



Progress Report

Progress Report No. 5

Contract Number: ADA Ref. No.8364-0012018 UNDP Project ID: 00111725
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 – 31 March 2022

Reporting period:

<i>Reporting period: 01.01.2021 – 31.06.2021</i>	<i>Report submitted on (date): 31 August 2021</i>
<i>Due date: 31 August 2021</i>	

With funding from

 **Austrian
Development
Cooperation**

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List of Abbreviations

ADA – Austrian Development Agency
ADC – Austrian Development Cooperation
BCI – Business Consulting Institute NGO
CEI – Call for Expression of Interest
CCDRR – Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
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
MDL – Moldovan Lei
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, both project components have significantly progressed in implementation as described below:

Output 1, Activity 1.1 Mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk management priorities into local development planning frameworks has been finalized and the results were previously reported (i.e. annual report, 2020).

Output 1, Activity 1.2 Pilot water storage infrastructures in 5 districts of the country to enhance adaptation to climate change in the water and agriculture sectors has registered progress as well during the reporting period. Construction process for 3 water storage basins were finalized, remaining the inspection period as to address any deviations from the technical design and EIARMSP documentation for water storage infrastructures construction. The next 4 basins are under construction and the procurement process for the last 3 basins was completed in the 1st quarter of this year, therefore the rest of the infrastructures are under full construction stage.

As for the sub-activity 1.2.iii: Conduct capacity development activities for agri-producers for at least 50 farmers.

During the reporting period, the Project has adapted the planned capacity building program approach to delivery, taking into consideration the imposed limitations by pandemic situations with regard to meetings and events. The Project has registered progress for this activity by finalization the assessment of capacity building needs of the water basin beneficiaries and the training modules have been prepared.

Output 2, Activity 2.1. Establish Community-based rescue and firefighting brigades in the most vulnerable and risk exposed districts of the country has registered progress as well, resulting with a completed process of financial resources mobilization from the local authorities for the construction of 4 community firefighting posts. The project has also finalized the procurement process for construction of the posts and has kicked off the construction as well. During the reporting period, the Project, has also initiated the procurement process for 3 intervention vehicles and rescue team equipment based on the technical specifications agreed with the National Implementing Partner and project beneficiaries. As for the 4th post in which the local authorities contribute in-kind, the project has provided ongoing support to the authorities in identifying the required equipment and intervention vehicle for technical endowment of the community post. Moreover, the Project has initiated the process of organizing the upcoming post in the community in terms of early maintenance, rescue and volunteer's placement as to fully ensure the posts functionality and therefore Project sustainability.

Output 2, Activity 2.2. Conduct capacity development for climate and disaster response local teams and raise awareness towards building a culture of safer living

During 2021, the Project has been closely working with the local public authorities and GIES as to identify the list of community rescue team and volunteer and plan the capacity building program. The capacity building process shall be conducted during 2nd part of 2021 in close cooperation with the National Implementing Partner (GIES) using the tailor-made and targeted training curricula for attestation process of the firefighters and rescue units prepared by the Project in 2020.

Background (update)

During the reporting period and up until the cut-off date, the following significant changes occurred with regards to framework conditions (*i.e. relevant governmental and sectoral policies, political support, the environment of the intervention or other*): early parliamentary elections, COVID-19 pandemic and other (*i.e. weather conditions*) and its impact during 2021.

The COVID 19 outbreak still had a considerable impact especially on the collaboration process with the project contractors and beneficiaries, farmers, and especially local public authorities as follows:

- Project beneficiaries (LPAs): in the reporting period, the pandemic situation has delayed the process of securing the negotiated funds from the local authority for early maintenance of the firefighting posts due to difficult decision-making process.
- Contractors: delays in the construction process and delivery due to limitations imposed by the pandemic situation.
- As from the project overall coordination standpoint, the UNDP team follows the rules and regulation imposed by the pandemic situation and adaptation measures were implemented. The coordination/cooperation with local public authorities, actors and stakeholders was being carried out remotely via online communication channels and, when necessary, physical meetings were being organized respecting the imposed sanitary measures. Project Board Meeting and discussions were conducted online. All measures taken were highly regarded by project implementation partners and beneficiaries, as these secured smooth project implementation amidst the pandemic context.

