

## Final Evaluation Report

# Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process

Agency: United Nations Development Programme  
Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova  
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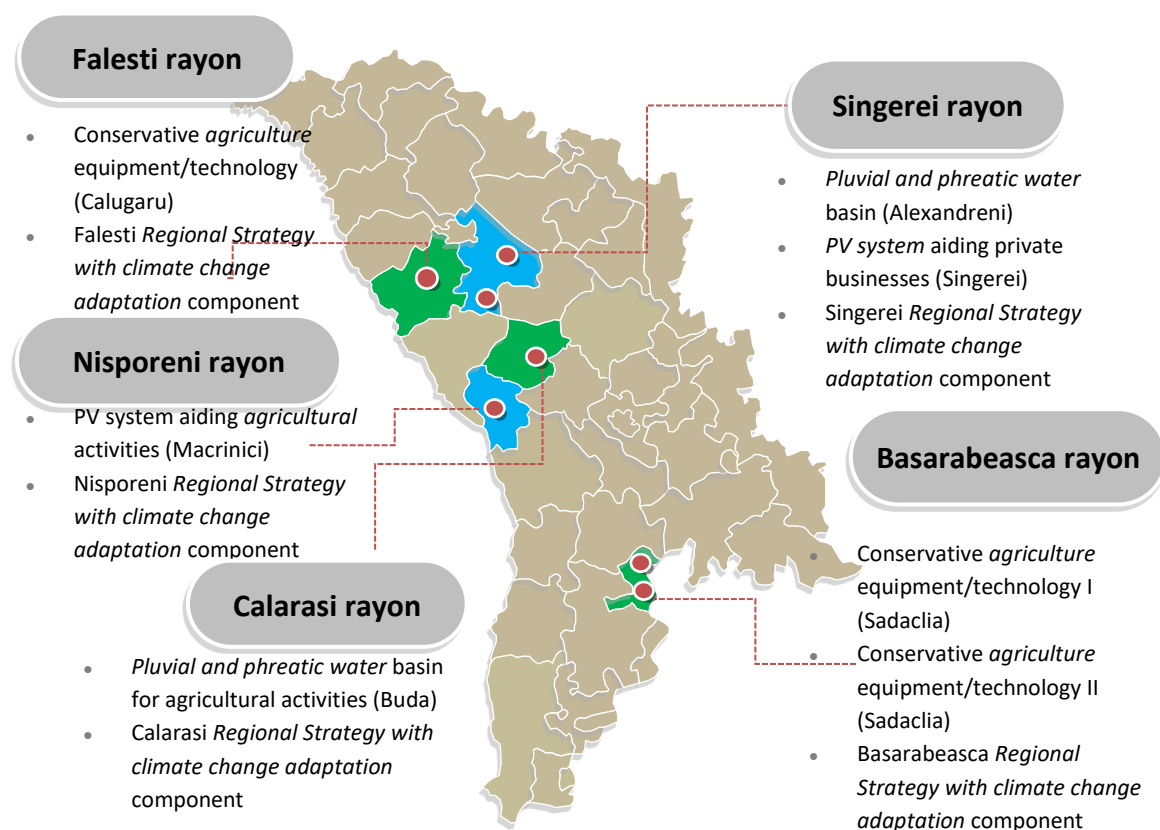
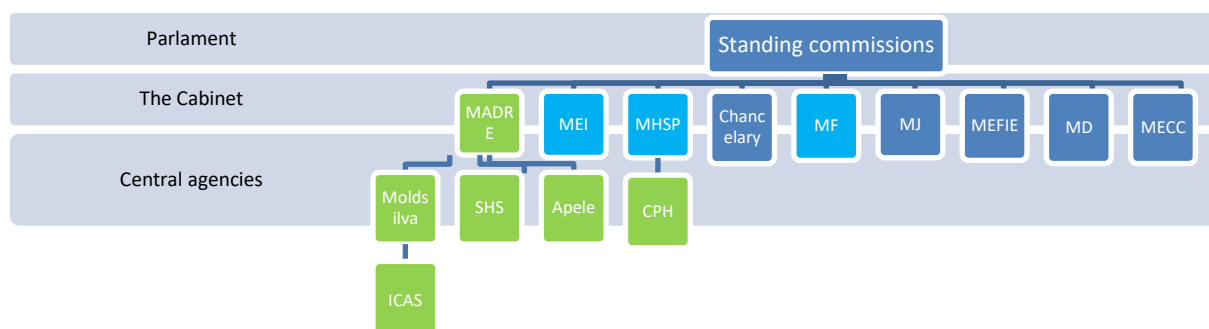
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## Abbreviation, map

### Abbreviations

ADA	Austrian Development Agency	PB	PB Project Board
ALM	ALM Adaptation Learning Mechanism	PM	PM Project Manager
AP	AP Action Plan	PMT	PMT Project Management Team
AWP	AWP Annual Work Plan	RBM	RBM Results-based Management
BM	BM Board Meeting	SDG	SDG Sustainable Development Goals
CAF	CAF Cancun Adaptation Framework	SGS	SGS Small Grants Scheme
CALM	CALM Congress of Local Authorities in Moldova	SHSM	SHSM State Hydrometeorological Service of Moldova
CCA	CCA Climate Change Adaptation	SPM	SPM Senior Project Manager
CCAS	CCAS Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	TORs	TORs Terms of Reference
CCO	CCO Climate Change Office	UNDAF	UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework
CDR	CDR Combined Delivery Report	UNDP	UNDP United Nations Development Programme
CO	CO Country Office (UNDP)	UNEP	UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
COP	COP Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC	UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CP	CP Country Programme	VCA	VCA Climate vulnerability assessment
CPAP	CPAP Country Programme Action Plan	WB	WB The World Bank
CPD	CPD Country Programme Document	WP	WP Work Plan
CPESS	CPESS Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service	ZAMG	ZAMG Austrian Hydromet Service (Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik)
CSO	CSO Civil society organization	RM	Republic of Moldova
DCT	DCT Direct Cash Transfer mechanism		
DRR	DRR Disaster Risk Reduction		
ECA	ECA Europe and Central Asia		
EWS	EWS Early Warning System		
GCF	GCF Green Climate Fund		
HACT	HACT Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer		
ICA	ICA Institutional Capacity Assessment		
ICAS	ICAS Forest Research and Management Institute of Moldova		
IR	IR Internal Review		
LPA	LPA Local Public Administration		
M&E	M&E Monitoring and evaluation		
MoEn	MoEn Ministry of Environment		
MADRE	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment		
MoU	MOU Memorandum of Understanding		
NAP	NAP National Adaptation Plan		
NAP/GSP	NAP GSP UNDP/UNEP NAP Global Support programme		
NCCC	NCCC National Climate Change Commission		
NGO	NGO Non-Governmental Organization		
NIE	NIE National Implementing Entity		
NIM	NIM National Implementation Mechanism		
NPD	NPD National Project Director		
Project	Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process		

## Maps: institutions, geography



## Executive summary

The scope of the evaluation is to assess and present results, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations along with the stated deliverables and whether these produced the intended impact. The four-year project subject of the evaluation is “Supporting Moldova’s National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process” supported by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) with funding from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of the Republic of Austria and implemented by UNDP Moldova in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and its Climate Change Office.

While assessing and presenting the results, particular emphasis was on the correspondence to the stated deliverables and whether these produced the intended impact. Additional focus was placed on assessing the design and coherence of the project, including the design of the log frame matrix/project theory, the strengths and weaknesses in terms of planning, management, implementation and monitoring and the extent to which cross-cutting issues (gender and climate change mainstreaming) were applied.

The evaluation used a combination of techniques, including:

1. Desk study review of all relevant project documentation;
2. Extended interviews with project stakeholders;
3. Extended interviews with project partners;
4. Meetings/interviews with project consultants and experts;
5. Data triangulation and quality control
6. Field trips to project beneficiaries.

The project was funded by the Government of Austria through the Austrian Development Agency with a total grant amount, including phase 1 and 2, of EUR 940,000 and EUR 64,025 planned in-kind co-financing from MADRE. The National Implementing Partner is Ministry of Environment, Republic of Moldova (as of June 2017, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment - MADRE) through the Climate Change Office (responsible Party) with UNDP Moldova support. The project has an originally planned three-year implementation period, from June 2013 to May 2016. By the decision of PB from June 2016, the project implementation period has been extended through 30 November 2017.

The overall goal of the project *is to ensure that Moldova has a system and capacities in place for medium- to long term adaptation planning and budgeting* with the overall aim to reduce vulnerability of the population and key sectors to the impacts of climate change. The project objective is to support Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions. In order to achieve the project objective, a number of activities are designed to be implemented under the following outputs:

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

- Coordination mechanism of the adaptation process to climate change;
- Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans;
- Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed;
- Financing Strategy to meet priority national adaptation costs developed;
- Communication and outreach strategy for support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed strengthened.

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

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

- Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved;
- Partnerships to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova established.

Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and up-scaling

- Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three Development Regions;
- A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium to long-term implementation developed;
- Replication and up-scaling of adaptation interventions supported
- Development of climate change adaptation project proposals

Table 1 Project Summary Data

Project title		Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process		
UNDP Project ID:	00087103	<b>Project financing</b>	<i>at endorsement</i>	At the end of project
Country:	Moldova	Government of Austria:	EUR 744,000	EUR 940,000
Implementing Partner:	MoEn/MADRE, Climate Change Office (CCO)	In-kind:	EUR 64,025	EUR 92,910
		Total Project Cost in cash:	EUR 744,000	EUR 940,000
Other Partners involved:		Start date:	1 June 2013	ProDoc Signature Date: July, 2013
		Closing date:	31 May 2016	30 November 2017

## Conclusions

### Activities

The project has implemented all the activities envisaged in the project document. With the decision of the Project Board in June 2016 to extend the project, the remaining parts of the activities have been carried out through 2017. Policy documents adoption remain in the final stage of the adoption (national coordination and M&E mechanisms, health and forestry sectoral strategies) and, according to the existing action plan of the Government, are scheduled to be adopted in the coming months of 2018.

The conclusion of the evaluation is that the project implementation is overall *satisfactory*. In the period of 2013-2014 tensions among stakeholders resulted into delay of the set-up of the project and disturbances in the project activities dependent on the respective ministries. Change of the Governments in 2014-2015 given its political instability and reshuffling of the Government have presented serious obstacles for the project implementation and the results sustainability (in the course of the initial stage of the project (2013-15) 3 Governments have changed). The stable Government has been set up in early 2016 that had to address the issue of the political stability. The project rightly focused during this period of time on the elaboration of the national and sectoral adaptation policies and frameworks and by building capacities of the national agencies at the technical level, so that in the course of early 2018, the project could secure continuity and consistency of the adoption of the policies and policy documents.

The project was the first UNDP project in the ECIS region to support a comprehensive participatory iterative adaptation planning. Internationally, the national adaptation planning has been in early piloting stages. The project is among the first in the ECIS region in setting up and implementing the national and sectoral NAP processes along the lines of the UNFCCC technical guidance. By December 2017, there are more than 29 LDCs countries<sup>1</sup> that are engaged *in some form* of national adaptation plans development. By its implementation the project has accumulated useful experience and practice in delivering products, capable for drawing conclusions and to be replicated in other countries. The project deliverables and experience is to be seen as an important and valuable experience contributing to the regional and global learning on NAPs.

The project was initiated by ADA and developed jointly by the Moldovan Climate Change Office (CCO) and the UNDP CO. The project was coordinated with a number of other UNDP climate change projects managed by the CCO and has built new synergies with the WB, WHO, Austrian institutions and other partners. The stakeholder engagement is very good; the team is technically strong.

### Relevance

The project is *highly relevant* to Moldova's national climate adaptation needs and priorities to urgently address country's vulnerabilities. The local community-based adaptation activities of the project are highly relevant to the climate adaptation needs and priorities of the local communities in the three pilot regions and responds to the adaptation deficit. The project objective complies well with the UNDP's strategic objectives at country and regional levels embedded into Outcome 3.2. "Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilience, lower economic factors consumption and improved sustainability of consumption". The relevance of the project to the national priorities for the implementation of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the implementation of SDGs have been recognized by the officials. The project outputs design in terms of the climate change policy mainstreaming and sensitizing reflects government institutional and decision-making agenda. They are required by the institutional changes for the better service delivery by SHS, improved capacity of the decision-makers to respond to the challenges and creation of the positive examples of the climate change implementation measures at regional level.

The project strategy and design is overall cohesive. With some adequate adaptive management undertaken by the team, the project remains timely and relevant to the national context. Interviews with the key national and sectoral stakeholders confirmed the relevance and importance of the project assistance to their agencies in mainstreaming adaptation agenda, building technical capacity of their staff, and securing continuity of strategic policy directions related to climate change adaptation. The conclusions reflect opinions of the interlocutors within MADRE, MHSPF, SHS, ICAS, Moldsilva, MEI, project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. All respective government beneficiaries confirmed their commitment to the project objectives and activities therefore confirming institutional relevance of the project throughout the project life.

### Effectiveness

The *effectiveness* of the project is considered overall as *satisfactory*. The project achieved most of the indicators and targets and the most of the activities have been implemented with satisfactory and highly satisfactory quality. The project has generally achieved the project objective to put in place NAP by capitalizing on the existing development planning strategies and implementing priority adaptation actions. The project achieved fully 10 indicators and targets out of 12 and 2 indicators likely to be fully achieved in the course of 2018. 11% of the project expenses have been directly gender determined.

Output 1 has been implemented *satisfactory*. Gender sensitive institutional and policy frameworks for medium-to long-term climate change adaptation planning and budgeting has been elaborated with some elements pending adoption. The policy related documents have been elaborated: national

<sup>1</sup> <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/inf12.pdf>



coordination and M&E mechanism and forestry and health sectoral strategies elaborated and are pending adoption at the advance stage. It is likely that in the course of the beginning of 2018 these activities will be finalized and fully satisfy project indicators and targets. The major factors that influenced the delay in the implementation of the activities and the achievement of the indicators and targets were due to the external factors of the political instability in the course of 2015-16 and governmental reshuffling and restructuring in the course of 2017. It has been recommended to improve some elements of the national coordination mechanism.

Output 2 activities have been implemented *highly satisfactory*. The output aimed at strengthening the NAP development of the institutional and technical capacities and all the envisaged activities have been carried out on time and with highly satisfactory quality. Evaluated against the indicators and targets, all the technical and methodological tools have been elaborated, decision-makers, policy-community and practitioners' skills has been improved. The institutional and service delivery capacity of SHS consolidated substantially in close partnership with the European partners benefiting citizens of Moldova. Activities pertaining to the output enabled elaboration of the policy documents and provided necessary critical awareness in support of their adoption.

Output 3 activities have been accomplished *highly satisfactory*. The output aimed at creating demonstration projects at a local level in priority sectors and provide examples for the replication and upscaling at country level. The project has reached the envisaged indicators by carrying out 7 local projects and elaborating 20 project fishes. The number of the direct beneficiaries of the local demonstration projects exceeded 4,5 thous people. 3 upscaling and replication strategies: PV (energy), agriculture and small water reservoirs management have been elaborated.

### *Efficiency*

The project *efficiency* implementation is *satisfactory*. Delays at the inception phase with the launch of the on-the-ground community adaptation activities, the project caught up with the implementation in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> years. Government stakeholders are more used to deal with time-bound budgeting and planning activities that culminate with the adoption of a planning document. Thus NAPs are usually understood as one-time exercises resulting in a document or a set of documents. The international guidance and best practice for national adaptation planning prioritize the iterative planning process and the national interagency coordination mechanism for adaptation planning as key deliverables/elements that enable continuous long-term integration of climate change risks and adaptation into national development planning and decision making. The NAP GSP suggests three to five years' timeframe for setting up national adaptation planning mechanisms and M&E frameworks.

The implementation of such a complex operation of 3 very different outputs require different sets of professional expertise to be dully allocated for the project implementation. The project had 1 full-time project manager and part-time assistant. The output 1 has required the profile and expertise of the experienced advocacy and policy coordinator with the engagement with high profile decision-makers across several key ministries. The output 3 has required a different set of expertise related to the engagement at the regional level with the locale regional actors, including private sector firms and companies. For both outputs a target policy-related communication and also larger groups of society communication have been critical. Communications were necessary with the scope to explain the benefits in accessible manner to the widest segments of the society and communication to the members of the policy community with evidence-based type of information. That required a distinct set of skills and sustained attention for the whole project life cycle. Finally, the extent of the capacity-building activities reached to monthly events and trainings activities required full attention. The project limited management and coordination time and logistical support has put additional strain on the project delivery of the activities.

The total project disbursement rate by 30 November 2017 stands at 100%, and corresponds to the complete in terms of time. There has been a fluctuation of the disbursement rate. While at the beginning of 2014 the disbursement rate was low, in 2015 it stood at 38,9% and in 2016 it has increased. Annual delivery of the planned budget has been rising, and reached 100% for 2017. The project has applied good adaptive management, and has secured EUR 92,910 in co-financing

(government contribution and small project beneficiaries), exceeding the originally planned co-financing amount by 45%. Understanding and communication among various implementation partners stands well improved.

### *Impact*

The project *results* of the attainment of the expected outcomes is considered *satisfactory*. The project has changed the decision-makers and policy-community makers critical understanding of the climate change challenges and elaborated the framework and concrete solutions that have been embraced by the former to address the later at the policy level. This change is substantial given that the project started from the scratch on the climate change adaptation subject in 2013. The project achieved the direct support at the local level in 7 selected rayons by the adoption of the regional climate change actions-measures and has demonstrated in 4 selected priority areas (energy, agriculture, forestry, water) concrete benefits while involving private sector along the public sector. The project has created the critical mass of the methodological tools and guidelines necessary for the effective incorporation and mainstreaming of the climate change agenda in the regulatory and financial policies.

There have been sound consultation processes and quality assurance mechanisms behind most of these products. According to the Program of Activity of the Government: 2016-18, most of these policy documents will be adopted in the course of 2018. Therefore, the project has managed to create a policy community across the ministerial level and at the central authorities' level that are sensitive and supporting to the climate change agenda.

The small implementation projects have produced positive social change on the local and regional communities in terms of: new part-time employees due to scale-up economic activity, more quality agricultural products on the local and regional market, improved cooperation among several local entrepreneurs and dissemination of approaches. None of the environmental adverse impacts identified.

### *Sustainability*

The overall sustainability rating of the project is *satisfactory*, while for some components of the project (SHS deliverables, individual small projects) is *highly satisfactory*. The project has secured sustainable results via: (a) draft national coordination mechanism/national adaptation framework, with M&E framework elaborated and to be adopted in early 2018; (b) sectoral NAPs for forestry and health were elaborated and to be adopted in early 2018; (c) small grants programme for 7 local adaptation projects benefitted directly 4,596 people and produced changes on the ground in the way agriculture and business activities are carried out; (d) a number of supporting tools – capacity assessment and capacity building plans, CBA for climate change, methodology for CCA budget tagging, NAP roadmap, tool kit for mainstreaming adaptation are available, (e) evaluation of the water sector in terms of climate change adaptation capacity through the conducted feasibility study prompts a follow-up phase, (f) improved institutional capacity of the SHS created a European compliant meteo service benefiting the whole country.

Field level activities receive higher sustainability mark, while the policy level activities (national and regional levels) have not yet become one, yet high level of potential to become sustainable. The project policy related results ensure sustainability given the adoption of the local/regional development plans and insertion of the adaptation measures at the sectoral level policies, the national level policies are to be secured in the coming future. At the national policy level, if the project succeeds in having the national coordination mechanism and sectoral adaptation plans/measures adopted by the government then the result would be further sustained at the national level for a significant period of time. The Government voted in early 2016 has already made commitments to reforms and approved the Action Programme of the Government of Moldova for 2016-2018 in order to meet commitments taken by Moldova in the context of the EU Association Agreement. The Government Action Plan for 2016-18 provides several activities directed to the adoption and implementation of the aforementioned national



policies under the Environment chapter.<sup>2</sup> MADRE has created a separate unit responsible for the air and climate change policies<sup>3</sup> and therefore is expected to play a leading role in the climate adaptation policies. At the field level, the project results have demonstrated clear sustainable results, approval of the stakeholder ownership from local level stakeholders and a satisfactory level of cost effectiveness and economic viability.

The small demonstration projects have proven the replication possibility within the selected regions and beyond and within the selected priority sectors: agriculture, water, energy. The delivered studies in energy, agriculture and water areas provide the bases for the understanding on the opportunities to upscale the small demonstration projects at the country level. Elaborated project fiches provide additional concrete tools for the practitioners, businesses and public authorities at the local level to use them in the implementation of specific measures.

Financial and economic sustainability of the climate change measures remain a challenge. Analysis shows that the demand for the climate change actions is substantial (0.6 billion USD at current state) and is critical for the country key areas of the development. The supply from the state finances and international finances covers potentially only part of the respective needs. The participation of the private sector in the implementation of the climate change measures is limited given that the SME that dominate Moldovan land use and other markets have limited financial resources and there is a shortage of the state financial and fiscal mechanisms to support their participation.

## Recommendations

### *Alignment with SDGs*

The national coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation will align its set-up and activities with the NCCSD in terms of the objectives and the format of organization. The mechanism will report on the contribution for the achievement of the relevant SDGs and recourse institutionally to NCCSD to promote the endorsement of the adaptation priorities and to secure additional external guarantee for the implementation commitment of the Government.

### *On future phase*

The next phase project could be mostly concentrated on delivery of the direct benefits to the society through the on-the-ground activities (bottom-up approach) in some priority sectors, replication of the current success with regional activities and more targeted policy related work. Therefore, the next phase is proposed to be unfolded in 3 tiers. Concentration in some specific policy areas to complete the full policy cycle change is advisable.

As a 1<sup>st</sup> tier is the implementation of the climate change adaptation measures in some selected areas via the larger on-the-ground initiatives in some priority areas to increase the visibility of the results are important as the next phase. These priority areas could be water and agriculture, agriculture and energy, forestry, health. Selection of 2 only priority areas (agriculture, water, forestry) will avoid the thinner spread of the limited resources with the allocation of around 55% of the resources and achievement of firm policy cycle change in these areas. This priority is explained by the direct benefits to the society and the substantial preparatory work already done in these areas. In the water sector a feasibility study on small water reservoirs was carried out to estimate the possible actions. The support of the regional authorities and their political stability is easy to secure.

As a 2<sup>nd</sup> tier is the replication of the success of the pilot projects in some regions and accumulated positive experience in working with the rayon-based authorities. The selection of another set of the

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/guvernul\\_republicii\\_moldova\\_-\\_programul\\_de\\_activitate\\_al\\_guvernului\\_republicii\\_moldova\\_2016-2018.pdf](http://www.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/guvernul_republicii_moldova_-_programul_de_activitate_al_guvernului_republicii_moldova_2016-2018.pdf), chapter 8, pp.42-43,  
<http://lex.justice.md/md/365929/>, chapter 8, pp.167-178

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.madrm.gov.md/ro/content/organigrama>

rayons-based on the criteria of the vulnerability and existence of the regional authorities support for the climate change adaptation measures while working with the private sector should be continued, perhaps in dozen of selected rayons. The support of a larger number of small-scale projects (targeting small and medium size activities) is advisable with the allocation of around 25% of the resources. This priority is dictated by the positive results obtained at the regional level via the involvement of the private sector and excellent cooperation with the rayon authorities that are very likely to be politically stable actors in the future.

