

Re-orient the agriculture sector towards green growth

“ Supporting nationally-owned Green Economies to achieve the MDGs and respond to climate change ”

Experience of the Republic of Moldova



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Global Priorities

- Revive the world economy, create new and decent jobs, and protect the vulnerable
- Reduce carbon dependency, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity - 1% of GDP in green sectors over two years
- Eliminate persistent poverty according to the MDGs
- Seed a process of transformative change by rebalancing financial and economic capital, human capital and natural capital

Climate change is emerging as a major challenge for modern society. Government, business, and wider society will all be affected and all have a role to play in tackling it

Climate Change

Threats

- A phenomenon that has expanded worldwide and has become a major threat for both the developed and developing nations
- The main economic sectors affected by the climate change are agriculture, industrial development, transport sector, services, environment protection

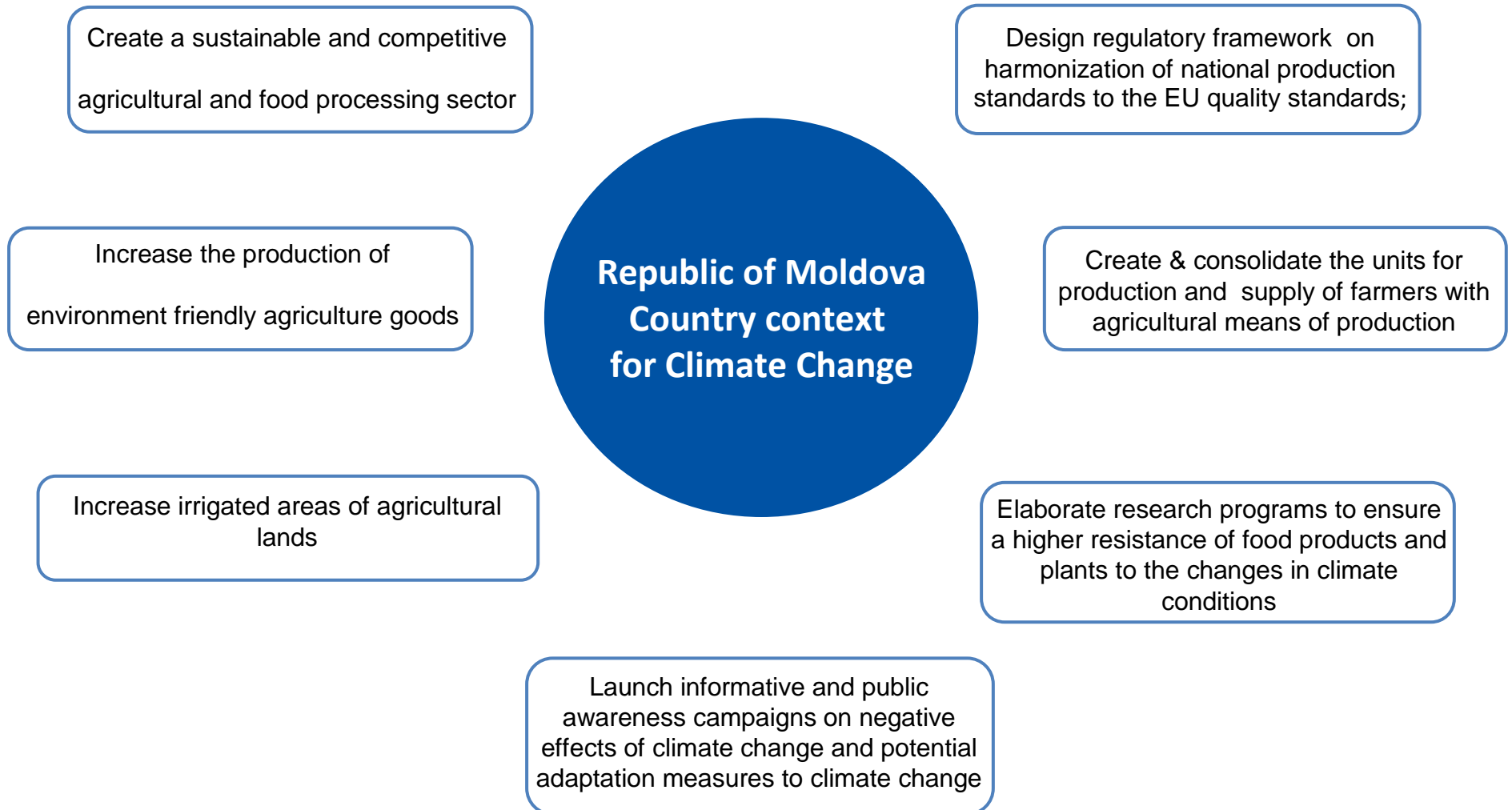
Actions

- An global effort to adopt international methodologies on evaluation and assessment the climate change trends,
- Common actions on adapting to the existent and future challenges, approving and implementing international agreements and treaties on Environment protection
- Ensuring reliable mechanisms to decrease and minimize negative effects caused by the growth of temperature and of greenhouse gases emissions.






Target Goal

- This growing phenomenon stresses the need for Moldova to act globally in order to face the challenges imposed by the climate change.
- Republic of Moldova has to initiate and implement a number of steps and mechanisms in targeting the climate change issues in general and those related to agriculture development in particular.

The Republic of Moldova is currently initiating a number of actions in targeting the climate change issues , in particular related to agriculture development



Moldova has adopted a series of initiatives and actions to enable the national implementation of relevant international and national decisions on climate change

