



Progress Report

Progress Report No. 1

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Title of the Intervention: Promotion of climate change and disaster risk reduction solution in the water and civil protection sectors for enhanced rural resilience
Project Period: 01 December 2018 – 30 November 2021

Reporting period:

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**AUSTRIAN
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION**

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List of Abbreviations

ADA – Austrian Development Agency
ADC – Austrian Development Cooperation
CEI – Call for Expression of Interest
CALM – Congress of Local Authorities in Moldova
EIARSMP – Environmental Impact Assessment and Risk Management Plan
LPA – Local Public Authorities
LPAC – Local Project Appraisal Committee
GIES – General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations
NGO – Non-governmental Organization
PIU – Project Implementation Unit
RC – Rayon/District Council (tier 2 LPA)
UNDP – United Nations Development Program

Summary of the progress of the intervention

During the reporting period, UNDP put in place a solid team of professionals to become committed to effective and efficient project implementation. Members of the Project Management Unit (PIU) were recruited. At the beginning of 2019, UNDP has finalized the selection process for the position of Project Manager and hired Mr. Eugen Chiabur, followed by hiring Ms. Cristina Cotofana as the Project Associate. However, in March, Mr. Chiabur resigned, and a new manager was selected, creating a slight delay in implementation.

As the PIU team was being set in place, other project experts were contracted. UNDP team has elaborated detailed Terms of Reference for the consultants to be engaged in Project implementation as per the Project Document and underlying specifications and plans. In this regard, during the reporting period, UNDP team launched separate competitions and managed to hire a motivated and experienced group of reputable professionals, as well as consultancy companies to support the implementation process. This process was finalized with individual activity plans elaborated by each consultant, documents that stood at the basis of the Project's 2019 implementation plan.

With the team on board, during the reporting period, the Project succeeded in conceptualizing and conducting the Expression of Interest exercise that was followed by a thorough evaluation, selection and validation process. The applicants' evaluation process, including field visits, hydrological calculations and engineering prospects resulted in the identification of 10 farmers (out of 25 applicants) to be presented during a Selection Committee. The beneficiaries were selected considering all rigors set forth in the Project Document and annexes, including social, gender and environmental criteria. During the reporting period, UNDP and the GIES identified and established the Project Board nominal composition and organized the first Project Board Meeting to approve project implementation plans, list of proposed beneficiaries and endorse budget reallocation proposals. Thus, the validated farmers were approved at the Project Board as feasible beneficiaries of the Project support package. Along with the selection of beneficiaries, the Project environment consultant elaborated the Draft EIARSMP and generic site-specific monitoring tools to be used during technical design and at construction phases to secure strict adherence of project implementation to donor rigors and domain-specific requirements.

After the approval of the 10 beneficiaries, the Project team started approaching each of them to elaborate individual project implementation plans and timelines. Thus, in case of some sites, the project started preparing tender documentation for technical design, and in case of others, for construction. Design and construction, however, will pertain to the timeline of the next progress report.

Permanent meetings and discussions of the Project team and GIES representatives resulted in a specific implementation plan laid down during the reporting period. During the meetings, prospects regarding the reconstruction of locations proposed during the feasibility study were extensively discussed along with conducting brief needs assessments of the target communities with regard to premises, equipment and vehicles. In order to keep away from political events, after the local elections in Moldova took place, a series of field visits were conducted to preliminarily assess the locations. Along with infrastructural and equipment-related efforts, the project has actively engaged in the GIES Yearly Winter Campaign, procuring 990 smoke detectors and a variety of promotion and information materials to be installed and handed out to vulnerable families and children in 5 target districts of Moldova.

Output 1. Adaptation interventions in the water sector for agricultural purposes and flood management demonstrated and local climate change related policy frameworks in place in a selected number of districts.

Activity 1.1 Mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk management priorities into local development planning frameworks

During the reporting period, UNDP team has conceptualized the approach to Activity 1.1. through brainstorming, research analysis. In this sense, the team shared knowledge and gathered information on the current situation related to the (i) local development strategies in communities and (ii) community development plans in localities throughout Moldova. The team explored whether there are chapters included in the strategies and plans and theoretically identified conceptual areas of implication where the project interventions would have the most important impact. The team has thus developed the Terms of Reference, launched a competition and selected a company that will undertake this complex task. At the end of the reporting period, the company started the elaboration of activity plans and community-oriented actions to be implemented. The results of the company's activity will be local development strategies, action plans and budgets to support the financing of community-based firefighting and rescue units' infrastructure, but also further maintenance, all due by end of May 2020.