As a 3<sup>rd</sup> tier is the support for the emerging national coordination mechanism as well as the monitoring and evaluation system. This line of activity has to be complemented with limited support in the capacity-building activities for the mechanism and some targeted policy-related elaborations and evaluations with the allocation of around 15% of the resources. This tier is critical to ensure the functionality of the core element of the CCA mechanism. This tier will additionally facilitate, streamline and incorporate the objectives and activities of other tiers. This is to include a policy advocacy specialist responsible for the engagement with the key decision-makers and policy decision-making community across the government and the parliament.

#### *On sustainability*

**Recommendation 4.5.1** (MADRE, MoF, the Cabinet) Maintain SHS intact from absorption within different public institutions to retain the achieved results with service delivery and EUMETNET membership.

**Recommendation 4.5.2** (MADRE, MoF, the Cabinet) Elaboration and introduction of a set financial and regulatory incentives aimed directly at CCA measures listed under c) to h).

#### *Activities' recommendations*

*Activity 1.1. Coordination mechanism of the adaptation process to climate change.* **Recommendation 1.1.1** (to MADRE, the Cabinet): Inter-ministerial commission has to satisfy principles of: a) combination of mitigation and adaptation functions in one instrument, b) avoidance of conflict of sectoral functions in one entity and c) only governmental character with enabled role of the specialized governmental units. The Commission is to be headed by MADRE and supported by its specialized unit will be delegated coordination of planning, coordination of implementation of specific measures, monitoring progress, coordinating carrying out analysis, expertise on problems and challenges. The commission is to be composed of the secretaries of state from the key policy areas, a working group composed of experts ensuring participation of the key academia and NGOs coordinated by CCO.

*Activity 1.2 Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development and sectoral plans/policies.*

**Recommendation 1.2.1:** (to MADRE, National Coordination Mechanism, rayon administrations) Proposed energy and transport measures have to be followed up with the respective policy implementation central authorities and rayon-based development strategies/action plans where the future national coordination mechanism will coordinate and monitor the efforts.

*Activity 1.4. Development of a plan for financing climate risk management and implement climate change adaptation measures.* **Recommendation 1.4.1:** (to MADRE, National Coordination Mechanism, MoF) CBA CCA and CCA Guidelines have to be used by MoF in the elaboration and evaluation of public budgets (state and local) with the National Coordination Mechanism to play the role of the support and coordination.

*Activity 2.2: Data availability, management, dissemination, capacity adaptation planning improved.*

**Recommendation 2.2.1:** (to SHS) To disseminate larger society valuable and accessible meteo, forecast oriented services/products and initiate private sector cooperation.

*Activity 3.2: A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium, long-term implementation.*

**Recommendation 3.2.1** (to MADRE, national coordination mechanism): Conclusions and recommendations of the reports should be integrated in the mid-term regional strategies and in the

rayon-based strategies. National coordination mechanism should take these findings into the coordination planning across the relevant sectors on implementation action plans of the respective ministries policy documents.

*Activity 3.3: Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported. Recommendation 3.3.1* (MADRE, MoF, MEI): CCA measures to be included as a standard requirement for the regional socio-economic development planning at regional and national level, financial tags are to be allotted.

*Activity 3.4: Development of climate change adaptation project proposals. Recommendation 3.4.1* (MADRE, MoF): Water feasibility study have to be mainstreamed into Water and Sanitation Strategy 2028, National Program for Water and Health: 2016-25 and financial incentives via the Regional Development Agencies provided for the rayon-based strategies.

## Lessons learnt

The key project risks relate directly to the implementation of output activities 1 and respective indicators and targets-Ind1 to Ind4. These are political instability and continuous government reshuffling and institutional instability. These risks require much better mitigation and adaptation measures to address them via the institutional arrangements.

The subsequent phases of the project could decrease the allocation for the top-down approach and for the capacity-building activities while increasing the bottom-up and specific sectoral implementation. The project design is to target better full policy cycle within the same policy area and the respective institutions given the limited available resources.

The project design is to incentivize the project deliverables or what the project produces and what it changes. At the output level a better balanced use of the output and impact indicators and in some cases process indicators would be advisable, otherwise, the implementation is focused primarily of the project deliverables rather than what implementation produces for the target group and the beneficiaries.

The formulation of the indicators and targets has to be consistent and unambiguous to avoid uncertainty of the assessment of the achievements and the implementation.

The complex project design and ambitious combination of the very different types of the outputs (from policy to awareness raising to capacity building to regional implementation measures) requires adequate allocation of the respective components coordinators and experts.

The project has spread widely the available resources producing some changes along the full policy cycle, but not accomplished fully in any of the policy area (agriculture, water, energy, forestry, transport). Perhaps, during the implementation of the project, concentration of the more resources at the expense of others to produce the full policy cycle change would be more convincing.

## 1. Background

Moldova ranks among the most climate vulnerable countries in Europe and Central Asia based on a range of social and economic indicators and faces a number of adaptation challenges.<sup>4</sup> Moldova's economy, population, and environment are highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. According to a range of studies, including the Republic of Moldova's Second National Communication (2<sup>nd</sup> NC) and Third National Communication (3<sup>rd</sup> NC) under the UNFCCC and the National Human Development Report (2009/2010 NHDR), the impacts of climate change are expected to intensify as changes in temperature and precipitation affect economic activity. Country faces increasing climate risks that manifest in increasing frequency of drought and flooding, leading to in-country migration, loss of population and increased food insecurity. The socio-economic costs of climate related natural disasters such as droughts, floods and hail are significant and both their intensity and frequency are expected to further increase as a result of climate change. During the period 1984-2006, Moldova's average annual economic losses due to natural disasters were about US\$61 million, or 2.13 percent of national GDP.

More recent events have had a significant impact: the 2007 and 2012 droughts caused estimated losses of about US\$1.0 billion and US\$1.25 billion respectively; the 2008 floods cost the country about US\$120 million. The floods in 2010 are estimated to have had an adverse economic impact on GDP of about 0.15 percent, with total damage and losses estimated at approximately US\$42 million. A significant component of vulnerability is the high incidence of poverty, particularly in rural areas. Despite economic growth observed in recent years, poverty is geographically widespread and persistent in the country. This leads to impacts on local communities that include insufficient water for livelihoods activities, reduced agricultural productivity, soil erosion and landslides and the destruction of property and the loss of life.

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

Increasing temperatures and increasing unpredictability of rainfall characterize Moldova's vulnerability to climate change and threatens the long-term sustainability of the agriculture sector. Agriculture is central to country's economy, as evidenced by the strong correlation between country GDP and agricultural GDP, productivity, soil erosion and landslides and the destruction of property and the loss of life. Agricultural production is inextricably tied to climate, making agriculture one of the most climate-sensitive of all economic sectors. The agricultural sector also generates almost 30% of the jobs nationwide, mostly in rural areas where the majority of the poor are concentrated. Most farmers (97.7%) are small-scale, with farm sizes ranging between 0.85 – 10 hectares.

The National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) approved by the Government of Moldova in October 2014, addresses the need for a strategic framework at the national level to ensure that a qualitative, effective and coherent climate change adaptation process takes place. The NAS identifies the projected impacts of climate change by sector and is intended to create the enabling environment for specific sectors and ministries to develop their own concrete action plans for adaptation or mainstream climate risk into their sector policies. In addition to describing the physical and socio-economic implications by sector, risks and opportunities posed by climate change to specific regions of the country are analyzed. This forms the basis helping to identify climate risk "hot spots", where more immediate action to adapt to

<sup>4</sup> Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN, <http://index.gain.org/>)

these impacts is required. Moldova has ratified Paris Agreement (substituting Kyoto protocol) on climate change in May 2017 committing to reduce by 2030 gas emissions by 67% (as compared to 1990). The Agreement is called upon to implement 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change ratified by Moldova in 1995.

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Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova  
UNDP Atlas Award: 00074968, Project Number: 00087103

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

The following outputs and activities delivered:

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

- Activity 1.1. Coordination mechanism of the adaptation process to climate change
- Activity 1.2. Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans
- Activity 1.3. Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed
- Activity 1.4. Financing Strategy to meet priority national adaptation costs developed
- Activity 1.5. Communication and outreach strategy for support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed and implemented

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

- Activity 2.1. Sectoral planners are trained in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting and implementation
- Activity 2.2. Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved
- Activity 2.3. Partnerships to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova established

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

- Activity 3.1. Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three development regions
- Activity 3.2. A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation developed
- Activity 3.3. Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported
- Activity 3.4. Development of climate change adaptation project proposals

The expected project results are outlined in the project results framework, included as Annex 1 to this evaluation report.

The project field-level activities (7 small grants projects for improved resilience) were carried out in five districts across all three regions of Moldova:

- North Development Region: Singerei and Făleşti rayon
- Central Development Region: Călărași and Nisporeni rayon
- South Development Region: Basarabeasca rayon.

Table 1.1 Key project data

Project title	Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process
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UNDP Project ID:	00087103	<b>Project financing</b>	<i>at endorsement</i>	At the end of project
Country:	Moldova	Government of Austria:	EUR 744,000	EUR 744,000
Implementing Partner:	MoEn/MADRE, Climate Change Office (CCO)	In-kind:	EUR 64,025	EUR 92,910
		Total Project Cost in cash:	EUR 744,000	EUR 744,000
Other Partners involved:		Start date:	1 June 2013	ProDoc Signature Date: July, 2013
		Closing date:	31 May 2016	30 December 2017

The target group for output 1 – policies, implementation plans – are members of experts groups, policy decision-makers from line Ministers (MADRE, MEI, MHSP, MF), Government and State Chancellery involved in the development and implementation of the national and sectoral policies, strategies and plans, overall around 250 persons. The target group for output 2 – capacity building and awareness activities – are the employees of the central public authorities and society at large – that include SHS, Moldsilva, ICAS, MADRE, NGOs, rayon authorities (7 administrations), overall comprising more than 500 persons directly and thousands and tens of thousands via the mass-media. More than 80% of the policy related public servants. The target group for output 3 – small scale projects at regional level, local entrepreneurs – are the concrete businesses and their customers since the implementation of the projects will reduce the costs of the products/services and the local businesses and local authorities in the regions.



## 2. Introduction

Terms of Reference scope of the evaluation is to assess and present results (output, outcome), conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations along with the stated deliverables and whether these produced the intended impact. The four-year project subject of the evaluation is “Supporting Moldova’s National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process” supported by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) with funding from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of the Republic of Austria and implemented by UNDP Moldova in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and its Climate Change Office.

The main objective of the Final Evaluation is to assess and present results (output, outcome), conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations. While assessing and presenting the results, particular emphasis was put to evaluate correspondence to the stated deliverables and whether these produced the intended impact. Additional focus was placed on assessing the design and coherence of the project, including the design of the log frame matrix/project theory, the strengths and weaknesses in terms of planning, management, implementation and monitoring and the extent to which cross-cutting issues (gender and climate change mainstreaming) were applied. As a starting point for the respective analysis the Mid-term Evaluation Report of the Project (2016) served. During the evaluation, the Consultant checked if any of the social and/or environmental safeguards had been triggered. Furthermore, the evaluation explored the partnership opportunities harnessed by the project to drive the adaptation agenda of the country, while analyzing the clear linkages and contributions of this project, together with other partners, to Outcome 3.2. of the current United Nations Partnership Framework “Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient development”. As a follow-up, relevant recommendations to move the adaptation process forward were incorporated in the Evaluation Report, which will also build upon the findings of the UNPF Evaluation (2016). The evaluation provides recommendations for the eventual next phase of the project based on the findings of the evaluation process but also based on the results of the on-the-ground interventions. While reflecting on the replicability of the pilot projects, the evaluation shows how these could contribute to the Paris Agreement and NDC implementation will be provided. For executing the evaluation, National Consultant performed documentary analysis as well as interviews/meetings with project beneficiaries and partners, from the pilot areas inclusively.

Outputs to be evaluated under the evaluation:

1<sup>st</sup> phase of the project:

- (a) a draft national inter-agency coordination mechanism/national adaptation framework, with the monitoring and evaluation framework;
- (b) sectoral NAPs for forestry and health sectors;
- (c) recommendations for mainstreaming adaptation into sectoral plans for the transport and energy sectors;
- (d) small grants programme for local adaptation projects – 7 projects financed benefitted directly 4,596 people;
- (e) a number of supporting tools – capacity assessment and capacity building plans, NAP roadmap, tool kit for mainstreaming adaptation, and others.

2<sup>nd</sup> phase of project (since June 2016):

- (i) supporting the setup of the coordination mechanism for the national adaptation framework and promote adoption of gender-sensitive sectorial and local adaptation plans, recommendations and tools;
- (ii) develop a framework of tracking, monitoring, and reporting of climate related expenditures;
- (iii) ensure a broad dissemination of project results nationally, regionally and internationally and support the setup of the knowledge management platform,

- (iv) strengthen the partnership between the HydroMeteo Service and the Austrian HydroMeteo;
- (v) pursue further resource mobilization to support future adaptation action in Moldova.

The evaluation explores the partnership opportunities harnessed by the project to drive the adaptation agenda of the country, while analyzing the clear linkages and contributions of this project to Outcome 3.2. of the current United Nations Partnership Framework “Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient development”. *Among the key deliverables of the evaluation there will be recommendations for the eventual next phase of the project based on the findings of the evaluation process but also based on the results of the on-the-ground interventions. While reflecting on the replicability of the pilot projects, indication of how these could contribution to the Paris Agreement.*

### 3. Methods

The evaluation started with the review of the Mid-term Evaluation Report of the Project (2016) that provided evaluation of the activities since the project inception. The conclusions and recommendations of that internal review has been updated, following activities has been assessed as per methodology below. The evaluation broadly included 3 stages: (i) collection of the relevant data and its transformation into meaningful information, (ii) analysis of the information and arriving at some conclusions with the deriving recommendations and finally (iii) weighting the deliverables against the expected planned results.

(i) A combination of techniques to collect the relevant data and information, including:

1. Desk study review of all relevant project documentation;

Evaluation reviewed tree types of documents: project programming and activities, project deliverables/results and related research and analysis.

The main documents related to the project programming and activities:

- Project Document “Supporting Moldova’s National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process”,
- UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Results,
- Mid-term Review Report of the Project (2016),
- UNPF Evaluation Report (2016),
- Annual reports of activities 2014, 15, 16, 17,
- Some excerpts and texts of the Minutes of Meetings of the project Board.

The main documents related to the project deliverables:

- all deliverables found at e-library resources – 22 documents,
- draft policy documents elaborated by experts and consultants: Health, Forestry strategies, Energy and Transport recommendations, National coordination mechanism and Monitoring and evaluation mechanism, PV Upscaling Strategy, Agricultural Strategy, Water Management with small scale reservoirs, ICA.

The main documents related to the research and analysis:

- International assistance and interventions currently implemented related to CCA from World Bank, IFAD, GEF, FAO, MCC,
- 2<sup>nd</sup> communication and Climate Change Framework Convention,
- National strategic documents and policies in the key selected sectors: health, water, energy, agriculture, transport,
- Existing institutional practices and legislation related to the project deliverables.

2. Extended interviews with project stakeholders and partners;

- meetings with the responsible persons within the ministries: MADRE, MEI, MHSPF
- meetings with the responsible persons from the rayon local administration,

meetings with the responsible persons from the central public administration.

3. Meetings/interviews with project consultants and experts;

- meetings with selected project experts and consultants selected by outputs,

4. Data triangulation and quality control

- systematization of the qualitative data from the interviews and review of the secondary data towards each specific aspect of project implementation,
- classification and analysis of selected quantitative information a) financial data from the projects and from the studies performed by the project), b) financial data on project expenditures, c) gender-segregation information based on each project activity and financial tags.

5. Field trips to project beneficiaries.

- Visits to all 7 projects in the rayons of: Basarabesca, Nisporeni, Calarasi, Singerei, Falesti,
- Visit to SHS.

(ii) A combination of analytical methods to arrive at the conclusions are:

- Consistency analysis of the project logic of intervention by: 1) decomposition of the project goal derived from the change (policy and capacity change) the project wants to achieve along specific objectives derived from 3 lines of intervention organized along the 3 outputs, 2) coverage of the activities of each defined output, 3) quality and consistency of the indicators and targets to achieve each output,
- Comprehensive review of each activity progress of implementation against the description and intended result to be achieved,
- Review of the contribution of the project to the SDGs, Climate change agenda, etc,
- Review of the secondary sources relevant to climate change subject,
- Conclusions are formulated drawing on the above-mentioned findings and recommendations are formulated geared towards the completion of the project goal and specific objectives formulated.

(iii) The evaluation has used the following ranking for the report: from the highest level to the lowest correspondingly: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, unsatisfactory, highly unsatisfactory. This ranking refers to the quality of the implementation, whereas percentage of the implementation is the quantitative measurement of the activities, therefore each activity evaluation receives qualitative and quantitative rank.

## 4. Evaluation findings

### 4.1 Relevance of the Project Objective, Project Strategy and Design

#### *Relevance to UNDP Country and Global Priorities*

The project objective complies with the UNDP's strategic objectives at country and regional levels. The project strategy and design is mostly cohesive. With some adequate adaptive management undertaken by the team, the project remains timely and relevant to the national context. National context is determined by the implementation of SGDs that is the responsibility of the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development (NCCSD) that is created in July 2016 and the commitments under climate change under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1995). Interviews with the key national and sectoral stakeholders confirmed the relevance and importance of the project assistance to their agencies in mainstreaming adaptation agenda and securing continuity of strategic policy directions related to climate change adaptation. The conclusions have been confirmed by all interlocutors within MADRE, MHSPF, State Hydrometeorological Service (SHS), ICAS, Moldsilva, MEI, project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. All respective government beneficiaries confirmed their commitment to work with the project in fulfilling the tasks of mainstreaming the functions.

#### *Relevance to National and Local Policies and Strategic Priorities*

The project is *highly relevant* to Moldova's national climate adaptation needs and priorities. The local community-based adaptation activities of the project are highly relevant to the climate adaptation needs and priorities of the local communities in the three pilot regions. SHS related deliverables on the provision of the services to the final users of the society are highly appreciated. Particularly is of importance the SHS membership in EUMETNET and being part of the Europe-wide Meteoalarm.

#### *Relevance to the Austrian Development Cooperation*

The project is highly relevant to ADA country priorities. Republic of Moldova Country Strategy 2016-20<sup>5</sup> sets as one of the thematic priorities for water, environment and climate change. Whereas the Country Strategy 2011 – 2015 focused on infrastructure for clean water supply and wastewater disposal, this Country Strategy - in conformity with the relevant national approaches - aims to develop a long-term, sustainable "water governance" perspective focusing on capacity development and improvement of management capacities at national, regional and local level; another focus is the environmental sustainability of new water projects and their climate change resilience. Climate change scenarios predict more frequent periods of drought and decreasing water availability for agriculture and hydropower. Austria supports appropriate adaptation measures, a strategy for their implementation and funding as well as improved meteorological data for modernized early warning systems. The general awareness of the importance of environmental protection and climate change (climate protection and climate change adaptation) for the sustainable development of the country, notably its agricultural potential.

### 4.2 Effectiveness

The *effectiveness* of the project is considered overall as *satisfactory*. The project achieved most of the indicators and targets and the most of the activities have been implemented at satisfactory and highly satisfactory quality. The project has generally achieved the project objective to put in place National Adaptation Plan process by capitalizing on the existing development planning strategies and implementing priority adaptation actions. It is likely that in the course of the beginning of 2018 the project will accomplish the remaining aspects. The most challenges faced the implementation of the output 1 activities where adoption of the national coordination mechanism and priority sector selected

strategies pending adoption at the advance stage. The major factors that influenced the delay in the implementation of the activities and the achievement of the indicators and targets have been the external factors of the political instability in the course of 2015-16 and governmental reshuffling and restructuring in the course of 2017.

The project achieved fully *10 indicators and targets out of 12 and 2 indicators* has been achieved partially with the likelihood of their achievement in the course of 2018. This assessment is due to the conservator interpretation of the output 1 indicators and targets. The unmet indicators and targets refer to output 1 as already explained, particularly partial attainment of the monitoring and evaluation framework and of the national coordination mechanism. The project design envisaged a very complex operation with the very ambitious objectives to institutionalize from the scratch a cross-sectorial policy. The project has designed complex 3 outputs each one with the separate set of the challenges and at different levels with different types and categories of the of stakeholders and across the whole societal sectors from the central government to local private sector and citizens. These complex and ambitious objectives represent a challenge to implement without the delays and facing obstacles particularly in the country with weak institutional capacity and frequent governmental instabilities.

Apart from the planned policy documents and legislative modifications under output 1, that are pending the implementation most likely in the course of 2018, the rest of the activities are being implemented within the time framework before 2017. The effort of PMT has been considerable and important towards the implementation of all activities, yet the greater attention should have been allocated to secure commitment at the ministerial counterparts including their dedication to the elaboration and adoption of the of the policy documents (sectoral strategies in health and forestry and national coordination mechanism). The political instability, institutional uncertainties, staff turnover in the key ministers had a considerable adverse influence on the implementation of these activities.

The project deliverables have made substantial contribution to the advancement of the adaptation agenda, particularly via: a) recommendations that have mainstreamed into sectoral policies and plans and supported with funding; b) awareness and success of the field-level demonstration activities (7 small projects) as well as their potential scale-up in terms of the water basins and agricultural technology for medium size agricultural entrepreneurs; c) the vision for the National Coordination Mechanism proposal, d) feasibility studies and proposals for the upscaling of the regional projects and e) delivery of the improved modern services by SHS.

The project has improved substantially the capacity of the public institutions to plan, elaborate and implement CCA policies and measures at national and regional levels. More than 80% of the representatives of the policy units of all relevant central authorities have improved skills and knowledge in CCA policy related issues and have received methodological and guidelines as tools for their activity. The institutional capacity of SHS has been improved substantially proven also by the improved quality of their services to the society.

The gender mainstreaming has been included in the project and delivered as planned. The project has developed a separate document for the mainstreaming gender sensitivity in each activity and for the gender tagged allocation of the resources. The process has been carried out taking on board the ADA gender-assessment recommendations. The overall allocations of funds for the gender-sensitivity has exceeded 11% and satisfied the indicator and target Ind2-1 and T2-1.

*Table 4.1 Gender component in project activities*

Project budget	Gender specific activities (audio , visual, workshops trainings)	NCs gender fee (2014-2017)	Estimated gender component of other NCs	Estimated gender component of ICs	PIU	GMS	Total	% from budget



\$ 1,000,070	\$52,864	\$17,280	\$8,949	\$18,060	\$11,500	\$8,692.24	\$117,345.00	11.7
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The project was managed as planned, yet the time-frame of the project has been extended through 2017. The extension of the project was based on the Cost-Sharing Agreement between ADA and UNDP.

Collaboration of all stakeholders of the project has been very good. Engagement of the local and regional authorities has been excellent and therefore all activities indicators related to output 2 and 3 have been implemented correspondingly. The engagement at the central level regarding the promotion of the output 1 policies has faced temporarily difficulties due to political instability and government restructuring for considerable periods of time.

