • Cost likely to be borne by house owners. • Subsidies possible but not likely to be sustainable.
		Supply rural population with drinking water of guaranteed quality. Building of local water supply systems.	M-L	• Reducing the volume of water extracted from groundwater will contribute to conservation biodiversity. • Economic benefits will be high, given that rural population will have access to safe drinking water. • Reduce morbidity by hepatitis A, diarrheal diseases and other chronic non-communicable disease.
		Organization of postgraduate training of physicians in management of disasters caused by climate change and mitigation of consequences for public health.	S-M	• High economic development • Sanitary-anti-epidemic and primary health care measures will be undertaken at a high professional level and efficiently • Efficient public health protection measures
Forest	Forest regeneration	Artificial regeneration of forests based on the local species along with high productivity *sps* (red oak).	M-L	• Climate change alters development programs of forest ecosystems with direct consequences on the ability of self-healing. • Rehabilitation and reconstruction forest activities based on fundamental, under massive *sps* • Ensures sustained natural regeneration process increase abiotic and anthropogenic.
		Application of mixed silviculture *sps* in artificial regeneration of forest.	M-L	• The choice and combination of species to carry out strictly in relation to stationary conditions, taking into account trends in climate aridity
		Use of in blocks method for	M-L	• Native *sps* to be favoured, but to practice other sps, more productive

		distribution of main species in forest regeneration.		• Use of south originated *sps*
		Applying cutting regeneration to stimulate natural regeneration from seeds since generative specimens possess higher adaptation potential.	M-L	• It should be applied more broadly for ecological reconstruction, substitutions, renovations, conversions. • Conducting correct and effective successional processes
		Applying the treatment to obtain young mixed stands with diversified structure to face hardships of increased aridity conditions.	M-L	• Exploitability ages of forest ecosystems to be reviewed. • To be considered the balanced distribution of forests in relation to age. • Use of divers ecotype *sps*
	Forest hygiene activities	Forecasting and detection of outbreaks of pests and diseases in order to localize them.	S-M	• Hygiene cutting, • Correlation between measures to control pests and diseases conducting cutting care especially hygiene.
		Greater use of sensors for monitoring water flows	M-L	• Accurate water velocity instruments for measuring flows in open channels and partially filled pipes.
Transport	Monitoring & Management	Manage vehicle numbers using the road.	S-M	• Develop competitive vehicle management services
		Increases in the standard for drainage capacity for new transportation infrastructure and major rehabilitation projects	M-L	• Road reviewed and revised with consideration of climate change impacts.
		Increased on-going maintenance	M-L	• Improved maintenance of drains and culverts
		Shifting construction schedules to cooler parts of day	S-M	• Job to be done at night, or modify a shift for earlier morning starts
		Greater use of heat-tolerant street and highway landscaping	M-L	• Integrating the roadway into the existing natural and built environments
		Improved asphalt/concrete mixtures	S-M	• Decisions to account for future climate change; • temperature variations considered in the selection of asphalt cements; • minimize thermal cracking under cold temperatures • minimize traffic-associated rutting under hot temperatures
	Improved engineering	Upgrading of road drainage systems	M	• Road repair, storm drainage, system improvement and recapping of the existing road surface

	and construction works	Improve flood protection	M-L	• Maps of flood prone areas • Clean out debris from clogged ditches and culverts • Addition of slope retention structure and retaining facilities for landslides.
		Pavement grooving and sloping	S-M	• Pave ditches to reduce erosion.
		Development of new, heat-resistant paving materials	S-M	• Improved drainage
		Designing for higher maximum temperatures in replacement or new construction	M-L	• Increased cutting of verges and other vegetation, but taking into consideration biodiversity impacts.
Energy	Renewable energy Energy conservation	Promoting the use of alternative and renewable fuels, and vehicle technologies to reduce oil dependence, vehicle pollution and energy use	M-L	• Long-term benefits of renewable energy generation in reducing GHG emissions that also provide environmental co-benefits
		Energy conservation measures	M-L	• Measures aimed at maintaining optimal temperature in homes and public places; • Reducing the adverse effects of extreme temperatures (heat waves and low temperature) on health and quality of life of population.
		Decrease in energy used in residential, commercial, and industrial water heating	S-M	• Cuts energy costs • Reduces energy consumption • Improves interior comfort • Reduces radiant heat transfer • Consumers of energy should be provided with a good education on the most efficient use of energy
		Enhanced resource management	M-L	• Increase efficiency and reliability of services • Increase investments opportunities
		Construction of passive houses in conditions of the Republic of Moldova	S-M	• Reducing heating costs in winter and air conditioning costs during summer; • Contribute to environmental development due to fuel (gas and solid fuel) and electricity savings. • Contribute to sustainable environmental development through energy saving. • Increase insulation/heat retention of housing. • Improve heating and efficient use of available fuels (e.g., change of stove types). • Cost likely to be borne by house owners. • Subsidies possible but not likely to be sustainable.