Early Presidential election has impacted the project implementation as well, several risks have been identified around political factor at the local level, hence the Project activities were planned in a manner that allowed all local interventions to occur outside the election-related activities and processes. The project maintained a neutral profile in the regard; thus, it was not associated with any electoral or pre-electoral processes neither at local, nor district or national level.

Other: weather conditions have impacted the project implementation specifically on the activities that involve construction. The constructions require adequate climatic conditions to ensure safe infrastructures and compliance with the technical requirements. Due to registered heavy rainfall during the reporting period, several adverse effects set back construction activities that led to difficulties in the working process and by extent – delays. The technical engineers responsible for supervising the works and the project team, constantly monitor the progress and have adjusted the schedules as a measure of adaptation in case of natural risk factors, such as heavy rainfall.

Stakeholder analysis (update)

During the reporting period, several changes have occurred with regards to beneficiaries and local partners as follows:

The Project undergone significant changes with regard to the working plan under Output 2 due to political factor at the local level. The 2nd Output of the CC&DRR Project envisages establishment of 5 community-based rescue and firefighting brigades in cooperation with the Local Public Authorities (LPAs). The LPAs from the pilot area Drasliceni, Criuleni district, have

not made a critical decision in the given timeframe to allocate the financial contribution for the construction of the firefighting post in this region despite the repeated efforts of the Project Team to engage with the district authorities.

Given these circumstances, UNDP Moldova proposed to remove Criuleni district from the CC&DRR Project implementation plan. The National Implementing Partner - the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations – has shared its consent with such decision in order not to jeopardize the overall implementation of the CC&DRR Project. As per approval from the donor the project has applied the necessary adaptive management process and resulted approved adaptation of the log frame and the budget in order to guarantee the successful implementation of the project and to achieve the desired results.

Monitoring results

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

Targets:

- *LPAs from 5 communities have gender sensitive climate and disaster risk management priorities integrated into approved local development strategies*
- *50 officials from 5 LPAs, heads of public institutions and the private sector, including women and men, will have increased capacities to integrate climate and disaster risks into local development strategies.*

This activity has been finalized and the results were previously reported (i.e. annual report, 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.

Targets:

- *10 water storage basins built in 5 districts.*
- *At least 120 ha of agricultural land with increased capacity to withstand droughts.*
- *120 ha of irrigated land producing high value agricultural crops*
- *Precipitation water storage capacity of 120,000 m3*
- *Beneficiaries' perception of the quality of their production and their capacity to withstand severe drought conditions is increasingly positive compared to baseline situation.*

Sub-activity 1.2.iii: Conduct capacity development activities for agri-producers

During the reporting period, the Project has adapted the planned capacity building program approach to delivery, taking into consideration the imposed limitations by pandemic situations with regard to meetings and events. As a follow up, the Project has conducted the assessment of capacity building needs of the water basin beneficiaries and based on the Needs Assessment Report, the project has prepared the training modules of the capacity building program and has organized remotely individual consultations for the 10 beneficiaries regarding crops productivity. Several training sessions, both online and offline including demonstration of activities are planned for second part of year 2021 and should be reported during next period.

Sub-activity 1.2.iv: Construction of water storage basins.

During 2021, the project registered the following progress: 3 water infrastructures were finalized for project beneficiaries located in Magurele and Fundul Galebenei villages, Ungheni and Hincesti districts. Currently these sites are under inspection process as to address any deviations from the technical design and EIARMSP documentation for water storage infrastructures construction. The next 4 basins, i.e. Antonesti (Cantemir district), Bestemac (Leova district), Ciuciuleni, and Lapusna vilages (Hincesti district) are under construction. The Project also has finalized the procurement process for the last (3) remaining sites: Boscana (Criuleni district), Sofia (Hincesti district) and Boghenii Noi (Ungheni district), therefore the rest of the infrastructures are under full construction stage and progress on commissioning shall be reported in the next reporting period.

With reference to the set targets, an area of at least 193 ha is planned to be irrigated through the water infrastructures having a total storage capacity estimated at 124,000 m³. The variations in the proposed area for irrigation against the water storage capacity depend on the type of agricultural crops proposed by farmers that represent different necessities in terms of water quantity to be used/applied.

During this reporting period, an area of at least 26.8 ha out targeted 120 ha of agricultural land has and increased capacity to withstand droughts and is being irrigated using water infrastructures to produce high value agricultural crops for 3 out 10 farmers.