#### 4.3 Efficiency

The project *efficiency* implementation is *satisfactory*. Delays at the inception phase with the launch of the on-the-ground community adaptation activities, the project stakeholders initially developed a perception of delays and suboptimal efficiency. Government stakeholders are more used to deal with time-bound budgeting and planning activities that culminate with the adoption of a planning document. Thus NAPs are usually understood as one-time exercises resulting in a document or a set of documents. The international guidance and best practice for national adaptation planning prioritize the iterative planning process and the national interagency coordination mechanism for adaptation planning as key deliverables/elements that enable continuous long-term integration of climate change risks and adaptation into national development planning and decision making. The NAP GSP suggests three to five years' timeframe for setting up national adaptation planning mechanisms and reporting frameworks.

The Project followed UNFCCC Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process, as specified in the ProDoc and carried out preparatory work in 2014 for setting up sectoral institutional capacity assessments and capacity building plans, national consultation and coordination mechanisms for NAP process. In 2015 when the project was able to present its first tangible results (draft policy documents, sectoral plans, regional measures, planning and community-based), the attitudes towards the efficiency and effectiveness of the project improved. In 2016 the draft regional and sectoral policy documents have advanced and some have been approved, as well as the individual small projects have been implemented long with the institutional capacity activities, however the decision has been adopted in June 2016 to extend the project through 2017. In the course of 2017, most of the activities have been completed.

The total project disbursement rate by 30 December 2017, stands at 100%, and corresponds completely in terms of time. There has been a fluctuation of the disbursement rate, while at the beginning of 2014 the disbursement rate has been low, in 2015 it stood at 38,9% in 2016 has increased. Annual delivery of the planned budget has been rising, and reached 100% for 2017. The project has applied good adaptive management, and has secured EUR 92,910 in co-financing, exceeding the originally planned co-financing amount by 45%. The project implementation and management arrangements are working well. The UNDP has played positive and leading role in ensuring quality in key processes and products. Understanding and communication among various implementation partners have improved substantively that is instrumental for successful completion of the project and replication of its results. Some considerations have been related to inadequate cooperation with the ministerial counterparts given particularly the substantial restructure in 2017.

The implementation of such a complex operation of 3 very different outputs requires different sets of the professional expertise to be fully allocated for the project implementation. The project had 1 full-time project manager and part-time assistant. The output 1 has required the profile and expertise of the experienced advocacy and policy coordinator with the engagement with high profile decision-makers across several key ministries. The output 3 has required a different set of expertise related to the engagement at the regional level with the local regional actors, including private sector firms and companies. For both outputs the communication component has been critical and at 2 different levels:

communication with the scope to explain the benefits in accessible manner to the widest segments of the society and communication to the members of the policy community with evidence-based type of information. The later only required a different set of skills and sustained attention for the whole project life cycle. Finally, the extent of the capacity-building activities reached to monthly events and trainings activities that require full attention. The project limited management and coordination time and logistical support has put additional strain on the project delivery of the activities.

The comparison of the distribution of the resources across the outputs at the stage of the design of the project and at the end shows insignificant differences. Percentage allocation at the end of the project for output 3 increased (1%).

*Table 4.3 Project Disbursement by Component (2013 - 2017), USD*

	Amount planned	% of planned budget	Actual, 30.12.2017	% of actual spent amount
Output 1: Institutional and policy frameworks	328 483	29,3%	324 488	29,0%
Output 2: Institutional and technical capacities	212 310	19,0%	213 035	19,1%
Output 3: Adaptation interventions at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling	344 310	30,7%	356 394	31,9%
Project Management	152 158	13,6%	143 231	12,8%
M&E				
GMS	82 981	7,4%	80 561	7,2%
	1 120 237		1 117 708	

Comparing the actual spent amounts with the planned expenses along the project timeframe implementation, one could see some insignificant differences in first two years, with the following years the expenses caught up with and matched with those planned.

*Table 4.4 Project Planned and Actual Budget by Year, USD*

	planned	actual
2013	51,234	10,445
2014	210,803	171,391
2015	482,453	481,955
2016	328,020	323,240
2017	133,207	133,207

The co-financing commitment has been respected and fulfilled by the project.

*Table 4.5 Co-financing Committed in Support of the Project Objective*

Co-financing Type	Co-financing Source	Amount in project document	Amount at the time of the evaluation	Comments
In-kind	Government of Moldova	EUR 18,025	EUR 18,025	The project office and utility costs. Verification: PMU
In-kind	Government of Moldova, NGOs	EUR 18,000	EUR 18,000	Staff costs: consulting services/staff time of the members of the National Commission and Inter-Ministerial Working Groups. Verification: PMU
Parallel/cash	Private Sector (beneficiaries of the small grants)	EUR 28,000	EUR 28,000	Cash contributions to the small grants projects. Verification: small grants co-financing agreements.
		<b>EUR 64,025</b>	<b>EUR 64,025</b>	

## 4.4 Impact

The project *results* of the accomplishment of the expected outcomes is considered *satisfactory*. The project has secured sustainable results via: (a) draft national inter-agency coordination mechanism/national adaptation framework, with coordinating, monitoring and evaluation framework to be adopted in early 2018; (b) sectoral NAPs for the forestry and health sectors elaborated and at an advanced stage to be adopted in early 2018; (c) 7 financed small grants projects for local adaptation benefitted directly 4,596 people and produced changes on the ground in the way agriculture and business activities are carried out; (d) a number of supporting tools – capacity assessment and capacity building plans for SHS and policy related entities of the government, NAP roadmap, tool kit for CCA mainstreaming, cost-benefit analysis for CCA measures, (e) evaluation of water capacity for the adaptation measures the feasibility study that prompts follow-up phase, PV CCA mainstreaming measures and agricultural CCA mainstreaming measures, (f) evaluation of the water sector in terms of climate change adaptation capacity through the conducted feasibility study prompts a follow-up phase (g) improved awareness and skills for CCA measures at the policy level of more than 80% of the relevant representatives (more than 250 persons).

There have been sound consultation processes and quality assurance mechanisms behind produced deliverables and changes. According to the Program of Activity of the Government: 2016-18, the remaining policy documents will be adopted in the course of 2018. The project has a total of 12 indicators, and the progress of project activities is such that it achieved 10 of the indicators' targets. Achievement of the remaining two indicators – policy documents - is possible but will depend largely on external institutional context in Moldova and on the adoption of the plans and recommendations developed by the project by the Moldovan Government in 2018.

### *Alignment under Paris Agreement and with SDGs*

Moldova has ratified Paris Agreement (subsequent to Kyoto protocol) on climate change in May 2017 committing to reduce gas emissions by 67% (as compared to 1990) towards 2030. The Agreement is called upon to implement 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change ratified by Moldova in 1995. Currently, the national institutional framework is the National Commission on UN Climate Change, G.D. 1574 dated 26.12.2003<sup>6</sup> headed by the Minister of MADRE and composed of the representatives of the central authorities. The progress of the implementation of adaptation measures under the Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation is to be reported under the obligation of the UN Convention on Climate Change.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) officially came in force on January 1, 2016. The Moldovan government has started their nationalizing by developing sustainable policies, plans and programs and implement them. In Moldova, the process for the SDGs nationalization started in 2016 and continued throughout 2017 with the Climate Change Adaptation agenda to be featured in the implementation process of the adoption by identification of relevant SDGs goals and indicators, elaboration of the monitoring and evaluation framework, legislation and policies. Of the SDGs, the following are the most relevant: i) climate change (SDG 13), ii) access to energy (SDG7), iii) promote health (SDG 3), iv) improved sustainable agriculture (SDG2), v) equitable access to water (SDG6). The coordination of implementation of SDGs is the responsibility of the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development (NCCSD) set up by the GD<sup>7</sup> dated July 2016 with the State Chancellery as a focal point. The national coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation is to align its set-up and activities with the NCCSD in terms of the contribution to the achievement of SDGs objectives. The small grants and regional initiatives have direct potential to contribute to these SDGs objectives accomplishment:

- SDG 13 to “*adapt to climate change ... with efforts to integrate disaster risk measures into national strategies*”, where integration climate change measures into national policies, strategies (target 2), improve education, awareness-raising and

<sup>6</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=299618>

<sup>7</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/md/366008/>

institutional on climate change mitigation (target 3), promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management (target 4). *The project output 1, output 2 and output 3 aim at and implement activities effectively promoting the goal.*

- SDG 6 to “improve *efficient management of water*”, where by 2020/30 improve water quality by reduction pollution, minimizing release of hazardous chemicals (target 3), substantially increase water-use efficiency (target 4), implement integrated water resources management at all levels (target 5). *The project directly contributes to the effective management of the water resources.*
- SDG 7 to “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”, where *doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030* (target 2) impacts all sector of the economy energy, agriculture. *The project is highly relevant to the reduction of the consumption of the energy as the energy intensity in Moldova is very high and is more than 2 times of the EU countries, (falling by 30% in the last 10 years), similarly doubling the share of the renewable energy by 2030* (target). The prime focus is on the renewable energy consumed rather than production and *therefore the project (via 2 PV small projects) contributes directly to this goal.*
- SDG 2 to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and *promote sustainable agriculture*”, where by 2030, Government is to ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help *maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality* (2.4) as measured by 2.4.1 *Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.* The project contributes to the conservative agriculture to prevent worsening quality of the soil and future competitive position that will trigger the strongest push factor for the rural emigration.

Small projects clearly contribute to the country adaptation goals contributing to the SDGs achievements under Agenda 203 and alignment to NDC under Paris Agreement. The table below describes these small projects individual contribution to SDGs and how they are directly relevant to the risk management measures in agricultural, water and energy sectors. All projects could serve as examples of the concrete measures to be replicated in other regions as they represent generic situations and are subject to be up-scaled at a regional and country level.

The table below shows the correspondence and contribution of the small projects and SDGs, NDC commitments.

Table 4.6 Project interventions contribution towards SDGs/Agenda 2030, NDC/Paris,

Projects	SDGs/Agenda 2030, contribution <sup>8</sup>	NDC/Paris Agreement <sup>9,10</sup> contribution	Comments
1.Conservative agriculture technology - resilience capacity of soil processing (Calugaru/ Falesti)	SDG 2 to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and <i>promote</i>	Action 3.1: Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector, 2) h) improved soil management by increasing water retention to maintain the soil moisture; 1)	Promotes food security, sustainable agriculture and increases water

<sup>8</sup> 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E)

<sup>9</sup> Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under Paris accord, <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/unfccc-newsroom/moldova-submits-its-climate-action-plan-ahead-of-2015-paris-agreement/>. The Republic of Moldova intends to achieve an economy-wide unconditional target of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 64-67% below its 1990 level in 2030 and to make best efforts to reduce its emissions by 67%.

<sup>10</sup> The Republic of Moldova's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2020 and the Action Plan on its implementation have been recently approved through the Governmental Decision No. 1009 as of 10.12.2014

	<i>sustainable agriculture</i>	runoff reduction by agronomic practices (no-tillage can reduce water runoff);	retention, reduces water run-off
2.Conservative agriculture technology - soil without herbicides for winter wheat, sunflower (Sadacia/Basarabasca)	SDG 2 to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and <i>promote sustainable agriculture</i> ”	Action 3.1: Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector, 2) h) improved soil management by increasing water retention to maintain the soil moisture; 1) runoff reduction by agronomic practices (no-tillage can reduce water runoff);	Promotes food security, sustainable agriculture and increases water retention, reduces water run-off
3.Conservative agriculture technology - soil without herbicides for winter wheat, sunflower (Sadacia/Basarabasca)	SDG 2 to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and <i>promote sustainable agriculture</i> ”	Action 3.1: Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector, 2) h) improved soil management by increasing water retention to maintain the soil moisture; 1) runoff reduction by agronomic practices (no-tillage can reduce water runoff);	Promotes food security, sustainable agriculture and increases water retention, reduces water run-off
4.PV system aiding private businesses – cost of economic activity in services (Singerei)	SDG 7 to “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern <i>energy for all</i> ”,	Action 3.5: Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Energy Sector, 1) d) Solar: (re)locate based on expected changes in cloud cover;	Promotes sustainable energy by solar sources
5.PV system aiding agricultural activities (Macrinici/Nisporeni)	SDG 7 to “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern <i>energy for all</i> ”,	Action 3.5: Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Energy Sector, 1) d) Solar: (re)locate based on expected changes in cloud cover;	Promotes sustainable energy by solar sources
6.Pluvial and phreatic water basin - pluvial and ground water for expanded irrigation large agricultural surface (Alexandreni/Singerei)	SDG 6 to “improve <i>efficient management of water</i> ”, SDG 2 to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and <i>promote sustainable agriculture</i> ”	Action 3.2: Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Water Resources Sector, 2) a) build new infrastructure for transforming water resources into socio-economic ones (new accumulation lakes, new inter-basin derivatives, etc.); c) design and implement solutions for rain water collection and usage; 6) g) increase water storage capacity;	Improves efficient water management, food security, increase rain water storage capacity accumulation lakes
7.Pluvial and phreatic water basin for agricultural activities – high value vegetables (Buda/ Calarasi)	SDG 6 to “improve <i>efficient management of water</i> ”, SDG 2 to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and <i>promote sustainable agriculture</i> ”	Action 3.2: Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in the Water Resources Sector, 2) a) build new infrastructure for transforming water resources into socio-economic ones (new accumulation lakes, new inter-basin derivatives, etc.); c) design and implement solutions for rain water collection and usage; 6) g) increase water storage capacity;	Improves efficient water management, food security, increase rain water storage capacity accumulation lakes

## 4.5 Sustainability

The overall sustainability rating for the project is *satisfactory*, while for some components of the project (SHS deliverables, individual small projects) is *highly satisfactory*. Field level activities (output 3) receive higher sustainability mark, while the policy level (output 1) activities (national and



regional levels) have not yet become one, yet have high level of potential to become sustainable, the awareness and capacity building (output 2) activities are in place yet vulnerable from the sustainability point of view.

The project policy related results (output 1) ensures sustainability effectively given the adoption of the local/regional development plans and insertion of the adaptation measures at the sectoral level policies, the national level policies are to be secured in the coming future. The national policy level, if the project succeeds in having the national coordination mechanism and sectoral adaptation plans/measures adopted by the government, the results would be further sustained for a significant period of time. The Government voted in early 2016 made commitments to reforms and approved the Action Programme of the Government of Republic of Moldova for 2016-2018 in order to meet commitments taken by Moldova in the context of the EU Association Agreement. The Government Action Plan for 2016-18 provides several activities directed to the adoption and implementation of the aforementioned national policies under the chapter on Environment (6)<sup>11</sup>. MADRE has created a separate unit responsible for the air and climate change policies<sup>12</sup> and therefore is expected to play the lead in the climate adaptation policies.

At the field level (output 3 activities) the project results have returned clear sustainable results and approval of the stakeholder ownership from local level stakeholders and a satisfactory level of cost effectiveness and economic viability. The implemented 7 small projects, therefore, have high degree of sustainability in terms of the financial and economic returns (reported economic feasibility increased from 15% to 30%) and in terms of the incorporation of the assimilated technology as an implicit part of the businesses economic activities.

Awareness raising and capacity-building activities (output 2) have improved the skills and understanding of the climate change adaptation policy- and decision-makers enforcing these skills in other adaptation strategies and plans. Even though last 2 years of the government reshufflings moved a number of employees, political changes changed institutional set-up of MADRE and other Ministries changed institutional configurations, the number of the project trained employees is in place. This partial skills depletion affects adversely the sustainability. The sustainability of SHS institutional service delivery improvements is substantial and is very likely to improve given the identified next WB project support. The ongoing discussion on the possible institutional merger of SHS with one or even two other public institutions might affect partially the project results sustainability.

The project has contributed to the forging of the partnerships with other donors as a result of its activities. SHS has secured a follow-up financial support with the World Bank extending the project delivered improved services.

Monetizing demand for CCA measures: The value of the adaptation measures has not been performed systematically across all sectors affected by the climate change developments. The World Bank estimate puts the cost of the inaction on climate adaptation at 1.3 billion USD in real terms by 2050, while the current cost is 0,6 billion USD billion or 6.5% of GDP, thus prompting actions now rather than later. The most affected sectors are: agriculture (70%), energy (20%), water (5%), forestry (3%)<sup>13</sup>. Most of the effects are concentrated in rural areas with the majority of population (and majority of small firms - 95%) are small-farmers of less than 10 ha. The same source puts the need for investment with the price tag for *agriculture/water* CCA measures at 900 mln USD (2017-40), *forestry* at 95 mln USD (2020-29), *water supply* at 25 mln USD, *water sanitation* at 400 mln USD (2020-40), *flood prevention* at 500 mln USD (2020-40). Thus, the estimate puts the need for around 120 mln USD per year over a period of 10-20 years.

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/guvernul\\_republicii\\_moldova\\_-\\_programul\\_de\\_activitate\\_al\\_guvernului\\_republicii\\_moldova\\_2016-2018.pdf](http://www.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/guvernul_republicii_moldova_-_programul_de_activitate_al_guvernului_republicii_moldova_2016-2018.pdf), chapter 8, pp.42-43, <http://lex.justice.md/md/365929/>, chapter 8, pp.167-178

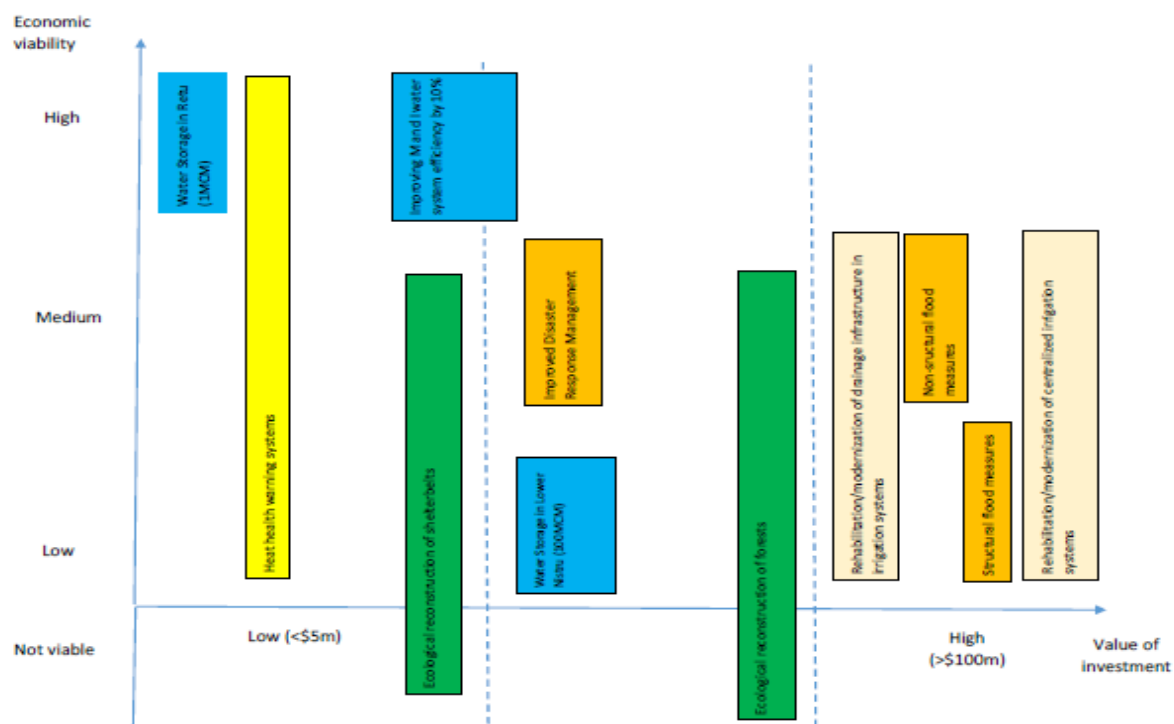
<sup>12</sup> <http://www.madrm.gov.md/ro/content/organigrama>

<sup>13</sup> World Bank Report No PAD2246, 2017, World Bank, Moldova Climate Adaptation Investment Planning (Oct 2016), Report No: ACS18562



The graph below from the same source shows the comparison of the economic viability to value of investment. It puts water storages around Raut and Nistru rivers as the most economically feasible with reasonable investments. Second come ecological rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelterbelts and forest and finally the cost of sanitation, drainage, centralized irrigation and flood management systems.

Graph 4.7 Economic viability vs value of investment



**Monetizing possible supply measures:** The state financing, international finance programs participation and private sector buying-in is limited to support adaptation measures. The *state financing* comes from multiple sources with overall amount around 90 mln USD per year<sup>14</sup>, <sup>15</sup>. These financial expenditures are relevant to the climate change adaptation agenda, yet it has to be ensured that they are mainstreamed. 2018 state budget has just one explicit CCA budget line - climate adaptation measures 0.9 mln USD. The adequate mainstreaming of CCA of other budget lines and corresponding tags is expected to be forthcoming deliverable after the project. *International programs for 2018* allocate via the commercial banks in loans and credits around 90 mln USD<sup>16</sup> that are related to the objectives of the climate change adaptation agenda, however, correlation with CCA measures is a forthcoming challenge and potentially contribution of the project. There is only one initiative of the World Bank/IDA (27 mln USD in loans) that targets specifically CCA - Moldova Climate Adaptation Investment Planning (2017-23, 5 years or 5 mln USD per year).

*Private sector* potential investments could come from 500 small and medium farmers owning less than 10 ha and from 60 farmers that own between 10- 50 ha (there are 2 200 owners of land in total)<sup>17</sup>. In reality, however, in each rayon there are 2-3 large farmers that rent the land from the smaller owners managing around 100 ha. The average income per 1 ha is ranged from 700 to 2 000 USD that makes the investment potential of the majority of the small and medium farmers very modest, perhaps up to 10 thous per year per farm conditioned it generates income. Larger farmers have more potential

<sup>14</sup> National Fund for Regional Development (25 mln USD), irrigation measures (7 mln USD), energy efficiency measures (13 mln USD) managed by MADRE, energy efficiency (35 mln USD) managed by MEI, Administrative Territorial Units (10 mln USD) budgets that makes up 90 mln USD.

<sup>15</sup> <http://mf.gov.md/sites/default/files/Buget%20Cetateni%202018.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> via commercial banks: IFAD VII (2 mln USD), IFAD VI (1,1 mln USD), Polish credit (0,3 mln USD), "Livada Moldovei"/EIB (26 mln USD), Competitive agriculture/MACP/WB (20 mln USD), IFAD VII (3,5 mln USD) and VI (4,5 mln USD), transition to performance-based agriculture (1,5 mln USD) and other sources (25 mln USD) that makes up 90 mln USD.

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.statistica.md/public/files/publicatii\\_electronice/Activitatea\\_agricola/Activitatea\\_agricola\\_2017.pdf](http://www.statistica.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/Activitatea_agricola/Activitatea_agricola_2017.pdf)

possibilities to respond with CCA measures relying on the credits and loans. The commercial bank credit rates vary from 7-9% as of 2017 that makes them quite expensive for small and medium farmers particularly<sup>18</sup>. Of the overall commercial banks' lending portfolio, the agriculture related portfolio of the commercial banks is less than 10% or *around 125 mln USD per year* (effectively 41 credit lines, average 1-4 mln USD per credit for most likely large farmers)<sup>19</sup>. Some international loans-line run via the Moldovan commercial banks could lower the credit loans to 3-5% particularly focusing on the purchasing of the agricultural equipment.