Activity 1.2 Water storage infrastructures piloted in 5 districts of the country to enhance adaptation to climate change in the water and agricultural sectors.

During the reporting period, the UNDP team reviewed the requirements from the appraisal stage of the Project and conceptualized the implementation of this activity based on the preliminary consultations with the LPAs, target groups, NGOs, farmers, extension services, relevant experts and others to understand the local context and existing practices for allocation of financial support at the local level while keeping in mind the social, gender and environmental standards. The revision process supported the UNDP team in drafting, circulating and approving the Call for Expression of Interest.

As the CEI process was approved, the team proceeded with implementation. the project prepared its visibility concept and elaborated information materials to be handed out during the CEI preparatory meetings. With the information materials elaborated and approved, the project proceeded in preparing visibility activities using social media and other media information channels. The project then organized preliminary information visits to Raion Councils of 5 target districts. During each inception visit, the Project was represented by the project manager and the community mobilization consultant. On the district side, in each meeting participants were: Chairman of the District Council, deputy Chairmen responsible for the domains of Agriculture, Cadastre and Land Relations, and International Cooperation; the Heads of the Agriculture Department, Cadastre and Land Relations, International Cooperation, Economy, Rural Extension and other. After preliminary information visits, the team and the district authorities organized extended meetings with potential beneficiaries, but also village mayors and cadastral engineers who further disseminated the information at community level. During these meetings, besides general information about the project and its expected impact, potential participants were also explained who to properly fill in and submit the CEI and annexes. Additionally, the CEI was disseminated through local and national radio, online mass media, social media resources and extension service consultants in 5 districts.

After the CEI dissemination process, the project team assisted potential beneficiaries with Q&A over phone per each topic of interest (hydrology, geographic location, contribution, project specific rigors and other topics). Due to a low number of participants to the competition, the CEI submission period was extended, but only a few other farmers applied. Submitted CEI were thoroughly reviewed through a desk review and it was decided to visit all of them, since the

total number of applicants was 25. Thus, field visits were conducted to validate the information in the CEI versus the situation on site. The results were documented, and detailed conclusions and recommendations were elaborated by each project expert on various components of the CEI – hydrology calculations, production and irrigation prospects, potential contribution, social and economic aspects, environmental impact and other. From the total number applicants, 10 were identified as recommendable for further provision of the Project support package to create the innovative precipitation water retention ponds. To validate the 10 farmers, the Project organized a Selection Committee meeting [on 23.10.2019] with the participation of GIES, CALM, Apele Moldovei, NGO Sector, UNDP and ADA as observer. The Project presented the flow of activities and immediate results and following a Q&A session, the Selection Committee validated the list of proposed farmers.

After the validation of the selected beneficiaries, the Project proceeded in organizing the Project Board. During the Board Meeting, along with discussions on the Board Regulation and endorsement of proposed budget reallocations, the list of 10 project direct beneficiaries was approved for further project intervention. The competitively selected beneficiaries are: "Grand Depot" SRL, "Sami-Agritur" SRL, "Agro-vet Consulting" SRL, Family Farm "Rotaru Lucia", "Sami-Agritur" SRL, "GG Prim" SRL, "Binețe-Lux" SRL, "Cand Vas" SRL, Family Farm "Popa Ilie", Family Farm "Ursu Constantin"

During the reporting period, following the Board Meeting and approvals, each producer was individually approached to obtain a more objective understanding of the context, situation, circumstances, expectations and financial disposition. Subsequent to the analysis of the situation of each beneficiary, the project proceeded to provide technical support to the farmers in obtaining Urbanism Certificates that are required to be able to contract Technical Design services before preparing for construction works. As part of the pre-design phase, the Project also supported the beneficiaries in organizing Public Consultations to discuss the impacts (negative and positive) of the construction of precipitation water accumulation basins in the given localities in 5 target districts. As a result, by the end of the reporting period, 8 public consultations events were organized in 7 villages, as in an isolated case, two project beneficiaries are from the same village (in Magurele). The meetings were attended by a total of 90 participants, of which 33 women and 57 men from various age, occupational, social and economic groups.