It must be noted that, this activity is highly dependable by the weather conditions since most of the construction works are related to earthworks that require specific soil/field conditions and minimum to zero precipitation so that soil moisture is low to perform the groundworks. For this reason, the schedule of works on this sub-activity undergoes changes, however, which do not exceed the general project planning. The project ensures constant monitoring in this regard, and any changes received from contractors are first approved by the Project, technical engineer and environment consultant to ensure the quality of the works and respecting required measures related to environmental protection in the process.

However, the substantial completion of works and commissioning for this sub-activity is planned to be achieved during mid-autumn 2021 granted suitable weather conditions. The final commissioning is preceded by preliminary/substantial commissioning which is meant to establish the poor quality of works or incompiences with the Bill of Quantities (if any) for which an established period is given to remediate (to be set by the reception committee accordingly and should be covered in more details in the next reporting period). Also, both commissioning take place in the presence of relevant national bodies authorized to commit such works as a measure of risk prevention related to construction works.

In terms of monitoring and quality assuring for the activity, the onsite contract monitoring and management was/is being ensured by the project engineer, while overall contract management by the Project Manager and Cluster Lead. The Project Engineers, the technical supervisors and representatives of the beneficiaries are monitoring the whole process and evaluate the performance through regular on-site visits. Also, ad-hoc monitoring visits were undertaken by the project engineers.

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

Targets:

- *5 completed technical designs and EIARMSP documentations.*
- *4 new rescue and firefighting posts established, properly equipped and corresponding local budgets allocated and inclusive prevention plans*
- *55 communities (and their population) from 5 districts benefit from increased protection from natural and man-made disasters due to capacitated rescue and firefighting teams.*

Since in 2021 the Project has completed all planned technical designs and EIARMSP documentation for firefighting posts, during 2021, the project completed the process of financial resources mobilization from the local authorities. The Project has managed to acquire the critical funds in amount of 3,050,023.00 MDL necessary to launch the construction of 4 posts. Remaining sum in amount of 141,606.00 MDL that accounts for second tranches from 3 out of 30 local public authorities are expected to be received by mid-September 2021.

The project has also finalized the procurement process for construction of the posts and has kicked off the construction as well in the following target communities: Sarateni (district of Leova), Sarata Galbena, (district of Hincesti), Baimaclia (district of Cantemir).

During the reporting period, the Project, has also initiated the procurement process for 3 intervention vehicles and rescue team equipment based on the technical specifications agreed with the National Implementing Partner and project beneficiaries. As for the 4th post in which the local authorities contribute in-kind, the project has provided ongoing support to the authorities in identifying the required equipment and intervention vehicle for the community post.

The completion of construction works of the 4 firefighting posts is envisaged to be finalized in quarter 3, 2021, and the progress shall be covered in the next reporting period.

Moreover, during the reporting period, the Project has managed to support the local public authorities in the process of funds allocation for early maintenance of the post as to ensure the functionality of the posts and sustainability. The Project has submitted a draft budget for covering early expenses that accounts for around 470,000.00 MDL. Also, the Project has assisted the local public authorities in drafting the common agreement between the local public authorities that will benefit from post's service and overall service organization. The Project also has provided support to the authorities in the process of community engagement so that its members get involved as volunteers and staff. Further information and results will be covered in the next reporting period.

It should be noted that, the activities planned for 2021 are highly dependable on the political factor at the local level due to COVID-19 and political events including climatic/weather conditions. Several risks have been monitored and mitigated as follows:

- Security/Health risk: COVID-19 challenging the local authority governance that led to difficult/delayed decision-making process on funds allocation that subsequently could impact the early maintenance of firefighting posts.
- Political risk: LPAs dropout due to insufficient funds to either contribute to the establishment of the firefighting station or/and early based contribution for maintenance.
- Political risk: LPAs dropout due to local councilors unwillingness to support the initiative.

- Financial risk: insufficient funds for firefighting stations construction and intervention vehicle due to market price variation/instability as a result of COVID-19.
- Natural risk factors such as heavy rainfall that imposes limitation to the construction process.

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 Project and the established working group including representatives of GIES, the GIES Training Center and EcoContact NGO (Project Board Member) determined the training needs for the volunteer that are expected to be a part of community firefighting brigades. The Project reviewed the current training curricula and attestation for professional firefighters and rescuers and based on it has finalized a curriculum for volunteer and community level firefighters and rescuers incorporating the specifics for this non-professional intervention group. The training curriculum has been finalized and approved by the Republican Training Center under GIES for further usage in March, 2021.