 <p><i>National Development Strategy for 2008-2011</i></p>	 <p><i>National Strategy for agro-Industrial complex sustainable development (2008-2015)</i></p>	 <p><i>National Program on modernization and technical adaptation of the food processing Industry capacities</i></p>	 <p><i>National Program on the use of renewable energy resources in agriculture</i></p>	 <p><i>National Program on energy conservation for 2003-2010</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basic policy document containing the main principles for mid term development • Harmonization to the EU standards on pollution factors and development of renewable energy • Government to implement 10 laws on food industry modernization, use of renewable energy sources in agriculture, efficient use of agricultural fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector strategy for agriculture and food processing industry • A draft law on plants protection and phytosanitary quarantine pending for Government approval • The Program on prevention of soil erosion and improvement of low productivity lands approved at the beginning of 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration and implementation of investment projects adjusted to international standards and regulations • Identification of the main targets for the food industry in order to apply the environment friendly technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is oriented to provide activities for saving traditional energy resources and reduction of the pollution level in agriculture • Diminishing the main sources and means of pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stipulates the need for an efficient use of energy resources as a result of greenhouse gases emissions • The document refers to saving the energy by introducing energetic cycle of waste from agriculture activities and elaboration and promotion of policy documents favorable for energy saving and implementation of new modern technologies.

Sector evaluation in the field of climate change and biodiversity

Report: “Evaluation of the needs at the national level for capacity building”

- Insufficient implication of the Government responsible institutions in the activities for climate change adaptation;
- Lack of state financial resources for rehabilitation of the irrigation system and for providing agro technique measures for droughty areas through creation of new species and resistant hybrids;
- Lack of normative acts regulating the animal nurture and of the quality of fodder
- Insufficient control of using low quality seeds;
- Underdeveloped economic and legal mechanisms for attracting foreign investments;
- Small number of research institutions concerned with elaboration of new or modified types of seeds and plants as well as lack of stimulation mechanisms (financial, legal) to develop this sector;
- Law transfer trends of technologies.