Economic and financial estimate show that CCA measures related to water measures in agriculture improves production of harvest at a range of 16-40%<sup>20</sup>. Similar estimate in adopting conservative agriculture improves the harvest of 15-25% (economic margins of 1.5-3 times)<sup>21</sup>. PV energy efficiency CCA measures are estimated to reduce with up to 30-40% electricity<sup>22</sup> costs that are being transferred into the cost of the economic activity deliverables as the energy cost is up to 1/3 in the deliverables cost structure.

Comparing the *needs/demand* in financial investments for CCA of around 125 mln USD per year and the potential *provision/supply* of 250-300 mln USD per year, one could conclude that the financial effort/supply relevant to the CCA measures exists. Of these, only around 30 mln USD per year is directly targeting CCA measures that is less than 25% of the forecasting needs. The possible supply effort could originate from: (i) state finance for 2018 CCA relevant 90 mln USD, (ii) international commercial loans relevant to CCA 90 mln USD, (iii) WB CCA program with 5 mln USD per year and 125 mln USD in agricultural loans from Moldovan banks).

*Analysis of the demand/needs and supply effort one could see the potential that yet is no match for the demand/needs for CCA measures. Only agricultural, forestry, water for irrigation measures, energy efficiency could be economically attractive and much less in the area of flood prevention, water sanitation CCA measures. Participation of the small and medium farmers that form the majority of the agricultural land and companies in the implementation of CCA measures is financially constrained.*

Setting up of a specialized unit within MADRE (section on air pollution and climate change) responsible for the CCA that has 4 full-time employees<sup>23</sup> and of the dedicated secretary of state for the environment is an important institutional resource at the ministerial policy level.

Among the potential financial and regulatory incentives for CCA contributing measures are: a) state and international financial subventions, b) loans and credits at a lower scale if are CCA contributory, c) facilitation of the CCA technological transfer by waiving VAT and other taxes (exemptions) or depreciation mechanisms on purchasing respective equipment, d) supported technological transfers by skills building costs writing-off accounting expenditures recognition, e) preferences in public tenders that contribute directly to CCA, f) measures tailored to the SME farmers that contribute to CCA, g) public-private partnership for the use of the land that is subject of the CCA investments by private sector, h) Government additional guarantees for CCA commercial loans and credits and matching-up funds.

*Of these mentioned incentives apart from the limited state and international subventions and limited loans and credits, other measures are not specifically targeting CCA actions that would be tailored specifically towards CCA measures (some of the measures exist as a generic provision of the Fiscal Code).*

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.bnm.md/ro/content/ratele-dobanzilor>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.bnm.md/bdi/pages/reports/drsb/DRSB7.xhtml?id=0&lang=ro>

<sup>20</sup> ADA/UNDP Water Management with Small Scale Water Reservoirs, 2017

<sup>21</sup> ADA/UNDP, Conservative Agriculture: CCA Measures, 2015

<sup>22</sup> ADA/UNDP PV Extension Strategy, 2016

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.madrm.gov.md/ro/content/organigrama>

Energy measures that promote use of the renewables particularly by the law<sup>24</sup> provides for the support in setting up new renewable energy capacity and buy-in by the distribution energy utilities, and energy efficiency fund that provides subventions for energy efficacy measures.

**Recommendation 4.5.1** (MADRE, MoF, the Cabinet) Maintain SHS intact from absorption within different public institutions to retain the achieved results with service delivery and EUMETNET membership.

**Recommendation 4.5.2** (MADRE, MoF, the Cabinet) Elaboration and introduction of a set financial and regulatory incentives aimed directly at CCA measures listed under c) to h).

## 4.6 Evaluation of activities

In this section we evaluate each activity discussing the quality of implementation and formulate respective recommendations.

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

The output 1 activities accomplishment range 90-100% and overall satisfactory implementation.

#### *Summary of output 1 activities implementation*

Output	Activity	Completion rate (%), PMT self-evaluation	FE comments
Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting are in place.	Activity 1.1 Development of coordination mechanism of the adaptation process of the Republic of Moldova to climate change. - <i>National Coordination Mechanism (1.1)</i> , - <i>M&amp;E mechanism (1.1)</i> ,	Climate Change Adaptation Coordination Mechanism is developed 100% and supported by a web-based portal <a href="http://www.portal.clima.md">www.portal.clima.md</a>	National Coordination Mechanism and M&E drafted (draft GD) and in discussion with MADRE: 100% accomplishment, <i>satisfactory</i> implementation. Specification of proper sectorial functions, position within sector, justification for choice needed.
	Activity 1.2 Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans. - <i>7 rayon-based CCA action plans (1.2)</i> , - <i>Transport sectoral proposals for adaptation measures (1.2)</i> , - <i>Energy sectoral proposals for adaptation measures (1.2)</i> ,	100% Mainstreaming procedure and supporting tools developed, adaptation measures developed and proposed to sectors for mainstreaming	90%, transport and energy measures mainstreamed (elaborated & adopted) into 7 rayon-based strategies, yet to be mainstreamed into respective sectoral strategies/plans and central authorities. <i>Satisfactory</i> implementation as per above.
	Activity 1.3. Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed. - <i>Forestry draft strategy &amp; action plan (1.3)</i> - <i>Health draft strategy &amp; action plan (1.3)</i>	100% Adaptation Plans for health and forestry sectors developed	90%, as the final drafts have not been approved at the time of evaluation, therefore <i>satisfactory</i> implementation
	Activity 1.4 Developing plan for financing climate risk management - <i>Methodology on Budget CCA Tagging (1.4)</i> , - <i>Guide on CBA (1.4)</i> ,	100%	100%, <i>highly satisfactory</i>

<sup>24</sup> Law on renewable energy (160/2007), law on promotion of use of renewable energy (10/2016)

	<p>Activity 1.5. Communication and outreach Strategy to support medium- and long-term adaptation planning developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Communication Strategy: 2014-20 (1.5),</i></li> <li>- <i>Internal Communication Guide (1.5),</i></li> </ul>	100%	100% implemented, <i>Satisfactory</i> implementation as better policy/change cycle recommended
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#### *Activity 1.1. Development of coordination mechanism of the adaptation process to climate change*

Activity revised envisaged setting up of the coordination mechanism of the climate change adaptation process, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system (1.1.1) and ensuring gender-proof mainstreaming into project's activities (1.1.2), to be implemented via the international and national consultants, sectoral working groups and workshops with indicative costs of 95 thous EURO. It has been updated in June 2016.

The conclusion is based on the existing legal provisions, institutional practice across the policy issues, international recommendations, review of the progress of the implementation of this activity (Annual Progress reports 2014, '15, '16, '17), interviews with stakeholders and experts. *The draft concept, draft decision of Government has been elaborated, discussed and submitted to the Ministry. We find satisfactory implementation of this activity.*

The project carried out comprehensive evaluation of the institutional capacities of the relevant public institutions (ICA) in 2014 using desk review, self-administered questionnaire in regional development, water, agriculture, energy, health, transportation and forestry areas. ICA identified weaknesses, gaps. A draft version of the Concept and Guidance of National Adaptation Framework has been prepared. The project has also developed a series of gender sensitivity mainstreaming flyers and guides in the vulnerable sectors identified (energy, health, forestry, transport).

#### *National coordination mechanism*

The project drafted a mechanism that combines mitigation and adaption processes capitalizing on the existing National Commission on Climate Change is headed by the Minister of MADRE, head of CCO and head of SHS with the members from the Parliament, State Chancellery and representatives of the central authorities (Gov.Dec. 1574 dated 26.12.2003<sup>25</sup>). It proposes to combine responsibilities for the climate change under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1995) and National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation. The draft GD<sup>26</sup> provides to set-up non-juridical entity - National Commission for climate change composed of the Minister, environment secretary of state (MADRE), CCO and other members (ministers, vice-president of parliamentary standing commission, academia, NGOs, LPAs) with the secretariat exercised by CCO. Commission proposed functions are: (i) elaboration of policies, (ii) coordination of implementation of policies, (iii) monitoring of implementation of policies, (iv) implementation of policies. The Commission is to be aided by the additional technical committees (in various policy areas as energy, transport, etc) managed by CCO. The Informational Note on the draft policy documents do not provide explanation for the made choice.

National Adaptation Plans Technical Guidelines adopted by UN<sup>27</sup> suggests formulation of the national coordination mechanism to be effective, efficient and participatory. Climate change adaptation policy is a complex inter-sectoral mechanism. Table below shows that climate change adaptation policy has to reflect the following sectorial functions<sup>28</sup>: 1) identification of challenges/problems, 2) planning, coordination, adoption of policy (alternatives) solutions, 3) implementation of policies/measures, 4)

<sup>25</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=299618>

<sup>26</sup> It contains: 1) setting up the national CC commission, 2) mechanism for coordination of climate change, 3) mechanism for coordination of measures, 4) methodology for the elaboration of CC sensitive budgets, 5) functioning of national system for monitoring and reporting emissions.

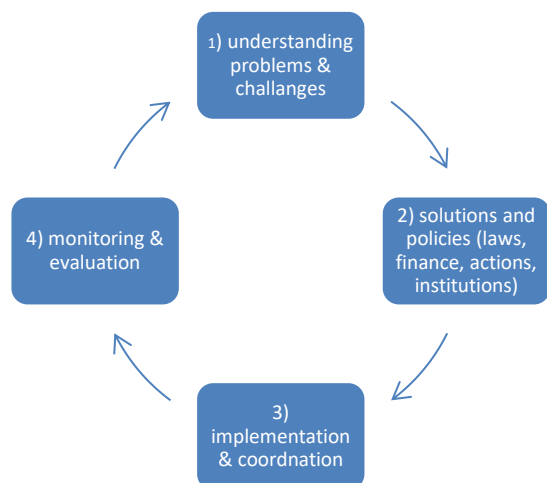
<sup>27</sup> See Part II of the guidelines

<sup>28</sup> [https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaption\\_committee\\_publication\\_-\\_web\\_high.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaption_committee_publication_-_web_high.pdf)

monitoring & evaluation of progress. La on the Cabinet provides exclusive functions of the Government<sup>29</sup> that cannot be delegated. Farther details are provided in the Table 4.8.b) below.

Table 4.8 a, b) Policy Change Cycle and Institutional Framework

a) Policy/change cycle



b) Institutional framework and sectoral functions

	Core actors	Functions, participation
<b>Stage 1)</b> identification	<b>Inter-ministerial commission</b> reporting to the Cabinet composed of decision-makers and key participation actors	R&D, think-tanks institutions, academia, universities
<b>Stage 2)</b> policies	Cabinet, Ministries (MADRE, MEI, MHSP)	Prime-minister, ministers
<b>Stage 3)</b> implementation	Central Agencies (Moldsilva, Transport Agency, Energy Efficiency Agency, Apele Moldovei, Public Sanitation Agency, APIA, etc), Raion Councils Administration, private sector, public agencies	Coordinated by state secretary on environmental issues and Secretariat by a socialized unit at MADRE, specialized NGOs
<b>Stage 4)</b> coordination, M&E	<b>Inter-ministerial commission</b> reporting to the Cabinet composed of decision-makers and key participation actors	Headed by the minister of MADRE, secretariat by CCO and specialized unit at MADRE

As experience show<sup>30</sup>, creation of the non-permanent public entities with the coordination and monitoring sectorial functions only as NCM reflects plurality principle. The Cabinet, the key Ministries adopt CCA policies (stage 2), central agencies, LPAs, private sector implement them (stage 3). The remaining sectoral functions (coordination of planning, implementation, evaluation/monitoring of progress and identification of problems/challenges (stages 4 and 1)) could be delegated to an *inter-ministerial commission* (headed by Minister for MADRE with the participation of the respective ministries' state secretaries) aided by specialized unit primary from MADRE later supported by CCO. The commission could farther regulate an expert working group managed by specialized unit primary from MADRE with the support from CCO.<sup>31</sup> The Commission is to remain exclusively governmental one<sup>32</sup>.

There are 3 critical issues to decide: a) combination of mitigation and adaptation functions in one instrument, b) avoidance of conflict of sectoral functions in one entity and c) only governmental character with enabled role of the specialized governmental units. The combination of two separate responsibilities under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and under the Strategy for

<sup>29</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/md/370935/>

<sup>30</sup> [https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaption\\_commitee\\_publication\\_-\\_web\\_high.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/adaption_commitee_publication_-_web_high.pdf), [http://www.bmub.bund.de/fileadmin/bmu-import/files/english/pdf/application/pdf/das\\_gesamt\\_en\\_bf.pdf](http://www.bmub.bund.de/fileadmin/bmu-import/files/english/pdf/application/pdf/das_gesamt_en_bf.pdf) German institutional entities – inter-ministerial commission - responsible for the Climate Change Adaptation measures under the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy: 2008-13, German national institutional framework for the UN Convention on Climate Change is under the National Committee on Sustainable Development.

<sup>31</sup> Moldovan Government has undergone substantial institutional reform with policy related functions assigned strictly to the Ministries.

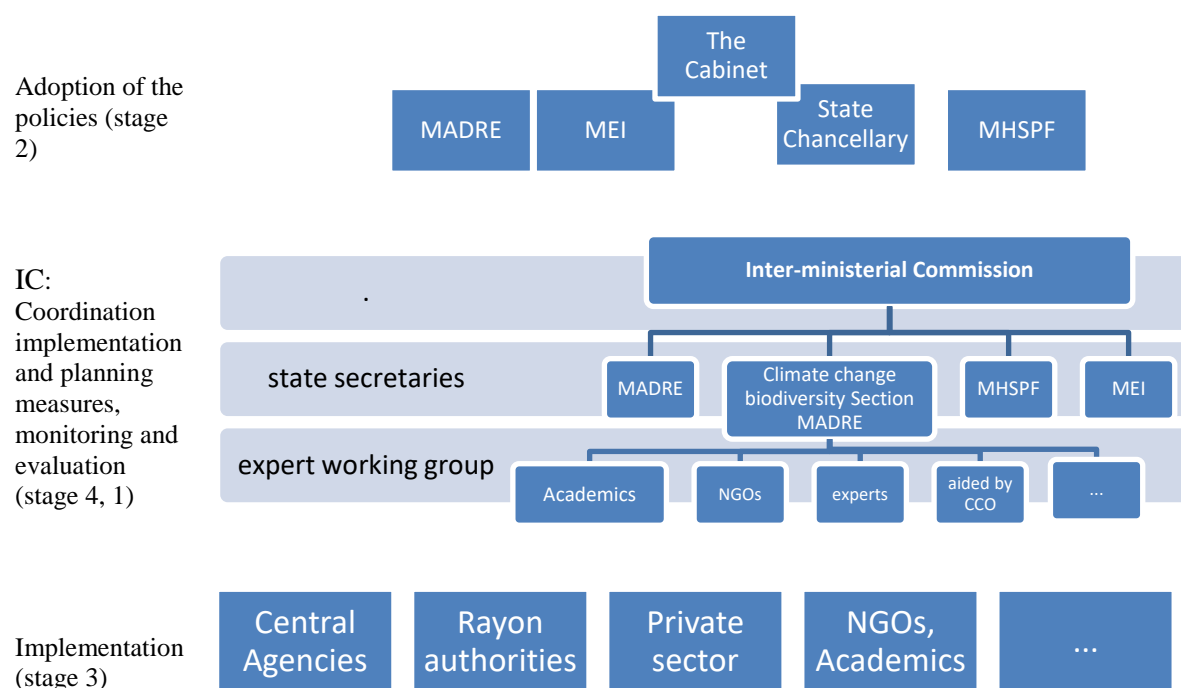
<sup>32</sup> Parliament does not have the sectorial functions of the implementation, monitoring/evaluation, elaboration and coordination of policies, these functions are retained in the Government, therefore none of the parliamentary standing members should be in the commission.



Climate Change Adaptation has to be decided on the effectiveness and efficiency principles as there are different institutional practices.

The coordination of implementation of SGDs is the responsibility of the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development (NCCSD) as set up by the GD<sup>33</sup> dated July 2016 with the State Chancellery as a focal point, having only government - Ministers and the prime-ministers as the members of the Council. The Council retains only the coordination of implementation functions supported by possible teams of the technical experts. Below is the deconstruction of the sectoral functions and the governmental entities related to it. One could see that the elaboration and adoption of policies has to be retained within the Cabinet and the implementation within the central and local authorities. The remaining sectoral functions could be delegated to so called inter-sectorial mechanism – inter-ministerial commission (IC).

Graph 4.9 Plurality of institutions in national climate change adaptation mechanism



Of the above arguments, we suggest an inter-ministerial commission (IC) focused on the coordination of planning, coordination of implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy. The commission has to relate its activities to NCCSD and use it as a policy decision-making vehicle.

#### Monitoring and evaluation framework

The same draft GD provides for the monitoring and evaluation framework for the climate change adaptation. Its Annex 3 refers to the mechanism of coordination of climate change adaptation process. The Annex 3 provides the collection of four types of indicators: driver indicators, result indicators, impact indicators, objective indicators. Informational Note does not provide the details on the choice made.

**Recommendation 1.1.1** (to MADRE, the Cabinet): Inter-ministerial commission has to satisfy principles of: a) combination of mitigation and adaptation functions in one instrument, b) avoidance of conflict of sectoral functions in one entity and c) only governmental character with enabled role of the specialized governmental units. The Commission is to be headed by MADRE and supported by its specialized unit will be delegated coordination of planning, coordination of implementation of specific measures, monitoring progress, coordinating carrying out analysis, expertise on problems and challenges. The commission is to be composed of the secretaries of state from the key policy areas, a

<sup>33</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/md/366008/>



working group composed of experts ensuring participation of the key academia and NGOs coordinated by CCO.

*Activity 1.2 Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans and Activity 1.3. Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed*

Activity envisaged *mainstreamed* adaptation in priority sectoral development plans (1.2) and adaptation plans for selected sectors *developed* (1.3). The project document is not specific if either or both terms *mainstreamed* and *developed* means adoption or just elaborated and proposed to the decision-maker. Activity is to be implemented via the international and national consultants, sectorial working groups and workshops with indicative costs of 60 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2014, '15, '16, '17), rayon-based strategies with the respective action plans and the financial allocations budgets towards their implementation, interviews with the responsible persons from within the rayon administrations. In case of the sectorial mainstreaming strategies we reviewed the texts draft provisions of the strategies (Forestry Strategy, Health Strategy), ICA, Mainstreaming CCA into policy-making and planning, the governmental action plans and the interviews with the responsible persons within the respective ministries. *We find satisfactory implementation of this activity.*

The project developed Guide on Mainstreaming CCA into policy and planning that is a simplified edition of the UNDP Quality Standards for CCA integration in into development programming.

*CCA sectorial proposals: energy and transport, health and forestry*

The project has produced proposals on CCA measures in energy and transport policy areas and facilitated elaboration of the draft strategies in health and forestry areas. In case for energy and transport, the project reviewed the existing sectorial strategies, carried out a type of ex-ante assessment of the CCA measures, and proposed a set of additional measures. In case of health and forestry sectors, the project led a participatory process for the elaboration of the separate sectorial plans with the key role of ICAS/Moldsilva and CPH/MHSPF.

Measures in *energy and transport* areas have been formulated by NCs in the course of 2015, a separate publication features the analysis preceding the proposals. In energy sector, there are 20 measures pertaining to the Transport and Logistics Strategy: 2013-22<sup>34</sup> and in the transport sector, there are 7 measures pertaining to the Energy Strategy to 2030<sup>35</sup>. Proposed energy measures include: preventing hoar-frost, electrical irrigation system for agriculture, use of renewables for industry and residential areas, adoption of SM ISO 50001:2012, depositing of excess of renewable energy production (solar, wind). Proposed transport measures are: feasibility studies (7), capacity-building activities for the decision-makers (2), specific measures to protect roads from water heat, facilities to evacuate water, improvement ToRs, etc. Use of menu the potential adaptation options in the elaboration the proposed measures was not highlighted.

Reviewing of the Energy Strategy 2030 and Transport and Logistics Strategy 2022 and their respective Action Plans we have not found evidence for the incorporation of these proposals. *These measures have been incorporated in the work practice of the policy implementing public authorities.* A number of the proposed measures have been retained in the rayon-based strategies. For the energy sector a more relevant venue comparable to the proposed measures is the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency 2020<sup>36</sup>. Similarly, transport sector proposals are in the essence measures and actions that should be incorporated in the actions plans and activities of the National Transport Agency - ANTA. Evidence from energy and transport counterparts returns information that the respective responsible persons have received these measures.

<sup>34</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=350111&lang=1>

<sup>35</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/md/346670/>

<sup>36</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=340940>

IR reviewed in detail the draft strategy and action plans for the *forestry and health* areas looking into the substance and their elaboration process. The process of the elaboration of both draft strategies and actions plans has been via the formation of the extensive and participatory working groups – used traditionally as the main vehicle in national practice – composed of the all relevant state institutions representatives, academic and NGO communities. In case of health area (draft Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation for Health area and the respective Action Plan: 2017-2023), the secretariat and key actor has been the Center for Public Health (CPH) subordinated to MHSPF, while in case of forest area (draft strategy on adaptation of the forestry sector for the climate change: 2017-25 and the respective action plan) has been Institute of Forestry Research (ICAS) subordinated to Moldsilva. In both cases the drafting work has started in 2015 and formally finalized in the course of 2016, in both cases the government institutions wide procedures of reviews have concluded with the all proposals being treated by the initiator of the policy document. The draft policy documents still pending the endorsement of MARE that later will be subject of the adoption by the Cabinet. In both cases the, the Government Action Plans provides for the adoption of the strategic documents in the course of 2018 under its chapter 8. WHO has provided the appraisal of the draft strategy for the health area.

The review of the state of both strategies with MADRE returns the positive feedback that both policy documents will be promoted for the final decision of the Cabinet in the course of 2017 after additional appraisal from within the lead ministry. All sources, that the evaluator discussed with confirmed that there are no financial considerations involved with the delay as the strategic documents have also financial tag evaluated and attached, but rather given the institutional political instability of the leadership, institutional restructuring and change over the lead Ministry (MADRE) and the finalization of the filling in the key staff positions of the state secretary responsible for the environment.

#### *Regional mainstreaming of the climate change adaptation*

The project has organized capacity-building exercises with the targeted responsible representatives from 6 LPAs from Falesti, Singerei, Nisporeni, Calarasi, Leova and Basarabeasca with the topics of promoting the awareness of the climate change challenges in the regions and practical policy steps to be taken by the respective authorities. The project assisted the regional authorities with the identification of the issues related to the most vulnerable aspects within health, energy, transportation, agriculture, water and forestry and helped elaboration of the regional policy responses to be inserted into the respective regions long-term developments plans. The project helped developing concrete actions plans and actions necessary to implement these actions in practice. The methodological support was guided by the UNDP document “Mainstreaming climate change in national development process and UN country programming” and relied heavily on the data related to the climate change challenges available for each region from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> National Communications.