Subsequently, the Project will actively collaborate with GIES and LPAs in the intervention area to ensure the appropriate training and placement of the community team (brigade) during 2nd part of 2021.

Visibility events

During 2021, the Project has implemented activities to raise the visibility of activities, such as success story on the water infrastructure construction progress and results. The success story was accompanied by a video reportage available in both languages as well.

On social media, the Project distributed three posts covering the story in video format - which has an organic impact of 357,000 and a total number of views of 385,580 and two posts with text and photo album that recorded - impact 6,900 and 8,000 total views.

The success story has been widely disseminated via UNDP official web page and social media profiles that were further disseminated by the project partners, civil society, press, etc. as presented below:

Success story article on rainwater collection and storage issued in Romanian and English languages:

- [ENG: Innovation tastes like cherries in Hincesti | UNDP in Moldova](#)
- [ROM: La Hîncești, inovația are gustul cireșelor | PNUD în Moldova \(undp.org\)](#)

Social media posts on water infrastructure:

- [La Hîncești, inovația are gustul cireșilor \(facebook.com\)](#) – video.

The Facebook post reached an organic impact of 357,000 and a total number of views of 385,580

- [Innovation tastes like cherries in Hincesti - YouTube](#)
Video posted on UNDP's Youtube account (English subtitles)

The story was widely circulated online as well, few media clippings are listed below:

1. [232.\[moldova.un.org \] Innovation tastes like cherries in Hincesti](#)
2. [FOTO Inovația are gustul cireșelor. La Hîncești a fost dat în exploatare un bazin care asigură IRIGAREA unei livezi - Realitatea.md](#)

3. [AGORA - Inovație cu gust de cireșe la Hîncești. Doi frați au creat o livadă ca în povești \(VIDEO\)](#)
4. <http://tvr Moldova.md/social/datorita-unei-tehnologii-moderne-de-irigare-doi-frati-din-localitatea-fundul-galbenei-se-pot-lauda-cu-o-livada-moderna/>

Update on Environmental, Gender and Social Standards

With reference to the submitted the Environmental Appraisal, progress report in December 2020, three out of five recommendation have been fully considered and implemented accordingly by the Project during the reporting period.

Specifically, the 1st received recommendation was referring to the development of the Environmental Impact Assessment/Risk Management & Sustainability Plan (EIARMSP) and monitoring process of its implementation during the next phases of the construction activities and the second referring to the selection process of project beneficiaries within the Call for Expression of Interest.

The final report has been sent for comments already in December 2020 following received recommendation for the expected results of the EIARMSP exercise. The costs required to put in place the mitigation measures were taken into consideration during the engagement with the farmers/beneficiaries and covered through the signed Memorandum of Understanding during 2020 and 2021.

Moreover, during the reporting period, all 5 Environmental Impact Assessment including social and gender perspective documents are being used for monitoring and inspection purposes during the construction of firefighting station and 10 for water infrastructures in the target communities.

On the 3rd recommendation received from the project donor, referring to funds mobilization from the private sector, during the reporting period, the Project has managed to negotiate and secure all planned critical funds from the private sector (farmers) and local public authorities accordingly under signed Memorandum of Understandings and Financing Agreements

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls:

- During the reporting period, women representatives from all levels including general public, decision makers of central and local public authorities as well as women's civil society organizations were consulted during the community funds mobilization and overall decision making regarding the community firefighting posts.

Lessons learned and perspectives

Among the identified lesson learned and perspective, UNDP has highlighted the following key ones:

- The initial assumption regarding the scarcity of financial resources at local level was well grounded. The mayoralities within the village clusters involved in project implementation went through difficulties identifying finances for covering the contribution to project implementation. However, by motivating district authorities to contribute to the infrastructure part of the project turned out critical for smooth project

implementation. It is advised that district authorities are more actively involved in project implementation from the very beginning, as there is persistent interest and available financial resources to help clusters rural settlements gather finances for large infrastructure projects.

- The direct and permanent implication of GIES both from central and district level is crucial for successful project implementation. The GIES representatives at district level are renown and respected women and men and their voice is extremely important in helping district councils and village clusters proceed with implementation of such projects and approaches.