Current Governmental system for climate change in agriculture comprises a set of national and regional bodies entitled to coordinate the policies and implementation in the mentioned field

<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry</p>	<p>The leading government institution dealing with Climate Change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture.</p>
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<p>National Office on Climate Change</p>	<p>Monitoring the trends and dynamics in climate change and formulating necessary reports for the regional and international conferences of the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change</p>
<p>State Meteorological Service and its local bodies</p>	<p>Exerting the main role in determination of the weather conditions and in doing the short term forecast. It is also responsible for policy management in the field of weather conditions.</p>
<p>Institutional mechanisms for managing and coordination of climate change issues</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy and Trade (responsible also for norms and standards, industry, trade and labor), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Protection, State Agency for Transport</p>

National Government specialized institutions responsible for climate change adaptations in agriculture

Institute of Geography and Ecology :

- **identification of natural and entropic factors determining the modification of the eco-system and its main tendencies**
EU mandates „trade traffic“ insurances
- evaluation of premises and factors conducting to unfavorable geographic conditions
- **optimization of the geo-system structure and ensuring its normal functionality**
- elaboration of the informational system on environment and on natural resources

Institute of Pedology, agro-chemistry and soil protection :

- elaboration of the strategies and programs in the area of pedology and agro-chemistry
- **promotion of the efficient and advanced technologies; research of soil genesis and components with the creation of an information data base land monitoring;**
- **research of the erosion processes and creation of the counteracting technologies against adverse factors for soil and environment**

Institute of horticulture and food technologies :

- **elaboration of strategies and national programs for development of viticulture, fruit growing, vegetable, wine-making**
- **creating varieties, hybrids of the new clones of vines, fruit and vegetables competitive on the external market brassy at the diseases and conditions unhealthy climate;**
- elaboration of technologies for producing of wine, fruit-growing and seed of vegetables;

Institute of biotechnologies in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine :

- **insurance of innovational development of the animal husbandry sector**
- transfer of the genetic potential at animals and defining the process of passing from one generation to another of the breeds and types of bovines, ovine, bees with special productive performances
- **elaboration of performance methods of alimentation and preparation of fodder for animals;**

Institute of practical science phytotechny:

- **Breeding of high productive varieties and hybrids of field crops tolerant to main diseases and pests** with improved biochemical indicators for production tolerant to unfavorable environment conditions;
- creation of new competitive hybrids and varieties of maize and sorghum of different groups of maturity and directions of use;

Research institute for agricultural production (Selectia):

- breeding of high productive varieties and hybrids of field crops tolerant to main diseases and pests;
- primary production of seeds and growing of high quality seeds together with seed-producing farms;
- elaboration of ecologically safe technologies with reduced input and minimum negative influence on the environment;
- researches on ecological agriculture

Example of donor initiative in the field

Moldova Soil Conservation Project

The AR CDM project activity promotes sustainable development of the Republic of Moldova. It is implemented over 20,289.91 ha of degraded lands. The project contributes to sustainable development in several ways such as restoring degraded lands, preventing soil erosion, increasing forest cover, improving soil productivity and increasing supplies of fuelwood, timber, and non-timber products to meet the needs of rural communities as well as replenishing the carbon stocks of degraded lands and contributing to the mitigation of climate change.

Anticipated benefits

- Prevention of future land degradation
- Supply of forest products and services
- Community based management of degraded lands
- Local employment
- Increase in GHG removals in soil and biomass pools
- Biodiversity conservation

Priority topics for analysis within the prospective GEI activities in Moldova

- Prevention mechanisms of floods and droughts negative impact on agriculture;
- Economic mechanisms for implementing climate change adaptation activities, including insurance instruments;
- Cost assessment of the new instruments for agriculture adaptation to climate change threats;
- Improved water resources management;

Priority topics for analysis within the prospective GEI activities in Moldova

- Enhancement of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the emergency situations caused by natural calamities (floods, draughts, hail)
- Adaptive plant breeding to climate change;
- Assessment of the necessary national human resources to be involved in activities dealing with climate change issues and their impact on agriculture;
- Public awareness campaigns (methodology, implementation, target audience, impact).

Thank you

Q&A