During the reporting period, project experts also worked with selected farmers to identify and secure contributions, but also worked with farmers on the technical and production side. In this aspect, the agriculture specialist conducted field visits and conducted a beneficiary-tailored analysis, including geographic data and elevation, on-site production and irrigation schemes and perspectives' analysis, collecting and analyzing soil and water samples and other specific activities. As a result, each farmer received a calculated and scientifically backed approach to irrigation and production, including optimal irrigation schemes and crop-related production approaches all taken elevation, water availability, soil and water quality and bio-chemical characteristics.

The reporting period also covered preparations for launching tenders for procurement of Technical design services for 4 farmers and procurement of construction services for another 2 farmers – both distinct groups being formed as a result of optimized approach to cluster project in lots for more efficient and effective project implementation. In parallel, the elaboration of the final EIARSMP and site-specific generic EIA documents was finalized while the first objectively identified risks and management plans will be part of the next reporting period as technical design and construction activities commence.

Output 2 Community-level climate and disaster management capacities improved for risk reduction, prevention and timely response

During the reporting period, UNDP Team has conducted a series of meetings with the National Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (NIES). A constructive relationship with the NIES management determined an effective communication channel with the main project partner. Thus,

the UNDP team has learned of the project partner's high expectations towards the project, both in terms of implementation, timelines and budgetary needs. The Project worked with NIES to determine how to align its assistance to the current NIES priorities. During the same discussions, the UNDP team and the NIES worked through laying down the foundations for the establishment of the Project Board as stipulated in the Project Document. The focal point from assigned from the GIES side is Mrs. Svetlana Drobot, Chief of the International Cooperation Department and Mrs. Alexei Lavrinenco, Chief of the Interventions Department.

As a result of budget reallocations accepted by ADA Headquarters in Vienna, during the reporting period, the Project has contracted a National Consultant for the implementation of Output 2, Mr. Oleg Blisceac, former head of Emergency Situations Department of Ungheni. During the reporting period, the Project also contracted Mr. Dumitru Schivu as the Lead Engineer for construction of community based volunteer firefighters' and rescue stations in 5 districts of project intervention.

Activity 2.1 Establish Community-based rescue and firefighting brigades in the most vulnerable and risk exposed districts of the country

Within the collaboration of the CCDRR Project with GIES under Output 2, the Project provided extended support to the Winter Campaign "A safe house, saved lives". Within this collaboration, the CCDRR Project was the only donor-resource to assist the GIES in the conceptualization, design and production of information materials.

During the reporting period, the Project designed, elaborated and produced the following promotion and information materials: Calendars, Leaflets, Guides, Pens, Notebooks and Reflective Vests for children. All information materials were prepared to be handed out during the GIES Campaign in 5 target districts of Moldova. According to the Project Document, the team contracted a PR Company to produce a video spot to supplement the procurement of 990 smoke detectors (also achieved during the reporting period) with information background that would enhance the understanding and responsibility of local population with regards to household safety in the cold period of the year.

During the Local Appraisal Committee Meeting of the CC&DRR Project, the key national stakeholders have requested that the project supports the Government of Moldova in the overall conceptualization of the community-based firefighting system and not just come with a one-time investment. The Project envisaged international expertise to support implementation of the DRR component of the project, which does not include however support in drafting of the Concept of the community-based firefighting system, methodologies for implementation of such a system in Moldova, and of the Standard Operating Procedures based on the inter-municipal cooperation model. Therefore, to deliver on the commitment assumed towards the Government of Moldova and to ensure sustainability of the ADA's investments into the community-based firefighting system, UNDP tapped into the UNDP-Czech Trust Fund expertise and secured assistance from a team of 4 Czech international consultants. The Czech consultants will not only support the project with international expertise for Project Output 2 but will also develop the required norms and operational procedures for a functional community-based firefighting system, supported by a clear Concept on such a system. The Czech expertise is complementary to the ADA's investments, and brings a value added to the project's interventions.