Annex 2 – Related projects and initiatives

The table below gives an overview of past and on-going projects and programmes which are relevant for this project. The project will build on the analysis, outputs and lessons learned from the past and on-going projects and coordinate closely with on-going projects to create synergies where possible. Main mechanisms for exchange will include regulate meetings for information exchange, participation in project-related events and consultation/decision making bodies and processes.

Project	Donor (Implementer)	Duration	Budget	Project Description / Issues addressed	Synergies
Improving coverage and management effectiveness of the protected area system in Moldova	GEF/UNDP (UNDP)	2009-2013	995,000 USD	The project aims to build the capacity of protected area institutions in Moldova to more effectively establish and administer a representative system of protected areas in Moldova.	Information/knowledge sharing on climate change impacts on biodiversity/eco-systems/eco-system based adaptation
Moldova Community Forestry Development Project	Borrower, Carbon Fund, PHRD Grant (WB/State Forest Agency Moldsilva)	2006-2035	10,000,000 USD	The objective is to restore degraded land through forestation to increase economic and environmental benefit to rural communities.	In addition to community benefits, the project's forestation activities would support, through restored productivity and conservation of soil, the global objectives of climate change mitigation
Japanese Grant TF093088	Japan Policy for Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund (State Forest Agency Moldsilva)	2005-2007	975,900 USD	The project has positive influence on community forests and pastures, contributing substantially to the improvement of their condition (management), achieving considerable ecological and economic benefits for local population. An area of 1453 ha, including 1162 ha will be covered with forest management planning and on 291 ha reconstruction (or assisted natural regeneration) will be carried out in community forests destroyed previously by illegal logging.	Models for eco-system based adaptation (sustainable pasture and forest management)
Moldova: Soil Conservation	WB- Prototype Carbon Fund (Moldsilva)	2002-2022	2,478,000 USD	Moldova Soil Conservation project is reforesting 19,768 ha of bad lands in the process of heavy erosion and degraded unproductive pasturelands, by means of afforestation with tree and shrub species adapted to these adverse site conditions, providing urgently needed fuel wood and timber to rural people.	Models for eco-system based adaptation (sustainable land/soil management)

Sustainable tourism development in the Orhei National Park area	National Fund for Regional Development (Agency for Regional Development)	2013-2014	12,349,572 MDL (1,010,603 USD)	The main objective of the project is to increase the investment attractiveness and visibility of tourism values in National Park Orhei. Specific objectives: creation, improvement and diversification of tourism infrastructure and services in National Park Orhei, building, administrative capacity of the park, training and human resources for intercommunity cooperation activities by promoting diversification of the regional economy and tourism. Developing touristic infrastructure (visitor centers, camping's, craft markets) at a distance of up to one hour from the capital Chisinau.	Models for alternative income generation with positive impacts on the environment (incl. climate change adaptation)
The ENPI FLEG Program "Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in the European Neighbourhood Policy East Countries and Russia"	European Union (World Bank, IUCN, WWF)	2009-2012	600,000 EUR	The ENPI FLEG Program supports governments, civil society, and the private sector in participating countries in the development of sound and sustainable forest management practices, including reducing the incidence of illegal forestry activities. Participating countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine.	Models for sustainable forest management (incl. climate change adaptation)
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Moldova	GEF/ National Environment fund (UNDP through Biodiversity Office)	2012-2013	220,000 USD	This project is part of the second generation of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (BD EA) under the GEF. Republic of Moldova has been Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since October 1995. The project addresses the country's need to continue to fulfil its obligations under the CBD, with particular focus on the Convention's Article 6 and the CBD COP Decision X/2.	Knowledge sharing on analysis related to climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems and related adaptation measures
Agriculture Competitiveness Project	GEF (WB)	2012-2017	4,435,500 USD	The Project Development Objective is to enhance the competitiveness of the country's agro-food sector by supporting the modernization of the food safety management system; facilitating market access for farmers;	Project is working on mainstreaming agro-environmental and sustainable land management practices. Exchange on climate change adaptation measures in agriculture.
Moldova Energy and Biomass Project	European Commission and UNDP (UNDP Moldova)	2011–2014	14,560,000 EUR	The Project aims to contribute to a more secure, competitive and sustainable energy production in the Republic of Moldova through targeted support to renewable energy in form of biomass from agricultural wastes. The project will increase the use	Models for alternative income generation with positive impacts on the environment (incl. climate change