The review of the all respective strategies shows that they include climate critical assessment of the changes challenges including the forecasted developments in terms of adverse effects, analysis of the regional capacities in terms of climate change adaptation and respective SWAT analysis. These information is specific adequately sound reflecting the particular features of the respective regions. The substance of the analysis goes into all key areas of energy, transport, agriculture, water, forestry and health. The climate change adaptation text comprises about 7-8% of the overall strategy and about 10 pages in total. The review of the respective actions plans depicts a distinct line of the actions of about 1 page and 7-8 actions with the cost tag estimate for each action around each of the specific areas (energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, water and health) with overall around 40-50 actions that is about 7% of all actions envisaged on average per action plan. The critical review of the quality of actions proposed depicts the prevalence for the awareness activities, assessments/feasibility studies, capacity-building/training exercises, the notable exception would make the planting of the new forestry assets and road water canalization as will be described under the next activity.

Regional decision-makers and the respective line responsible representatives have participated in the process of the updating of the regional social-economic development plans. The respective regional strategies and plans have been adopted by amendments via a separate decision of the rayon council decision in the course of 2016 marking in most cases second half period of time of the implementation of the respective regional strategies (most strategies cover 2013-2020 period of time). All the

amendments to include the climate change adaptations came based on the report on the evaluation of the situation regarding the climate change challenges. The respective reports elaborated for each region however did not fully include in the assessment: 1) ex-ante assessment of the proposed actions with the adverse effects unless actions carried out, 2) direct impact or adverse effects on various categories of population that is gender sensitive. One could observe a generic approach in the elaboration of the evaluations for all rayons.

The project delivered methodological tools, elaborated policy proposals in terms of the recommendations for the energy and transport areas, yet, these measures have not been incorporated into the work of the public authorities. The sectorial strategies and plans for forestry sectors have been elaborated and proposed pending adoption as scheduled by the Governmental Program of Action in the beginning of 2018. The six rayon-based strategies have been elaborated and adopted. The weakness of the current national coordination mechanism (absence of the inter-ministerial coordination entity and the monitoring and evaluation framework) made adoption of the energy and transport unclear, as well as health and agriculture delayed.

**Recommendation 1.2.1:** (to MADRE, National Coordination Mechanism, rayon administrations) Proposed energy and transport measures have to be followed up with the respective policy implementation central authorities and rayon-based development strategies/action plans where the future national coordination mechanism will coordinate and monitor the efforts.

*Activity 1.4. Development of a plan for financing climate risk management and implement climate change adaptation measures*

The project initially envisaged provision of the national and international financial resources for the policy actions within the budgetary process framework, small projects implemented and also the financial sustainability for the implementation of larger scale and continuation efforts succeeding from the project. Coordination with World Bank prioritized project support for the elaboration of the methodology on climate tagging of the national budget. The activity was delivered by INCs and NCs, workshop with financial decision-makers at an indicative cost of 11 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2015, '16), texts of the guidelines and inclusion of the climate tagging in the rayon-based strategies with the respective action plans and the financial allocations budgets towards their implementation, interviews with the responsible persons from within the rayon administrations. *We find satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

The project elaborated and consulted with the Ministry of Finance the *Methodological guidelines on climate tagging of the national budget (CCA Guidelines)* and also *Use of cost-benefit analysis in evaluation of sectoral measures for the climate change (CBA CCA)* that helped on relevant implementation of the costings of the climate change adaptation actions at national and regional level. The guidelines propose methods to: elaborate sectorial climate change budget indicators, obligatory marking of sectoral expenses with climate tags, develop in sector expenses climate change sensitive expenses.

There is good evidence that all regional climate change actions and measures provided in the regional social-economic development plans have been financially estimated and correspondingly approved and also financial costings have been prepared according to the requirements of the budgetary process on the activities of awareness raising, capacity-building and forest, agricultural adaptation activities. There is good evidence of the costings estimates of the sectoral strategies in forestry strategy and health strategy with regard of the awareness, capacity-building and feasibility evaluations activities. We have not been presented evidence that the methodological guidelines have been applied for the elaboration of state budget 2017 or 2018.

**Recommendation 1.4.1:** (to MADRE, National Coordination Mechanism, MoF) CBA CCA and CCA Guidelines have to be used by MoF in the elaboration and evaluation of public budgets (state and local) with the National Coordination Mechanism to play the role of the support and coordination.

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

The project envisaged improvement of communication between science and policy communities, local and central government institutions. Subsequently modified by: 1.5.1 Wide dissemination of project results in the region and globally through implementation of information and knowledge management platform and 1.5.2 Capturing and codification of Moldova adaptation process knowledge products disseminated regionally. The activity was delivered by I and NCs, publications, mass-media interaction at indicative cost of 13 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the Annual progress reports (2016,`17), IR, review of the deliverables (Communication Strategy: 2014-20, Internal Communication Guide), the visibility informational platforms and the interviews with project staff and the key stakeholders, including from media ([www.adapt.clima.md](http://www.adapt.clima.md)). *The activity has been implemented satisfactory.*

The project envisaged 2 types of communication: a) vertical one aimed towards the grater population disseminating the results of the project and its direct impact on the population and project beneficiaries and b) horizontal one aimed at within the governmental institutions, policy and decision-makers. The tactical approach for the attaining of the vertical communication objectives was codified in the Communication Strategy: 2014-20 while the tactical approach for the horizontal strategy was partially codified in the Internal Communication Guide and other events. The communication was carried out on the basis of the Communication and Outreach Strategy and developed Guidebook for Mayors and active pro-bono cooperation with the audiovisual to disseminate the products. The project developed and published CCA awareness-raising information, Statistics [www.adapt.clima.md](http://www.adapt.clima.md) of the dedicated website visits went to several hundred per month and tens of thousands hits. Excellent dozen of key mass-media channels coverage received was *field exercise „Giurgulesti – 2015”* implemented by the Emergency Situations Coordination Center of the Commission of the Emergency Situations of the Republic of Moldova and the intervention teams of the Civil and Emergency Situations Service within the framework of the Agreement on Support signed between the Republic of Moldova and the Federal Government of Austria regarding the mutual assistance in case of natural and technological disasters and the cooperation for their prevention.

As noted in IR, the early achievements of the vertical communication objectives have been difficult given the practical results of the project implemented only in the course of 2016. The project caught up: actively carried out via several means with the direct participation of all small project beneficiaries by radio and tv programs, organizing in all 7 regions regional workshops. A journalistic context was organized in the course of June-October 2017 and a selection of articles and programs have been produced as well as featuring the climate change challenges at the June 5 2017 at World Environmental Day – all focusing on the adverse impact of the climate change in Moldova, sustainable solutions, safety considerations, etc. The project has implemented a large number of the various activities for the communication per ser and about the project activities and results and wider o the climate change issues.

Communication Strategy: 2014-20 has to target more climate change issues supporting their appearance on public agenda as the degree of the awareness of the society lays outside of ability to evaluate. Strategy's text generic approach undervalues the choice of the instruments. The implementation of the communication strategy has a constrain given the absence of the dedicated staff-time for its implementation throughout the project life.

Making the presence of the CCA issues on the institutional agenda is the scope of the horizontal communication is to: (i) improve decision-makers' determination for the promotion of relevant policy by earning solutions, (ii) raise decision-makers' awareness of the negative impact and create their greater responsibility, (iii) facilitate transfer of the available scientific/academic type of knowledge into policy-evidence type of knowledge capable of influence the decisions. The tactical approach seems to be just partially captured in the Internal Communication Guide. This very complex nature of the differentiated horizontal communication is also part of the advocacy effort that have registered

satisfactory results at regional level (rayon council administration and decision-makers) and a rather mixed result at the central level. There was no dedicated internal communication effort for the full cycle of the project.

### **Output 2: Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened**

The output 2 activities accomplishment range 100% and overall satisfactory to highly satisfactory implementation.

#### *Summary of output 2 implementation activities*

Output	Activity	Completion rate (%), PMT self-evaluation	FE comments
Output 2. Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened.	Activity 2.1. Sectoral planners are trained in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting and implementation - 250 sectoral planners trained (2.1),	100% Supporting instruments and tools developed and trainings provided for decision makers	100%, <i>satisfactory</i> implementation
	Activity 2.2. Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved. - SHS institutional capacity & service delivery (2.2, 2.3),	100% Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved at SHSM	100%, <i>highly satisfactory</i> implementation
	Activity 2.3. Partnerships to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova established. - SHS institutional capacity & service delivery (2.2, 2.3)	100%	100%, <i>highly satisfactory</i> implementation

A comprehensive evaluation of the institutional capacities assessment (ICA Report) carried out in 2015 identified specific needs and gaps in each policy areas.

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

The project envisaged targeted capacity-building activities for the sectoral practitioners and decision-makers in using tools for climate change adaptation implementation and costs, including gender perspective. The activity was implemented via the international and national consultants, workshops, surveys, trainings at indicative cost of 39,5 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2014, '15, '16, '17), information on the events/trainings organized, interviews with the responsible persons from within the rayon administrations. *We find highly satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

The project has organized a number of events: 2 trainings sessions for ICAS/Moldsilva on CCA and forestry, a joint training with WHO on CCA and health issues, an awareness event across the state agencies, 7 relevant capacity-building publications and organized a number of events for MoF, MADRE, Chancellery, Moldsilva, MHSP, MEI, etc aimed at educating about the mentioned topics, particularly in the health and forestry areas, with overall 80% positive rate approval.

The project produced a set of indispensable methodological materials for the incorporation of climate change adaptation aspects into the policy process and planning and guides for the specific priority sectors. Among the key methodological materials are: gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptations measures, Mainstreaming climate change in national development process, Mainstreaming



Climate Change Adaptation: A Practitioner Handbook, Mainstreaming climate change adaptation measures in policies and strategic documents, Use of cost-benefit evaluation and analysis for climate change adaptation, climate change tagging for national budget process. The methodological support in priority sectors on climate change adaptation produced: Guide for conservative agriculture, guide for energy measures in rural context, guide for measures in energy and transport sectors.

This activity matched the 4 selected priority sectors: health, forestry, energy and transport and regional climate change adaptation challenges with the awareness, information and skills in measures, actions and policies to support the change process in these areas. This activity approach has been to build capacity at national/central level as well as at the regional levels.

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

The project envisaged to provide comprehensive capacity-building efforts to State Hydro-meteorological Service (SHS) and specifically upgrading to the full membership to the European meteorological system. The activity was implemented via provision of the equipment, software for SHS, trainings and exchange visits at indicative cost of 7,5 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2014, '15, '16, '17), information on the events/trainings organized, interviews with the responsible persons and experts. *We find highly satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

The activity started with the comprehensive institutional assessment of SHS carried out by ZAMG consultants with the final goal to make SHS a full-member of EUMeteAlarm Community. The project delivered basic and advanced trainings, substantial improvements in the operational activities of SHS, redesigned SHS website ([www.meteo.md](http://www.meteo.md)), developing forecasting and analysis tools and instruments, etc in the course of 2015, 2016 and 2017. The project provided support for the operationalization of the European system of MeteoAlarm, generating forecasting, warnings, publication and accessing (modern web-site) meteo information related to graphics, maps, tables, etc. This activity has citizens of Moldova as direct beneficiaries via the better forecasting within Moldova, improved alertness of the meteo developments in Moldova and in Europe, this specific information is valuable in everyday life.

**Recommendation 2.2.1:** (to SHS) To disseminate larger society valuable and accessible meteo, forecast oriented services/products and initiate private sector cooperation.

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

The project as revised envisaged to partner with ZAMG to consolidate and align SHS institutional capacity, data management, provision of services for the citizens to European standards. The activity was implemented via international expertise, exchange visits at indicative cost of 39,6 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2014, '15, '16, '17), information on the events organized, interviews with the responsible persons and experts. *We find highly satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

The project direct beneficiary – SHS – has been twinned with the Austrian Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics (ZAMG) helping SHS institutionally to absorb all necessary technology and skills to become associate member (since December 2016) of EUMETNET (European Network of public services within the World Meteorological Organization). SHS has become the member of EU MeteoAlarm ([www.meteoalarm.eu](http://www.meteoalarm.eu)). The institutional change resulted into harmonization of operation standards, procedures, delivery of the information to the users accepted by the European standards.

These two partnerships present examples (ZAMG, EUMETNET) for the sustainability of the projects deliverables. The project also facilitated additional support from the World Bank and WHO.



### **Output 3: Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling**

The output 3 activities accomplishment range 90-100% and overall satisfactory to highly satisfactory implementation.

#### *Summary of output 3 implementation activities*

Output	Activity	Completion rate (%), PMT self-evaluation	FE comments
Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling.	Activity 3.1 Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three Development Regions. -7 small projects (3.1), -300 region-based entrepreneurs trained on CCA proposals (3.1),	100% Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three development Regions	100%, <i>Satisfactory implementation</i> , more diverse types of project form adaptation menu recommended
	Activity 3.2. Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported. -20 project fishes on CCA private-public measures (3.2) -Conservative Agriculture measures replication (3.2), -PV upscaling strategy (3.2),	100% Replication and upscaling strategies developed FS on water resources developed.	90%, <i>satisfactory implementation</i> of activities as financial and fiscal aspects to be integrated.
	Activity 3.3. A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation developed. -policy-measures-briefs, leaflets (3.3), - <a href="http://www.adapt.clima.md">www.adapt.clima.md</a> (3.3)	100% The Concept Notes on project ideas on water, energy, agriculture and transport sectors developed	100%, <i>satisfactory implementation</i> , measured developed, yet financial considerations.
	Activity 3.4 Development of climate change adaptation project proposals -Feasibility study on small water reservoirs across country (3.4)	100%	90%, <i>Satisfactory implementation</i> , measures to be mainstreamed into relevant water policy documents

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

The project envisaged identification of the concrete 7 projects that operationalize climate change adaptation measures in the priority policy areas (water, agriculture, energy, transport, health and forestry) in the North, South and the Center and finally ability to be replicated on a larger scale. These projects were to be realized based on competitive bases with 20% own matching funds. The activity was carried out via international and national consultants, consultations and grants. Indicative cost was 193 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2016, 2017), documentation related to each small project (concept, reporting, financial performance, etc), interviews with the responsible persons/beneficiaries (exception of Singerei not available). *We find satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

Based on the competitive 2 round call of proposals in the targeted rayons, preceded by educational sessions together with local authorities (3 in total) for the potential beneficiaries, 25 (13+12) project ideas have been submitted in the areas of water, agriculture, energy. Of 25 project concepts, 7 have been selected for the support based on the menu of potential adaptation options as part of the project

doc. 6 selected projects has been fully implemented, progress reports, initial objectives and financial targets achieved as evidenced by the direct interviews with the beneficiaries and reports submitted by the beneficiaries reviewed by the project staff. The supported projects could be grouped in 3 main areas:

- *Water/Agriculture*: improving capturing pluvial and ground water for expanded irrigation large agricultural surface (Alexandreni/Singerei, North), and high value vegetables (Buda/Calarasi, Center) – both projects fall under Agriculture/water menu on the reconstruction and proper maintenance of existing water reservoirs that increases seasonal and multiannual volume of water storage; in both cases the project beneficiaries additionally implemented and committed to low flow water serving including drip irrigation (Buda/Calarasi) technologies; as a result of the project water accumulation increased by 60 times and 5 times respectively in 2016., increase by 5 times and 2-3 times respectively net harvest,
- *Agriculture*: increase resilience capacity of soil processing (Calugar/Falesti, North) and 2 projects in adaptive capacity by new agricultural technologies (Sadacila/Basarabeasca, South) - all fall under the menu of conservation system of soil without herbicides for winter wheat, sunflower, etc that promotes higher adaptability to droughts; as a result, improved harvest 1.5-2 times, reduced use of petrol by around 50%,
- *Energy efficiency*: solar renewable energy to reduce and expand cost of economic activity in services (Singerei city, Center) and in agriculture (Macrinici/Nisporeni, Center) - all fall under the menu of promoting use of alternative/renewable fuels that reduce emissions and provide environmental co-benefits; as a result, increased harvest by 15% and reduce the cost of the energy consumption.

The projects additionally spread regionally the benefits of the climate change adaptation measures via the targeted information dissemination and seminars with the participation of the local authorities. The small implementation projects have produced positive social change on the local and regional communities in terms of: new part-time employees due to scale-up economic activity, more quality agricultural products on the local and regional market, improved cooperation among several local entrepreneurs and dissemination of approaches. None of the environmental adverse impacts identified. The project implementers have carried out self-assessments on the social and environmental impacts that support similar evaluators observations.

The choice of projects and the type/size of private beneficiaries had been based on the existed supply of the initiatives that has been in generally lower than expected. The small grant scheme focused mostly on the small entrepreneurs and to promote the assimilation and spread of the climate change adaptation technologies in private sector of this size that traditionally have less resources and capacity to adopt these measures, if compared with the large size entrepreneurs. Small/medium size entrepreneurs are the majority in the country and they face higher barriers to adapt to the climate change challenges, therefore the activity is very relevant, timely and useful for the replication. The choice of the projects from the perspective of the correlation with the regional strategies and respectively the specific regional climate change challenges has been clear, even in the face of low supply level. Integration and replication of project results into regional climate change adaptation strategies has to be improved.

*More types of the projects along the menu of adaptation measures is advisable. 2 PV energy efficiency projects to not deliver additional value added against each other (particularly Singerei city project), 3 agricultural projects resemble somewhat similar approaches.*

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

The project envisaged elaboration of proposals/feasibility-studies for the strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation beyond life time of the project based on NAP priorities and potentially involving project beneficiaries from activity 3.1. The activity was carried out via international and national consultants, consultations. Indicative cost was 44 thousand EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2016, 2017), IR, documents related to NAP priorities, 3 feasibility studies/strategies elaborated (on PV, water, agriculture), interviews with the responsible persons/beneficiaries, interviewees, 20 project fishes. *We find satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

The Report on replication of climate change adaptation measures in agricultural area (Report 1) has been elaborated by 2 national experts in 2015 and contains strategies and technical fishes for the multiplication of the already piloted 3 projects (Activity 3.1) and other initiatives. This 26-page document describes how conservative agriculture measures are to be applied in the climate change conditions of Moldova for small, medium and large scale agricultural operations/firms across the various crops, including financial assessments for business plans. It discusses the particularities of soils in 3 generic regions and the possible adaptation of the measures for each. The report finds that there are no legal barriers, yet the enabling environment for the conservative agriculture measure is limited and inadequate and suggest solutions. The Report 1 does not provide specific recommendations and solutions for the improvement of the existing agricultural policies, does not assess the scale of the respective practices and just briefly evaluates the sensitivity of the problem regarding state budget priorities and external donors funding.

The report on replication of photovoltaic systems (Report 2) was elaborated by a national expert in 2016. The report 58 pages contains: a) analysis of the renewable energy technologies in development since 2012, including PV systems, b) review of the existing relevant international obligations, policies, c) possible actions and measures to implement PV systems. The report does not capitalize on the 2 projects implemented, nor does it discuss the menu of climate change adaptations in energy area.

The report on improvement of rural communities by augmenting management of small scale water reservoirs (Report 3) was elaborated by an international expert in 2017. In 76 pages it contains: a) assessment of the climate change base-line conditions and vulnerabilities regarding water, b) possible interventions and particularly interventions to create small water reservoirs assessing assets and opportunities and finally c) set of policy recommendations. The report draws heavily on the survey carried out in almost 1,5 thous communities (notable exercise by the project team), discussions with practitioners, expert and policy community. The report does not capitalize on the 2 projects implemented, nor does it discuss the menu of climate change adaptations in the water area, particularly the use of the management of water resources.

The reports constitute notable exercise of the understanding of the situation in 3 different relevant areas to climate change challenges in Moldova in 3 areas: agriculture, small water reservoirs and PV renewables. These priorities fall under the NAP priorities and suit along the mid-term and long-term implementation priorities beyond project life. They only partly related to the implemented projects under Activity 3.1 (agriculture) and have partly been consulted with the policy-makers and discussed consistently with the policy community for the farther incorporation in the policy making process, particularly to the sectoral strategies or regional strategies produced by the project. The reports represent a good starting point for the possible mid-term and long-term projects. Reports do not have a discussion on the financial and fiscal mechanisms to be used for the private and private-public initiatives.

20 project fishes elaborated in water (7), transport (2), agriculture (7) and energy (4) sectors are practical tools for the regional authorities and private sector for the elaboration of the short and mid-term measures via private and private-public partnerships. These samples represent a notable practical piece of information for the future projects and replication instruments. The fishes have not integrated financial and fiscal aspects.

**Recommendation 3.2.1** (to MADRE, national coordination mechanism): Conclusions and recommendations of the reports should be integrated in the mid-term regional strategies and in the rayon-based strategies. National coordination mechanism should take these findings into the coordination planning across the relevant sectors on implementation action plans of the respective ministries policy documents.

### *Activity 3.3: Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported*

The project envisaged drawing lessons from all results and activities of the project, elaboration of the accessible and convincing materials and wide dissemination of the information to wider population and particularly reaching out including via the project beneficiaries of activity 3.1. Interpretation of the description of the activity 3.3 in the ProDoc and the title of this activity differ. The title state the replication of the adaptation interventions, namely replication of the individual projects to other applicable cases within the same regions and also beyond. The title upscaling of the adaptation intervention refers not to the simple multiplication but of the qualitative upgrade on a large scale. The activity was carried out via international and national consultants, consultations, workshops and media events. Indicative cost was 15 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2014,`15,`16,`17), IR, documents related to NAP priorities, 3 feasibility studies/strategies elaborated (on PV, water, agriculture), interviews with the responsible persons/beneficiaries, interviewees. *We find satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

The wide spectrum of the project activities and means of the dissemination of information via tv, radios, [www.adapt.clima.md](http://www.adapt.clima.md) (increased accessibility/hits), seminars, expositions and public events have produced a lot of relevant information and spread it widely. The project produced accessible influential leaflets spread among the practitioners and business-people and regional authorities on the results of the 7 projects and SHS deliverables evidencing financial, productivity, quality and sustainability aspects. The project produced accessible influential policy-briefs based on the reports/researches/feasibility studies to be spread among the policy-makers, expert policy community.

**Recommendation 3.3.1** (MADRE, MoF, MEI): CCA measures to be included as a standard requirement for the regional socio-economic development planning at regional and national level, financial tags are to be allotted.

### *Activity 3.4: Development of climate change adaptation project proposals*

The project revised version provided for this activity involving international and national consultants with the financial tag of 31,7 thous EURO.

The conclusion is based on the review of the annual progress reports (2016,`17), interviews with the responsible persons, review of the small water reservoirs feasibility study. *We find highly satisfactory implementation of the activity.*

In the course of 2017, coordination and preparatory activities were carried out by project partners in order to identify common areas of interest of a potential adaptation intervention. The result was the identification of *water resource management* as one of the most suitable adaptation areas to be considered in developing a country level adaptation intervention. The project developed the ToRs for both international and national consultants with the objective to undertake a feasibility study on surface water management adaptation intervention.

