**Prioritization of investment areas according to criteria adapted to the requirements of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)**

The proposed areas will be evaluated using a scale of 1 to 10 points. Points will be given to areas according to the level of contribution to the prioritization criteria: ***1, 2 - very low contribution; 3, 4 low contribution; 5, 6- moderate contribution; 7, 8 - high contribution; 9, 10 - Extremely high contribution.***

Some explanations on the prioritization criteria:

**1. Alignment to country's climate change strategies and plans as well as to country legislation** - the proposed subject is in line with the country's strategies and plans to adapt climate change or is among the adaptation priorities identified in national strategies, plans and sectoral issues on climate change (eg NDC(I), CCAS, NAP, SPA, IAP, programmes and plans on a district level).

**2. Contribution to reducing national vulnerability and increased climate-resilient sustainable development** - the proposed subject will contribute to a more sustainable development to climate change.

**3. Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)** - the total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries as a result of implementing projects on the basis of prioritized investment areas that contribute to reducing vulnerability and increasing population resilience by applying the gender equality approach.

**4. Contribution to transformational adaptation / paradigm shift potential** - the proposed subject has the potential to be upscaled and replicated (scalability and replication) at regional and country level, based on new / innovative technological interventions that will contribute to trigger profound and sustainable changes in practice, and which are expected to improve the means and living standards with a positive impact on the behaviour of the population. The proposed investment subject promotes good governance to respond systematically to climate challenges and has a major contribution to developing resilience to climate change (does not represent segmented and punctuated interventions).

**5. Contribution to improve economic performance and high level of (environmental, social, gender) co-benefits** - the proposed subject has a high potential for job creation, poverty reduction and national / local economic growth, and create beneficial effects on the environment (such as improving air quality, soil, biodiversity conservation, etc.), positively impacting on the social level and people's health in the form of expected improvements for both women and men, in areas such as health and food security, access to low-emission energy, access to education, better regulation and / or cultural preservation. These co-benefits may originate from developing / modifying the (social and political / legislative) mechanisms to be used in the implementation of the proposed area.

**6. Financing needs of vulnerable groups, target population, sectors, development regions and of the country** – the following issues are taken into consideration: the level of economic and social development combined with the level of exposure to climate risks and the vulnerability of social groups (groups identified as being particularly vulnerable, disaggregated by gender), target population, sectors, development regions concerned by the proposed areas.

**7. Financial and economic feasibility** - economic stability and viability and, where appropriate, long-term financial investment (programs / projects), application of best practices and / or best technologies (innovation).

**Evaluation (Performance) Matrix of Investment Areas for the Transport Sector**

|  | **Prioritization criteria** |
| --- | --- |
| **Investment Areas** | **Alignment to country strategies and climate change adaptation plans as well as to country legislation**  | **Contribution to reducing vulnerability at national level and increased climate-resilient sustainable development** | **The total number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect),****(more than 5000 people)** | **Contribution to transformational adaptation****(Paradigm shift potential)** | **Contribution to improve economic performance and high level of co-benefits (environmental, social, gender)** | **The financing needs of vulnerable groups, target population, sectors, development regions and of the country** | **Financial and economic feasibility** |
| **Evaluation scale** | **1-10** | **1-10** | **1-10** | **1-10** | **1-10** | **1-10** | **1-10** |
| Construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges and viaducts with the use of anti-aquatic and anti-thermal materials and technologies based on climatic standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Renewal of road drainage systems and implementation of advanced technologies in collecting and discharging rainwater from the road network |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ensure rural population access to the appropriate road system, throughout the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleaning the riverbed, straighten and deepen the waterways of the main rivers (Nistru and Prut) and develop a system of status monitorization and navigability |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ensuring the risks related to climate change with impact on transport infrastructure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Creating the necessary urban infrastructure in order to promote alternative transport, such as cycling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| … |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NDC(I)** | National Determinated Contribution of the Republic of Moldova, 2015 |
| **CCAS** | Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Republic of Moldova,2014 |
| **NAP** | National Adaptation Plan |
| **SAP** | Sectoral Adaptation Plan |
| **IAP** | Integrated Adaptation Plan (within Sectoral Development Plan) |
| **Transformational adaptation :** | adaptation that changes the fundamental attributes of natural and human systems in response to climate and its effects (according to IPCC, AR5, 2014). Transformational adaptation actions are on a high scale and intensity, are truly new to a particular geographic region or resource system, they transform places and change location. Although many of the transformational adaptation actions are technological, they are also behavioural, affecting how individuals and society are making decisions to allocate resources in order to cope with climate change. |
| **Resilience:** | the ability of social, economic and environmental systems to absorb stress and to cope with external pressures, trends or dangerous disturbances, reorganizing in the way in which to maintain its function, identity and basic structure, while maintaining its ability to adapt, learn, and transform. Climate resilience can be described at national, sectoral, community level, etc. Without prudent planning, there is a risk that development efforts will actually reduce resilience (this refers to activities that promote landscaping or infrastructure development in areas that may become inappropriate due to climate change) (according to IPCC, AR5, 2014). |
| **Climate Vulnerability:** | the degree to which a system is sensitive to, or unable to cope with, the adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extreme climate phenomena. Vulnerability is a function of character, magnitude and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and adaptability (according to the IPCC, 2001). |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The entity that rated (prioritized) the investment areas:** |  |
| **Name, surname:** |  |
| **Telephone number, fax:** |  |
| **E-mail:** |  |