				of renewable energy sources, specifically for heating public buildings and individual households in rural areas. It lays the basis for the establishment of functional markets for biomass technologies which will ensure sustainability of the project intervention beyond its lifetime.	adaptation)
Development of ecological agriculture in Moldova	International Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic (People in Need)	2011- 2013	7,500,000 CZK	The project is focused on the support of organic agriculture in Moldova through building the capacity of farmers, their associations and service providers. In addition access of farmers to investments will be increased and demand for organic products in Moldova stimulated.	Within the project awareness of the public and state officials will be raised about the benefits of organic agriculture.
Increasing Competitive Strength and Efficiency of Moldovan Small and Medium-Scale Farmers through their Orientation to High Value Crops Growing at Selected Target Groups in Districts of Cahul, Anenii noi, Ungheni	International Development Cooperation of the Czech Republic (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague)	2011- 2013	1,800,000 CZK	The project envisages establishment of six production-marketing cooperative groups with the minimum total number of 60 farmers based on the above-mentioned groups of vegetable and fruit small- and medium-scale growers. Vegetable and fruit growers will be trained in growing technologies, strategic plans of commercial growing will be set up for them, they will be supported with deliveries of horticulture mini-machinery, green houses, irrigation equipment and other agricultural inputs; further the project will work out market analyses, organize training in marketing and farm management provide marketing strategies and business plans for each of groups.	Models for climate change adaptation in agriculture
Transition to High Value Agriculture project (Millennium Challenge Compact programme in Moldova)	Millennium Challenge Corporation (Millennium Challenge Account Moldova)	2010–2015	262,000,000 USD	It aims at increasing incomes in the rural areas by encouraging high value agriculture and catalyzing investments into high value production. It is also estimated to make benefits to about 29 000 farmers or over 112 thousand individuals (farmers, owners of farmlands, agricultural enterprises and their shareholders, employees of agricultural enterprises operating in the areas covered by the rehabilitated centralized irrigation systems, the producers who grow or intend to grow high value products).	Models for climate change adaptation measures and technologies in agriculture
Moldova Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction Project	Austrian Gov, UNDP BCPR (UNDP)	2010-2013	1,100,000 USD	The project aims to contribute to reduction of disaster and climate risks approaching national vulnerability to climate variability and change through creation of an informed National Disaster	Local level climate risk management measures were piloted at the local level. The tools for local level risk