In addition, according to preliminary estimations, the dedicated amount of circa 40'000 USD per community firefighting vehicle is below the average market value of a decent second-hand

intervention and rescue vehicle. As a result of preliminary research, such a vehicle would exceed the amount of 50'000 Euro for the vehicle alone, without considering additional needs for personal protection and intervention items for each post. At the same time, the locations identified for reconstruction are not feasible for the investment and need to be demolished before construction. Thus, the project has identified open locations where stations could be constructed in each target community. According to preliminary estimations, the price for one station presents a high investment for the underfunded community mayoralties. After multiple discussions with the Project's main stakeholder – the GIES – UNDP received a request to identify means to properly equip the envisaged community-based firefighting and rescue posts with vehicles tailored to local needs and specifics, as well as seek funding to provide more financial substantial support to the struggling local mayoralties. Given this fact, UNDP has launched an exercise for scouting on additional financial resources. By the end of 2019, the Embassy of Estonia has accepted and signed a 100'000 Euro contribution to the project in support of the equipment of the 5 community based volunteer firefighting and rescue posts.

Activity 2.2 Conduct capacity development for climate and disaster response local teams and raise awareness towards building a culture of safer living

During the reporting period, UNDP Team discussed with the NIES on plans for Activity 2.2 and it was jointly decided to plan the next steps for it as the project progresses with Activity 2.1. In approaching each of the activities mentioned above, the project has strictly followed the rigors and recommendations of the Donor Agency regarding the environmental, gender and social standards. Therefore, the Project established a partnership with the GIES Training Center to further elaborate on the actual situation and the needs of the Center in terms of Curricula development with focus on community based volunteer firefighters and rescuers.

Background (update)

During the reporting period and up until the cut-off date, no significant changes occurred with regards to framework conditions (i.e. relevant governmental and sectoral policies, political support, the environment of the intervention or other). The Project has foreseen probable political risks. These risks mainly pertained to the upcoming local elections that might have affect project implementation. To mitigate these risks, the UNDP implemented the following mitigation measures:

- Output 1 – the Project works with Local Public Authorities as implementing partners, but the bulk of ownership will be built around the Local Initiative Groups formed of community members. The Project activities planned in a manner that allowed the most prominent segments of implementation to occur beyond the election period. The project and its team maintained a neutral profile in the regard; thus, it was not associated with any electoral or post-electoral processes neither at local, nor at national level.
- Output 2 – the Project arranged a round of meetings with newly appointed Local Public Authorities to re-corroborate the previously signed Memorandums pertinent to the rehabilitation of the fire stations and the creation of community-based rescue and firefighting teams. At the same time, the period preceding the election was designated to desk review exercises over currently available Local Development Plans and Budgets. Thus, during the elections campaign, the Project was not present on-the-ground with

discussions and activities and concentrate its efforts on assessing the current situation and the most effective further steps to tackle the tasks set forth in Output 2.

Stakeholder analysis (update)

During the reporting period, no changes occurred with regards to target groups (i.e. beneficiaries, gender disaggregated data, or other). The Project has worked with the GIES to establish the composition of the Project Board and prepare letters of invitation for target institutions calling for a nominal appointment of Board Members. As per the Project Document, the Board was formed of representatives of ADA, GIES, CALM, NGO Sector (EcoContact NGO), Apele Moldovei and UNDP with the representative of the Chief of Air and Climate Change Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment.

As mentioned above, the project did see a change in its organizational structure. The change was dictated by the resignation of the project's first Manager, followed by a period of launching and selecting a new PM. The selection process successfully came to an end with the appointment of a new Project Manager whose contract is effective as of June 3rd, 2019. Managerial capacities and processes have not been affected otherwise than through a gap of 2 months, while the project did not have a Manager. Nevertheless, UNDP and the newly appointed management have swiftly begun to optimize project implementation so that project activities remain in line with the Project Document and there is no negative impact on the project's subsequent timelines, target groups or implementation partners.

In terms of stakeholders, beyond the anticipated cooperation, the project has seen a few additional collaborations form around Project Output 2. These relate to 2 separate lines of support highly regarded by project stakeholders was built around the aim of increased sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of project interventions. One of the partnerships is the collaboration with the Czech Trust Fund in creating a legislative, budgetary and social motivation environment for volunteering in Moldova described in more detail above. The other partnership was built around the abovementioned financial assistance kindly provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia who contributed as much as 100 thousand Euro to increase the Project's capacities to support enhanced support to communities in terms of infrastructure and equipment.