The activity consulted with responsible in the country for water management institution Apele Moldovei in order to identify already available data on existing water reservoirs and coordinate further project actions in data collection. It was identified that existing in Moldova water registry was not updated since 2012 and available data are quite scarce for building a credible water management baseline. Activity included carried out survey helped to identify the current baseline scenario for water-related adaptation intervention (data of existing hydrographic reservoirs- ponds, heals, tanks, etc, including their number, size, spatial distribution, estimation of capacities, water volumes, water quality, type of property, destination, other characteristics), along with needs of Moldova's communities in new water catchments based on run-off water.

The feasibility study on the small water reservoirs management has been finalised in 2017.

**Recommendation 3.4.1** (MADRE, MoF): Water feasibility study have to be mainstreamed into Water and Sanitation Strategy 2028, National Program for Water and Health: 2016-25 and financial incentives via the Regional Development Agencies provided for the rayon-based strategies.

## 5. Conclusions

### *(i) Assessment of intervention logic*

The project intervention logic was designed to accomplish a two-fold complementary approach: (i) top-down promotion of the policy change and (ii) bottom-up implementation of the policy change via the small grants projects. Additionally, capacity-building activities at national (decision-makers, media), regional (rayon-authorities, private sector), and priority sectors actors (SHS) and reaching out to the citizens aimed at the facilitation of the achievement of the objective. The project approach follows a classical example of the societal change of the transfer of a particular policy by creating necessary conditions for its effective assimilation in the institutional and societal practice. Considering a very complex inter-sectoral nature of the climate change adaptation policies and the start from the scratch, the designed approach is a recommended one given national and international experience of the full cycle policy change implementation.

The bottom-up approach created the results on the ground level that later migrate as demonstrative examples of the successful local measures to be up-scaled into the national and sectoral policies. Activities 3.1 (regional projects), 3.4 (CCA project proposals), 2.2 (improvement of SHS service provision) and 2.3 (institutional partnership for SHS) could be seen as practical direct benefits oriented measures. These bottom-up activities benefits and results dissemination, while reaching out to larger segments of the society, cultivate local legitimacy of the project and raise necessary awareness and support for the project within the society. Concrete projects implemented at regional level provide the bases for the specific understanding how policy measures are received on the ground, what are the mechanics of the constraints and assets of the implementation and therefore provide good lessons for the upscaling at the policy level. Activity 1.5 (complementary to 3.3) facilitates wider policy-community actors to become more aware of the challenges and develop critical understanding of the policy solutions replicable in Moldova. The project design of the activities has managed to capture this approach well.

The top-down approach of the project, while promoting regulatory and policy changes, provide necessary mechanisms for the transfer of the climate change policy into national institutional and regulatory framework. This approach is necessary to active the sustainability of the change. Activities 1.1 (national coordination mechanism), 1.2, 1.3 (mainstreaming, sectoral and rayon-based plans adoption), 1.4 (financing CCA), 3.2 (feasibility studies: PV, water, agriculture), as policy and policy instruments supporting instruments. Adequate effective institutional framework makes anchoring and functioning of the complex inter-sectoral policy possible and replicable. As the policy for climate change adaptation is a complex policy that requires formulation of the overall objectives (strategy level), addressing specific concerns in some sectors (sectoral policies and plans), and implementation with the society actors (regional plans), the effective and complex coordination mechanism to facilitate and sustain the policy cycle process is a prerequisite for the success. The financial component at all levels is necessary. Activity 3.3 (complementary to 1.5) facilitates the spread and dissemination of the information to wider segments of the society to create demand for the climate change adaptation. The project design of the activities has managed to capture this approach well.

Both approaches have to come together and glued by the activities that empower and build capacity of the respective actors to act at policy level and at on-the-ground level. These are capacity building activities: 2.1 (sectoral planners trainings), 3.4 (feasibility studies) that prepare decision-makers and national and regional communities to implement climate change adaptation measures.

The Results framework has captured well the existing risks and assumptions that could affect adversely the implementation of the activities and subsequently the project overall objective – to support the creation of the national adaptation process and implement priority adaptation actions. The key 4 risks highlighted at the national and to some degree at regional/local levels have been: 1) *competing priorities* and pressures, therefore inadequate financial and institutional resources available making the *adoption and implementation challenging*, 2) given the *complex inter-sectoral nature* of the CCA policies, their *implementation difficult*, 3) *inadequate awareness* and therefore commitment from the decision-makers



to adopt CCA policies, and 4) *political instability* and therefore institutional instability making *adoption and implementation delayed* or suspended. *The project document has not allocated adequate space for the possible mitigation and adaptation measures to address these risks.*

At the initial state of the process of the institutionalization of the new policy, and CCA policy is a complex policy, thoughtful distribution of the resources along these two approaches is critical. Substantial resources for the bottom-up approach gather the wider society support for the change. Substantial resources allocated to the institutionalization of the policy change within the institutions and at policy level is also critical. As per table below, the project has distributed adequately available resources for the top-down approach around 33% with I&NCs, WGs given policy transfer and CCA complex nature. The allocation of 52% to the bottom-up approach has also been well justified in order to create visible changes on the ground to be able to disseminate and convince the society of the change need. The capacity-building activities roughly received the remaining 16% that is adequate as a supportive complementary type of activity. The possible subsequent phases of the project could decrease the allocation of the top-down approach and for the capacity-building activities while increasing the bottom-up and specific sectoral implementation. *The project design adequately distributed available resources.*

Table 5.1 Allocation of resources by approaches (bottom-up, top-down) as per logframe

Activity	Type of input	Logframe cost, EURO	k=000, %	
<b>Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium- to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place</b>			<b>179k, 33%</b>	
Activity 1.1. Development of <i>coordination mechanism</i> of the adaptation process	I&NCs, WGs workshops	95k	17	
Activity 1.2. Adaptation <i>mainstreamed</i> in priority <i>sectoral development plans</i> and Activity 1.3. <i>Adaptation Plans</i> for selected sectors <i>developed</i>	I&NCs, workshops, WGs	60k	11	
Activity 1.4. Development of a <i>plan for financing climate risk management</i> and implement climate change adaptation measures	I&NCs, WGs, workshops,	11k	2	
Activity 1.5. <i>Communication and outreach strategy</i> to support medium- and long-term <i>adaptation planning developed</i> .	I&NCs, media, workshops	13k	2	
<b>Output 2: Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened</b>			<b>87k, 16%</b>	
Activity 2.1: <i>Sectoral planners are trained</i> in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting and implementation	I&NCs, surveys, trainings	39,5k	7	
Activity 2.2: <i>Data availability, management, dissemination</i> and capacity to support adaptation planning <i>improved</i>	Equipment, soft, trainings, visits	7,5k	1	
Activity 2.3. <i>Partnerships</i> to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova <i>established</i>	ICs, exchange visits,	39,6k	7	
<b>Output 3: Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling</b>			<b>283k, 52%</b>	
Activity 3.1: Priority and innovative <i>on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented</i> in the most <i>vulnerable areas/sectors</i> in each of the three Development Regions	ICs, 7 grants	193k	35	

Activity 3.2: A pipeline of <i>strategic adaptation interventions</i> for medium- to long-term <i>implementation developed</i>	I&NCs, workshops,	44k	8	
Activity 3.3: <i>Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions</i> supported	I&NCs, workshops, media events	15k	3	
Activity 3.4: <i>Development of climate change adaptation project proposals</i>	I&NCs,	31,7k	6	

The design of the measurement of the accomplishment of the approaches complements the results via the indicators and tags is an important ingredient. The way how are the indicators and tags are formulated against each output and activity and particularly for the measurement of the overall objective could produce sometimes unintended consequences. The unintended consequences are the result of the pressure exercised on implementation team to report the achievement of the indicators set. A good mix of the process, output and impact indicators that are a combination of qualitative and quantitative for each output prove to overcome possible adverse consequences.

The table below is the systematization of the type of indicators and targets for each output and for the overall objective. One can see that output indicators (quantitative and qualitative) dominate the measurement of the accomplishment of the outputs. In other words, the project design strives to incentivize the project deliverables or what the project *produces* (7 indicators out of 12). 2 indicators that are impact indicators (Ind9, Ind3a) measure what project *achieves*. *At the output level a better balanced use of the output and impact indicators and in some cases process indicators would be advisable, otherwise, the implementation is focused primarily of the project deliverables rather than what implementation produces for the target group and the beneficiaries.*

Table 5.2 Measuring accomplishments: indicators and targets

Outputs	Indicators (Ind) and <u>targets (T)</u>	Comments on type of <u>indicator, targets</u>
<b>Project Objective: To support Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions</b>	<b>Ind1.</b> Moldova has operational <i>individual, institutional and systemic capacities in place</i> required to develop and advance medium- to long-term National Adaptation Plans (YES/NO). <b>T1.</b> YES <b>Ind2.</b> % of project budget spent on advancing gender issues. <b>T2.</b> At least 10 %	Ind1 – <b>output qualitative</b> effectiveness indicator, expresses readiness to produce and reproduce  Ind2 – <b>output quantitative</b> efficiency indicator
Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium- to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place	<b>Ind3.</b> Number of plans <u>developed</u> or policies, plans or programmes <u>adjusted</u> to incorporate climate change risks <b>T3.</b> At least four policies/plans/programmes for at least 2 sectors <u>introduced/adjusted</u>  <b>Ind3a.</b> The policy setting for effective climate change finance is <u>strengthened</u> . <b>T3a.</b> The monitoring and evaluation tools for national adaptation into Moldova's budget development process are <u>developed</u>  <b>Ind4.</b> NAP process <u>established</u> in Moldova (YES/NO). <b>T4.</b> YES (national NAP roadmap developed; strategy for maintaining sustainable institutional mechanisms <u>in place</u> )	Ind3 – <b>output quantitative</b> effectiveness indicator, expresses ambiguity of <u>elaborated or adjusted/adopted</u> Ind3a – <b>impact qualitative</b> effectiveness indicator, policy setting strengthened means likely <u>operational</u>  Ind4 - <b>impact qualitative</b> effectiveness indicator,

		expresses <u>established</u> and <u>in place</u> (operational)
Output 2: Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened	<p><b>Ind5.</b> Number of technical <i>tools</i>, detailed methodologies (by sector) <u>available</u> to support medium- to long-term adaptation planning in all key sectors, across sectors and at national levels. <b>T5.</b> By the end of the project, appropriate guides for at least 3 priority sectors and related resource materials <u>developed and dispersed</u> through workshops and existing knowledge dissemination channels</p> <p><b>Ind6.</b> % of sectoral planners at national and regional/local level <i>trained</i> (gender-disaggregated). <b>T6.</b> At least 70% of relevant planners <u>trained</u></p> <p><b>Ind7.</b> Policy-and decision-makers have <i>increased knowledge and skills</i> necessary for addressing climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting. <b>T7.</b> At least 70% <u>confirm increased</u> knowledge and skills</p> <p><b>Ind8.</b> # of institutional partnerships <i>established</i>. <b>T8.</b> At least two new partnerships established</p> <p><b>Ind9.</b> Data management and <i>service quality in SHS improved</i> (YES/NO). <b>T9.</b> YES</p>	<p>Ind5 – <b>output quantitative</b> effectiveness indicator</p> <p>Ind6 – <b>process quantitative</b> indicator</p> <p>Ind7 – <b>output qualitative</b> effectiveness indicator</p> <p>Ind8 – <b>output qualitative</b> effectiveness indicator</p> <p>Ind9 – <b>impact qualitative</b> effectiveness indicator</p>
Output 3: Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling	<p><b>Ind10.</b> Number of adaptation interventions <u>implemented</u>. <b>T10.</b> At least five interventions <u>implemented</u></p> <p><b>Ind11.</b> Number of adaptation <i>interventions in the pipeline</i>. <b>T11.</b> At least 15 interventions in the pipeline (project fiche and/or feasibility study developed)</p> <p><b>Ind12.</b> Number of case studies and <i>lessons learned developed</i> by the project. <b>T12.</b> At least five case studies/LL <u>developed</u></p>	<p>Ind10 – <b>output</b> effectiveness indicator, expresses <u>implemented measures</u></p> <p>Ind11 – <b>output</b> effectiveness indicator, expresses <u>in process of adoption</u></p> <p>Ind12 – <b>output</b> effectiveness indicator, expresses <u>elaborated</u></p>

Analysis of the Output 1 (similar for Output 2 and 3) where institutional and policy frameworks for medium-long term adaptation planning and budgeting functions has to be measured. Currently, there are 3 indicators: 2 output (what is produced) and 1 impact (what is achieved) that makes the assessment of the achievement of the output 1 difficult as the indicators and targets do not evaluate the performance of the functioning of the intended change but rather its elaboration and presentation (produced). Return on the investment in social projects are measured against the achievements rather than against the products. It would have been more advisable, in this case, to have impact indicator that measures how the new coordination mechanism functions for the adoption of the sectoral strategies or facilitates collection of the relevant information for the monitoring and evaluation of the progress on CCA policies.

Analysis of the output 1 indicators and targets shows ambiguous character of their formulation and represents difficulties in their assessment. Examples are: capacities in place (Ind1), plans developed or policies, plans or programmes adjusted (Ind3) and introduced/adjusted (T3), policy setting strengthened (Ind 3a) and tools developed (T3a), NAP process established (Ind4) and in place (T4). The should be a consistency between the Indicator and the Target, so if the Indicator says “in place”, meaning operational and functional the Target has to evaluate the way it functions in practice producing effects. In case of Ind3 the conjunction “or” leaves the discretion of the interpretation in favor of either “developed”, meaning drafted or “adjusted”, meaning operational in practice, the T3 seem to be more consistent with the later interpretation stating “introduced/adjusted”. The same is true for Ind4 and T4 expressing the operational and functional character as opposed to the Ind3a and T3a that emphasizes the drafted and elaboration stage.

The formulation of the indicators at the project objective level returns 2 output quantitative indicators. *These output indicators make it difficult to evaluate to what extend the project achieved its expected results and makes the conclusion ambiguous.*

(ii) Implementation of activities, achievement of planned indicators and targets

The table below represents the two dimension of the project intervention depending on sectoral function and policy areas. CCA policies are to be established in each policy area and therefore the below table deconstructs the critical sectoral functions for each policy area that the project implemented activities. The consistency of the two-fold approach (top-down and bottom-up) has not been consistent across the policy areas.

In the policy areas of forestry and health the project chose to work top-down elaborating the draft strategy and the respective actions plans (that counts as measures) and indirect capacity-building geared towards the former. In the policy areas of agriculture, energy and water the project chose to work bottom-up by creating demonstration projects on the ground, building regional capacity for the regional CCA actions/measures, elaborating research and studies on how to replicate and upscale them but has not profiled at the bottom-up approach as there have not been policy proposals and consistent attempts to influence policies. Transport policy (4) area received the least attention with the research on possible CCA measures and capacity building not clearly linked to either bottom-up and top-down approach. SHS institutional strengthening and services development has not been intertwined to any of the policy areas.

Table 5.3 Project intervention mapping by type and policy area

Sectoral function/policy areas	1.agriculture	2.water	3.forestry	4.energy	4.transport	5.health
i.Policy elaboration, coordination (activities 1.1-1.3)	-	-	-Draft strategy& action plan (1.3)	-	-	-Draft strategy& action plan (1.3)
	National Coordination Mechanism (1.1), M&E mechanism (1.1),					
ii.Policy Implementation measures (activities 2.1-2.3)	- Conservative Agriculture measures replication report (3.2), -7 project fiche proposals (3.2)	-Feasibility study/report on small water reservoirs across country (3.4), -7 project fiche proposals (3.2)	- draft Action plan to the strategy (1.3)	-Sectoral proposals for adaptation measures (1.2), -PV upscaling strategy report (3.2), -4 project fiche proposals (3.2)	-Sectoral proposals for adaptation measures (1.2), -2 project fiche proposals (3.2)	- draft Action plan to the strategy (1.3)
	Across sectors: 7 rayon-based CCA action plans (1.2)					
iii.Capacity building (activities 2.1-2.3)	Across sectors: Methodology on Budget CCA Tagging (1.4), Guide on CBA (1.4), Communication Strategy: 2014-20 (1.5), Internal Communication Guide (1.5), 250 sectoral planners trained (2.1), SHS institutional capacity & service delivery (2.2, 2.3), 300 region-based entrepreneurs trained on CCA proposals (3.1), policy-measures-briefs, leaflets (3.3), <a href="http://www.adapt.clima.md">www.adapt.clima.md</a> (3.3), Gender-sensitivity guide, gender-sensitivity measures in 7 areas					
iv.Project measures implementation (activities 3.1-3.3)	-3 small projects on conservative agriculture (3.1)	-2 small projects on water accumulation pluvial & phreatic (3.1)	-	-2 projects on PV in services % agriculture (3.1)	-	-
	Across sectors: SHS services (2.2, 2.3)					

Judging from the perspective of the full policy cycle change perspective (a.policy elaborated and adopted, b.capacities for policy elaboration created and for policy implementation in place, c.implemented policy measures to demonstrate policy change receipt, d.support via the awareness and acceptance of the policy), the change has not been produced fully in any of the policy areas. One could conclude that the project has spread widely the available resources producing some changes along the full policy cycle, but not accomplished it fully in any of the policy area. Perhaps, *during the implementation of the project, concentration of the more resources at the expense of others to produce the full policy cycle change would be more convincing.*

The accomplishment of the indicators and targets for the project objective is overall *satisfactory*. The achievement of the project objective is measured by the institutional and systemic capacities in place and the project has achieved the creation of the capacities.

The Ind1 is achieved. For Ind1, the project had to deliver operational individual, institutional and systemic capacities required to develop and advance medium-to-long-term NAP (strategies, plans, carry-out monitoring and evaluation). Yet National Coordination mechanism and M&E mechanism are not adopted, the respective institutional and systemic capacities to develop and advance NAP have been created. The draft G.D. exists and is likely to be adopted soon. Targeted central and regional authorities have the capacity to plan regional NAPs in the future. Of the central authorities, it is not clear if MEI (transportation and energy) have the capacity to fulfil this task, while MHSPF and MADRE are much more capable in delivering it.

Ind2-1 is fully implemented. For Ind2-1, the project has allocated 11% to advance gender specific results as gender oriented advancing gender equality. The Project has planned and desegregated all its activities in a gender-sensitive way via a set of gender sensitive indicators approved to the logic of intervention.

The below table summarizes the achievement of the indicators as measured by the respective targets.

Table 5.3 Achievement of indicators, targets

Indicators	Targets end of Project	Achievement PMT self-evaluation	Comments FE
<b><i>Project Objective: To support Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions</i></b>			
<b>Ind1.</b> Moldova has <u>operational individual, institutional and systemic capacities in place</u> required to develop and advance medium- to long-term National Adaptation Plans (YES/NO)	T1. YES	T1. Yes. The NAP process developed according to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidance (2012). The design and structure of the NAP process correspond to the current socio-economic development and adaptation specifics, at the same time following the 4 elements of UNFCCC guidance:	T1. Yes. Operational institutional capacities for NAP are in place.
<b>Ind2.</b> % of project budget spent on advancing gender issues	T2. At least 10 %	A. Lay the ground and address gaps, B. Preparatory elements. C. Implementation Strategy D.	T2. Yes, 11% of project budget spent on advancing gender issues.



		<p><i>Reporting, monitoring and review.</i></p> <p>T2. The project spent for gender specific activities along with gender mainstreamed activities ~11,7% from the total of the budget.</p>	
<b>The accomplishment of the indicators and targets is satisfactory.</b>			
<b><i>Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium- to long-term gender-sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place</i></b>			
<p><b>Ind3.</b> Number of plans <u>developed</u> or policies, plans or programmes <u>adjusted to incorporate</u> climate change risks</p> <p><b>Ind3a.</b> The policy setting for effective climate change finance is <u>strengthened</u></p> <p><b>Ind4.</b> NAP process <u>established</u> in Moldova (YES/NO)</p> <p>-National Coordination Mechanism &amp; M/E (1.1), - 7 rayon-based CCA action plans (1.2), -Transport &amp; energy sectoral proposals for adaptation measures (1.2), -Forestry draft strategy&amp; action plan (1.3), Health draft strategy&amp; action plan (1.3) -Methodology on Budget CCA Tagging (1.4), Guide on CBA (1.4), -Communication Strategy: 2014-20 (1.5), Internal Communication Guide (1.5),</p>	<p><b>T3.</b> At least four policies/plans/programmes for at least 2 sectors <u>introduced/adjusted</u></p> <p><b>T3a.</b> The monitoring and evaluation tools for national adaptation into Moldova's budget development process are <u>developed</u></p> <p><b>T4.</b> YES (national NAP roadmap <u>developed</u>; strategy for maintaining sustainable institutional mechanisms <u>in place</u>)</p>	<p>T3. Mainstreaming of CCA into the planning process through sector specific strategies: CCA Strategy and its affiliated Action Plan for health sector. CC Strategy of Forestry sector and its affiliated Action Plan. Strategic documents developed and submitted to sectors. CCA measures developed to implement into sectoral development strategies of transport and energy sectors. Measures submitted to sectors. CCA mainstreamed into six socio-economic development strategies of Singerei, Basarabasca, Falesti, Leova, Calarasi, and Nisporeni districts and their performance based budgets of 6 districts.</p> <p>T3a...</p> <p>T4. NAP roadmap developed. The draft of the Government</p>	<p>T3. 2 sectorial policies (health and forestry) are pending adoption in advanced stage; recommendations for CCA mainstreaming into the transport and energy sectorial development policies prepared and submitted to sectors; CCA mainstreamed into 6 socio-economic development strategies at the local level (Singerei, Basarabasca, Falesti, Leova, Calarasi, Nisporeni). The indicator formulation uncertain as Ind3 states developed while T3 states adjusted.</p> <p>T3a. M&amp;E mechanism developed and pending adoption and methodological tools developed.</p> <p>T4. NAP road map developed; National coordination mechanism, M&amp;E mechanism developed and pending adoption. Not all sustainable instruments in place (fiscal, financial), yet institutional capacities in health, agriculture, forestry, water and less in energy, transport developed, specialized ministerial unit created.</p>