				Observatory, capacity building activities at both local and central authorities and proper prioritizing process while developing the National DRM Strategy. Project works on the development of the National DRR framework (elaboration of the National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction), raise the capacity of main responsible body (Civil Protection and Emergency Situation Service) and support Local Public Authorities into integration of disaster and climate risk reduction measures into the development plans;	assessment and management developed under this project as well as the lessons learned from the pilot projects will feed into this project.
Moldova Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project	IDA (WB)	2010-2014	10 mln USD (credit)	The project development objective is to strengthen the State Hydrometeorological Service's ability to forecast severe weather, as well as to improve the capacity of the Government to manage emergencies and coordinate disaster response among local units by establishing the Emergency Command Centre. It will also initiate activities for adaptation in agriculture all these contributing to improved Moldova's capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.	The objective the project is to strengthen the capacity of government institutions to manage hazard risks (incl. climate related) and respond to disasters by improving the capacities of the institutions involved in different project components. Project activities related to the State Hydrometeorological Service will be closely coordinated with this project to raise synergies and avoid overlaps.
Climate Resilience through Conservation Agriculture	GEF (IFAD)	Project document under preparation	4,370,000 USD (PPG Inclusive)	The objective of the project is to enhance adaptive capacity of rural farmers through sustainable land approaches (presently project preparation grant approved and the project is under preparation)	Models for climate change adaptation in agriculture
Biogas Generation from Animal Manure Pilot Project	GEF (WB)	2012-2015	2,513,000 USD	The development objective will be achieved by: (i) removing barriers to enable the use of biogas renewable energy technology in the country; (ii) building farmer capacity in environmentally sound manure management systems to reduce environmental pollution; and (iii) reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to help address climate change effects by using a viable alternative to fossil fuels. The Global Environment Objective is to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions	The project's three-year development objective is to promote the transfer of a new environmentally sustainable renewable energy technology through piloting the use of animal manure for biogas-based heating and electricity production at the farm level.

				through the adoption of on-grid renewable energy supplies.	
EU-UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme	EU, Australian Agency for Intl. Dev., Gov. of Germany (UNDP)	Project document under preparation	632,100 USD	The results of this project, the Low Emission Capacity Building Programme, are expected to be: (1) establish a robust Green House Gas inventory; (2) formulate the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs); (3) create a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification systems in support to the implementation of NAMAs, LEDs and NCCAS.	The programme is designed to provide coordinated, expert, capacity -building support to assist Moldova in formulation of the Low Emission Capacity Building Project proposal and identification of the most appropriate activities intended to promote of climate resilient economic growth.
Response to 2012 Drought	BCPR,OCHA (UNDP)	2012-2013	100,000 USD	The project is providing support to the government and other entities in coordination and impact assessment effort related to emergency response and recovery following the 2012 drought. Within this project 1089 vulnerable families (1094 cows) from the Southern part of Moldova were supported with fodder to overcome the consequences of 2012 drought.	The developed recovery framework incorporates short term rehabilitation measures as well as provision of sustainable medium-term and long-term measures to help communities strengthen resilience to natural disasters and adapt agricultural production to climate change.
Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-Made Disasters (PPRD-East)	EC	December 2010 – June 2014	6,000,000 USD	Regional programme covering 6 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine). The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the peace, stability, security and prosperity of the Eastern Partner Countries and to protect the environment, the population, the cultural heritage, the resources and the infrastructures of the region by strengthening the countries' resilience, preparedness and response to man-made and natural disasters.	The project aims at strengthening disaster management capacities through review of civil protection capabilities and legislative framework looking into enhancing cooperation with the EU Civil protection Mechanism.
Project on hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta/Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	UNECE	2011-2014	290,000 USD (approx.)	The project on hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta is carried out within the Assistance Programme of the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. The Assistance Programme was launched in 2004 and aims at supporting Parties and ECE countries with economies in transition to improve industrial safety	The general objective of the Danube Delta Project (DDP) is to improve the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Romania in the Danube Delta region through enhancing

				through the implementation of the Convention.	and, where possible, harmonizing the mechanisms and approaches for efficient and effective hazard and crisis management.
Improvement of fodder conversation and grain storage to reduce the impact of drought on livestock feed	FAO	December 2012 - December 2015 (2 years of the entire period)	425,000 USD	The overall expected impact is to increase the resilience and preparedness of small-scale farmers to natural hazards (mainly droughts and floods), to improve their capacity to mitigate these hazards, and to improve the response of MAFI. Small-scale livestock producers would have quality fodder materials to feed the livestock herd in conditions of natural hazards as the main impact of the project. Silage would be available in rural areas for small-scale livestock producers in quantity and quality.	Coordination will focus on substantive technical advice on DRR and CRM specific good practices in agriculture and livestock production to be made accessible to small-scale farmers, and also on reinforced capacity of MAFI.
Moldovan Seed Sector Development in the scope of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Mitigation (TCP/MOL/3302)	FAO	September 2011-April 2013	475,000 USD	The project will provide tools for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through capacity building for better seeds supply and contribute to increasing agricultural production and productivity	Main areas of coordination are related to improving policies and technical capacity of institutions in the area of seed production integrated with disaster risk mitigation and climate change adaptation.
Improvement in the management of pastures to reduce the impact of droughts on the livestock sector	FAO	December 2012 - December 2015 (2 years of the entire period)	432,000 USD (planned)	The overall expected impact is to increase the resilience and preparedness of small-scale farmers to natural hazards (mainly droughts and floods), to improve their capacity to mitigate these hazards, and to improve the response of MAFI. Outputs will focus on substantive technical advice on DRR specific good practices in agriculture and livestock production to be made accessible to small-scale farmers, and also on reinforced capacity of MAFI.	Reduce the impact of drought on the livestock sector by improving the management of pastures is the main expected impact of the project. Introduce or spread good practices on pasture management and livestock production in areas affected by drought.
Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-SGP)	GEF (UNDP/UNOPS)	2012-2014	1,650,000 USD	The main objective of the Small Grants Programme is to generate national and global environmental benefits and socio-economic development opportunities through community-based initiatives and actions implemented by NGOs and Community Based	Exchange of lessons learned on community pilot projects, synergies with small grants management/procedures.

Emergency Preparedness, Response and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Moldova	UNICEF (RED CROSS)	January – October 2013	130,000 USD (approx.)	This project collaborates with relevant national authorities, UN partner agencies, non-governmental partners and local authorities to make children's education, health, protection services and facilities significantly more resilient by October 2013. The project will go on two levels: national (development on awareness and knowledge campaigns) and local. DRR should be on the Local Agenda - In order to introduce the DRR activities communities should emphasise them as a priority areas.	Local authorities should have the understanding of DRR activities to put them into the Local Development Plans and to have the possibility to apply for funding to implement measures. Children are one of the most vulnerable groups and should be one of the focuses for the DRR measures.
"Enabling Republic of Moldova to Prepare its Second National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change"	GEF (UNEP, CCO)	2005-2009	750,000 USD	The project objective was to enable the Republic of Moldova to prepare and submit its Second National Communication to the CoP of the UNFCCC in accordance to its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party of the Convention. The main aim of the project is to develop and enhance national capacities and facilitate the process of mainstreaming climate change issues into national environmental planning and policy, thus enabling the country to deal with climate change and consider it not only as environmental issue but as an issue of sustainable development. The project contributed to the global effort to better understand the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, potential impacts of climate change, and provided effective measures to achieve the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC. The project helped to identify projects related to climate change, eligible for further funding by donors community or co-funding by GEF, other multilateral or bilateral organizations and eligible for funding, inclusive under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. In addition, the project contributed to enhance general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues and to strengthen the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders including governmental, non-governmental, academic, and private sectors.	The 2nd National Communication constitutes a major analytical basis for this project and also significantly informed the process of development of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (incl. vulnerability analysis for key for current and future climate conditions for 30-50 years, identified adaptation measures and concepts until 2100). These results will serve as a basis for the identification of the most vulnerable sectors in the proposed Project. Further, the project will make use of the tested approaches on vulnerability assessment and identification of adaptation measures.

"Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Third National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change"	GEF (UNEP, CCO)	2010-2013	750,000 USD	The project objective is to enable the Republic of Moldova to prepare and submit its Third National Communication to the COP of the UNFCCC in accordance to its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party of the Convention. The main aim of the project is to develop and enhance national capacities and facilitate the process of mainstreaming climate change, and consider it not only as environmental issue but as a sustainable development. The project will contribute to the global effort to better understand the sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, potential impacts of climate change, and provide effective measures to achieve the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC. The project will help to identify project proposals related to climate change, eligible for further funding by donors community or co-funding by GEF, other multilateral or bilateral organizations and eligible for funding, inclusive under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol as well as under any other global economic mechanisms focused on climate change mitigation.	Within the 3rd NC national climate scenarios were updated according to new results presented by IPCCC. Evaluations related to the impact of climate change on the agricultural sector were extended. This knowledge will be used in the project specifically for the agriculture and human health sectors.