Finances

Given the lessons learned described in the section above, during the reporting period, a Project Board Meeting was conducted to raise a list of issues and propose a series of solutions in form of budget modifications and re-allocations. As a result of this exercise, the following financial re-allocations were approved by the Project Board:

- Relocation of the contingency reserve + savings on the lines dedicated to office equipment = coverage of the salary deficit for the extension period (4 months).

The approved reallocations and project extension proposal for up to 4 months (meaning March 31, 2022) were endorsed by the Project Board during 3rd meeting. Moreover, the given solutions have led to the proposition of introducing additional project performance tracking indicators in the Project's Logical Framework.

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 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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	0	0	0	<p><i>4474 people, including 2185 women and 222 vulnerable in Pirlita</i></p> <p><i>775 people, including 378 women and 12 vulnerable in Sarateni</i></p> <p><i>2603 people, including 1300 women and 87 vulnerable in Baimaclia</i></p> <p><i>1607 people, including 776 women and 185 vulnerable in Drasliceni</i></p> <p><i>4790 people, including 2371 women and 105 vulnerable in Sarata Galbena</i></p>	<p>4474 people, including 2185 women and 222 vulnerable in Pirlita</p> <p>775 people, including 378 women and 12 vulnerable in Sarateni</p> <p>2603 people, including 1300 women and 87 vulnerable in Baimaclia</p> <p>1607 people, including 776 women and 185 vulnerable in Drasliceni</p> <p>4790 people, including 2371 women and 105 vulnerable in Sarata Galbena</p>

Achievement	0	0	0%	40%	100%
				<i>Climate change profiles prepared and consultations with the local population undergoing.</i>	LPA's from 5 communities have gender sensitive climate and disaster risk management priorities integrated into approved local development strategies.
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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	0	0	0	At least 10	At least 10
Achievement	0	0	10%	30%	50%
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0			<i>The beneficiaries have been identified, made aware on the role of the water basins in enhancing the livelihoods and access to water and collaboration with 10 of such is ongoing through contracting of the construction works for 2 water basins, design of 5 water basins and preparation of the permitting</i>	The technical designs for all 10 selected rural farmers were developed and the necessary authorizations were issued to the project beneficiaries. The environmental impact assessment for water collection and storage basins, identifying potential social and environmental risks, as well as feasible options for their

				<i>phase for the remaining 3 beneficiaries.</i>	mitigation have been developed (EIARMSP). The construction process for 3 out of 10 water collection and storage basins, were completed, remaining 7 are under construction and all respective Memoranda of Understanding were signed with the farmers.
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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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	0	0	0	<p>19860 people, including 51% women and 449 vulnerable households in Ungheni</p> <p>11411 people, including 51% women and 85 vulnerable households in Leova</p> <p>9206 people, including 50% women and 290 vulnerable households in Cantemir</p> <p>9961 people, including 51% women and 121 vulnerable households in Criuleni</p> <p>8276 people, including 50% women and 45 vulnerable households in Hîncești</p>	<p>19860 people, including 51% women and 449 vulnerable households in Ungheni</p> <p>11411 people, including 51% women and 85 vulnerable households in Leova</p> <p>9206 people, including 50% women and 290 vulnerable households in Cantemir</p> <p>9961 people, including 51% women and 121 vulnerable households in Criuleni</p>

					8276 people, including 50% women and 45 vulnerable households in Hîncești
Achievement	0	0	0	20% To date, the LPAs are fully embarked into the establishment of the CC&DRR infrastructure by identifying the sites of the firefighting stations and formalizing through Councils' Mtgs of the financial contribution expected.	100% To date, the LPAs are fully embarked into the establishment of the CC&DRR infrastructure by co-financing the construction process and early maintenance to ensure project sustainability.
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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	No gender sensitive climate and disaster risk management	0	0	5	5

	measures integrated into the local development strategies; no budget allocation for these needs				
Achievement	0	0	0	70% To date, 5 communities have benefited from the climate change profiles	100% LPAs from 5 communities have gender sensitive climate and disaster risk management priorities integrated into approved local development strategies.
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0				

Indicator 2: Area of agricultural land with access to water for irrigation as a result of constructed precipitation accumulation basins.

	Baseline	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	No of land in the pilot districts is irrigated from precipitation water accumulation basins within the project beneficiaries'	0	0	n/a	120 ha

	agricultural plantations.				
Achievement	0	0	0		Expected: 160% As per signed Memorandums of Understandings with the selected rural farmers and technical reports (hydrology), it is expected a total area of approximately 193 ha to be irrigated as a result of infrastructures construction.
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0				

Indicator 2.1: Volume of precipitation and run-off water (m3) for irrigation conserved as a result of construction of water retention infrastructure.

	Baseline	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	No existing water accumulation infrastructure with capacity to store precipitation and run-off water for irrigation purposes.	0	0	n/a	120,000 m3
Achievement	0	0	0		103%

					As per signed Memorandums of Understandings with the selected rural farmers and technical reports (hydrology), it is expected a total capacity for water storage amounting 124,000 m3 as a result of infrastructures construction.
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0				

Indicator 2.2: Number of hectares of agricultural land with increased resilience to drought due to stored run-offs for irrigation.

	Baseline	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	Very limited areas of land within the project beneficiaries' agricultural plantations have drought resilient capacities as a result of available irrigation	0	0	n/a	120 ha

	solutions and practices.				
Achievement	0	0	0		Expected: 160% As per signed Memorandums of Understandings with the selected rural farmers and technical reports (hydrology), it is expected a total area of approximately 193 ha to be irrigated as a result of infrastructures construction.
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0				

Indicator 2.3: Increased agricultural productivity and resilience due to enabled access to irrigation as a result of project intervention.

	Baseline	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	Project beneficiaries unsecure in current conditions and unable to conduct qualitative and resilient agricultural production.	0	0	n/a	120 ha

Achievement	0	0	0		Expected: 160% As per signed Memorandums of Understandings with the selected rural farmers and technical reports (hydrology), it is expected a total area of approximately 193 ha with increased resilience to drought due to stored run-offs for irrigation.
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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	0 officials from LPAs, heads of public institutions and private sector have understanding and knowledge of inclusive and gender sensitive climate and disaster risk management as well as capacity	0	50	50	50

	for building climate resilient communities				
Achievement	0	0	70	70 people have participated in the development of the climate change profiles, needs assessment and prioritizations of risks.	70 70 persons (officials from 5 LPAs, heads of public institutions and the private sector, including women and men) have increased capacities to integrate climate and disaster risks into local development strategies
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0	0	140%	140%	140%

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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	Farmers have limited or no knowledge on adaptation solutions in the agriculture and water sectors and sustainable use of natural resources	0	0	50	50

Achievement	0	90	0	20% 10 farmers benefiting from the water storage facilities have enhanced understanding of the CC and sustainable use of water resources.	20% 10 farmers benefiting from the water storage facilities have enhanced understanding of the CC and sustainable use of water resources.
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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	0 rescue and firefighting posts in Pirlita, Sarateni, Baimaclia, Drasliceni and Sarata Galbena Cost for prevention, preparedness and response actions to climate and man-made disasters are not foreseen in local budgets	0	0	5	4

Achievement	0	0	0	20% The locations of the 5 firefighting posts have been identified together with LPAs and the company for design of these is contracted.	50% The technical designs for all 5 rescue and fire stations were developed and all the necessary authorizations were obtained. Environmental impact assessments for fire stations have been developed, identifying potential social and environmental risks, as well as feasible options for mitigating them (EIARMSP). Community level fund-raising assured in strong collaboration with the IGSU, the involvement of public authorities was ensured for the co-financing of the activity.
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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	Limited rescue/firefighting brigades at district level resulting in increased response	0	0	55	55

	time, subsequently leading to considerable increase in loss of life and material damages				
Achievement	0	0	0	0	69% By the end of 2020, a total number of 38 communities have adopted the decision on project participation with financial contribution put of which, 33 have already allocated the funds.
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0				

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

	Baseline	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	June 2021
End of project target (planned)	No professional staff available in rural areas to respond timely to man-made and natural disasters	0	0	50	40
Achievement	0	0	0	0	n/a
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	May 2019	December 2019	May 2020	December 2020
End of project target (planned)	Community members have limited or no knowledge and capacities to prevent, prepare and respond to climate and man-made disaster	0	0	50	70
Achievement	0	0	0	As many as 70 people have benefited from CC&DRR information in knowledge in the reporting period.	As many as 70 people have benefited from CC&DRR information in knowledge in the reporting period.
Comparison (e.g. in %)	0				