Monitoring results

During the reporting period, the UNDP Team selected a reputable team of experts and companies and lay down both individual implementation plans and a Project Work Plan for the immediate and mid-term period of project implementation. The project has been affected by the resignation of the previous Project Manager but has managed to get back on track with implementation.

By the cut-off date, the project had prepared the work plans, analyzed a list of possible risks and came up with a range of mitigation measures to cover the predictable unknowns during future implementation. Thus, as described in the chapters above, the project team has taken the position of neutrality and non-involvement in pronounced field activities during the election period.

Output 1 Adaptation interventions in the water sector for agricultural purposes and flood management demonstrated and local climate change related policy frameworks in place in a selected number of districts.

Activity 1.1 Mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk management priorities into local development planning frameworks

During the reporting period, the approach to Activity 1.1. was developed through brainstorming, research and analysis. In this sense, the team discussed and analyzed information gathered on the current situation of the (i) local development strategies at community level and (ii) community development plans in localities throughout Moldova. The team got acquainted with the chapters included in the strategies and plans and identified conceptual areas of implication where the project interventions would have the most important impact. In addition, additional research has been carried out to identify the existing climate change adaptation mainstreaming methodologies and practices already implemented in Moldova. As a result, the team conceptualized the approach to the mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risks and mitigation measures into local policies and budgets that subsequently helped contracting the consortium of “Business Consulting Institute” and “Urban Development Institute” to undertake this complex task. To mitigate the risks of affiliation to political activities, the company was contracted after the election period and is expected to submit all deliverables by end of May 2020, in parallel with elaboration of technical designs for the premises of 5 community volunteer firefighting units and the signing of inter-municipal cooperation agreements to secure funding for infrastructure and further maintenance.

Activity 1.2 Water storage infrastructures piloted in 5 districts of the country to enhance adaptation to climate change in the water and agricultural sectors.

During the reporting period, the project team reviewed the requirements of ADA and ADC and conceptualized the approach to the best methods to disseminate information about the project goals, its intentions, technical and financial support offer, and the requirements and rigors imposed by the project to potential applicants and candidates. In this view, the project team collectively identified all rigors imposed for the potentially successful candidates and structured these under a draft that formed the basis for the following draft version of the Call for Expression of Interest.

The Call for Expression of Interest was launched in 5 districts of Moldova and aimed all possible candidates who were eligible for grants according to a list of geographical, hydrological, social and economic requirements, with specific focus on supporting women-lead enterprises to participate in the CEI. As a result, 10 beneficiaries of the Project support package have been selected by the Selection Committee and approved at the Project Board and subsequently divided in lots to further enhance project implementation effectiveness and efficiency, promoting the motivational approach of “first come, first served”.

Generic EIARMSP and template EIA have been elaborated to incorporate project rigors not only in the stage of CEI and declarations, but also technical design and construction. Beyond the mentioned documents, project rigors have been incorporated in draft Memorandums of Understanding to be signed with each beneficiary subsequent to technical design and before launching tenders for construction services.

Technical support has been provided to all 10 beneficiaries in terms of beneficiary-tailored analysis, including geographic data and elevation, on-site production and irrigation perspectives analysis, collecting and analyzing soil and water samples and other specific activities. As a

result, each farmer received a calculated and scientifically backed approach to irrigation and production, including optimal irrigation schemes and crop-related production approaches all taken elevation, water availability, soil and water quality and bio-chemical characteristics.

Output 2 Community-level climate and disaster management capacities improved for risk reduction, prevention and timely response

Activity 2.1 Establish Community-based rescue and firefighting brigades in the most vulnerable and risk exposed districts of the country

During the reporting period, the UNDP Team has held conversations with the NIES on the NIES' autumn campaign on the prevention of household fires during the cold period of the year. The Project has a specific measure of support, embedded in its Project Document, aiming at mitigating the risks of household fires and fire-related household incidents through the provision of smoke detectors to the most vulnerable households situated in the 5 Project intervention districts of Moldova. This particular activity has been highly appreciated by the NIES and joint discussions were held to conceptualize the approach in a manner that would provide the best positive impacts for the regarded social groups. It was established that the Project and the NIES will partner closely to implement this activity, thus the Project will spearhead the procurement of smoke detectors according to the specifications based on the NIES most recent experience in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, user-friendliness and overall impact.

The Project provided support to the information campaign conducted by the GIES with specific focus on the geographical areas targeted by the project. In this regard, the project has discussed with the GIES to identify the methodology used to determine the number of vulnerable households within these 5 districts and validated the number of smoke detectors. As a result, according to the Project Document and the decisions of the Board Meeting, the Project launched the design, and production of information materials and procurement of 990 smoke detectors to be supplied to GIES and handed out during the Campaign. The campaign is carried out beyond the reporting period and will be reflected in more detail within the next progress report.

In terms of infrastructure and equipment support, after the election period was over, the Project has conducted preliminary field visits and meetings with new public authorities in 5 target communities and assessed the locations proposed during the feasibility study.

Activity 2.2 Conduct capacity development for climate and disaster response local teams and raise awareness towards building a culture of safer living

During the reporting period, the UNDP Team has agreed with the NIES on the way forward under the Activity 2.2 and established collaborative relationship with representatives of the GIES in the pilot communities.

In approaching each of the activities mentioned above, the project has strictly followed the rigors and recommendations of the Donor Agency regarding the environmental, gender and social standards.

As per ADA recommendations regarding the technical engineering and design aspects of the water storage basins, during the reporting period, the Project elaborated specific scientifically-backed approaches with each beneficiary of the project support package elaborated in

consultation with project engineers. The contracting of technical designs and construction, however go beyond the cut-off date, so will be reflected in the next progress report.

The recommendations contained in the Gender Appraisal document Social Standards Appraisal documents were thoroughly reviewed together with the Gender and Social Specialist during the working meetings and all recommendations were incorporated in the working documents. As a result, objective gender balance has been successfully achieved both in terms of project support package beneficiaries, as well as during the Public Consultations meetings. Gender balance and social aspects are continuously taken by the project team as a pre-condition for all planning purposes, activities and deliverables.

During the reporting period, the Community Mobilization Consultant and the Communication Consultant teamed up to elaborate the Project's visibility concept, communication strategy and social mobilization plan, all actively applied throughout all project activities.

Lessons learned and perspectives

During the selection process of the project's support package beneficiaries, along with the geographical peculiarities of the selected target districts the project has also identified a series of limitations that hampered the achievement of the target of 15 beneficiaries of precipitation water storage basins. The main limiting factors were related to land ownership and land/water quality characteristics. In terms of ownership, the project identified that most of the locations that naturally accumulate water were not part of the privatization process, so the large majority of these locations, unless procured by chance as part of a large production field, remained at the balance of the local public authorities. Since according to Project conditions, support package beneficiaries were supposed to be legal entities/producers, LPAs were disregarded from the start, thus dramatically decreasing the sample of acceptable candidates to successfully compete within the CEI. Another important factor was related to soil and water quality. In the center-south part of Moldova, specifically in the 3 of 5 districts selected within the Project (Hîncești, Leova and Cantemir) a large share of lands hold an excessive content of minerals, thus increasing the salinity of soil and water above the ceiling required to successfully produce HVA crops and secure quality irrigation water. However, all 10 beneficiaries selected are very representative of the approach and rigors imposed by the donor, so all of them will create great demonstration plots with high replicability potential.

During the reporting period, the UNDP team has held separate discussions with the GIES to determine the needs of the 5 fire stations and the communities where these are planned to be located. Field visits were also conducted during the reporting period. It became clear that the amount initially established for the procurement of firefighting and rescue vehicles was insufficient, while the costs for infrastructure and maintenance are very high compared to the local public authorities' budgets. Fortunately, the project was able to seek and secure additional funding and support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia and technical support from the UNDP-Czech Trust Fund, both highly regarded by project stakeholders. In addition to the mentioned above, a few members of the Board have vocalized during the Selection Committee and Board Meetings the idea of using the savings formed under Output 1 to enhance some of the demonstration capacities of the beneficiaries to present more energy efficient and environment friendly production models, but also supplement the underfunded Output 2 to result in better equipment and vehicles for community based volunteer firefighting and rescue units.

Finances

The findings described in the Lessons Learned Chapter above will lead to the Project and the GIES being objectively entitled to provide a solid answer to the question of whether the budget corresponds to actual necessities in order to achieve the planned outputs. Although this approach has been identified jointly with the stakeholder during the reporting period, several steps are to follow, among which is the acceptance on behalf of ADA regarding the due modifications preceding the envisaged reallocation of funds. Once approved, the products of this exercise will be expected to materialize by the end of 2020. As of the end of the reporting period, the most effective approach identified is to obtain official documentation from target local public authorities attesting the allocation of circa 0.5 ha of land with immediate availability of communications, including water, electricity and natural gas. Subsequently, after the Project team approves the locations, the LPAs will obtain Urbanism Certificates required to proceed with the technical design of buildings that will be subsequently contracted by UNDP. In parallel, the Project will conduct community mobilization activities to involve all community members in the elaboration of local natural disaster risk response strategies and local action plans. At the end of the process, the Project and the communities will have developed all legal documentation, technical designs and objective budget estimations that will allow to proceed with joint financial allocations for construction of the premises. The given approach will require certain budget reallocations that are going to be presented during the second Board Meeting, which will take place beyond the reporting period.

Annexes of the progress report

Annex 1: Filled in matrix with the detailed description of the achievement of outcome and outputs indicators measured against baseline and target values and reflecting the quantitative and qualitative dimension of the achievement

Annex 2: Detailed planning (action plan) and budget for the following reporting period (project year)

Annex 3: Additional annexes to the progress report

Annex 1: Matrix with the detailed description of the achievement of outcome and outputs indicators measured against baseline and target values and reflecting the quantitative and qualitative dimension of the achievement.

Outcome. Strengthened local policies, capacities and infrastructure which enable climate and disaster resilient development at the community level

Indicator 1: Number of rural people (men and women incl. vulnerable people) covered by appropriate climate and disaster risk management strategies with costed actions plan, inclusive of drought, flooding and fire risks.

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	4474 people, including 2185 women and 222 vulnerable in Pirlita 775 people, including 378 women and 12 vulnerable in Sarateni 2603 people, including 1300 women and 87 vulnerable in Baimaclia 1607 people, including 776 women and 185 vulnerable in Drasliceni 4790 people, including 2371 women and 105 vulnerable in Sarata Galbena
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 2: Number of rural farmers (men and women) with enhanced livelihoods and access to water for production needs due to water harvesting basins in place as a result of project interventions.

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	At least 15
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 3: Number of rural people (men and women incl. vulnerable people) covered by appropriate climate and disaster risk reduction infrastructure and capacity in place

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	19860 people, including 51% women and 449 vulnerable households in Ungheni 11411 people, including 51% women and 85 vulnerable households in Leova 9206 people, including 50% women and 290 vulnerable households in Cantemir 9961 people, including 51% women and 121 vulnerable households in Criuleni 8276 people, including 50% women and 45 vulnerable households in Hîncești
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Output 1: Adaptation interventions in the water sector for agricultural purposes and flood management demonstrated and local climate change related policy frameworks in place in a selected number of districts

Indicator 1: Number of rural communities with mainstreamed and costed gender sensitive climate and disaster risk management priorities in local development strategies

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	5

Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 2: Number of water storage infrastructures built in 5 districts.

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	15
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 3: Number of officials from LPAs, heads of public institutions and private sector (disaggregated by sex) with better knowledge of climate resilient local development planning

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	50
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 4: Number of farmers with enhanced understanding and knowledge to adapt to climate change and use of natural resources in a sustainable manner

	Baseline	12/2019	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0 (Farmers have limited or no knowledge in these regards)	0	0	50
Achievement	0	90		
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Output 2: Community level climate and disaster management capacities improved for disaster risk reduction, prevention and timely response

Indicator 1: Number of rescue and firefighting posts established and properly equipped to respond timely to man-made and natural disasters

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	5
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 2: Number of communities benefitting from increased protection from natural and man-made disasters due to capacitated rescue and firefighting teams

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	55
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 3: Number of rescue and firefighting staff (sex disaggregated) employed and professionally trained

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	50
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			

Indicator 4: Number of persons from local population (men and women incl. vulnerable people) with better knowledge on climate and disaster risk reduction for resilient community development

	Baseline	mm/yy	mm/yy	mm/yy
Target (planned)	0	0	0	4720
Achievement	0			
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			