		Decision on operationalization of Climate Change Coordination Mechanism describing the institutional arrangements for NAP developed, including the M&E system.	
<b>Conclusion Output 1: The accomplishment of the indicators and targets is satisfactory.</b>			
<b>Output 2. Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP strengthened</b>			
<p><b>Ind5.</b> Number of technical tools, detailed methodologies (by sector) available to support medium- to long-term adaptation planning in all key sectors, across sectors and at national levels</p> <p><b>Ind6.</b> % of sectoral planners at national and regional/local level trained (gender-disaggregated)</p> <p><b>Ind7.</b> Policy-and decision-makers have increased knowledge and skills necessary for addressing climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting</p> <p><b>Ind8.</b> # of institutional partnerships established</p> <p><b>Ind9.</b> Data management and service quality in SHS improved (YES/NO)</p> <p>-250 sectoral planners trained (2.1), -SHS institutional capacity &amp; service delivery (2.2, 2.3),</p>	<p>T5. By the end of the project, appropriate guides for at least 3 priority sectors and related resource materials developed and dispersed through workshops and existing knowledge dissemination channels</p> <p>T6. At least 70% of relevant planners trained</p> <p>T7. At least 70% confirm increased knowledge and skills</p> <p>T8. At least two new partnerships established</p> <p>T9. YES</p>	<p>T5. During the implementation of the Project 9 guides on: CCA mainstreaming into policy documents, climate tagging of the national public budget, gender mainstreaming into sectoral development policies in the context of climate change adaptation for health, transport, forestry and energy sectors, applying cost-benefit analysis of adaptation measures, glossary of terminology used in CCA, implementation of conservation agriculture measures developed.</p> <p>T6. T7. 100% of forecasters, floodcasters, IT, management staff of SHSM and 80% of DAMEP staff (Ministries), all sectoral communicators have been trained on the use of climate adaptation methodological approaches, tools, professional software.</p>	<p>T5. <b>Yes</b>, guides developed and dispersed in 3 priority sectors.</p> <p>T6. <b>Yes</b>, 80% of relevant Policy divisions of the ministries and central authorities trained.</p> <p>T7. <b>Yes</b>, 70% confirm increased knowledge and skills.</p> <p>T8. <b>Yes</b>, two new institutional partnerships established of SHS with EUMETNET and ZAMG.</p> <p>T9. <b>Yes</b>, data management and service quality improved in SHS.</p>

		<p>T8. The partnership between the SHSM and the Austrian Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics (ZAMG) was established along with the partnership between SHSM-EUMETNET organization. Project contributed toward strengthening the partnership between the Civil and Emergency Situations Service and similar service of Austria within Agreement on Support signed between the Republic of Moldova and the Federal Government of Austria regarding the mutual assistance in case of natural and technological disasters and the cooperation for their prevention.</p> <p>T9. Yes. SHSM has improved data management, availability, public service quality in line with the standards of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).</p>	
<b>Conclusion Output 2: The accomplishment of the indicators and targets is <i>highly satisfactory</i>.</b>			
<b>Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication and upscaling</b>			
<p><b>Ind10.</b> Number of adaptation interventions implemented</p> <p><b>Ind11.</b> Number of adaptation interventions in the pipeline</p> <p><b>Ind12.</b> Number of case studies and lessons learned developed by the project</p>	<p>T10. At least five interventions implemented</p> <p>T11. At least 15 interventions in the pipeline (project fiche and/or feasibility study developed)</p> <p>T12. At least five case studies/ LL developed</p>	<p>T10. Seven interventions implemented through the pilot projects at the community level.</p> <p>T11. 20 project fiches developed for agriculture,</p>	<p>T10. <b>Yes</b>, 7 adaptation interventions implemented</p> <p>T11. <b>Yes</b>, more than 20 project fiches developed, several feasibility studies elaborated (PV, water, etc)</p> <p>T12. <b>Yes</b>, 7 project fishes</p>

<p>-7 small projects (3.1), -300 region-based entrepreneurs trained on CCA proposals (3.1), -20 project fishes on CCA private-public measures (3.2) -Conservative Agriculture measures replication (3.2), PV upscaling strategy (3.2), -policy-measures-briefs, leaflets (3.3), <a href="http://www.adapt.clima.md">www.adapt.clima.md</a> (3.3) - Feasibility study on small water reservoirs across country (3.4)</p>		<p>water, energy, transport sectors and 1 Feasibility Study in water resources management. T12. Based on the experience of pilot projects, upscaling strategies referring to conservation agriculture technology based on combination of no-till, mini-till, strip-till and precise agriculture, promotion of climate-resistant local varieties of wheat and corn, cultivation of vetch field as successive crop (intermediate) used as green manure, use of anti-hail mesh, the extension of irrigation system as one of the main adaptation approach in combating climate drought hazard were developed along with strategic concept of upscaling PV projects experience with main focus on private sector.</p>	
<p><b>Conclusion Output 3: The accomplishment of the indicators and targets is <i>highly satisfactory</i>.</b></p>			

### Output 1

Output 1 activities have been implemented 90-100% and with *satisfactory* quality. The output envisaged 3 indicators of which 1 indicator has been fully achieved (Ind3a) and the remaining 2 indicators are arguable achieved given the uncertainty of the interpretation (Ind3, Ind4). Most of the envisaged activities have been implemented by the project under the difficult external conditions of the political instability affecting the country in 2014-15 and a series of governmental reshuffling, changing 3 times the minister as the key counterpart ministry and finally in 2017 absorption of the ministry. Decision-making at the regional level has been successful.

For Ind3a, the project has strengthened policy-making with CCA financial tagging sensitive approach as measured by the 7 regional strategies and 2 draft sectoral strategies financial estimations included but also via the specific methodological tools elaborated and practiced.

For Ind3, the project delivered: 7 regional modifications to the rayon-based strategies/actions elaborated and adopted, 1 comprehensive draft proposal for the National Adaptation Process in terms of the National Coordination Commission and Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism pending examination

by the decision-makers in early stages; 2 draft sectoral strategies and actions plans in health and forestry in the institutional decision-making pipe-line in advanced stage; 2 set of proposals o measures to be carried out in energy and transport areas for the decision-makers. The respective target T3 is likely to be achieved in the short-coming future of at least 2 sector policies adjusted/adopted and 4 priority sectors targeted (health, forestry, energy, transport) examined and worked on, with 2 policies adopted (health and forestry) have been just partially met as the adoption process is still pending.

For Ind4, the project had to set-up the national institutional mechanism for coordination and for the monitoring and evaluation. This process is still in progress as the national mechanism is elaborated and in the process of the examination at early stage by the decision-makers.

The project delivered methodological tools, elaborated policy proposals in terms of the recommendations for the energy and transport areas, yet, these measures have not been incorporated into the work of the public authorities. The sectorial strategies and plans for forestry sectors have been elaborated and proposed pending adoption as scheduled by the Governmental Program of Action in the beginning of 2018. The six rayon-based strategies have been elaborated and adopted. The weakness of the current national coordination mechanism (absence of the inter-ministerial coordination entity and the monitoring and evaluation framework) made adoption of the energy and transport unclear, as well as health and agriculture delayed.

## Output 2

Output 2 activities have been implemented on average 100% and with *highly satisfactory* quality. Most of the envisaged activities have been implemented by the project under the difficult external conditions of the political instability and particularly reshuffling within the governmental institutions. As the project activities under this output aimed at middle level public servants, that provided for the better implementation of the activities and achievement of the indicators.

The output envisaged 5 indicators of which 4 indicators have been fully met (Ind5, Ind7, Ind8, Ind9) and the remaining indicator (Ind6) is likely achieved.

For Ind5, the project produced technical tools, detailed methodologies helping the country to support medium-to long-term adaptation planning in all key sectors at national level. The achievement of the indicator as measured by at least 3 appropriate guides in priority sectors, resources materials dispersed through the workshops and by disseminating channels. This indicator is fully achieved as 3 guides in priority sectors have been elaborated (agriculture, health, transport, energy) have been elaborated and disseminated.

For Ind6, the project organized trainings and seminars for the decision-makers and planners across all sectors: finance, energy, agriculture, energy, transport, health, forestry regional authorities. The decision-makers and planners came from the ministries and subordinated agencies as well as the local authorities. The tag of 70% of all decision-makers and planners could not be evaluated to make the firm conclusion that it has been achieved.

For Ind7, the project organized surveys to measure the satisfaction of the quality of the trainings, seminars that delivered the result of 80% positive approval of the capacity-building activities. The tag aimed at states at least 70% of the trained sectoral participants in a gender desegregated manner confirmation of the increased knowledge and skills. These are two comparable indicators to the extent of the knowledge is measured, yet the skills component has not been measured correspondingly, therefore the indicator is partially met. Skills component requires different approach for the measurements, specifically demonstration of the application in practice of the knowledge: policy, planning or implementation.

For Ind8, the project has facilitated and resulted into 2 partnerships of SHS-ZAMG and SHS-EUMETNET that matches the tag of at least two new partnerships established.

For Ind9, the project has substantially improved the management and service quality in SHS.

### Output 3

Output 3 activities have been implemented to the extent of 90-100% and with *highly satisfactory* quality. Political instability has not affected the local and regional authorities and more technical level public servants.

Conclusion Output 3: The accomplishment of the indicators and targets under output 3 is *highly satisfactory*.

The output envisaged 3 indicators and all are fully accomplished.

For Ind10, the project has implemented 7 regional climate change adaptation projects matching the indicator's target.

For Ind11, the project has developed 20 project fishes for various types of projects in the area of water, agriculture, energy, transport and 2 strategies in PV and water, therefore matching the indicator's target.

For Ind12, the project has developed 7 cases studies on the bases of the projects implemented in 5 regions therefore matching the indicator's target.

## 6. Lessons learnt

The key project risks relate directly to the implementation of output activities 1 and respective indicators and targets-Ind1 to Ind4. These are political instability and continuous government reshuffling and institutional instability. These risks require much better mitigation and adaptation measures to address them via the institutional arrangements.

The subsequent phases of the project could decrease the allocation for the top-down approach and for the capacity-building activities while increasing the bottom-up and specific sectoral implementation. The project design is to target better full policy cycle within the same policy area and the respective institutions given the limited available resources.

The project design is to incentivize the project deliverables or what the project produces and what it changes. At the output level a better balanced use of the output and impact indicators and in some cases process indicators would be advisable, otherwise, the implementation is focused primarily of the project deliverables rather than what implementation produces for the target group and the beneficiaries.

The formulation of the indicators and targets has to be consistent and unambiguous to avoid uncertainty of the assessment of the achievements and the implementation.

The complex project design and ambitious combination of the very different types of the outputs (from policy to awareness raising to capacity building to regional implementation measures) requires adequate allocation of the respective components coordinators and experts.

The project has spread widely the available resources producing some changes along the full policy cycle, but not accomplished fully in any of the policy area (agriculture, water, energy, forestry, transport). Perhaps, during the implementation of the project, concentration of the more resources at the expense of others to produce the full policy cycle change would be more convincing.



## 7. Recommendations

### *Alignment with SDGs*

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) officially came in force on January 1, 2016. The coordination of implementation of SDGs is the responsibility of the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development (NCCSD) set up by the GD<sup>37</sup> dated July 2016 with the State Chancellery as a focal point. The national coordination mechanism for climate change adaptation will align its set-up and activities with the NCCSD in terms of the objectives and the format of organization. The mechanism will report on the contribution for the achievement of the relevant SDGs and recourse institutionally to NCCSD to promote the endorsement of the adaptation priorities.

### *On future phase*

The next phase project could be mostly concentrated on delivery of the direct benefits to the society through the on-the-ground activities (bottom-up approach) in some priority sectors, replication of the current success with regional activities and more targeted policy related work. Therefore, the next phase is proposed to be unfolded in 3 tiers. Concentration in some specific policy areas to complete the full policy cycle change is advisable.

As a 1<sup>st</sup> tier is the implementation of the climate change adaptation measures in some selected areas via the larger on-the-ground initiatives in some priority areas to increase the visibility of the results are important as the next phase. These priority areas could be water and agriculture, agriculture and energy, forestry, health. Selection of 2 only priority areas (agriculture, water, forestry) will avoid the thinner spread of the limited resources with the allocation of around 55% of the resources and achievement of firm policy cycle change in these areas. This priority is explained by the direct benefits to the society and the substantial preparatory work already done in these areas. In water sector a feasibility study on small water reservoirs was carried out to estimate the possible actions. The support of the regional authorities and their political stability is easy to secure.

As a 2<sup>nd</sup> tier is the replication of the success of the pilot projects in some regions and accumulated positive experience in working with the rayon-based authorities. The selection of another set of the rayons-based on the criteria of the vulnerability and existence of the regional authorities support for the climate change adaptation measures while working with the private sector should be continued, perhaps in dozen of selected rayons. The support of a larger number of small-scale projects (targeting small and medium size activities) is advisable with the allocation of around 25% of the resources. This priority is dictated by the positive results obtained at the regional level via the involvement of the private sector and excellent cooperation with the rayon authorities that are very likely to be politically stable actors in the future.

As a 3<sup>rd</sup> tier is the support for the emerging national coordination mechanism as well as the monitoring and evaluation system. This line of activity has to be complemented with limited support in the capacity-building activities for the mechanism and some targeted policy-related elaborations and evaluations with the allocation of around 15% of the resources. This tier is critical to ensure the functionality of the core element of the CCA mechanism. This tier will additionally facilitate, streamline and incorporate the objectives and activities of other tiers. This is to include a policy advocacy specialist responsible for the engagement with the key decision-makers and policy decision-making community across the government and the parliament.

### *On sustainability*

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<sup>37</sup> <http://lex.justice.md/md/366008/>

**Recommendation 4.5.1** (MADRE, MoF, the Cabinet) Maintain SHS intact from absorption within different public institutions to retain the achieved results with service delivery and EUMETNET membership.

**Recommendation 4.5.2** (MADRE, MoF, the Cabinet) Elaboration and introduction of a set financial and regulatory incentives aimed directly at CCA measures listed under c) to h).

#### *On Activities*

*Activity 1.1. Coordination mechanism of the adaptation process to climate change.* **Recommendation 1.1.1** (to MADRE, the Cabinet): Inter-ministerial commission has to satisfy principles of: a) combination of mitigation and adaptation functions in one instrument, b) avoidance of conflict of sectoral functions in one entity and c) only governmental character with enabled role of the specialized governmental units. The Commission is to be headed by MADRE and supported by its specialized unit will be delegated coordination of planning, coordination of implementation of specific measures, monitoring progress, coordinating carrying out analysis, expertise on problems and challenges. The commission is to be composed of the secretaries of state from the key policy areas, a working group composed of experts ensuring participation of the key academia and NGOs coordinated by CCO.

*Activity 1.2 Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development and sectoral plans/policies.* **Recommendation 1.2.1:** (to MADRE, National Coordination Mechanism, rayon administrations) Proposed energy and transport measures have to be followed up with the respective policy implementation central authorities and rayon-based development strategies/action plans where the future national coordination mechanism will coordinate and monitor the efforts.

*Activity 1.4. Development of a plan for financing climate risk management and implement climate change adaptation measures.* **Recommendation 1.4.1:** (to MADRE, National Coordination Mechanism, MoF) CBA CCA and CCA Guidelines have to be used by MoF in the elaboration and evaluation of public budgets (state and local) with the National Coordination Mechanism to play the role of the support and coordination.

*Activity 2.2: Data availability, management, dissemination, capacity adaptation planning improved.* **Recommendation 2.2.1:** (to SHS) To disseminate larger society valuable and accessible meteo, forecast oriented services/products and initiate private sector cooperation.

*Activity 3.2: A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium, long-term implementation.* **Recommendation 3.2.1** (to MADRE, national coordination mechanism): Conclusions and recommendations of the reports should be integrated in the mid-term regional strategies and in the rayon-based strategies. National coordination mechanism should take these findings into the coordination planning across the relevant sectors on implementation action plans of the respective ministries policy documents.

*Activity 3.3: Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported.* **Recommendation 3.3.1** (MADRE, MoF, MEI): CCA measures to be included as a standard requirement for the regional socio-economic development planning at regional and national level, financial tags are to be allotted.

*Activity 3.4: Development of climate change adaptation project proposals.* **Recommendation 3.4.1** (MADRE, MoF): Water feasibility study have to be mainstreamed into Water and Sanitation Strategy 2028, National Program for Water and Health: 2016-25 and financial incentives via the Regional Development Agencies provided for the rayon-based strategies.

## **8. Annexes**

- Annex 1. Project's Logframe
- Annex 2. Terms of Reference
- Annex 3. Schedule of the evaluation
- Annex 4. List of key informants
- Annex 5. List of documents used
- Annex 6. Information regarding the evaluator

## Annex 1. Project's Logframe

Project Goal: Moldova has a system and capacities in place for medium- to long term adaptation planning and budgeting with the overall aim to reduce vulnerability of the population and key sectors to the impacts of climate change (by building adaptive capacity and resilience)							
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Targets 2017 (as approved by Project Board of 16.03.2017)	Actual status (mid 2017)	Source of verification	Risks and Assumpti ons
<b>Project Objective</b>  <b>To support Moldova to put in place its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process contributing to and building upon existing development planning strategies and processes and to implement priority adaptation actions</b>	Ind1. Moldova has operational individual, institutional and systemic capacities in place required to develop and advance medium- to long-term National Adaptation Plans (YES/NO)  Ind2. % of project budget spent on advancing gender issues	Moldova has developed the National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) under the direction of the Ministry of Environment with an Inter-ministerial Working Group steering the process. The NAS is intended to serve as an umbrella strategy that creates the enabling environment for specific sectors and ministries to develop their own concrete action plans for adaptation. Currently, the Third National Communication is being developed that will produce national vulnerability baseline and	T1. YES  T2. At least 10 %				Government and LPAs decision-makers recognise the importance of climate change adaptation and are committed to facilitating the necessary processes required in alignment with existing medium- to long-term planning processes and cycles  Key institutions recognise the economic benefits of embarking

		analysis of country's current adaptive capacities. Some sectors (agriculture, health) are advancing with integrating climate change risks in their sector policies and plans. However, there is no systematic process in place of assessing and integrating climate change risks and opportunities in the development planning in Moldova. Knowledge and understanding of climate change issues is primarily concentrated in the Ministry of Environment, the State Hydrometeorological Service, and Academia, while sectoral planners have rather limited understanding and/or capacity for climate resilient planning.					on comprehensive adaptation planning and integrating adaptation needs in development plans  Climate Change mainstreaming efforts may be hampered by competing sector priorities in the face of budget restrictions.
<b>Output 1. Institutional and policy frameworks for medium-to long-term gender-</b>	Ind3. Number of plans developed or policies, plans or programmes adjusted to incorporate	Moldova has identified urgent and immediate needs for adaptation through National Communications and	T.1. Moldova has institutional and systemic capacities in place required to develop and advance medium-to long-term adaptation planning.	T.1. Moldova has institutional and systemic capacities in place required	The main components of a national adaptation planning (NAP) process are	Produced policies, and plans  Project progress reports	Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value of

sensitive adaptation planning and budgeting in place	climate change risks	National Adaptation Strategy and started planning for those through some sectoral strategies. However, the country lacks capacity, data, expertise, institutions and financial resources to undertake medium- to long-term orientated adaptation planning. Institutional structures for mainstreaming climate risk into policy targets are lacking and financial allocations to support adaptation planning and implementation are not made through the national and sector budgeting processes. Institutional mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination and planning are weak and no communication and outreach strategy in support of medium- to long-term adaptation planning are in place.	T3. At least four policies/plans/programmes for at least 2 sectors introduced/adjusted  T3a. The monitoring and evaluation tools for national adaptation into Moldova's budget development process are developed	to develop and advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning.	developed	Project products	engaging in regular debate about the medium- to long-term implications of climate risks and adaptation
	Ind3a. The policy setting for effective climate change finance is strengthened  Ind4. NAP process established in Moldova (YES/NO)		T4. YES (national NAP roadmap developed; strategy for maintaining sustainable institutional mechanisms in place)	T.3a. The monitoring and evaluation tools for mainstreaming adaptation into Moldova's budget development process are developed	CCA M&E system concept developed  M&E components developed and in place	Project reports  M&E system online portal developed  M&E monitoring platform under development	Senior planners and decision-makers recognise the importance of climate change adaptation and are committed to support necessary policy changes  Lack of a practice of inter-sectoral policy development and effective co-ordination between institutions, organizations and authorities may put obstacles to the NAP development process



Activities	Inputs	Current status	Deviations/comments
<b>Activity 1.1. Development of coordination mechanism of the adaptation process of the Republic of Moldova to climate change</b>			
<b>1.1.1. Set up of the Coordination Mechanism and M&amp;E system</b>	Consultation meetings, target group: national and sectoral planners - national consultants - sectoral working groups.	Cross-sectoral multistakeholder Climate Change Coordination Mechanism chaired by the National Commission on Climate Change conceptualized and the national format for government approval produced and submitted to the Ministry of Environment of Moldova.  M&E framework conceptualized, components online portal and monitoring platform under development. Indicator-based reporting system.	Lack of a practice of inter-sectoral policy development and effective co-ordination between institutions, organizations and authorities may put obstacles to the NAP development process.
<b>1.1.2. Gender proof mainstreaming into project's activities ensured.</b>	- meetings and roundtables, target group: local level planners, youth people, women association, journalists - national consultants -international consultants	Supporting tools for climate change adaptation mainstreaming into sectoral and national policies from gender perspectives as guidelines to technical planners under development. Draft Guide produced . Awareness raising and information sessions delivered to Technical University of Moldova students.  Mainstreaming of gender into project activities and products.	
<b>Activity 1.2. Adaptation mainstreamed in priority sectoral development plans</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Activity 1.3. Adaptation Plans for selected sectors developed</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Activity 1.4. Development of a plan for financing climate risk management and implement climate change adaptation measures</b>			
<b>Activity 1.4.1 Development of a plan for financing climate risk management and implement climate change adaptation measures.</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Activity 1.5. Communication and</b>			

outreach strategy for support to medium- to long-term adaptation planning developed and implemented							
1.5.1. Wide dissemination of project results in the region and globally through implementation of information and knowledge management platform.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International and national consultants</li> <li>- Mass media</li> <li>- Publications</li> </ul> <p>Target group: MD civil society, adaptation regional and international community</p>	<p>A contest for journalistic materials on climate change adaptation issues open to all national and local journalists, representatives of press media, online media, radio and television was launched.</p> <p>PIU has participated in the radio debate "Spatiu public" 29 June, 2017 of National Radio with thematic on climate change adaptation discussing the issues of climate change.</p> <p>The project was a co-organizer of the <i>World Environment Day</i>, June 5, in Chisinau, which took place in the square of Summer Theatre, Valea Morilor Park.</p> <p>25 March, 2017 Project team has participated in the national event Planet Hour with information on climate and energy relations. The event was organized in the technical park of Technical University of Moldova.</p> <p>PIU representatives have delivered several lectures on climate change phenomenon, its origin, impacts on socio-economic sectors, ways to adapt to climate change and build resilience for MSc students of State Technical University of Moldova, faculty of Energy.</p>				
1.5.2. Capturing and codification of Moldova adaptation process knowledge products disseminated regionally.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publications</li> <li>- National and international consultants</li> <li>- Mass media</li> <li>- awareness raising and results dissemination event.</li> </ul>					
Output 2. Institutional and technical capacities for iterative development of comprehensive NAP	Ind5. Number of technical tools, detailed methodologies (by sector) available to support medium- to	Knowledge and methodology on a coherent NAP process is not present in Moldova. Relevant government entities and other	T5. By the end of the project, appropriate guides for at least 3 priority sectors and related resource materials developed and dispersed through workshops and existing knowledge			Workshop/training reports  Project progress reports  Survey at start of	Tools and approaches developed by the project are considered practical, locally appropriate,

strengthened	long-term adaptation planning in all key sectors, across sectors and at national levels	stakeholders have limited knowledge of available tools and methods to support their effort in advancing to medium- to long-term adaptation planning processes in the context of their development strategies. While climate change mainstreaming is foreseen in the draft NAS, policy guidance for integrating climate change adaptation into national and sector development planning is not yet applied. Guidance for assessing and designing adaptation actions is fragmented and weak in methods to cost, prioritise and design programmes covering key sectors and targets, and linking them to the national budget process. The government entities have limited institutional partnerships with global and regional knowledge management	dissemination channels  T6. At least 70% of relevant planners trained  T7. At least 70% confirm increased knowledge and skills  T8. At least two new partnerships established  T9. YES			project to determine existing knowledge  Training entry and exit surveys  Survey within SHS and among main clients of SHS	innovative , sustainable and cost effective  Key Government representatives and stakeholders recognise the value of project-related training initiatives  Established partnerships are sustainable beyond life of the project
	Ind6. % of sectoral planners at national and regional/local level trained (gender-disaggregated)  Ind7. Policy- and decision-makers have increased knowledge and skills necessary for addressing climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting  Ind8. # of institutional partnerships established  Ind9. Data management and service quality in SHS improved (YES/NO)			T.9. Data management and service quality of SHSM improved.	Two training courses on hydrology provided to SHSM staff by ZAMG staff.  SHSM revamped website under development.		

		institutions and other governments in place to strengthen capacities for medium- to long-term adaptation planning and coordination.					
Activities		Inputs	Current status			Deviations/comments	
<b>Activity 2.1. Sectoral planners are trained in the use of the tools and approaches to advance medium- to long-term adaptation planning and budgeting and implementation</b>		n/a	n/a			n/a	
<b>Activity 2.2. Data availability, management, dissemination and capacity to support adaptation planning improved</b>		International Co /ZAMG SHAM staff	A full reconstruction and modernization of SHSM website continued, activities oriented toward improved and unified data flow reporting in line with WMO standards implemented. Working version of the website is <a href="http://www.new.meteo.md">www.new.meteo.md</a>			Fully operational SHSM website will be launched in the second half of 2017 y.	
<b>Activity 2.3. Partnerships to support adaptation planning and advance adaptation action in Moldova established</b>		- 1-2 trainings in Chisinau target group: flood forecasters, weather forecasters - 2 ZAMG international experts visits - International companies-ZAMG	ZAMG staff provided advanced <i>Advanced Weather Forecaster Training Course 3</i> to SHSM hydrologists on " <i>Heavy Precipitation and Convection</i> ".  and <i>Advanced Training Course for Hydrologists</i>				
<b>Output 3. Adaptation interventions in priority sectors implemented including demonstration projects at a local level to catalyze replication</b>	Ind10. Number of adaptation interventions implemented	A number of priority adaptation interventions have been identified through National Communications and NAS, however, linkages to the national/sub-national budget processes are not established and financial resources are	T10. At least five interventions implemented			Project progress reports	Sufficient cooperation between relevant government agencies and stakeholders in the sharing of relevant information  Donors, IFIs and private
	Ind11. Number of adaptation interventions in the pipeline		T11. At least 15 interventions in the pipeline (project fiche and/or feasibility study developed)	T 11. Climate Change Adaptation feasibility study in the area of water management produced.	Feasibility study on surface water management under the development.	Publications  Project fiches, feasibility studies	
	Ind12. Number of case		T12. At least five case studies/ LL developed				

<b>and upscaling</b>	studies and lessons learned developed by the project	limited or not available to implement them or even to conduct feasibility studies. Mechanisms to systematically identify and mobilise national and international financing are not in place. Costs for prevention and preparedness actions are generally not foreseen in local budgets. Awareness on the cost-effectiveness of no-regret measures is still limited and information on adaptation options and best practices is not systematically collected and disseminated.					investors are interested in funding adaptation actions from pipeline; access to international climate financing mechanisms is enabled
Activities	Inputs	Current status			Deviation/comments		
<b>Activity 3.1. Priority and innovative on-the-ground adaptation measures implemented in the most vulnerable areas/sectors in each of the three Development Regions</b>	n/a	n/a			n/a		
<b>Activity 3.2. A pipeline of strategic adaptation interventions for medium- to long-term implementation developed</b>	n/a	n/a			n/a		
<b>Activity 3.3. Replication and upscaling of adaptation interventions supported</b>	n/a	n/a			n/a		

<b>Activity 3.4.</b> <b>Development of climate change adaptation project proposals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International consultants</li> <li>- National consultants</li> </ul>	<p>ToRs for International and national consultants developed.</p> <p>Questionnaire for LPA on water surface needs and site identification for water surface catchments building developed</p>	<p>Due to limits in resources, at the Board meeting of 16.03.17 the decision was taken to develop and feasibility study in support to further development of project proposal from the additional sources.</p>
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## Annex 2 Terms of reference

### Terms of Reference

**Job Title:** National Consultant for the Final Evaluation of the ADA/UNDP Project Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process

**Project name:** Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process

**Duty station:** Home-based, with travel to project sites

**Contract type & Duration:** Individual Contract, 30 working days, October-December 2017

**Reporting to:** Manager of Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process and UNDP officer

### Background

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

Responding to the risks posed by climate change requires a coordinated and concerted effort on the part of the Government of Moldova. The three year project "Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process" supported by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) with funding from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of the Republic of Austria and implemented by UNDP Moldova in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and its Climate Change Office is responding to this need. While the National Implementation Modality was applied to this project, it was managed in line with the Harmonised Approach for Cash Transfer. The project consists of two phases covering the period from 1 June 2013 through 30 November 2017 with a total budget of 940,000 EUR.

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

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is based on the National Adaptation Strategy and was developed through a country-driven, gender-sensitive and participatory process. In order to achieve the project objective, the project interventions were designed to achieve the following outputs:

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

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

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

While the same outputs were in focus for both phases, according to the Mid-term Review conducted in 2016, the first phase of the project managed to produce such results as: (a) a draft national inter-agency coordination mechanism/national adaptation framework, with the monitoring and evaluation framework; (b) sectoral NAPs for forestry and health sectors; (c) recommendations for mainstreaming adaptation into sectoral plans for the transport and energy sectors; (d) small grants programme for local adaptation projects – 7 projects financed benefitted directly 4,596 people; (e) a number of supporting tools – capacity assessment and capacity building plans, NAP roadmap, tool kit for mainstreaming adaptation, and others.

Building on this results, during the extended period, since 1 June 2016 and until now, the project was expected to continue: (i) supporting the setup of the coordination mechanism for the national adaptation framework and promote adoption of gender-sensitive sectorial and local adaptation plans, recommendations and tools; (ii) develop a framework of tracking, monitoring, and reporting of climate related expenditures; (iii) ensure a broad dissemination of project results nationally, regionally and internationally and support the setup of the knowledge management platform, (iv) strengthen the partnership between the HydroMeteo Service of Moldova and the Austrian HydroMeteo<sup>38</sup>; and, (v) pursue further resource mobilization to support future adaptation action in Moldova.

### 2. Objective, scope of work and expected outputs:

<sup>38</sup> "Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik"

UNDP Moldova is looking for a **National Consultant** to perform the Final Project Evaluation of the *Supporting Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process* Project (1 June 2013 – 30 November 2017).

The main objective of the Final Evaluation is to assess and present results (output, outcome), conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations. While assessing and presenting the results, particular emphasis will be put on their correspondence to the stated deliverables and whether these produced the intended impact. Additional focus will be placed on assessing the design and coherence of the project, including the design of the log frame matrix/project theory, the strengths and weaknesses in terms of planning, management, implementation and monitoring and the extent to which cross-cutting issues (gender and climate change mainstreaming) were applied. As a starting point for the respective analysis the Mid-term Evaluation Report of the Project (2016) could serve. During the evaluation, the Consultant will also check if any of the social and/or environmental safeguards have been triggered. Furthermore, the evaluation will explore the partnership opportunities harnessed by the project to drive the adaptation agenda of the country, while analyzing the clear linkages and contributions of this project, together with other partners, to Outcome 3.2. of the current United Nations Partnership Framework "Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient development". As a follow-up, relevant recommendations to move the adaptation process forward will be incorporated in the Evaluation Report, which will also build upon the findings of the UNPF Evaluation (2016). The evaluation should provide recommendations for the eventual next phase of the project based on the findings of the evaluation process but also based on the results of the on-the-ground interventions. While reflecting on the replicability of the pilot projects, indication of how these could contribute to the Paris Agreement and NDC implementation will be provided. For executing the evaluation it is expected that a National Consultant will perform documentary analysis as well as interviews/meetings with project beneficiaries and partners, from the pilot areas inclusively. All deliverables for the implementation of the current assignment should be presented in the English language. The methodology should be in line with the one presented in the UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Development Results, but which is also aligned with the OECD DAC evaluation criteria such as relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

It is expected that the Consultant will:

Elaborate and present to UNDP Moldova an assignment work plan and methodological approach;  
Perform a comprehensive documentary analysis of the background documents as well as the project deliverables;  
Conduct interviews/meetings with the project partners, beneficiaries, including from the pilot area, according to the work plan provided;  
Elaborate and present to UNDP Moldova the Evaluation Report.

### 3. Approach and method

The evaluation consists of several phases:

Elaboration of a work plan and methodology- inception phase

Should include all stages of the assignment with the detailed description of methods used, interviews/meetings to be conducted (The draft outline for the Evaluation Report is presented in **Annex 1**).

Work plan and methodology should be approved by UNDP Moldova.

Evaluation should involve the following stakeholders (but not be restricted to): UNDP Moldova, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, Government officials involved in the project implementation, representatives from Local Public authorities from communities where pilots were supported, etc. A list of interviewees should be included into the work schedule submitted by the Consultant;

*Evaluation should be done through a combination of techniques, including*

*Desk study review of all relevant project documentation;*

*Extended interviews with project stakeholders;*

*Extended interviews with project partners;*

*Meetings/interviews with project consultants and experts;*

*Data triangulation and quality control*

*Field trips to project beneficiaries*

Perform a comprehensive documentary analysis of the background documents as well as the project deliverables;

Evaluate the Project Concept and design. The Consultant will assess the project concept and design. He/she should review the problem addressed by the project and the project strategy, encompassing an assessment of the appropriateness of the objectives, planned outputs, activities and inputs as compared to cost-effective alternatives. The evaluator will assess the achievement of indicators and review the work plan, planned duration and budget of the project.

Perform a desk review of the documents elaborated during the project implementation. Evaluation should include but not be limited to the list of documents presented in **Annex 2**.

Conduct interviews/meetings with the project partners, beneficiaries according to the work plan provided;

Conduct the interview/meetings with the stakeholders according to the work plan and methodology provided;  
Organize and conduct visit to 2-3 communities which were selected for the pilot activities (list of communities is in annex 3);

Conduct interviews/meetings with the project consultants and experts (can be done remotely).

Elaborate and present to UNDP Moldova the Evaluation Report.

Evaluation report should be presented in English language and it should include the lessons learned and recommendations for the next phase of the project. A pre-final draft will be shared for comments and comments will be addressed in the Final Draft. It is expected that the evaluation/review team will present concrete recommendations which are addressed to the specific stakeholders and the filled in **Annex 3. Results-Assessment Form for Mid-Term and Final Project Evaluations/Reviews**.

All collected data need to be sex-disaggregated, to the extent possible.

**The evaluation will assess the** relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of project interventions, in line with the OECD DAC evaluation criteria. To support the analysis the following indicative questions are proposed:

**Relevance**

To what extent are the objectives of the project still valid for the partner country, the partner organization and the beneficiaries? How do these contribute to the climate change adaptation agenda and priorities in the context of the Paris Agreement and assumed NDC?

To what extent do the project objectives contribute to the current UNPF Outcome 3.2. “Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient development”?

Are the expected results/outputs of the project consistent with the outcome, immediate impact and overall goal/impact (as part of the analysis of the logframe matrix/project theory)?

**Effectiveness**

To what extent has the project already achieved its outcome(s) or will be likely to achieve it/them?

To what extent has the project already achieved its expected results/outputs or will be likely to achieve them?

What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outcome(s)/expected results/outputs? (Also consider any which were possibly beyond the control of the project)

Was the project managed as planned? If not, what issues occurred and why?

To what extent have all project stakeholders collaborated as planned?

If applicable, did the project contribute to capacity development as planned?

To what extent was gender mainstreaming included in the project and to what extent were recommendations from the ADA gender-assessment considered and implemented?

To what extent was environmental mainstreaming included in the project and to what extent were recommendations from the ADA environment-assessment considered and implemented?

To what extent were the social standards monitored by relevant partners? Have any issues emerged, if so which ones and why?

**Efficiency**

If applicable, to what extent were all items/equipment purchased and used as planned under this project/programme?

Was the project implemented in the most efficient way (time, personnel resources)? Have any issues emerged, if so which ones and why?

**Impact**

How many women, men, girls, boys (if sex-disaggregated data available) and people in total have already benefited from the project (immediate impact)?

What exactly has already changed in the lives of women, men, girls, boys (if sex-disaggregated data available) and people?

Which positive and/or negative effects/impacts in terms of gender and environment can be possibly be attributed to the project?

Which institutions have already benefitted from the project and how? What has changed for whom (immediate impact)?

What was the actual impact of the projects supported under the small grants programme (from an economic, but also a social - also integrating the aspects of vulnerability and resilience - perspective)?

Is there potential to upscale or replicate any of the small projects in the country to be able to contribute to the country adaptation goals (alignment to the Moldova NDC under the Paris Agreement but also to Agenda 2030 and SDGs) and to thereby deliver tangible interventions and positive and measureable impacts for the country?

#### **Sustainability**

To what extent will the benefits of the project continue after the withdrawal of the donor?

To what extent did the project forge partnership with other donors and as part of these partnerships supported replicability of project benefits/results and advancement of the climate change adaptation agenda?

What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the project? What needs to be done and/or improved to ensure sustainability?

Check if any of the social and environmental safeguards have been triggered in line with the national legislation. Analyze the economic and financing elements to show and place a price tag on the value of adaptation (to secure private sector engagement)

In terms of sustainability of adaptation measures in the country, analyze whether the necessary mechanisms and incentives are in place for key actors that will drive this process forward at the practical level. (these actors are the private sector, enterprises and civil society. If the economic models and incentives are in place to invest in and put in place adaptation measures then the various players in the country will do this).

## **4. Deliverables and timeframe**

### **Deliverables**

Detailed assignment work schedule and methodology, with interview questions included

Draft Evaluation Report for UNDP and ADA comments

Final Evaluation Report and the filled in **Annex 3. Results-Assessment Form for Mid-Term and Final Project Evaluations/Reviews.**;

All reports need to be written in English. The executive summary should summarize key findings and recommendations (three to five pages) and needs to be submitted as part of the final draft report. The findings and recommendations of the draft final report and final report have to be structured according to the evaluation questions. An outline of the report's structure needs to be agreed upon during the inception phase.

### **Conditions of service and requirements**

**Duration:** 30 working days, during the period October-December 2017

#### **Payment schedule:**

30% - upon submitting the detailed work schedule for the assignment and consequent approval of UNDP (not later than 10 days after the start of the assignment);

70% - upon presenting the Final Evaluation report, (not later than 20 December 2017).

## **5. Requirements for experience and qualification**

### **Qualification Required:**

Advanced university degree in environmental studies; or equivalent working experience in the sector and climate change;

Experience with results-based management evaluation methodologies;

Experience in project development, management, project evaluation

Knowledge of institutional mandates, policies and guidelines related to environment/climate change;

Excellent proven skills in analysis, negotiations and leadership and overall diplomatic skills;

Proven experience on preparation of written reports in an accurate and concise manner, and public presentation skills;

Project evaluation experiences within United Nations system will be considered an asset;

Fluency in written and spoken English is required for this assignment.

### **Experience**

Not less than 5 years of experience in environmental science, public administration or other relevant field; specific experience of work in the area of climate change and environmental projects will be an advantage;  
Not less than 5 years of experience in evaluation of development projects;  
Good organizational, time management and facilitation skills;  
Sound knowledge of the environment/climate change context in Moldova would be an asset;  
Excellent oral and written English language skills

**Documents to be included when submitting the proposals:**

Interested individual consultants must submit the following documents/information to demonstrate their qualifications:

1. Financial proposal;
2. UN Personal History Form including past experience in similar projects.
3. Brief statement for the methodology for the implementation of assignment (not more than 2 pages).

### Annex 3. Schedule of the evaluation

Date	Activity	comments
<b>Desk study review of all relevant project documentation</b>		
6.11.2017	Review of prodoc and reports of the project	
7.11.2017	Review of the products deliverables	
10.11.2017	Review of the national strategies, sectoral documents	
11.11.2017	Review of 7 rational strategies for climate adaptation	
<b>Meetings/interviews with project consultants and experts</b>		
8.11.2017	Ala Druta	
14.11.2017	UNDP staff (Silvia Pana, Inga Podorogin, Catalin Corman)	
27.11.2017		
28.11.2017	V.Scorpan, V.Raileanu	
<b>Interviews with project partners</b>		
22.11.2017	Liviu Andriuta, BCI	
22.11.2017	Veronica Boboc, "Centrul Media pentru Tineri"	
24.11.2017	Ivan Cebotari, vice-president of Singerei raion for economic and agricultural problems, Vera Serbusca, chief economy section Tabirta Vladimir, vice-president of Falesti raion, Nicolae Birliba, chief section agriculture, food, cadastr	
27.11.2017	Vera Ghimisli, chief economics section, Basarabeasca raion Ilie Condrea, chief economics, territorial development of Leova raion	
<b>Interviews with project stakeholders</b>		
21.11.2017	Ion Talmaci, ICAS, researcher	
22.11.2017	Dorin Andros, MADR, state secretary Veronica Josu, MADR, specialist environment	
27.11.2017	Gheorghe Salaru, NCHP, MHSP	
27.11.2017	Lidia Trescilo, Hidrometeo Veronica Lopotenco, MADR Ion Apostol, MADR	
28.11.2017	Mariana Botezatu, MEI (left Ministry)	
1.12.2017	Olga Ciobanu, Veronica Josu (MADRE)	
<b>Field trips to project beneficiaries</b>		
23.11.2017	1."Burcovschi Grup" SRL, com. Alexandreni, s. Țiplești, r-nul Singerei, extending water basin for irrigation purpose, 2.Business Incubator, Singerei, photovoltaic electric system	
24.11.2017	3."Abilitate-Agro" SRL, r-nul Fălești, satul Călugăr, 2 pieces of equipment to improve agriculture, 4."Radu Agapi" Gospodărie Țărănească, satul Buda, raionul Călărași, extension of water basin for irrigation purpose	
25.11.2017	5."Ocară Ștefan Dumitru" Gospodărie Țărănească, satul Marinici, r-l Nisporeni; photovoltaic electric system	
27.11.2017	6."Sadac-Agro" SRL, raionul Basarabeasca, satul Sadacila, 2 pieces of equipment to improve agriculture, 7."Vasile Baci" Gospodărie Țărănească, r-nul Basarabeasca, satul Sadacila; 2 pieces of equipment to improve agriculture	
<b>Data triangulation and compilation</b>		
27.11.2017	Data compilation, confrontation	
28.11.2017	Data compilation, confrontation	
29.11.2017	Data compilation, confrontation	
<b>Report elaboration</b>		
3.12.2017	1 <sup>st</sup> draft of report elaboration	



	<b>Work on report comments, additional data and presentation of final report</b>	

Initial set of questions used during the interviews:

Interviews with project stakeholders

- What the project has changed?
- Has the project achieved its objectives?
- How you achieved the sustainability of the project?
- What has been project added value?
- Have you known other complementary initiatives?

Interviews with project partners

- What is the added-value of the project?
- What the project has changed?
- Has the project achieved its objectives?
- Have the results been sustainable?
- How you achieved the sustainability of the project?
- What has been your contribution?

Interviews with project consultants and experts

- Have all activities been implemented?
- Have the results been met?
- What problems and difficulties faced by project?
- How have you ensured gender equality?
- What the project has changed?
- Has the project achieved its objectives?
- How you achieved the sustainability of the project?

Interviews with project beneficiaries

- How finding about project?
- How accessible writing project proposal?
- How was the process for contracting and project appraisal?
- What support received for project implementation?
- What other support received?
- Have been any difficulties in project implementation?
- Submitted any reports for the implementation?
- Have you achieved the results announced in the project proposal?
- Is the investment sustainable?

#### Annex 4. List of project documents consulted

- Project annual reports 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017,
- Proposal on the creation of a coordination mechanism to support the National Adaptation Planning Process,
- Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation Under the National Adaptation Framework (NAF) for Moldova,
- Draft of the Government Decision for Establishment of National Commission on Climate Change,
- Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Moldova's Policy and Planning - A Simplified User's Guide,
- Proposals on incorporating of climate change adaptation measures in strategy for integrated development of Falesti, Singerei, Calarasi, Basarabeasca, Leova, Nisporeni district, 2013-2020,
- Moldsilva Order no. 162/27.05.2015,
- Ministry of Health Order no. 123-d/11.03.2015,
- Draft CCA policies for the health sector and Action Plan,
- Draft Climate Change Forestry Strategy and Action Plan,
- Working group Forestry - Moldsilva Order no. 162/27.05.2015,
- "Mainstreaming Climate Financing Plans into Moldova's Budget Development Process",
- Commercial and technical proposal ZAMG for SHSM web site,
- Report Advanced Forecaster Training in Moldova,
- Guides Gender dimension and energy sector, transport sector, health sector, forestry sector (5),
- Leaflet. Gender and climate changes and energy sector, transport sector, health sector, forestry sector (5),
- Roadmap SHS to METEOALARM,
- Information System concept,
- Monitoring and Evaluation Fiches,
- report Implementing the Mainstreaming of Climate Change into Moldova's Budget Development Process through Climate Budget Tagging,
- Methodological Guidelines on Climate Tagging of the National Public Budget. Support Document for the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation into the National Budget,
- Individual Reports on the implementation of small projects by the beneficiaries (7),
- Climate change adaptation measures proposed for energy and transport sectors to be incorporated into sectoral policies,
- Cost-benefit analysis in assessing sectoral measures to adapt to climate change,
- Climate change adaptation glossary,
- ZAMG 2016 Annual Report and website revamping,
- Water sector project fiches,
- Transport sector project fiches,
- Agriculture sector project fiches,
- Energy sector project fiches,
- Agriculture replication strategy – no-till,
- Feasibility Study Water Sector,
- Guide – "Gender mainstreaming in sectoral development policies in the context of adaptation to climate change",
- Questionnaire for LPA on water surface needs and site identification for water surface catchments building,
- Agendas of workshops and trainings (more than 20).

## **Annex 5. Information regarding the evaluator**

Serghei Ostaf is an experienced consultant and evaluator in the area of policy change, transfer, evaluation and implementation with more than 20 years of relevant experience in Moldova and in the wider CEE region. He holds postgraduate degree in management, policy analysis and law from Moldova, UK and USA academic institutions.

The 3 most recent evaluations related to the subject:

- Elaboration of the UN/UNDP Common Country Assessment (CCA) towards the drafting of the new UNFP 2018-22 of UN in Moldova for the implementation of the SDGs based on HRBA, theory of change, authoring sections on SDG2, SDG5, SDG7, SDG 10, SDG16.
- UNPF/UNDAF Evaluation for Moldova 2012-17, responsible for Pillar 1, Democratization, Justice and Human Rights and contributing to Pillar 2 and 3,
- Evaluation of RECP (Resource Efficiency and Cleaner production) project and policies in Moldova 2012-15, National Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization,