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**United Nations Development Programme
Annotated Project Document template for DIM implemented
NAP (National Adaptation Plan) projects
financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF)**

Project title: NAP-2: Advancing Moldova’s National Climate Change Adaptation Planning	
Country: Moldova	
Implementing Partner: UNDP	Management Arrangements: Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome/s: UNDAF Outcome #3: The people of Moldova, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced environmental governance, energy security, sustainable management of natural resources, and climate and disaster resilient development. STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development	
UNDP Strategic Plan Output 2.3.1. Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-sensitive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict.	
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Exempted	UNDP Gender Marker for the project output: GEN 2
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Planned start date¹: 23 March 2020	Planned end date:² 23 March 2024
PAC meeting date: 23 April 2020	

¹ The actual start date will be contingent on the execution and effectiveness of the amended framework agreement as stated in the approval letter received from GCF.

² This will depend on the start date

Brief project description: The overall goal of the NAP is to reduce climate change related risks throughout Moldova by strengthening institutional and technical capacities that support integrated CCA planning and programming. In NAP-2, this will be achieved within two parallel implementation tracks; where each track corresponds to a separate submission to the GCF:³

- The first track, implemented by UNDP, expands and deepens the national approach developed under the NAP-1; strengthening synergies both vertically, at different levels of the governance, and horizontally, between the sectors affected by climate change to reduce duplication of efforts, pool scarce resources for effective use, and ensure a coherent and comprehensive approach to the integration of CCA responses into development planning, investment planning, and monitoring.
- The second track, implemented by FAO, focuses on the development of a sector adaptation plan in the agriculture sector (Ag-SAP) to improve the integration of agriculture development and responsiveness to a changing climate while improving food security for Moldova’s population.

Specifically, this project supports Track 1, expansion of national level coordination and activities. Key activities center on:

- Strengthening and operationalizing the national steering mechanism for CCA in **Outcome 1**;
- Improving the long-term capacity on planning and implementation of adaptation actions through CCA technologies in **Outcome 2**; and
- Improving the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation through the increased alignment of national development priorities, in the priority sectors in **Outcome 3**.

FINANCING PLAN		
GCF grant	USD 2,110,400.75	
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SIGNATURES		
Signature: 	Agreed by Government Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment	Date/Month/Year: 19/06/20
Signature: 	Agreed by UNDP 	Date/Month/Year: 19/6/2020

³ A dual track approach is needed to address the significant needs capacity, information and investment needs at the national and local level (as detailed in Section IV), and also address one of the biggest gaps from the first NAP cycle (NAP-1). In the NAP-1 cycle (2014–2017 “Supporting Moldova’s National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process,” 2014–2017), though the Project Board prioritized the nationally identified priority sectors based on a number of criteria, including sectors’ interests in CCA, as well as potential for other external support – which at the time was high for the agriculture sector (in comparison to the other sectors), due to insufficient funding under the Austrian Development Agency and UNDP Project for the NAP-1 cycle, and insufficient sectorial interest, the project did not progress activities with the agricultural sector

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Moldova, a small, landlocked country in Central Europe, has an area of 33,846 square km, and according to a World Bank report, it is one of the most vulnerable countries in Europe to climate change.⁴ Over the past ten years, Moldova's economy has gone through significant structural changes. As a result of these changes, the service sector has become the largest contributor to the Country's economic growth; unemployment rates have steadily declined while productivity has increased.⁵ Agriculture, however, remains a mainstay of the national economy, contributing approximately 14.5% to the country's total GDP and accounting for roughly 50% of the country's total exports.⁶ Despite these changes, Moldova remains one of the poorest countries in Europe, with a GDP per capita of 1,900 USD, and faces challenges in sustaining the progress achieved to date. Though overall poverty rates in Moldova have decreased significantly, it is estimated that 38% of Moldova's population lives in multi-dimensional poverty.⁷ Poverty is most severe in rural areas, and the country was ranked 107 out of 188 in the UNDPs 2016 Human Development Index. The average income of the rural population has stayed consistently lower (by 25%) than the income of the urban population.⁸ The rural population of Moldova remains poorly resourced, marginalized and vulnerable. The most vulnerable population segments are the rural aged, especially women. Low wages, limited numbers of jobs, climate-related shocks, poor infrastructure and livelihood conditions in rural areas have led to rural-urban migration.

Agricultural land covers 75% of Moldova's territory, the highest share in Europe.⁹ The majority of the country's population is rural (57%) and depends on agriculture for food and income. Agriculture is a mainstay of the national economy, contributing approximately 14.5% to the country's total GDP and accounting for roughly 50% of the country's total exports.¹⁰ Half of the

⁴ World Bank. 2013. Reducing the vulnerability of Moldova's Agricultural Systems to Climate Change: Impact assessment and adaptation options. World Bank: Washington, DC

⁵ Economic growth is driven by consumption and remittances (which account for a quarter of GDP growth, a rate that is among the highest in the world), while export and investment rates remain negative (World Bank, 2017)

⁶ World Bank. 2016. World Development Indicators for Moldova

⁷ World Bank. 2013. Reducing the vulnerability of Moldova's Agricultural Systems to Climate Change: Impact assessment and adaptation options. World Bank: Washington, DC

⁸ National Bureau of Statistics, 2017

⁹ Moldova Investment and Export Promotion Organization. Available at: <http://www.miepo.md/sectors/agriculture>

¹⁰ World Bank. 2016. World Development Indicators for Moldova

employees in the agricultural sector are women¹¹ and around 90% of crop-production is rain-fed, which makes the agricultural sector highly vulnerable to climate change.

Climate trends show that over the past 100 years, the average temperature has slowly increased. Since the 1980s, however, the rate of change has increased to more than 0.58°C per decade, with significant seasonal warming occurring between March and August. The warming trend is accompanied by a considerable shift in seasonal rainfall patterns, with rainfall levels increasing from March through May, and decreasing from June through August.

Climate change is already profoundly impacting the conditions for resource availability and agricultural activities. Over the last decade, the country has experienced a number of extreme events, such as droughts and major floods, along with the incremental effects caused by increased mean temperature, and the uneven distribution of precipitation through the year, which have had negative consequences on the country's economy, and its population wellbeing and health. Severe droughts are recurring more frequently causing significant economic losses. The increasing scope and intensity of extreme events has also resulted in increased frequencies of high-risk situations. The droughts of 2007 and 2012 are estimated to have caused overall economic losses of around 1 billion USD and 400 million USD, respectively, and impacted 80% of the rural population. Damage and loss associated with the floods of 2008 and 2010 are estimated at around 120 million USD and 42 million USD, respectively.¹² Food insecurity appears to be on the increase in rural communities and is linked to the increase in extreme climate events, such as drought, flooding and hail, that ruin crops, leaving farmers (and their customers), without food and income. When combined with Moldova's history of droughts, soil erosion, and floods, rural low-income communities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to heightened water and food insecurity, increased health risks, reduced agricultural productivity and increased incidences of extreme events. By 2050, an increase of 2–3°C in the average temperature, an additional 32 days that exceed the current maximum temperature by 10%, and an additional 12 days with zero precipitation are projected.

The Government sees the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process as key to achieving the adaptation objectives outlined in its 2014 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Republic of Moldova, and its 2016 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), as well as the continued mainstreaming of climate change considerations into its policies and budgeting processes. The Government launched its NAP process in 2014 through consultations with national stakeholders and with the support of the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and UNDP.

The NDC contains a strong adaptation component that relies upon the NAP process to inform the development and implementation of adaptation goals. The linking of the NAP process with the establishment of NDC targets provides a constructive feedback loop between national and international decision-making processes on climate change for the improved congruency between the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and the Agenda 2030/SDGs. In addition, Moldova is a signatory to a series of agreements with the EU that provide much needed support for the enhancement of its national policies, as well as a monitoring and reporting component, that drive many of the recent changes to its legal and regulatory framework. The Association Agreement has an accompanying Activity Program of the European Integration: Freedom, Democracy, Welfare 2011 – 2014 [Governmental Decision 289 (2012)] that sets the framework for congruency of Moldovan policies with European ones.

III. STRATEGY

The Government sees the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process as key to achieving the adaptation objectives outlined in its 2014 Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Republic of Moldova, and its 2016 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), as well as the continued mainstreaming of climate change considerations into its policies and budgeting processes. The proposed project supports the Government of the Republic of Moldova in advancing the second cycle of its National Adaptation Planning process (known as NAP-2). As noted, NAP-2 is proceeding on two parallel tracks. The outcomes of the **NAP-2: Track 1** (i.e., this project), national adaptation planning processes, are:

- a. To strengthen and operationalize the national steering mechanism for climate change adaptation (CCA);
- b. To improve the long-term capacity on planning and implementation of adaptation actions through CCA technologies;
- c. To improve the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation through the increased alignment of national development priorities, in the priority sectors (forestry, health, energy and transport).

The project will contribute to UNDAF, 2018-2022 **outcome #3** (The people of Moldova, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced environmental governance, energy security, sustainable management of natural resources, and climate and disaster resilient development). Additionally, the project will contribute to the UNDP Country Programme Output **3.3** (National and sub-national governments have improved capacities to integrate resilience to climate change and disasters into development plans and practices to reduce population's vulnerability). Other than that, the project will contribute to the National Development

¹¹ FAO. 2017. FAOSTAT Moldova

¹² Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. 2013. Third National Communication of the Republic of Moldova under the UNFCCC; Corobov, R. et al. 2012. Heat-related mortality in Moldova: the summer of 2007. *Int. J. Climatol* (2012); and World Bank. 2015. Republic of Moldova Food Security Assessment: Analysis of the Current Situation and Next Steps. Report ACS13175

Strategy “Moldova 2020” through: a) reduction of energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy sources, and b) agriculture and rural development: competitiveness of agri-food products and sustainable rural development.

The Government launched its NAP process in 2014 through consultations with national stakeholders and with the support of the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and UNDP. The preliminary work under the first cycle of the NAP (known as NAP-1) supported the development of a NAP as a process, conceptualizing and developing its elements, including the national steering mechanism, and laid down the groundwork towards long-term adaptation planning. Albeit the progress, significant gaps remain in the integration of climate change considerations into many of the development policies of the national priority sectors and their associated budget priorities. National appropriations for CCA remain limited.

In preparation for NAP-2, a stocktaking exercise was conducted between August and October 2017, and its recommendations validated by the representatives of key sectors. These included representatives from the energy, health, water, labour and social protection, forestry, agriculture, regional development, economy and infrastructure, gender, environment, internal affairs, and emergency situation ministries, district Local Public Authorities (LPAs), and the National Designated Authority (NDA): the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE). The stocktaking exercise highlighted remaining weaknesses, as well as prevailing barriers to CCA planning in Moldova. The results confirmed that in order to comprehensively address climate change vulnerabilities, Moldova must overcome coordination and planning capacity weaknesses, as well as a general lack of awareness of CCA – both at the national and subnational levels – especially in those sectors where Sectorial Adaptation Plans (SAPs) have not yet been developed. As a result, the NAP-2 cycle is designed to help the Moldovan government continue to increase its capacity to address the country’s long-term vulnerabilities to climate change in its national priority sectors

Moldova’s NAP-2 cycle has been formulated on two parallel project tracks. Each track corresponds to a separate submission to the GCF. This dual track approach is needed as during the NAP-1 cycle, due to lack of funds as well as insufficient sectorial interest,¹³ could not address one of the most important of the nationally identified priority sectors—the agriculture sector. At the same time, there remain significant needs capacity, information and investment needs at the national level:

- The first track (i.e., this NAP-2 proposal) expands and deepens the national approach developed during the NAP-1 and strengthens institutional synergies both vertically, at the different levels of the economy, and horizontally, between the sectors affected by climate change to reduce duplication of efforts, pool scarce resources for the effective use of CCA actions and measures, and ensures a more coherent and comprehensive approach to the integration of CCA responses into development planning.

By its very nature, the NAP-2: Track 1 will facilitate integration of CCA into existing strategies, policies and programmes and establish a strong foundation for the integration of methods, tools and information systems in day-to-day planning activities to effectively inform decision-makers on the climate risks, and to enable the informed formulation of resilient projects and financing strategies. This track also has a strong focus on private sector engagement and implementation capacity.

Its main beneficiaries of the NAP-2 are the National Commission on Climate Change; the MARDE; the forestry, health, energy and transport sectors, and 3 urban authorities. Indirect or secondary beneficiaries include other ministries and local governments receiving capacity development support, as well as all other entities associated with CCA in Moldova: gender centered CBOs and NGOs, the Congress of Local Authorities, universities, Academy of Sciences, SMEs and the Hydro-meteorological Services of Moldova (SHSM).

- The second track, the development of a Sectorial Adaptation Plan (SAP) for the agriculture sector (Ag-SAP), focuses on the development of CCA responses in the agriculture sector. This track was submitted to the GCF in a separate proposal by FAO.

A more specific workplan with proposed subnational implementation modalities and sequence of identified activities will be developed/confirmed during the project inception phase and will be agreed with key stakeholders and approved by the Project Board.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

The proposed project builds on Moldova’s NDC commitments and on the first cycle of its National Adaptation Planning process (NAP-1) to further advance medium and long-term adaptation planning in the Republic of Moldova, reinforcing the implementation of an iterative national adaptation planning process. The overall goal of the NAP is to reduce climate change

¹³ Due to insufficient funding under the ADA/UNDP Project for the NAP-1 cycle, the Project Board prioritized the nationally identified priority sectors based on a number of criteria, including sectors’ interests in climate change adaptation, as well as potential for other external support – which at the time was high for the agriculture sector (in comparison to the other sectors). A document on the prioritization process was developed to detail this aspect of NAP-1

related risks throughout Moldova by strengthening institutional and technical capacities that support integrated CCA planning and programming. GCF resources and NAP-2 activities, will enable the Government of Moldova to further strengthen capacities for mainstreaming CCA considerations, produce actionable climate risks and vulnerability assessments, and implement effective methods, tools and information systems to better inform decision-making on climate risks, based on the identified barriers to the integration of CCA considerations into national, sectorial and local government planning and budgeting processes, as determined during stakeholders' consultations, during the NAP-1 and in the stocktaking analysis and report for the NAP-2. NAP-2 will also focus on the formulation of financing strategies and mechanisms for the scaling up of medium- and long-term adaptation actions.

The NAP-2 goals will be achieved within two parallel implementation tracks. The first track expands and deepens the national approach developed under the NAP-1 and strengthens synergies both vertically, at different levels of the governance, and horizontally, between the sectors affected by climate change to reduce duplication of efforts, pool scarce resources for effective use, and ensure a coherent and comprehensive approach to the integration of CCA responses into development planning, articulated in this document; the second track will focus on adaptation in the agriculture sector (Ag-SAP) and will be concurrently implemented under the auspices of FAO.

The NAP-2: Track 1 will be achieved through three outcomes that relate to strengthening national capacities for mainstreaming CCA considerations, to producing actionable climate risks and vulnerability assessments, and to implementation of effective methods, tools and information systems to better inform decision-making on climate risks. The three outcomes build on each other in a progressive and interrelated approach that strengthens the national conditions for adaptation. Namely, each outcome is sequential to the previous one, and all outcomes are designed to strengthen one another: Outcome 1 focuses on strengthening the national steering mechanisms for CCA; Outcome 2 supports improvements to long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions; and Outcome 3, focuses on continuous improvements to adaptation related financing, implementation and monitoring systems.

Outcome 1: National steering mechanism for long-term CCA planning strengthened

This Outcome improves Moldova's position vis-à-vis its long-term, sustained CCA actions, and will ultimately facilitate the coherent approaches in planning energy, water, food security and gender equality; and will strengthen the country's CCA coordination mechanism, the overall cross-sectorial coordination and engagement, and reduce the compartmentalization of technical skills on climate change, and more specifically, adaptation planning. It will also aim to reinforce a long-term, coordinated approach to capacity development that addresses both institutional capacity needs and individual skills development.

Sub-Outcome 1.1: Legal and institutional framework and mandate for the CCACM strengthened

Moldova's NAP is spearheaded by a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder *Climate Change Adaptation Coordination Mechanism* (CCACM), which contains the *National Commission on Climate Change* (NCCC), and builds on Moldova's 2016 NDC commitments, the 2014 *Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Republic of Moldova* (NCCAS), and alignment with Moldova's SDGs. The NCCAS anchors adaptation within the overall national development framework while the NDC provides the link to international commitments. Under the NAP-1, the focus was on articulating the institutional and management arrangements of the CCACM, and their approval. While the Readiness Project is working towards CCACM institutionalization and approval of its mandate through endorsement of the relevant Government Decision, under NAP-2 the intention is to support strengthening of the cross-sectoral coordinated approach in line with the institutional and technical capacity needs development for an iterative adaptation planning process. As part of the operationalization of the NCCC, monitoring the progress of the two projects of the NAP-2 cycle (i.e., this proposal and the Ag-SAP) will be an integral part of NCCC activities with the support of MADRE, the NDA. This will enable verification of changes and results against baseline conditions, thereby allowing for the capture of project specific details.

Further, the activities in this proposal are linked, and it is expected that each activity will provide a foundation and leverage for achieving the objectives of related Activities, as well as those envisioned for the Ag-SAP. These activities include:

- Establishing the overall CCA goals for the NAP process;
- Updating the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and other CCA related national level documents;
- Articulating CCA sectorial targets and objectives in association with sectorial development plans and ministerial orders; and
- Delivering 3 information and awareness sessions to the NCCC on cross-sectorial coordination for adaptation based on Coordination Mechanism and M&E system.

Sub-Outcome 1.2: Key gaps in CCA capacities identified and addressed

Ensuring the sustained availability of capacity and technical skills to address the challenge of climate related analysis and interventions is a key aspect of ensuring that the NAP becomes a successful iterative process.

The recent government reforms¹⁴ have impacted all line ministries and have brought about widespread change in the managerial composition and technical capabilities of various institutions. These, in addition to the identified gaps from NAP-1, and the stocktaking exercise for NAP-2, highlight the need to address system level gaps and impediments to climate-related knowledge management within government among lead agencies and the need to promote information management in order to enable continuous learning and improvement and to leverage existing knowledge into CCA action. This Sub-Outcome will thus focus on a review of CCA-related capacities in the line ministries to identify newly exposed weaknesses at the ministerial and sector level, and on addressing short- and medium-term capacity needs at the ministerial and sub-national LPA levels.

- Activity 1.2.1: A participatory capacity assessment for CCA at the individual, institutional and enabling environment levels will be undertaken in all participating sectors, including—for consistency—agriculture, along with the self-assessment survey on current and needed capacities to support medium and long-term adaptation planning to create an enabling environment for adaptation actions. Identified gaps and needs will be addressed through the NAP-1 sector recommendations, while the resulting update to the CCA Capacity Development Plan will ensure that CCA related technical capacity gains are maintained and improved within existing institutional structures to enable the continued and progressive mainstreaming of climate change considerations:
 - a. Analysis of current strengths, weaknesses, capacity and resources needed to integrate CCA into current and in future processes of development planning of central and local planning authorities
 - b. CCA self-assessment survey of climate related institutions (government, NGOs, research, universities) for: (i) understanding of gaps in institutional, policy and legal framework for climate change; (ii) capacity for the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation for climate; (iii) capacity for climate change knowledge management; and (iv) capacity for community engagement.
- In the SHSM, due to the recent sectorial reforms, this also requires evaluation of the service delivery processes introduced under NAP-1 to ensure that climate and climate risk information remains widely available. Activity 1.2, will, therefore, assess the quality of service delivery in SHSM, especially for EWS, based on the WMO Strategy for Service Delivery and address gaps with delivery of two training workshops.

Sub-Outcome 1.3: Climate change information and knowledge base expanded

In line with the NAP-1 lessons learned, as Moldova progresses in its adoption of a holistic approach to adaptation and towards increased integration of CCA considerations into medium- and long-term planning, it is crucial that it relies on a strong evidence base to strengthen its ability to appraise available adaptation options. This Sub-Outcome will strengthen the knowledge base for CCA and will focus on improving the accessibility and availability of climate related information through a climate change information and knowledge management portal (CCIKMP).

A key aspect of this Sub-Outcome and the CCIKMP is that it will also constitute the basis for the improved climate change information and knowledge management in all the priority sectors, including agriculture. The repositories of this project and of the Ag-SAP Project will be created as a single information platform that will capture and store the existing and new knowledge resources on climate change adaptation across priority adaptation sectors. Under this Sub-Outcome, the project will help complete the work and operationalize this system. The identification of a host institution will occur during the implementation phase, though it is likely to be MARDE/NDA.

Key activities include:

- Activity 1.3.1: Conduct an in-depth gender-disaggregated cross-sectorial analysis of the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups, with specific focus on rural women. The results will be widely disseminated to stakeholders, and made available on the communication platform and media channels.
- Activity 1.3.2: Develop a comprehensive Knowledge Management Strategy (KMSy)—The CCIKMP will leverage existing knowledge resources on climate change adaptation, while capturing and systematizing the way that knowledge is harvested and stored, and new materials are created and presented. This will help transform knowledge into action. Active knowledge management ensures continuous improvement in the co-learning process needed for adaptation to climate change. The aim is to expand the climate communication portal developed under the NAP-1 Climate Change Knowledge Management Plan (KMP) into a central, web-based national CCIKMP portal that supports the NAP process and mainstreaming of CCA considerations.

Part of this process includes ascertaining which knowledge is not currently available or necessary, and finding the best way to generate or obtain it in order to improve data and information exchange, management and dissemination. During NAP-1, a draft document that incorporates a strategic vision for the CCIKMP was developed, but not implemented due to lack of resources. This strategic vision identified the need for widespread access to the evidence base for climate

¹⁴ By Government Decision 911 of July 25, 2016, the Government approved the National Public Administration Reform Strategy (2016-2020) whose purpose is to optimize the institutional structure of the Government, establish clear responsibilities between institutions, streamline public authorities, and to reduce budget expenditures

change, and the need to strengthen knowledge on potential adaptation options and share the practical aspects of successfully implemented of adaptation projects/programmes. NAP-2 activities will, therefore, strengthen the knowledge base for CCA and will focus on improving the accessibility and availability of climate related information. Among the tools under further consideration (based on the draft KMSy and lessons learned from NAP-1) are: web-based databases for wide-spread access and use, which will enable use and tracking metrics via Web Analytics and Google Analytics; and widespread dissemination of information with social media (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and Flickr etc.), which has easy mobility (through smartphones) and will enable monitoring, via tools such as Tweettronic, based on defined performance metrics; and the development of thematic information modules, such as communities of practice, to support improved climate knowledge.

Outcome 2: Long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions supported

Despite a focus on vertical coordination in the NAP-1, addressing CCA remains a sectorial issue that needs to be further integrated into sectorial development planning and budgeting, and further aligned with national priorities and international commitments, such as the SDGs. This Outcome aims at reinforcing the foundations for CCA planning processes and the NAP framework strengthened in Outcome 1 and continues the process of building long-term capacity for CCA actions.

Sub-Outcome 2.1: CCA capacity development supported to ensure sustainability and local ownership of CCA competencies

This Sub-Outcome focuses on reinforcing the foundation for the integration of CCA considerations into national and sectorial processes through increased technical capacity, training, and the development of tools, methodologies and guidelines. The intent is to sensitize and assist sectorial technical planners and decision-makers to improve understanding of CCA and its implications to sectorial actions through:

- **Activity 2.1.1: Develop on-site training programs focused on climate impacts and climate vulnerability assessment methodologies and approaches, as well as socio-economic assessment and valuation methodologies tools (such as, cost-benefit analysis, damage-loss, etc.) for technical planners, sectorial and university researchers, as well as NGOs and other relevant stakeholders) and implement training over four years. These will be developed and tested for technical planners and decision-makers from different sectors at national and sub-national entities.**
Where possible, the trainings will be arranged in collaboration with competent national institutions. This will enable sectorial and institutional personnel to integrate this knowledge into their own training programs and iteratively provide training on climate related impact and vulnerability assessments beyond the life of the project. In addition, gender responsive technical standards that facilitate the integration of CCA considerations into sectorial development planning will be developed to provide technical data, recommendations and other inputs useful for the design and implementation of sectorial programs and projects and will be developed in a participative manner. Where possible, they will be harmonized with existing technical guidelines.
- **Activity 2.1.2: Generate gender-responsive, sector- and sub-sector level standardized guidelines or manuals, and technical standards for climate risks and vulnerabilities assessments to help integrate CCA considerations into development planning processes at the sectorial level. Gender responsive technical standards that facilitate the integration of CCA considerations into sectorial development planning will be developed to provide technical data, recommendations and other inputs useful for the design and implementation of sectorial programs and projects and will be developed in a participative manner. Where possible, they will be harmonized with existing technical guidelines.**
The mainstreaming of gender sensitive CCA tools, methodologies, and trainings into relevant ministerial and local policies and practices continuing the capacity building efforts of Sub-Outcome 1.2 and 1.3 to ensure continuous improvements in national CCA activities.

Sub-Outcome 2.2: Uptake of adaptation technologies improved

This Sub-Outcome builds on the knowledge gained and capacity developed under the NAP-1, and expands the CCA capacity building activities with the development of a CCA Technology Framework that articulates the medium- and long-term objectives needed to acquire technological know-how to address CCA needs, and achieve widespread and transformational technology transfer at sub-national and sector levels. Within the Technology Framework, technology assessments will provide information on technology needs. The prioritized technologies will be included in the formulation of gender responsive CCA investments proposals (that include a requisite base of feasibility studies, social and environment impact assessments, fiscal and climate risk assessments, and inclusive consultations, in particular of women and other vulnerable groups, as well as, business associations and private sector technology producers/providers) for further finance mobilization. The capacity requirements associated with these technologies will be integrated into specific and actionable capacity development plans, in the form of Technology Action Plans (TAPs). The TAPs will then be developed for prioritized technologies and formulated into up to 15 Concept Notes in 5 priority sectors for GCF project proposals, in line with Moldova's GCF strategic framework. The concept notes will also be linked to the

prioritized national investment plan developed under Sub-Outcome 3.4 to support development of private sector focused GCF Concept Notes.

Accompanying the development of the CCA Technology Framework and its associated deliverables (Activities 2.2.1 through 2.2.5) will be a repository of best practices and technology that builds on the activities in Sub-Outcome 2.1 and integrated into the CCIKMP (Activity 2.2.6). These cross-linkages will help sustain improvements in technical capacity for CCA:

- Activity 2.2.1: Undertake a CCA driven Technology Needs Assessment in five key sectors (transport, energy, water, forestry and health) to identify adaptation technology needs
- Activity 2.2.2: Based on identified technological needs, develop a prioritized Technology Roadmap for each sector
- Activity 2.2.3: Integrate the sectorial Technology Roadmaps into a cohesive CCA Technology Framework with clear medium and long-term objectives and targets to support sector level transformational change
- Activity 2.2.4: Develop a Technology Action Plan (TAP) for each of the top three prioritized technologies in each of the five sectors
- Activity 2.2.5: Convert 5 of the 15 TAPs into project ideas or GCF Concept Notes to support the development of transformative project proposals
- Activity 2.2.6: Integrate best examples of proven and implemented technologies from the TNA review process into the CCIKMP

Outcome 3: NAP implementation strategy developed

Despite the recognized threat climate change poses to the country's development, CCA considerations need to be further integrated into sectorial development planning and budgeting, and further aligned with national priorities. The NAP process intensifies the full integration of climate change concerns and climate risks into planning, budgeting and decision-making processes. This will continue to occur concurrently in at-risk and priority sectors, across all administrative planning levels. In this way, the NAP-2 builds on the foundation laid in the NAP-1 and strengthens the cumulative attributes of CCA mainstreaming to strengthen risk management and broaden the efficacy of decision support systems.

As envisioned in the NAP-1, the NAP-2 will also serve as an investment framework and as a mean for attracting domestic and international finance for adaptation activities, from both public and private sources. As such, it is critical to establish the national processes and systems that will allow the NAP, and adaptation in general, to be updated and funded over time, while continuing to support capacity building and inter-sectorial collaboration for long-term sustainability of the NAP process and ongoing CCA efforts in Moldova. Under this Outcome, the Sub-Outcomes focus on different aspects of implementation, from increased mainstreaming of adaptation considerations into policy documents, through the development of improved M&E capacity and systems, to gender-responsive climate budget planning capacity. The M&E system for adaptation was conceptualized during the NAP-1, where the indicator-based reporting plays a central role. However, the set and format of indicators were limited, and additional indicators need to be developed, in particular those that measure transformational impact of adaptation interventions. The CBT guidelines developed during the NAP-1 and their implementation, in particular, are seen as a tangible measure that can be linked to the ongoing improvements in Moldova's budget planning process and to determining the long-term financial needs of gender-sensitive adaptation in Moldova.

Sub-Outcome 3.1: CCA integration into sub-national development expanded

This Sub-Outcome leverages the knowledge gained under the NAP-1 and the results of the activities under Outcomes 1 and 2, and focuses on the mainstreaming of the different facets of CCA into national and sectorial processes. The emphasis is on the development of a strong link between CCA and national development goals, particularly in the priority sectors of agriculture, forestry, health, energy and transportation, and on developing CCA capacity in LPAs. The intention is to continue working with the most vulnerable districts of Moldova (based on Vulnerability Index developed within 3rd NC to UNFCCC) as it was done during NAP-1, but also considering the degree of interest shown by the LPAs, which will be one of the major criteria in the selection process. The selection of districts will be coordinated with NDA.

Activities will focus on identifying and implementing opportunities to mainstream CCA measures into relevant ministerial and local policies, and on identifying and prioritizing medium and long-term adaptation options. The project, under this Outcome, will aim at the implementation of the CCA activities identified in the Strategy of equality between women and men in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2017–2021, specifically the modification of sectorial policy documents for the key sectors (transport and infrastructure, agriculture, energy, water and sanitation, food security, regional development and construction, health) with an emphasis on gender impacts on health, poverty, and access to natural resources, complementing the CCA capacity building and mainstreaming activities in this project.

Under this Sub-Outcome, the project will support the CCA mainstreaming efforts with a communication and outreach strategy to sensitize policy makers and all stakeholders, including the general public and the private sector, on the importance of CCA, and to ensure that advocacy of climate adaptation becomes a national priority.

This will include a dissemination plan reflecting (i) the needs of the target audiences; (ii) the various dissemination techniques (written, graphical, electronic, print, broadcast, verbal media etc.); (iii) formats and means of communication; (iv) capabilities, resources, relationships and networks. The plan will be based on the outcome of the needs assessment carried out under activity 1.2.1, and will be evaluated under activity 3.2.3. Indicators of successful uptake of the message are often perceived to be indicators of successful dissemination practice. A combination of direct and proxy indicators will be used, however, to provide an acceptable measure of how well the information has reached the intended audience. In addition, this Sub-Outcome will help organize regular (e.g., annual) stakeholder (local, sectorial, national, private, public) thematic consultations and workshops to raise awareness on threats and opportunities related to climate change and the NAP process in particular. Gender-responsive knowledge management and outreach products will be created as part of this effort.

Particular attention will be paid to overcoming CCA-related communication barriers among various actors within the sectors, especially in the agriculture sector (see the complementary FAO-supported proposal for Ag-SAP). Emphasis will be placed on the importance of integrating CCA into development planning as an effective instrument for increasing resilience. The communication strategy will contribute to more effective communication and transfer of knowledge on CCA among governmental institutions, community of practices, individual advisors and farmers.

Activities under Sub-Outcome 3.1 include:

- Activity 3.1.1: Update the SAP action plans for the health, forestry and energy sectors
- Activity 3.1.2: Verify the suitability of the EU harmonized codes for infrastructure assets and structures in the Transport and Construction sectors to the expected future hydro-meteorological parameters in Moldova
- Activity 3.1.3: Develop adaptation/resilience plans for three district towns (one per Development Region), incorporating the built environment, infrastructure, integrated water resources management, land-use and spatial planning
- Activity 3.1.4: Gender gap analysis of sectorial policies and adaptation plans for 5 priority sectors (health, energy, water, transport and forestry) to identify climate vulnerability related gender gaps
- Activity 3.1.5: Update the gender responsive communication and awareness-raising strategy developed for the NAP-1 project, and expand to encompass the national NAP process
- Activity 3.1.6: Organize regular awareness sessions on an annual basis for media and journalists on key aspects of climate change vulnerability and adaptation opportunities

Sub-Outcome 3.2: Systems and capacity to monitor adaptation progress through the SAPs and the NAP process improved

The availability of up-to-date and quality data has a significant impact on the ability to make informed CCA decisions and on management effectiveness. At present, CCA data collection for M&E is limited.

Activity 3.2.1 (Implement the gender sensitive and transparent M&E framework articulated in NAP-1) will expand the ongoing capacity building and M&E activities developed under the NAP-1 and improve the M&E related data collection and distribution to ensure the achievement of a gender-sensitive CCA M&E system. M&E indicators for the agriculture sector will also be developed. Key actions to implement the gender sensitive and transparent M&E framework articulated in NAP-1 are:

- a. Expanding the scope of the M&E indicators set developed under NAP-1 to include all economic sectors and sub-national levels
- b. Where possible, link the indicators to geographical climate risk factors, such as areas endangered by flash floods, endangered ecosystems
- c. Determine the baseline data for all identified indicators to serve as the historical baseline for measuring progress on adaptation
- d. Convert the Excel-based monitoring database to an online platform, with improved data analytics, to improve monitoring and reporting at all levels
- e. Training on M&E system delivered to technical planners at the sector level

Activities under sub-outcome 3.2.2 (Establish an evaluation procedure for the SAPs and the NAP, against the objectives and targets determined at the beginning of the cycle) and 3.2.3 (Evaluate the dissemination and use of the knowledge and communication products, and develop recommendations for improvement) will establish a process that allows Moldova to iteratively update the NAP over time, contributing to essential adaptation planning functions and helping develop the activities for the third NAP cycle (Activity 3.2.4: Based on stakeholder consultations and progress made under NAP-2, develop a roadmap for NAP-3 (2023 – 2026) with an accompanying action plan). This will occur in conjunction with the M&E system and based on progress made under this second NAP cycle, including an independent, third-party annual evaluation to develop an aggregated NAP impact assessment in

support of Activity 1.1.1; and integration of the aggregated impact assessments and NAP reporting processes into the National Communication reporting platform.

Sub-Outcome 3.3: Climate budget tagging applied to improve the accuracy of M&E and budget systems

This Sub-Outcome concentrates on the improved integration of climate risks into the budget planning process will ensure that the financial needs for CCA are more accurately assessed. In the medium and long-term, improved methodological rigor in sectorial and local plans will support an improved evidence-base for climate-sensitive budgeting, creating synergies for future NAP cycles and national development plans through sector-specific Adaptation Investment Plan(s).

Activities under this Sub-Outcome will focus on the application of the CBT guidelines developed under the NAP-1. The CBT guidelines and their implementation, in particular, are seen as a tangible measure that can be linked to the ongoing improvements in Moldova’s budget planning process and to determining the long-term financial needs of gender-sensitive adaptation in Moldova. This also includes training in the application of the CBT, with emphasis placed on sector and LPA level mainstreaming (as applying CBT at the district level will help monitor expenditures at the subnational level). The intent is to support the full integration and use of CBT in the 2021 budget development process:

- Activity 3.3.1: Train Ministry of Finance and other key line ministries at national, sectorial and sub-sectorial level on the implementation of the CBT guidelines developed under the NAP-1 to ensure its implementation in the 2020 national performance-based budget
- Activity 3.3.2: Review the use of the CBT indicators in the 2021 Budget, and evaluate needs and application for decision-making purposes

Sub-Outcome 3.4: Financing strategy for NAP developed

This Sub-Outcome will focus on sensitizing stakeholders to the risks and uncertainties that climate impacts bring to the budget development processes, and the technical capacity needed to address these. Activities under this Sub-Outcome will focus on the identification of the investment needs and the improvement of financing options available to support the implementation of short-, medium-and long-term priority CCA measures, and on the promotion of sustainable adaptation outcomes.

Through this sub-Outcome, the adaptation projects and plans will be integrated into the prioritized project pipeline developed under Moldova’s Strategic Engagement Framework with the GCF under the complementary GCF NDA Readiness Programme, for the development of the Adaptation Investment Plan. Activities under this Sub-Outcome will work with NDA and Ministry of Finance on timely and correct identification of adaptation needs with potential to be covered by the domestic budget and the needs to be covered through investments accessed from the outside of the country, through the international donors, bilateral agreements. The focus will be on improved identification of financing needs for the future NAP cycles and the prioritized long-term adaptation options. Multi-donor complementarity will be considered as part of the Country Programme.

Key actions under this Sub-Outcome support the integration of the sub-national adaptation options and TNA concept notes (gathered under Sub-Outcome 2.2 and 3.1), into the prioritized gender responsive project pipeline developed under Moldova’s Strategic Engagement Framework with GCF and the complementary GCF NDA Readiness Programme for the development of a sustainable financing plan, including updating of the cross-sectorial evidence based systematic prioritization criteria for CCA interventions and technologies; using the CBT guidelines developed under NAP-1, review current adaptation related expenditures to determine the medium-and long-term budget needs for adaptation; developing a national CCA implementation and investment plan (detailing associated potential and probable sources of finance for further integration with Moldova’s GCF country work programme), and identifying funding sources for the NAP-3 implementation.

The following Table summarizes the three outcomes described above, as well as their related activities:

Project Objective: To support the Government of Moldova in advancing the second cycle of its iterative national adaptation planning process	
Project Outputs	Activities
1. National steering mechanism for long-term CCA planning strengthened	1.1 Legal and institutional framework and mandate for the CCACM strengthened
	1.2 Key gaps in CCA capacities identified and addressed
	1.3 Climate change information and knowledge base expanded
2. Long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions supported	2.1 CCA capacity development supported to ensure sustainability and local ownership of CCA competencies

	2.2 Uptake of adaptation technologies improved
3. NAP implementation strategy developed	3.1 CCA integration into sub-national development expanded
	3.2 Systems and capacity to monitor adaptation progress through the SAPs and the NAP process improved
	3.3 Climate budget tagging (CBT) applied to improve accuracy of M&E and budget systems
	3.4 Financing strategy for adaptation developed

Partnerships:

The NDA—the MARDE, is the leading institution for climate change policymaking and implementation in Moldova. The Climate Change Office acts as the Secretariat of the CCACM, which includes all relevant stakeholders. These include representatives from the energy, health, water, labour and social protection, forestry, agriculture, regional development, economy and infrastructure, gender, environment, internal affairs, and emergency situation ministries. The NDA and the CCO form the basis for the institutional arrangements for engagement with public and private institutions within NAP-2. Outcome 1 of this project strengthens CCACM capacities and activities.

In preparation for the second NAP cycle (NAP-2), a stocktaking exercise was conducted between August and October 2017, and its recommendations validated by the representatives of key sectors. These included representatives from the energy, health, water, labour and social protection, forestry, agriculture, regional development, economy and infrastructure, gender, environment, internal affairs, and emergency situation ministries, district LPAs, and the NDA. They will serve as foundational partners for implementing NAP-2.

The main beneficiaries of the NAP-2 are the NCCC, the MARDE; the forestry, health, energy and transport sectors, and three urban authorities. Indirect or secondary beneficiaries include other ministries and local governments receiving capacity development support, as well as all other entities associated with CCA in Moldova: gender centered CBOs and NGOs, the Congress of Local Authorities, universities, Academy of Sciences, SMEs and the SHSM. As part of the second complementary track, which focuses on—with the support of GCF and FAO—the agriculture sector is a beneficiary. The NDA has coordinated with the UNDP and the FAO country offices to ensure the complementarity and congruency of the activities and exchange, as appropriate.

Further, the GCF has already approved Readiness Support for Moldova’s NDA, which includes focus areas around the strengthening of the NDA and its processes (i.e. preparation of project ideas; country programme; non-objection procedures, etc.). The readiness and preparatory support project for strengthening NDA engagement with the GCF will be used for the NAP process as well, with the inclusion of other institutional stakeholders working on adaptation. Since MARDE is the NDA and the NAP-2 lead agency, coherence between both these two processes will be ensured. Project ideas and funding strategies developed under NAP-2 will be clearly linked to the country programme developed under the NDA readiness initiative.

In addition to several UNDP projects, such as Green Cities Project and the EU4Climate there are also ongoing relevant projects such as the Inclusive Rural Economic & Climate Resilience Programme (IFAD VI), “Agriculture Competitiveness Project” (WB) and Support in establishing National Framework for Climate Services in Moldova (IDA), with whom the project will ensure close liaising and exchange of climate information for the analyses to be commissioned. Under EU4Climate Project, the climate ambitious will be accelerated through revision of the NDC, where the NAP2 analysis could feed into to expand the adaptation chapter.

The project will ultimately contribute to the GCF Fund level impacts of: (i) Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions; (ii) Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development; (iii) Increased generation and use of climate information in decision making; and (iv) Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

The UNDP’s NAP GSP, in partnership with UNEP, will extend the support provided already through the ongoing NAP GSP to the Government of Moldova by delivering additional technical support to overcome capacity gaps, in line with the objectives of the programme, and further facilitating the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned – through South-South and North-South cooperation.

Mainstreaming gender:

Gender inclusiveness is a focus of NAP process as it highlights the need for gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation planning and budgeting and recognizes that adaptation cannot be successful without the involvement of all Moldovans, and women in particular. A focus on gender will be an integral part of the communication/engagement plan. During the implementation process, gender concerns will be brought to the forefront by: (a) ensuring that relevant gender information,

especially socio-economic information, is identified and collected; (b) the sensitization of official beneficiaries on the crucial role women are playing in the society and in the adaptation process and how essential it is to involve them in every aspect of this process; (c) the engagement of women decision-makers in the trainings, meetings, workshops, etc.; (d) mainstreaming gender sensitivity in project approaches by ensuring women participate in a meaningful way during climate change impact inventories and the identification of adaptation options, including at the local level; and (e) the prioritization, evaluation and selection of gender-sensitive initiatives and incorporating gender analysis into the project concepts that will inform the project pipeline for further implementation.

Gender and sex-disaggregated data (SDD) data will be collected using international guidelines, such as those from the GCF, OECD and FAO, and the UNDPs Gender Equality Seal certification process, to better incorporate gender into the CCA programming and mainstreaming.

The project will also develop training tools and undertake training on integrating gender through the use of gender disaggregated data and gender analysis tools in program formulation and monitoring, with the aim of enhancing the capacity of government official for planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation with a gender sensitive approach.

This project will be directly aligned with the gender policy of the GCF that identifies six priority areas to implement its policy, namely: (a) Governance and institutional structure; (b) Operational guidelines; (c) Capacity building; (d) Outcomes, outcomes, impacts and paradigm-shift objectives used for monitoring, reporting and evaluation; (e) Resource allocation and budgeting; and (f) Knowledge generation and communications. The project will address all six priorities through a range of adaptation topics, and place emphasis on addressing gender inequality along its implementation and operationalization.

The project results will be monitored and reported annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Stakeholder engagement:

As part of the UNDP-led NAP GSP support, identification of the priority focus areas for the NAP-2 cycle followed three main steps:

- A desk review of the Moldovan policies on, and institutional approaches to climate change adaptation (including NAP-1);
- A survey with line ministries to identify current adaptation activities, as well as gaps in the Moldovan adaptation planning process, and to identify further needs with regard to climate adaptation planning in the country; and
- A workshop to discuss adaptation priorities and validate them for further consideration under the NAP-2 process.

This process ensured the engagement of relevant stakeholders and the country ownership and leadership on the direction of the NAP process in Moldova and of this proposal. The participation of stakeholders is considered essential to ensure further ownership of adaptation planning and implementation and to ensure consistency with the overall country's development and resilience goals as articulated in "Moldova 2020" and in the NCCAS.

As detailed in the Stocktaking Report, the survey was undertaken between August and September 2017. It was developed and distributed through an official CCO letter to the departments and sections in the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice. The responses show that despite the activities undertaken as part NAP-1, a number of gaps remain at the institutional and individual capacity levels, specifically in reference to climate change adaptation knowledge, adaptation planning skills, cross-sectorial coordination, gender integration, and adaptation budgeting.

Even within the priority sectors and focus areas of the NAP-1, there remain major gaps in institutional capacity and knowledge. Further, many of the gaps circle around system level gaps and impediments to climate-related knowledge gaps at individual and institutional levels, including limited understanding and knowledge on CCA within government among lead agencies; the absence of guiding policies and/or strategies on CCA and its communication, limited capacity (personnel, equipment, operational budgets); limited networking of government and other agencies to promote and enhance CCA action and knowledge; and lack of commitment by governments and policy for leveraging CCA information into continuous learning.

Stakeholders' engagement will be considered throughout the project implementation and at all stages of the formulation of the NAP-2, from the launch of the process to the implementation and review of the NAP, through sensitization, consultations, and training activities. As an integral part of the process, a stakeholder communication and engagement plan for NAP-2 will be formulated to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders will be consulted and engaged at all stages. Stakeholders will represent government institutions, LPAs, financial and technical partners, local civil society, academia, the private sector, in particular medium- and small-holder farmers, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including those that represent women and vulnerable groups. Outreach and engagement activities will include sensitization, consultations and training workshops, and these will be tailored to reflect the needs of the stakeholders to successfully implement the activities undertaken. Gender and vulnerable group inclusion will also be a priority of the outreach strategies. In general, engagement activities will focus on increasing stakeholders' ownership and on increasing awareness and knowledge of the role of adaptation in addressing

climate change impacts to sustain long-term development. Targeted activities, under all Outcomes, will enhance the role and involvement of the private sector, where relevant.

Sustainability and Scaling Up:

Mainstreaming adaptation in local planning and budgeting is still nascent in Moldova. The NAP process aims for a strong integration of climate risks into planning, budgeting and decision-making processes in all relevant sectors and at all administrative levels, maximizing synergies between national and local authorities. By concurrently targeting sectors, LPA, and national authorities, NAP-2 aims to strengthen across-the-board capacity to assess vulnerability to climate change impacts, and to identify corresponding plans and investments to increase resilience.

Both sustainability and upscaling will be a major emphasis of NAP-2 activities, with a particular emphasis on strengthening foundations for integrating climate risk information in development planning, and beginning the process of leveraging the existing and available information for informed decision-making for long-term planning. Through the formulation of financing strategies and mechanisms for scaling up adaptation based on identified priorities and technological needs

The impacts of these enabling activities are far reaching in creating a culture of considering climate risks in development planning. The foundation of tools, information systems and integrated climate risk assessments will enable decision-makers and communities at various levels to identify and visualize current and possible future risks with the aim to manage by avoiding new risks and mitigating existing ones.

NAP-2 focuses on local government planning, requiring the involvement of virtually all stakeholders, in particular all planning agencies, and all sectors; creating new opportunities to sensitize and engage local governments, private sectors as well as the general public. Further, activities under Outcome 3 strengthen the foundation and baseline for long-term monitoring of progress on CCA, its mainstreaming and implementation.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Project management: The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), according to the Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework agreement between UNDP and the GCF. UNDP will retain the overall responsibilities over the project activities.

MARDE as the senior beneficiary of the project, represents the interests of the Government of Moldova and is responsible for closely coordinating with all other relevant line Ministries, regional/local authorities and relevant initiatives pertaining to low-emission and climate-resilient development, and will be supporting the advancement of the project. In addition, MARDE, in its capacity as senior beneficiary, is responsible to validate the needs supported by this project and to monitor that the proposed solutions will meet those needs within the constraints of the project.

The main project authority will be the Project Board that will take all decisions on project resources and amendments to the project Activity Plan, as necessary. The Project Board will include representation by Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE) with key national governmental agencies, such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, a Women Association representative, as well as representation from UNDP.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

Under direct supervision of UNDP a Project Management Unit will be established to carry out project implementation on a day-to-day basis. The PMU will be responsible for the overall coordination with the various national agencies for the delivery of project outputs in a timely and effective manner. It will facilitate project-related planning activities such as preparation of annual work plans and be responsible for the overall project monitoring and reporting. The Project Management Unit will be composed of the Project Manager, and a Finance/Procurement Associate. To ensure country ownership, within the constraints laid down by the Project Board, the PMU will liaise closely with the NDA and CCO staff in MARDE. Such an approach will ensure coherence with and

continuity of the already started NAP process, use of available climate change-related platforms, knowledge products and the existing individual and institutional capacities.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information:

To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the relevant GCF policy. See also GCF Branding Guidelines.

Disclosure of information: Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy¹⁵ and the GCF Disclosure Policy.¹⁶

The project will also benefit from the wide experience of the UNDP, particularly in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries, and from NAP-GSP with its pools of experts (such as Climate Information and Science Experts, Climate Change/Environment Economists, Public Finance Specialists, Private Sector Experts, Climate Policy Specialists, etc.) that will provide technical assistance when requested. In addition, the project will benefit from the technical support of the former CCO staff, currently located in MARDE. At the time when the Project Proposal was submitted to the GCF in 2018, the CCO was a stand-alone public entity managing projects and budgets through its own accounts and/or through financial systems of the implementing agencies. As of January 2019, in line with a Government Decision, CCO and other project implementation offices under the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment have been reorganized into one single Environmental Projects’ Implementation Unit, the functioning of which hasn’t started yet due to the missing operational rules and procedures and hired staff. In line with these developments, UNDP will tap into the knowledge and expertise of the former CCO staff, currently located in MARDE. These are climate change specialists, previously involved in the NAP-1 project, and other tasks supporting advancement of the national climate change agenda on behalf of MARDE.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK ¹⁷					
This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): <i>Sustainable Development Goal 13 – Climate Action</i>					
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: <i>UNDAF Outcome 3 and Country Programme Document Output: 3.3</i>					
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: <i>2.3.1 Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent crisis</i>					
Project title and Atlas Project Number: 00104945 NAP-2: Advancing Moldova’s National Climate Change Adaptation Planning					
Outcomes		Baseline	Activities (brief description and deliverables)	Targets	Deliverables
Outcome 1:	Sub-Outcome	NAP identified as	Activity 1.1.1: Establish the overall CCA goals for the NAP process,	Coordination mechanism for	Updated NCCAS with the NAP-2 overarching goal and sector-

¹⁵ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

¹⁶ See https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF_B.12_24_-_Comprehensive_Information_Disclosure_Policy_of_the_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb

National steering mechanism for long-term CCA planning strengthened	1.1: Legal and institutional framework and mandate for the CCACM strengthened	NDC commitment Coordination mechanism for adaptation not fully operational	Activity 1.1.2 update the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and other CCA related national level documents, Activity 1.1.3 articulate CCA sectorial targets and objectives in association with sectorial development plans and ministerial orders Deliverables: Updated NCCAS with the NAP-2 overarching goal and sector-specific adaptation objectives articulated in the CCA Action Plans of health and forestry sectors, and in the Development Action Plans of the transport, energy and building sectors	adaptation improved and fully operational Legal and policy environment for climate adaptation strengthened (adaptation mainstreamed in at least 5 policy documents)	specific adaptation objectives articulated in the CCA Action Plans of health and forestry sectors, and in the Development Action Plans of the transport, energy and building sectors
			Activity 1.1.4: Deliver 3 information and awareness sessions to the NCCC on cross-sectorial coordination for adaptation based on Coordination Mechanism and M&E system		At least 3 sessions to update NCCC on cross-sectorial coordination of adaptation through operationalization of Coordination Mechanism and M&E system and its implementation, and on the inclusion of adaptation in national and sectorial budget planning.
	Sub-Outcome 1.2: Key gaps in CCA capacities identified and addressed	CCA knowledge is fragmented and incomplete CCA Capacity Development Plan exists, but not adopted by the sectors	Activity 1.2.1: Following the Government reforms and re-organization of 2017, update the CCA Capacity Development Plan with: a. Analysis of current strengths, weaknesses, capacity and resources needed to integrate CCA into current and in future processes of development planning of central and local planning authorities b. CCA self-assessment survey of climate related institutions (government, NGOs, research, universities) for: (i) understanding of gaps in institutional, policy and legal framework for climate change; (ii) capacity for the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation for climate; (iii) capacity for climate change knowledge management; and (iv) capacity for community engagement	Key gaps identified and assessed CCA Capacity Development Plan updated and adopted by the sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesis report on CCA knowledge survey; and • Updated CCA Capacity Development Plan
		Activity 1.2.2: Assess the quality of service delivery, especially for EWS, in the SHSM, based on the <i>WMO Strategy for Service Delivery</i> and address gaps with delivery of 2 training workshops		Guidelines to address service delivery gaps in the SHSM	
Sub-Outcome 1.3: Climate change information and knowledge base expanded	CCA knowledge is fragmented and incomplete	Activity 1.3.1: Conduct an in-depth gender-disaggregated cross-sectorial analysis of the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups, with specific focus on rural women. The results will be widely disseminated to stakeholders, and made available on the communication platform and media channels Activity 1.3.2: Develop a comprehensive Knowledge Management Strategy (KMSy) that expands the climate communication portal developed under	Data gathering and analysis processes in place; Access to climate information improved through the development of	Cross-sectorial gender analysis (report) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KMSy developed; • KMP updated (documents); and 	

			<p>the NAP-1 Climate Change Knowledge Management Plan (KMP) into a central, web-based national climate change information and knowledge management portal (CCIKMP) that supports the NAP process and mainstreaming of CCA considerations</p> <p>a. Improve data and information exchange, management and dissemination</p> <p>b. Enable the linking of multiple climate information sources into a “one-stop” center</p> <p>c. Develop thematic information modules, such as communities of practice, to support improved climate knowledge</p>	at least two analytical tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National CCIKMP launched
Outcome 2: Long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions supported	Sub-Outcome 2.1: CCA capacity development supported to ensure sustainability and local ownership of CCA competencies	<p>CCA is not well understood across all institutions and society</p> <p>Trainings and knowledge development activities are static and not ongoing</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Develop on-site training programs focused on climate impacts and climate vulnerability assessment methodologies and approaches, as well as socio-economic assessment and valuation methodologies (for technical planners, sectorial and university researchers, as well as NGOs and other relevant stakeholders) and implement training over four years.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Generate gender-responsive, sector- and sub-sector level standardized guidelines or manual, and technical standards for climate risks and vulnerabilities assessments to help integrate CCA considerations into development planning processes at the sectorial level.</p>	On-going training cycles established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCA related training modules available (at least 4), and Training modules tested in at least 5 training workshops, delivered to for technical planners, researchers, and specialists in 5 priority sectors Four gender responsive technical standards to facilitate the integration of CCA considerations into sectorial development planning processes; Gender responsive technical standards used/tested in at least 5 training workshops for technical planners, researchers, and specialists in 5 priority sectors
	Sub-Outcome 2.2: Uptake of adaptation technologies improved	CCA related TNA for health, energy, water, transport and forestry sectors are outdated	<p>Activity 2.2.1 Undertake a CCA driven Technology Needs Assessment in five key sectors (transport, energy, water, forestry and health) to identify adaptation technology needs</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Based on identified technological needs, develop a prioritized Technology Roadmap for each sector</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Integrate the sectorial Technology Roadmaps into a cohesive CCA Technology Framework with clear medium and long-term objectives and targets to support sector level transformational change</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4 Develop a Technology Action Plan (TAP) for each of the top three prioritized technologies in each of the five sectors</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 Convert 5 of the 15 TAPs into project ideas or GCF Concept Notes to support the development of transformative project proposals</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6: Integrate best examples of proven and implemented technologies</p>	<p>CCA technology needs identified in all key sectors</p> <p>A CCA Technology Framework produced and linked to financing opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 TNAs reports; 5 tech-Roadmaps; CCA Technology Framework (document) 15 TAPs; 5 project ideas or GCF Concept Notes across 5 national priority sectors <p>Repository of successful implemented adaptation</p>

			from the TNA review process into the CCIKMP		technology projects/practices populated in the CCIKMP
Outcome 3 NAP implementation strategy developed	Sub-Outcome 3.1: CCA integration into sub-national development expanded	CCA included in sectorial policies is not consistent Little integration of adaptation into local planning documents	<p>Activity 3.1.1 Update the SAP action plans for the health, forestry and energy sectors</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Verify the suitability of the EU harmonized codes for infrastructure assets and structures in the Transport and Construction sectors to the expected future hydro-meteorological parameters in Moldova</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: Develop adaptation/resilience plans for three district towns (one per Development Region), incorporating the built environment, infrastructure, integrated water resources management, land-use and spatial planning</p> <p>Support the mainstreaming of the CCA planning activities identified in Objective 1.10 of the <i>Strategy of equality between women and men in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2017–2021</i>, into sectorial policy documents in the priority sectors by:</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4: Gender gap analysis of sectorial policies and adaptation plans for 5 priority sectors (health, energy, water, transport and forestry) to identify climate vulnerability related gender gaps</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5: Update the gender responsive communication and awareness-raising strategy developed for the NAP-1 project, and expand to encompass the national NAP process</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6: Organize regular awareness sessions on an annual basis for media and journalists on key aspects of climate change vulnerability and adaptation opportunities</p>	<p>Sectorial adaptation plans of health, forestry transport and energy updated</p> <p>Phased and prioritized sectorial adaptation options in place</p>	<p>Three updated SAP action plans (health, forestry and energy sectors)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of codes Workplan/strategy to address gaps for at-risk assets in the Transport and Construction sectors <p>Adaptation plans for three district town developed</p> <p>Recommendations (report) for mainstreaming of gender responsive CCA into the policy documents for the 5 priority sectors based on gap analysis and Activity 2.1.2</p> <p>Updated communication and awareness-raising strategy (document)</p> <p>At least 4 awareness sessions for media and journalists delivered</p>
	Sub-Outcome 3.2: Systems and capacity to monitor adaptation progress through the SAPs and the NAP process improved	<p>No formal systems in place to monitor progress on CCA over time</p> <p>No data baseline on adaptation</p> <p>No process to evaluate SAPs and NAP progress</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.1: Implement the gender sensitive and transparent M&E framework articulated in NAP-1, through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the scope of the M&E indicators set developed under NAP-1 to include all economic sectors and sub-national levels Where possible, link the indicators to geographical climate risk factors, such as areas endangered by flash floods, endangered ecosystems Determine the baseline data for all identified indicators to serve as the historical baseline for measuring progress on adaptation Convert the Excel-based monitoring database to an online platform, with improved data analytics, to improve monitoring and reporting at all levels Training on M&E system delivered to technical planners at the sector level <p>In order to enhance the M&E reporting process, and integrate the reporting</p>	<p>M&E system in place</p> <p>Indicators developed for measuring progress</p> <p>Sectorial CCA baseline established</p> <p>SAP and NAP Evaluation processes in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E indicators set expanded; M&E indicators linked to climate risks factors; Online portal for M&E indicators; Baseline data collected an Baseline data registered in the M&E portal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessments aggregated in the NAP-2; and

		<p>outcomes into decision making processes at sector and national levels:</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2. Establish an evaluation procedure for the SAPs and the NAP, against the objectives and targets determined at the beginning of the cycle (see Activity 1.1.1)</p> <p>a. Undertake an independent, third-party annual evaluation to develop an aggregated NAP impact assessment in support of Activity 1.1.1</p> <p>b. Integrate the aggregated impact assessments and NAP reporting processes into the National Communication reporting platform</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregated impact assessments integrated into CCKIMP
		<p>Activity 3.2.3: Evaluate the dissemination and use of the knowledge and communication products, and develop recommendations for improvement</p>		<p>Assessment of knowledge and communication products with recommendations for improvement (report)</p>
		<p>Activity 3.2.4: Based on stakeholder consultations and progress made under NAP-2, develop a roadmap for NAP-3 (2023 – 2026) with an accompanying action plan</p>		<p>Action plan for NAP-3 (2023 – 2026)</p>
Sub-Outcome 3.3: Climate budget tagging (CBT) applied to improve accuracy of M&E and budget systems	<p>CBT guidelines developed but not in use due to lack of funding for training</p>	<p>Activity 3.3.1: Train Ministry of Finance and other key line ministries at national, sectorial and sub-sectorial level on the implementation of the CBT guidelines developed under the NAP-1 to ensure its implementation in the 2020 national performance-based budget</p>	<p>CBT included in 2020 national budget</p> <p>Guidelines for CBT at sector level developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector and LPA specific CBT training modules and material available, and At least 5 training sessions delivered
		<p>Activity 3.3.2: Review the use of the CBT indicators in the 2021 Budget, and evaluate needs and application for decision-making purposes</p>		<p>Report including the diagnostic review and recommendations on the use of the CBT indicators in the 2021 National Budget</p>
Sub-Outcome 3.4: Financing strategy for adaptation developed	<p>Implications of climate impacts on national budgets not well understood;</p> <p>Financing options for CCA are slim</p>	<p>Activity 3.4.1: Support the integration of the sub-national adaptation options and TNA concept notes gathered under Sub-Outcome 2.2 and 3.1, into the prioritized gender responsive project pipeline developed under Moldova's Strategic Engagement Framework with GCF and the complementary GCF NDA Readiness Programme for the development of a sustainable financing plan:</p> <p>a. Update the cross-sectorial evidence based systematic prioritization criteria for CCA interventions and technologies</p> <p>b. Using the CBT guidelines developed under NAP-1, review current adaptation related expenditures to determine the medium-and long-term budget needs for adaptation</p> <p>c. Develop a national CCA implementation and investment plan, and detail associated potential and probable sources of finance for further integration with Moldova's GCF country work programme</p> <p>d. Identify funding sources for the NAP-3 implementation</p>	<p>Financial plan for long-term CCA exists;</p> <p>Climate related expenditures tracked</p> <p>Phased and prioritized national adaptation investment options in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of prioritization criteria for CCA interventions and technologies Document detailing the medium- and long-term budget needs for adaptation CCA implementation and investment plan Updated Country Programme pipeline for adaptation

Per section V below, the Project Board will review and agree on the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan during the inception workshop and in line with the GCF interim report format (Annex G)

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored and reported bi-annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements, as outlined in the [UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high standards of quality. In accordance with relevant GCF policies, additional mandatory GCF-specific M&E requirements will also be undertaken.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Workshop Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring.

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and in reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor of any delays or difficulties encountered during implementation to ensure that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Annual Project Report, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g., Environmental and social management plan, gender action plan etc.) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The UNDP CO, as the Implementing Partner for the project, is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The UNDP CO will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken effectively, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key M&E activities including the Annual Project Report and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes [ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the Bi-Annual Project Report and the](#)

UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office and the Project Team will support GCF staff (or their designate) during any missions undertaken in the country, and support any ad-hoc checks or ex-post evaluations that may be required by the GCF.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all project records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support any ex-post reviews and evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GCF.

The UNDP Regional Technical Advisors will provide additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support.

UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF): Additional M&E and implementation oversight, quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects.¹⁸ Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

Additional monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within three months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others, re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy, discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team and conflict resolution mechanisms and review the results framework.

UNDP Country Office will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception workshop report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, and will be approved by the Project Board.

UNDP Country Office, with support of the project manager, will prepare the inception workshop report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception workshop report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Bi-Annual Project Report: The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the bi-annual project report covering the 6 months in the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework is monitored bi-annually in advance, so that progress can be included in the report. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be included in the report.

The Bi-Annual Project Report will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

¹⁸ Guidance available at: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project Outcomes and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous.' The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

Final Independent Evaluation Report: The final evaluation will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The final evaluation process will begin at least three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability.

The Project Manager will remain on contract until the final evaluation report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final evaluation report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board. The final evaluation report will be publicly available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project evaluations in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the evaluation reports in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC).

Final Report: The project's final Annual Project Report, along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response, will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Mandatory GCF M&E Requirements and M&E Budget:

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP CO	11,000 USD	None	
Inception Report and baseline assessments	Project Manager	None	None	Year 1, Q1
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP CO	None	None	Annually
Risk management	Project Manager UNDP CO	None	None	Quarterly, Annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework (including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis, etc.)	Project Manager	10,000 USD p.a. 40,000 USD	None	Annually
GCF Bi-Annual Project Report	Project Manager UNDP CO UNDP-GCF Unit	None	None	Bi-annually
DIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP CO	3,000 USD p.a. ²⁰ 12,000 USD	None	Annually, per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager	10,800 USD	None	Throughout the whole project
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Manager UNDP CO	4,000 USD	None	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Manager UNDP CO	4,000 USD	None	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP CO Project Manager	None	None	At minimum 2 per year
Supervision missions	UNDP CO	None ²¹	None	As needed
Oversight missions	UNDP-GCF Unit	None ²²	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP CO Project Manager UNDP-GCF Unit	None	None	To be determined

¹⁹ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses

²⁰ This budget will be utilized only if the GCF project receives an external audit conducted by a third-party auditor (excluding UN Board of Auditors)

²¹ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GCF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee

²² The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GCF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁹ (US\$)		Time frame
		GCF grant	Co-financing	
Final independent evaluation	UNDP CO Project team UNDP-GCF Unit	27,600USD	None	Year 4, Q4
Translation of evaluation reports into English	UNDP CO	None	None	As necessary. GCF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		Up to 109,400 USD	None	

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

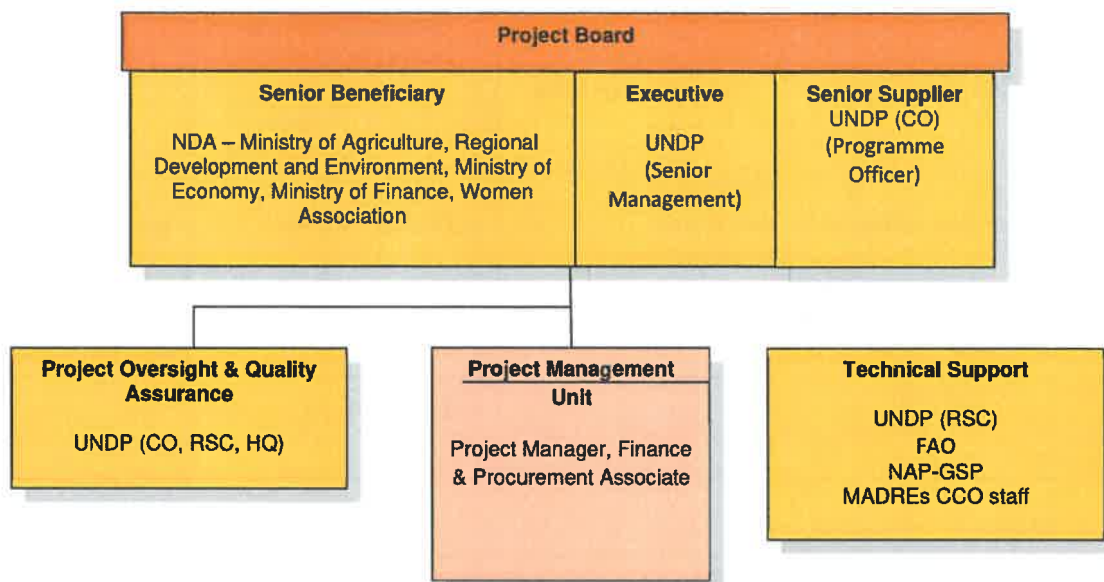
The project will be implemented following UNDP's direct implementation modality, according to the Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework agreement between UNDP and the GCF. As of the date of this project document, the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the Green Climate Fund and UNDP ("Framework Agreement"), dated 6th March 2018, is being amended. The implementation of the readiness activities under this proposal will be in accordance with, and subject to the execution and effectiveness of, the amended Framework Agreement between UNDP and the GCF

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is UNDP. The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. UNDP is responsible for:

- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

A strict firewall will be maintained between project oversight costs and personnel and implementation of the project costs and personnel.

The management arrangements are summarized in the chart below:



The Project Board will include representation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance, Women Association.

The **Project Board** will provide overall guidance and quality assurance for the project, ensure adherence to the DIM guidelines and ensure compliance with GCF and UNDP policies and procedures. The Project Board is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. Project Board decisions will be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

The Board through the Technical Support Group will receive additional views and inputs. In the event that the Board cannot reach a consensus, the final decision shall rest with the UNDP. UNDP's tie-breaker vote is to ensure fiduciary compliance only when consensus agreement cannot be reached by the Board. This accountability only extends to the execution of approved activities and budget resources under the project (as approved by the NDA). The Project Board will meet at least once a year. Representatives of local governments and independent third parties, such as international or national NGOs, can attend the augmented Project Board meetings as observers. The Project Board will be balanced in terms of gender.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board will include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive represents ownership of the project and will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP. For this project, the Executive is: UNDP represented by the Country Office management (RR/DRR).

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organisation structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organise and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. For this project, the Senior Supplier is: UNDP, represented by the Country Office Programme Officer.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. For this project, the Senior Beneficiary is the NDA – Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE), supported by the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance and Women Association.

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;

- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if access is made available.
- Prepare the Bi-Annual Project Report and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the Bi-Annual Project Report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the final evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final evaluation report to the Project Board;

The Project Manager will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant government institutions and UNDP and hold regular consultations with other project stakeholders and partners. The Project Manager function will end when the final project report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GCF and UNDP, have been completed and submitted (including operational closure of the project). Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Team will be responsible for administrative and financial issues, with support from the existing UNDP Operations Division.

Project Assurance

UNDP provides a three – tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed, and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Management function; the Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The project assurance role is included in the accredited entity fee provided by the GCF. As a Delivery Partner to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services

including: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of project reporting.

A detailed list of the services is presented in the table below.

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
Day-to-day oversight supervision	<p>Project start-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the NDA and/or government partners prepare all the necessary documentation for approval of a readiness grant proposal • Prepare the Project Document with the government counterparts • Technical and financial clearance for the Project Document • Organize Local Project Appraisal Committee • Project document signature • Ensure quick project start and first disbursement • Hire project management unit staff • Coordinate/prepare the project inception workshop • Oversee finalization of the project inception workshop report <p>Project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Project Board</u>: Coordinate/prepare/attend bi-annual Project Board Meetings • <u>Annual work plans</u>: Quality assurance of annual work plans prepared by the project team; issue UNDP annual work plan; strict monitoring of the implementation of the work plan and the project timetable according to the conditions of the FAA and disbursement schedule (or in the case of readiness the approved readiness proposal) • <u>Prepare GCF/UNDP annual project report</u>: Review input provided by Project Manager/team; provide specialized technical support and complete required sections • <u>Portfolio Report (readiness)</u>: Prepare and review a Portfolio Report of all readiness activities done by UNDP in line with Clause 9.02 of the Readiness Framework Agreement. • <u>Procurement plan</u>: Monitor the implementation of the project procurement plan • <u>Supervision missions</u>: Participate in and support in-country GCF visits/learning mission/site visits; conduct annual supervision/oversight site missions • <u>Risk management and troubleshooting</u>: Ensure that risks are properly managed, and that the risk log in Atlas (UNDP financial management system) is regularly updated; Troubleshooting project missions from the regional technical advisors or management and programme support unit staff as and when necessary (i.e. high risk, slow performing projects) • <u>Project budget</u>: Provide quality assurance of project budget and financial transactions according to UNDP and GCF policies • <u>Performance management of staff</u>, where UNDP supervises or co-supervises project staff • <u>Corporate level policy functions</u>: Overall fiduciary and financial policies, accountability and oversight; Treasury Functions including banking information and arrangements and cash management; Travel services, asset management, and procurement policies and support; Management and oversight of the audit exercise for all GCF projects; Information Systems and Technology provision, maintenance and support; Legal advice and contracting/procurement support policy advice; Strategic Human Resources Management and related entitlement administration; Office of Audit and Investigations oversight/investigations into 	70%

Function	Detailed description of activity	Typical GCF fee breakdown
	allegations of misconduct, corruption, wrongdoing and fraud; and social and environmental compliance unit and grievance mechanism.	
Oversight of project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate, coordinate, finalize the Project Completion Report, Final Independent Evaluation Report and management response Quality assurance of final evaluation report and management response Independent Evaluation Office assessment of final evaluation reports; evaluation guidance and standard setting Quality assurance of final cumulative budget implementation and reporting to the GCF Return of any unspent GCF resources to the GCF 	10%
Oversight of project reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical review of project reports: quality assurance and technical inputs in relevant project reports Quality assurance of the GCF annual project report Preparation and certification of UNDP annual financial statements and donor reports Prepare and submit fund specific financial reports 	20%
	TOTAL	100%

Other relevant information

The project will be implemented through broad-based participation in the coordination mechanism and with extensive consultations at the national and local levels. A stakeholder engagement plan will be developed during the first year of project implementation. Moreover, the project will build the capacities of decision-makers at different administrative levels to measure and evaluate the exposure of communities to climate-related risks and hazards for the integration of these risks into planning and budgeting.

The project does not include the construction of any infrastructure and will focus on 'soft' interventions, including capacity building activities, sensitization interventions and policy development support, with minimal to no negative impact on the environment. These activities are expected to strengthen the understanding of the challenges and impacts climate change will have on the economy and the development of the country and therefore, incentivize the identification and development of adaptation initiatives, including projects, programs, policies and strategies. The need for extensive consultations and thorough studies and assessments will be highlighted and focused on avoiding any social and environmental negative impacts due to the inadequate and deficient selection of future adaptation interventions.

To avoid any possible conflict of interest deriving from the delivery partner's role as an accredited entity, the prioritization of investments and projects in the context of this readiness grant, will be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, under the leadership of the NDA. The final validation of these priorities will be carried out by the country's mechanism of coordination and related institutional arrangements, with the participation of other government agencies, as well as representatives from civil society and private sector, to ensure that chosen priorities are fully aligned with national plans and strategies and adequately include inputs from consulted stakeholders.

Any modification/amendment of this Readiness proposal, as approved by the GCF, will only be done in strict abidance with the terms of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Framework Agreement between UNDP and the GCF.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 2,110,400.75USD), financed through a GCF grant.

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed according to the “Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement” between GCF and UNDP. Under Clause 4 of said Framework Agreement, “the Delivery Partner shall be entitled to submit two Requests for Disbursement each year. Each such Request for Disbursement must be submitted to the Fund within 30 days of receipt by the Fund of the Portfolio Report referred to in Section 9.02.”

GCF disbursement request for this proposal will only be submitted upon execution and effectiveness of a second amendment to the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between UNDP and the GCF:

Month	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	36 months	42 months	48 months
Amount in USD	165,093.84	332,352.34	453,254	366,577.01	292,562.01	226,513.84	150,553.84	123,493.84
Total Project Outcomes in USD	2,110,400.75							
DP Fee in USD	179,384.06							
Total Project Budget in USD	2,289,784.81							

Direct Project Services: services provided to the project. To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). These execution services will be charged to the project budget in accordance with the [UNDP’s Harmonized Conceptual Funding Framework and Cost Recovery Methodology](#) These costs need to be transparently and correctly budgeted in the TBWP.

UNDP will undertake the following direct project services:

- Managing tenders/canvassing processes, longlisting, shortlisting, payments, contract management, reconciliations etc.
- The CO Programme Specialist will support the implementation of the project for up to 25 days per year, and will have the responsibilities to provide technical backstopping to the Project, and more specifically to: (1) Sub-Outcome 1.3: Climate change information and knowledge base expanded, Activity 1.3.2: Develop a comprehensive Knowledge Management Strategy (KMSy); and (3) Activity 3.2.3: Evaluate the dissemination and use of the knowledge and communication products, and develop recommendations for improvement.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: 10% of the total overall projected costs can be reallocated among the budget outcomes. Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project’s scope, structure, design or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF’s prior written consent.

As outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the Project Manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GCF Unit.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GCF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to GCF: Unspent GCF resources must be returned to the GCF. Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.²³ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-Global Environmental Finance Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Final Independent Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Partners and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file.²⁴

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Project Financing

OUTPUT/ACTIVITY	AMOUNT (USD)
Outcome 1: National steering mechanism for long-term CCA planning strengthened	616,555
1.1 Legal and institutional framework and mandate for the CCACM strengthened	411,231
1.2 Key gaps in CCA capacities identified and addressed	93,664
1.3 Climate change information and knowledge base expanded	111,660
Outcome 2. Long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions supported	409,138
2.1 CCA capacity development supported to ensure sustainability and local ownership of CCA competencies	331,178
2.2 Uptake of adaptation technologies improved	77,960
Outcome 3. NAP implementation strategy developed	937,895
3.1 CCA integration into sub-national development expanded	548,041
3.2 Systems and capacity to monitor adaptation progress through the SAPs and the NAP process improved	257,270

²³ See <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

²⁴ See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default

3.3 Climate budget tagging (CBT) applied to improve accuracy of M&E and budget systems	68,010
3.4 Financing strategy for adaptation developed	64,574
Project Management Cost (PMC)	146,812

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00104945	Atlas Primary Output or Project ID:	00106296
Atlas Proposal or Award Title	National Climate Change Adaptation Planning – 2		
Atlas Business Unit	MDA10		
UNDP GEF PIMS NO	6098		
Implementing Partner	UNDP		

Outcomes	Resp. Party	Fund ID	Donor Code/ID	Budget Account Code	Detailed Budget (in US\$)			Total Budget (per outcome)	Disbursement Plan				Budget Note		
					Budget Categories choose from the drop-down list	Total Budget (per budget category)	Total Budget (per sub-outcome)		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4			
1. National steering mechanism for long-term CCA planning strengthened	UNDP	66001	12526/GCF	71300	Local Consultants	118,440		28,260.00	28,260.00	28,260.00	28,260.00	38,660.00	1		
				71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	35,181		8,795.31	8,795.31	8,795.31	8,795.31	8,795.31	8,795.31	45	
				60000	Staff Cost	98,800		24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	53	
				71200	International Consultants	118,300	411,231	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	2	
				71600	Travel	33,570		11,190.00	5,595.00	5,595.00	11,190.00	11,190.00	11,190.00	3	
				75700	Workshop/Training	5,500		2,200.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	4	
				74200	Audio Visual & Printing	1,440		360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	6	
				71300	Local Consultants	32,400		29,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	29,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	0.00	7
				71200	International Consultants	19,500		19,500.00	0.00	0.00	19,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	29,264		14,632.00	14,632.00	14,632.00	14,632.00	14,632.00	14,632.00	0.00	9
				71600	Travel	6,660		4,430.00	2,230.00	2,230.00	4,430.00	2,230.00	2,230.00	0.00	10
				75700	Workshop/Training	4,400		2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	0.00	11
				74200	Audio Visual & Printing	1,440		360.00	720.00	720.00	360.00	720.00	360.00	0.00	12
71300	Local Consultants	23,400		7,800.00	15,600.00	15,600.00	7,800.00	15,600.00	0.00	0.00	13				
1.2 Key gaps in CCA capacities identified and addressed						93,664									
1.3 Climate change						111,660									

2. Long-term CCA capacity to plan and implement adaptation actions supported	UNDP	66001	12526/ GCF	Contractual Services - Companies	72100	85,000		0.00	35,000.00	50,000.00	0.00	14
					75700	1,100		0.00	0.00	1,100.00	0.00	15
					74200	2,160		0.00	0.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	16
					60000	7,971		1,992.75	1,992.75	1,992.75	1,992.75	46
					71300	122,580		31,680.00	34,380.00	36,540.00	19,980.00	17
					71400	35,181		8,795.30	8,795.30	8,795.30	8,795.30	45
					71200	124,800	331,178	39,650.00	62,400.00	22,750.00	0.00	18
					71600	28,206		7,051.50	14,103.00	7,051.50	0.00	19
					75700	11,000		2,200.00	4,400.00	3,300.00	1,100.00	20
					74200	1,440		360.00	720.00	360.00	0.00	21
					71300	64,800		0.00	64,800.00	0.00	0.00	22
					75700	11,000	77,960.00	1,100.00	8,800.00	1,100.00	0.00	23
					74200	2,160		720.00	720.00	720.00	0.00	24
					3. NAP Implementation strategy developed	UNDP	66001	12526/ GCF	Local Consultants	71300	239,400	
71400	35,181		8,795.33	8,795.33						8,795.33	8,795.33	45
71200	214,500	548,041	24,375.00	152,750.00						37,375.00	0.00	26
71600	37,000		14,800.00	14,800.00						7,400.00	0.00	27
75700	19,800		5,500.00	6,600.00						5,500.00	2,200.00	28
74200	2,160		720.00	720.00						360.00	360.00	29
71300	58,500		10,080.00	18,360.00						19,620.00	10,440.00	30
71200	139,750		25,250.00	48,750.00						39,000.00	22,750.00	31
71600	44,400	257,270	16,650.00	11,100.00						11,100.00	5,550.00	32
75700	12,100		2,200.00	2,200.00						4,400.00	3,300.00	33
74200	2,520		360.00	360.00						720.00	1,080.00	34
71300	13,500	68,010	4,500.00	2,700.00	6,300.00	0.00	35					

tagging (CBT) applied to improve accuracy of M&E and budget systems	71200	International Consultants	35,750	16,250.00	9,750.00	9,750.00	0.00	36	
	71600	Travel	11,100	2,220.00	4,440.00	4,440.00	0.00	37	
	75700	Workshop/Training	5,500	1,100.00	2,200.00	2,200.00	0.00	38	
	74200	Audio Visual & Printing	2,160	720.00	720.00	720.00	0.00	39	
	71300	Local Consultants	16,200	0.00	4,500.00	8,100.00	3,600.00	40	
	71200	International Consultants	29,250	0.00	16,250.00	13,000.00	0.00	41	
	71600	Travel	7,400	0.00	4,933.33	2,466.67	0.00	42	
	75700	Workshop/Training	2,200	0.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00	43	
	74200	Audio Visual & Printing	1,440	0.00	0.00	720.00	720.00	44	
	74500	Miscellaneous	8,084	2,021.00	2,021.00	2,021.00	2,021.00	52	
Total Outcome Budget			1,963,588.75	454,668.19	785,153.02	484,397.86	239,369.69		
Project Management Cost (PMC) Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	28,056	7,014	7,014	7,014	7,014	45	
	71400	Individuals	52,800	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200		
	64300	Services to projects -CO staff	8,856	2,214.00	2,214.00	2,214.00	2,214	54	
	73100	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	28,800	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200	47	
	74100	Professional Services – Audit	12,000	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000	46	
	71600	Travel – Local	6,400	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600	49	
	72800	IT Equipment	8,100	8,100.00	0.00	0.00	0	50	
	72500	Office Supplies	1,800	450.00	450.00	450.00	450	51	
	Total PMC Budget			146,812.00	42,778	34,678	34,678	34,678	
	GRAND TOTAL			2,110,400.75	497,446.19	819,831.02	519,075.86	274,047.69	

Budget Note	Detailed Description
1	Costs for 1 national consultant as outcome team leader (600 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) distributed equally across the 4 project years

	Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance on NCCC & CCAM capacity (28 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day across 4 years)
	Costs for 1 national consultant for terminal evaluation (30 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day)
2	Cost for 1 international consultant for market research (38 days per year at approximate rate of USD 650/day – 152 days in total for the 4 years) without any associated travel.
	Cost for 1 international consultant for terminal evaluation (30 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day)
3	Costs associated with prorated travel costs for 4 international consultants and project personnel for 9 week-long missions (5 working days each mission), including DSA. Figures are based on projected estimates for all four-project years and will be subject to fluctuations.
4	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 5 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for NCCC capacity building and NAP process
6	Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 1
7	Cost for 5 national consultants for technical assistance to support institutional capacity assessment in 5 priority sectors (30 days each at approximate rate of USD 180/day). There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process
	Cost for 1 national consultants for technical assistance to support institutional capacity assessment at SHSM (30 days each at approximate rate of USD 180/day)
8	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance to support institutional capacity assessment (30 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day)
9	Costs associated with the contractual appointment of one service firms / institutions to analyze reformed SHMS capacity
10	Costs associated with prorated travel costs for 1 international consultant and project personnel for 2 week-long missions (5 working days each mission), including DSA. Figures are based on projected estimates for all four-project years and will be subject to fluctuations.
	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 2 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for institutional capacity for 5 priority sectors
11	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 2 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for institutional capacity assessment of SHSM
12	Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 1
13	Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance on cross-sectorial gender analysis (130 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day)
14	Costs associated with the contractual appointment of up to 3 national or international service firms / institutions to assist with documentation of available climate information, (geospatial database to archive all the weather and climate related data/maps/info, and harmonize/standardize data processing, modeling and projections) and undertake knowledge management improvements under Outcome 1. There may be synergies between available firms that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process. If suitable firms are not available, individual consultants will be hired
15	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 1 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for gender responsive CCA mainstreaming
16	Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 1

	<p>Costs for 1 national consultant as outcome team leader (546 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) distributed across the 4 project years</p>
17	<p>Cost for 2 national consultants for technical assistance (40 days each at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to provide training and capacity development. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process</p> <p>Cost for 2 national consultants for technical assistance (25-30 days each at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to support gendered CCA mainstreaming. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process</p>
18	<p>Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance on development of sector and sub-sector level standardized guidelines and technical standards (42 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day)</p> <p>Cost for 2 international consultants for technical assistance to support long-term CCA capacity development, including development of instructor led on-site training programs, distribution and training on guidelines and methodologies under Outcome 2, and their implementation (75 days each at approximate rate of USD 650/day)</p>
19	<p>Costs associated with prorated travel costs for 1 international consultant and project personnel for 2 week-long missions (5 working days each mission), including DSA. Figures are based on projected estimates for all four-project years and will be subject to fluctuations.</p>
20	<p>Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 5 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for site-based training on CCA</p> <p>Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 5 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for capacity building and training on sector specific CCA guidelines</p>
21	<p>Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 2</p>
22	<p>Cost for 5 national consultants for technical assistance (68 days each at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to provide support for sectorial TNA process in 5 priority sectors. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process</p>
23	<p>Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance to support TNA knowledge management (20 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day)</p>
24	<p>Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 10 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (\$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for TNA development for 5 priority sectors</p> <p>Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 2</p>
	<p>Cost for 3 national consultants for technical assistance (50 days each at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to provide support for updating SAP action plans. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process</p>
	<p>Cost for 2 national consultants for technical assistance (50 days each at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to support code review for 2 sectorial SAPs. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process</p>
25	<p>Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance (60 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to support gendered CCA mainstreaming across 2 years</p>
	<p>Cost for national consultant for technical assistance (150 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to support development of 3 municipal adaptation plans across 2 years</p>
	<p>Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance (480 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to support gender responsive communication and awareness raising strategy and outreach</p>

	Costs for 1 national consultant as outcome team leader (390 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) across the 4 project years
	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance (25 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day) to support gender responsive communication and awareness raising strategy and outreach
26	Cost for 3 international consultants for technical assistance on updating SAPs for 3 priority sectors (20 days for forestry sector; 25 days for health sector and 45 days for energy sector at approximate rate of USD 650/day = 90 days in total). There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process
	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance to support code review in two priority sectors (50 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day)
	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance on development of 3 municipal adaptation plans (135 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day across 3 years)
	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance on gender mainstreaming (30 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day)
27	Costs associated with prorated travel costs for 6 international consultant and project personnel for 10 week-long missions (5 working days each mission), including DSA. Figures are based on projected estimates for all four-project years and will be subject to fluctuations.
	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 3 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for updates to SAP action plans for 3 priority sectors
	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 3 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for code review under SAPs for 2 priority sectors
28	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 2 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for gender mainstreaming
	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 6 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for 3 city adaptation plans
	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 4 media training days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people)
29	Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 3
30	Cost for 3 national consultants for technical assistance (2 contracts for 170 days over 3 years (1–3), and 1 contract for 85 days over 3 years (2–4) at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to provide support for M&E framework and reporting. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process
	Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance (40 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day across 3 years) to evaluate knowledge and communication products and their dissemination
	Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance to support NAP-3 development (30 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day)
31	Costs for up to 3 international or national consultants for technical assistance to support the development and use of M&E frameworks, mechanisms and reporting processes (180 days total at approximate rate of USD 650/day, if international). There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process
	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance to support NAP-3 development (35 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day)

32	Costs associated with prorated travel costs for 4 international consultant and project personnel for 12 week-long missions (5 working days each mission), including DSA. Figures are based on projected estimates for all four-project years and will be subject to fluctuations.
33	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 11 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) on M&E framework and reporting processes
34	Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 3
35	Cost for 1 national consultant for technical assistance (35 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to support CBT training. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process
36	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance to review, evaluate and update CBT and support CBT training (55 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day).
37	Costs associated with prorated travel costs for 1 international consultant and project personnel for 3 week-long missions (5 working days each mission), including DSA. Figures are based on projected estimates for all four-project years and will be subject to fluctuations.
38	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 3 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) on CBT
38	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 2 roundtable/ workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) for review and evaluation of CBT
39	Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 3
40	Cost for 1 national consultants for technical assistance (90 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day) to support AIP development across 3 years
41	Cost for 1 international consultant for technical assistance (45 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day) to support AIP development
42	Costs associated with prorated travel costs for 1 international consultant and project personnel for 2 week-long missions (5 working days each mission), including DSA. Figures are based on projected estimates for all four-project years and will be subject to fluctuations.
43	Costs associated with the preparation and delivery of 2 training and workshop days, including material, venue and supplemental meeting needs (at \$1,100/workshop day for 30 people) to support the AIP
44	Costs associated with the production of communication resources (newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.), outreach, lessons learnt and best practice, as well as knowledge modules for all activities in Outcome 1
45	dedicated project technical support: Project Manager (SB4) 33,400 USD/year, 21% under PMU, across 4 years; and Finance & Procurement Associate (SB3-3) 13,200 USD/year, 100% under PMU;
46	Costs associated with programmatic support services, for coordination with government agencies, and other national stakeholders and initiatives (10 days/year - NOB level)
47	Costs associated with renting premises for the project
48	Professional services to undertake project audits. Project audit will be conducted by external audit firm, hired competitively
49	Costs associated with travel for national consultants and project personnel to reach project sites for project management, monitoring and implementation

50	Acquisition of laptops, software licenses, portable hard drive, printer etc., as needed based on office needs for duration of project. Likely at least 2 laptops will be purchased
51	Office supplies for the printing of documents for various project management activities, communications, monitoring and reporting documents and other informative documents for dissemination to key stakeholders, as appropriate
52	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, courier service etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee. Any use of contingency will be reported to and agreed by the GCF Secretariat in writing (email is sufficient) in advance with sufficient justifications.
53	Cost for 1 IP FTA (P3 level) for project technical support (38 days/year)
54	Services to project including longlisting, shortlisting, contract management, payments, reconciliations etc

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Moldova and UNDP, signed on 2d October 1992 . All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by UNDP Moldova in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]²⁵ [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document]²⁶ are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

- a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
 - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
- b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.

²⁵ To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

²⁶ To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

- c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.
- g. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.
- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. ANNEXES

- A. GCF approved Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal
- B. GCF notification of approval letter
- C. Procurement plan

- D. Terms of References for Project Board and Key Team Members
- E. UNDP Risk Log
- F. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
- G. Section 2 of the GCF Readiness Support Interim Progress Report Template

ANNEX A: GCF APPROVED READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT PROPOSAL

Attached separately:

<https://undpgefpmis.org/attachments/6098/215930/1719136/1755562/GCF%20Readiness%20Proposal%20-%20Moldova%2C%20UNDP.pdf>

ANNEX B: GCF NOTIFICATION OF APPROVAL LETTER

<https://undpgefpmis.org/attachments/6098/215930/1734806/1755563/2020.03.23%20GCF%20NOA%20Readiness%20Prprtr%20Spprt%20Prgm%20Prpsl%20-%20Moldova%20UNDP.pdf>

ANNEX C: PROCUREMENT PLAN

The financial management and procurement of this project will be guided by UNDP financial rules and regulations (<http://web.undp.org/execbrd/pdf/UNDPFinRegsRules.pdf>). Further guidance is outlined in the financial resources management section of the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) (<https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/Pages/introduction.aspx>). UNDP has comprehensive procurement policies in place as outlined in the 'Contracts and Procurement' section of UNDP's POPP. The policies outline formal procurement standards and guidelines across each phase of the procurement process, and they apply to all procurements in UNDP (<https://info.undp.org/global/popp/cap/Pages/Introduction.aspx>).

The project will be implemented following the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) guidelines: https://popp.undp.org/layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/FRM_Financial%20Management%20and%20Implementation%20Modality_Direct%20Implementation%20%28DIM%29%20Modality.docx&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1. Direct Implementation (DIM) is the modality whereby UNDP takes on the role of Implementing Partner. In DIM modality, UNDP has the technical and administrative capacity to assume the responsibility for mobilizing and applying effectively the required inputs in order to reach the expected outputs. UNDP assumes overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation. Accordingly UNDP must follow all policies and procedures established for its own operations.

The procurement plan is detailed in the following tables:

A. Process Thresholds, Review - Procurement Plan

1. Project Procurement Thresholds

The following process thresholds shall apply to procurement of goods and works.

Procurement of Goods, Services and Works			
Method	Contract Value	Type of requirement	Method of solicitation
Micro-purchasing	Below USD 5,000	Goods, services or simple works	Canvassing (by phone, Internet, shopping, etc.)
Request for quotation/ Request for proposal	USD 5,000 to 149,999	Goods, services or simple works	Written request for quotation
Invitation to bid	USD 150,000 and above	Goods or works	Advertisement in international media
Request for proposal	USD 150,000 and above	Services	Advertisement in international media

Direct payment	Any amount within permissible circumstances	Services, goods or works	Direct invitation or negotiation
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2. Goods, Services and Works Contracts Estimated (estimated amount USD 430,400)

General Description	Contract Value (USD)	Procurement Method	Advertisement Date (year/quarter)	Comments
Hiring of firms/institutions to assist with analysis of reformed SHMS capacity under Outcome 1.	29,264.00	Competitive sourcing. Written request for quotation	Y1/Q2	
Hiring of national or international firms/institutions to assist with documentation of available climate information, (geospatial database to archive all the weather and climate related data/maps/info, and harmonize/standardize data processing, modeling and projections) and undertake knowledge management improvements under Outcome 1. There may be synergies between available firms that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	85,000.00	Competitive sourcing. Written request for quotation	Y1/Q1	
Audio visual and printing production costs throughout the period of the project. This includes printing material for all training seminars, workshops and outreach material. Assume at least 50 or more separate purchases of around USD 360 each or less.	16,920.00	Micro-purchasing, Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Y1/Q1	
Costs associated with renting facilities and hosting public meetings and meetings associated with project coordination. This assumes ~2 meetings/month for the duration of project across all outcomes. Assume at least 66 separate purchases of USD 1,100 per meeting day.	72,600.00	Micro-purchasing, Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Y1/Q1	
Costs associated with renting premises for project management	28,800.00	Competitive sourcing. Written request for quotation	Y1/Q1	
Costs associated with project team and the consultants	174,736	LTA	Y1/Q1	
Office supplies for the printing of documents for various project management activities, communications, monitoring and reporting documents and other	1800	Micro-purchasing or direct purchase based on the cost	Y1/Q1	

informative documents for dissemination to key stakeholders, as appropriate.				
Various IT Equipment (laptops, printer etc.) acquired throughout the length of the project. Assume at least 3 separate purchases.	8,100.00	Micro-purchasing, Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Y1/Q1	
Hiring of a firm to perform project audit.	12,000.00	Micro-purchasing, Competitive process. Canvassing (by phone, internet shopping, etc.)	Y1/Q4	

3. National and International Consultants (estimated amount USD 1,573,896)

General Description		Contract Value (USD)	Procurement Method	Advertisement Date (year/quarter)	International or National Assignment
NC outcome leader (x 3)	3 national consultants as outcome leaders. Assume 3 part-time consultants at \$180/day (600 days for outcome 1; 546 days for outcome 2; 390 days for outcome 3)	276,480.00	Open tender	Y1/Q1	National
NC CCA mainstreaming	National consultant to support capacity development of NCC and CCAM under Outcome 1. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 28 days across 4 years	5,040.00	Direct contracting	Y1/Q2	
NC capacity assessment (x 5)	5 national consultants to support capacity assessment under Outcome 1. Assume 5 part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 150 days. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	27,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q2	
NC SHMS capacity	National consultant to support capacity assessment of SHMS under Outcome 1. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 30 days	5,400.00	Direct contracting	Y1/Q2	

NC cross-sector gender analysis	National consultant to support gender analysis under Outcome 1. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 130 days	23,400.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1
NC TE	National consultant to support terminal evaluation. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 30 days	5,400.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y4/Q4
NC CCA training (x 2)	2 national consultants to support CCA training under Outcome 2. Assume part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 80 days across 3 years. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	14,400.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y2/Q1
NC CCA mainstreaming (x 2)	2 national consultants for CCA mainstreaming and guideline development under Outcome 2. Assume part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 55 days across 3 years. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	9,900.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1
NC TNA (x 5)	5 national consultants to develop TNAs under Outcome 2. Assume 5 part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 340 days. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	61,200.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q3
NC TNA KM	National consultant to integrate TNA information into CCKIMP under	3,600.00	Direct contracting	Y4/Q2

	Outcome 2. Assume part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 20 days			
NC SAP (x 5)	National consultants to support SAP updating and code review under Outcome 2. Assume 5 part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 250 days over 2 years with varying contract lengths. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	45,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q2
NC gender	National consultant to support gendered CCA mainstreaming under Outcome 3. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 60 days over 2 years	10,800.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1
NC municipal adaptation plan	National consultant to support the development of municipal adaptation plans under Outcome 3. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 150 days over 3 years	27,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y2/Q1
NC communication and engagement	National technical consultant to support the development of gender responsive communication and engagement plan under Outcome 3. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 480 days	86,400.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1
NC M&E (x 3)	National technical consultant to support the development and use of gender responsive M&E frameworks and mechanisms under Outcome 3. Assume 3 part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 255 days: 2 contracts for 170 days over 3 years (1–3), and 1 contract for 85 days over 3 years (2–4).	45,900.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1

	There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process			
NC KM evaluation	National technical consultant to evaluate KM products under Outcome 3. Assume part-time consultant at \$180/day for total of 40 days over 3 years	7,200.00	Direct contracting	Y2/Q4
NC NAP-3	1 national technical consultant to support outlining of NAP-3 under Outcome 3. Assume part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 30 days	5,400.00	Direct contracting	Y4/Q3
NC CBT training	National technical consultant to support CBT training and budget planning under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract of 35 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	6,300.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y2/Q3
NC CBT evaluation	National technical consultant to support CBT evaluation under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract of 40 days at approximate rate of USD 180/day. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	7,200.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y2/Q3
NC AIP development	National technical consultant to support the development of financing strategies. Assume 1 part-time consultants at \$180/day for total of 90 days over 3 years	16,200.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y2/Q3

IC capacity assessment	1 international consultant to assess institutional capacity under Outcome 1. Assume one contract of 30 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day	19,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1	International
IC training and capacity development (x 2)	2 international consultants to assist with long-term CCA capacity development, including development of instructor led on-site training programs, (75 days each at approximate rate of USD 650/day)	97,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q2	
IC procurement	1 international consultant market research (38 days/year at approximate rate of USD 650/day) without any associated travel.	98,800.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1	
IC guidelines	1 international consultant to support development of sector and sub-sector level standardized guidelines and technical standards. Assume one contract of 42 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day	27,300.00	Competitive sourcing. Written request for quotation	Y1/Q3	
IC TE	1 international consultant for terminal evaluation. Assume one contract of 30 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day	19,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y4/Q4	
IC gender	1 international consultant to gender mainstreaming under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract for 30 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day	19,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q2	
IC communication and engagement	1 international consultant to support the development of gender responsive communication and engagement plan under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract for 25 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day	16,250.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1	

IC SAP update (x 3)	Up to 3 international consultants to support SAP update in 3 priority sectors under Outcome 3. Assume 3 contracts for total of 90 days (20 days for forestry sector; 25 days for health sector, and 45 days for energy sector) at approximate rate of USD 650/day. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	58,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q3
IC code review	1 international consultant to support code review in 2 priority sectors under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract for 50 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day	32,500.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q3
IC municipal adaptation plans	1 international consultant to support the development of 3 municipal adaptation plans under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract for 135 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day across 3 years	87,750.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q1
IC M&E (x3)	Hiring of up to 3 national or international consultants to assist with the development and use of M&E frameworks and mechanisms under Outcome 3. Assume 3 contracts for total of 180 at approximate rate of USD 650/day. There may be synergies between available consultants that will reduce the number of contracts – will be assessed during the procurement process	117,000.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q2
IC NAP-3	1 international consultant to support outlining of NAP-3	22,750.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y4/Q3

	under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract of 35 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day			
IC CBT evaluation and training	1 international consultant to support CBT evaluation, and training for CBT and budget planning under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract of 55 days at approximate rate of USD 650/days.	35,750.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y1/Q2
IC AIP development	1 international consultant to support the development of financing strategies under Outcome 3. Assume 1 contract of 45 days at approximate rate of USD 650/day	29,250.00	Competitive process. Desk review.	Y2/Q3

ANNEX D: TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR PROJECT BOARD AND KEY TEAM MEMBERS

PROJECT BOARD

1. GENERAL

- 1.1. The Project Board for the UNDP/GCF project "NAP-2: Advancing Moldova's National Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process" (hereinafter – PB and the Project) is the highest coordinating body of the project, and is established for collaborative discussion and decision-making of the project activities and for follow-up of the project recommendations.
- 1.2. These terms of reference, together with national law and the Project Document constitute the regulatory framework for the activities of the PB.
- 1.3. All PB members act on an institutional representation basis and receive no remuneration for their contributions to the PB.
- 1.4. The activity of the PB is based on the principles of free discussion and openness.

2. PROJECT BOARD TASKS

- 2.1. Oversight and coordination of the activities of the Project for successful realization of Project activities.
- 2.2. Review, assessment, and elaboration of recommendations, as well as consultative and expert delivery of suggestions on strategy, contents, volume, and timetables to achieve stated objectives of the Project.
- 2.3. Delivery of assistance in the realization of the work plans of the Project.
- 2.4. The PB is to be guided by this document with regard to its own activity.

3. FUNDAMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF THE PROJECT BOARD

- 3.1. Overall direction of the realization of the Project;
- 3.2. Definition of high-level directions of Project;
- 3.3. Facilitation of collaboration with other complementary projects;
- 3.4. Facilitation of collaboration with government agencies, organizations, and other institutes for the successful realization of the Project;

- 3.5. Provision of full access by the project to all documents and information in various government departments necessary for monitoring and realization of the Project, as required;
- 3.6. Delivery of methodological and practical assistance to the project on questions of realization of Project activities;
- 3.7. Review and confirmation of Annual Work Plans, budget revisions, and staged financing;
- 3.8. Review and confirmation of bi-annual reports on Project activity;
- 3.9. Execution of the function of main coordinating body for promotion of the interests of the Project with regard to political, regulatory, legal, and financial support from the project beneficiary Government of the Moldova;
- 3.10. Continued effort to raise additional co-financing to support results and activities of the project after the conclusion of funding from the Green Climate Fund.
- 3.11. Discussion and confirmation of rational for establishment of project's ad hoc technical working group comprised by nominees from the key beneficiary ministries and agencies.

4. ORGANIZATION OF PB ACTIVITIES

- 4.1. PB activities are coordinated by its Chairperson, or another PB member appointed by the Chairperson.
- 4.2. PB sessions are held at least every six months. Additional PB sessions can be conveyed but the Chairperson or at the written request of at least one of the PB members.
- 4.3. The PB meeting agenda and its related documents must be distributed at least 1 week in advance.
- 4.4. Decisions may be made by the PB with a quorum of two of its three members in attendance
- 4.5. The PB makes decisions by votes at meetings. PB members attending meetings must devote every effort to achieving consensus.
- 4.5. The PB secretary (Project Manager) is responsible for drafting of agenda, organizing the session, sending information to PB members and observers, preparation and distribution of the documents for discussion, and preparation of draft minutes.
- 4.6. Decisions of PB meetings are formulated as protocols. Minutes should be prepared after every PB session, signed by PB secretary and pre-approved by the PB Chairperson. A copy of the pre-approved minutes of the meeting should be sent to PB members within 2 weeks after the meeting. Minutes should be approved by the PB at its subsequent meeting.
- 4.7. The PB Chairperson is entitled to instruct the PB secretary to organize an extraordinary virtual PB session on urgent issues that need immediate approval. The PB secretary will send the necessary documents for examination and discussion to all PB members and observers. In this case, PB members should and observers could send their opinion and position on the issues submitted to approval through a letter or e-mail message to the PB secretary. The absence of such reply is considered as consent with the proposals. Within one week, the PB secretary should summarize the replies received and submit the final decision to the PB Chairperson for final approval.
- 4.8. PB members are not entitled to receive extra remuneration or material benefits from any activities financed under the project (excepting DSA and transportation when representing the project outside Chisinau, as appropriate).
- 4.9. Project staff will carry out the following activities in support of Project Board meetings: (i) preparation of an agenda, and provision of necessary materials; (ii) advance submittal of the draft agenda and accompanying materials with a cover letter for the review and approval of the Chairperson or his or her appointed delegate; (iii) announcement of the time and location of the meeting; and (iv) distribution of approved materials to the Project Board members no less than 7 days before the meeting.

5. TERMINATION OF PB MEMBERSHIP

- 5.1. A question on termination of membership of any PB member should be raised by the PB Chairperson to the plenary in the following cases:
 - a. If the member could no longer perform his/her duties, as set forth in the present ToR;
 - b. If the member has been absent in more than two consecutive PB sessions;
 - c. If the member has concluded his/ her relationship with the organization he/she represented at the PB.
- 5.2. For cases "a" and "b" above the PB will decide by consensus whether to terminate the membership of the member in question and if so decided, the PB will request to the highest authority of the organization of the terminated member to appoint a new member representing the organization. For case "c" above the member in question will be considered terminated from the PB at the time of the conclusion of his/her relationship with the organization he/she represented at the PB; the PB will

request the highest authority of the organization of the terminated member to appoint a new member representing the organization.

KEY TEAM MEMBERS

Post Title: Project Manager

Scope of work

The Project Manager will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project activities, and has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. He/she will act as the secretary of the Project Board and will be supported by an administrative and financial assistant for operational aspects of the project. In addition, national and international consultants will provide guidance and deliver specific activities of the project. His/her function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the GCF and UNDP has been completed and submitted to UNDP.

Duties and Responsibilities

In particular, the Project Manager will be responsible for:

- Leading, supervising, and monitoring the project implementation process, including provision of advice on the UNDP activities in the area of climate change adaptation.
- Ensure the efficient operation of the Project Unit, including supervision of the project staff and national and international consultants.
- Ensure the development and efficient implementation of activities, as per the Project Document acting flexibly to adjust to implementing realities.
- Manage and monitor the financial performance of the Project and ensure delivery as per the project budget.
- Liaise with the Government, key vulnerable sector broad range of stakeholders, civil society organizations, academia, including private companies, and international partners to ensure participatory approach for the development and implementation of project activities.
- Develop critical partnerships and networks for the specific thematic areas; participating in the activities of intergovernmental or other coordinating bodies.
- Develop reports to UNDP, GCF according to the requirements stated in the M&E plan, including on the financial and operational status of the Project.
- Support UNDP in providing guidance and technical expertise on the formulation of project strategies and proposals in the related fields.
- Identify and develop new cooperation and respective funding opportunities to ensure meeting the project stated objectives.
- Provide input and contribute to the preparation of policy papers, reporting tools, resource mobilization and advocacy materials, for liaising with UNDP's global and regional advisors to ensure that UNDP Moldova is in line with the objectives agreed with donor and partner agencies.
- Contribute to the preparation of innovative and creative initiatives, blogs, interviews etc. Act as project assets custodian and ensuring that the project assets are properly inventoried and reported to UNDP.
- Perform other duties as required by UNDP.

Competencies

Corporate Competencies:

- Demonstrates integrity by modeling the UN's values and ethical standards.
- Demonstrates a passion and energy for development projects.
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP.
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability.
- Treats all people fairly without favoritism.

Functional Competencies:

Knowledge Management and Learning

- Promotes a knowledge sharing and learning culture in the office.
- In-depth knowledge on development issues.
- Ability to advocate and provide policy advice.
- Actively works towards continuing personal learning and development in one or more Practice Areas, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills.

Development and Operational Effectiveness

- Ability to lead strategic planning, results-based management and reporting.
- Ability to lead formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and projects, mobilize resources.
- Strong IT skills.
- Ability to lead implementation of new systems, and affect staff behavioral/attitudinal change.

Management and Leadership

- Focuses on impact and result for the client and responds positively to feedback.
- Leads teams effectively and shows conflict resolution skills.
- Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude.
- Demonstrates strong oral and written communication skills.
- Builds strong relationships with clients and external actors.
- Remains calm, in control and good humored even under pressure.

Required Qualifications and Skills

Education:

Advanced university degree in natural sciences, engineering, economics, business administration or other relevant discipline.

Experience:

- At least 5 years of relevant experience at the national or international level in project management and implementation. Hands-on experience in design, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.
- Previous experience and good knowledge of the context of climate change risks in Moldova, vulnerability assessment methodologies, mitigation and adaptation sphere, and other related projects.
- Experience in development of analytical documents, briefs and project proposals.

Skills:

- Ability to deliver and reach the planned project targets.
- Creativity, flexibility and an innovative approach to problem solving.
- Good interpersonal and negotiation skills.
- Strong managerial skills, proven ability to work under pressure and handle multiple activities and tasks concurrently.

Languages:

- Fluency in Romanian and English.

Post Title: Climate Change, Environment and Energy Programme Specialist (UNDP staff)

Duties and responsibilities and timeline

The Programme Specialist (P3 level) will be responsible for the provision of technical backstopping to the Project, the coordinating consultant and the three outcome leaders. More specifically the Programme Specialist will provide support to: (1) Sub-Outcome 1.3: Climate change information and knowledge base expanded, Activity 1.3.2: Develop a comprehensive Knowledge Management Strategy (KMSy); and (3) Activity 3.2.3: Evaluate the dissemination and use of the knowledge and communication products, and develop recommendations for improvement. The number of days envisaged for this assignment is 38 days per year during the lifetime of the project, to be charged to the project resources.

Specific responsibilities will consist *inter-alia* in:

Sub-Outcome 1.3, Activity 1.3.2:

- Review the TORs for the development of the Knowledge Management Strategy that expands the climate communication portal developed under the NAP-1;
- Facilitate the consultation workshops on the knowledge management strategy and provision of inputs from the relevant government institutions;

- Review the draft knowledge management strategy and provide technical inputs for its improvement;
- Facilitate selection of the host institution for the climate change information and knowledge management portal in line with the developed knowledge management strategy;
- Disseminate good practices and lessons learned on development of the knowledge management strategy;
- Others as required for implementation of this sub-outcome;

Sub-outcome 3.2, activity 3.2.3:

- Support the project team in development of the project's knowledge management plan, including the best dissemination channels and platforms;
- Provide guidance for the wide and efficient dissemination of project's products and on the best knowledge codification and dissemination practices;
- Disseminate products through collaborative partnership with other projects of UNDP and of other donors, IFIs etc.
- Support finalization and dissemination of 3 knowledge products;
- Monitor the dissemination of project's products.
- Others as required for implementation of this sub-outcome;

Required Qualifications and Skills Education:

University degree in social sciences, business administration, economics, other related disciplines.

Experience:

- 5 years of relevant administrative experience is required, preferably with international organizations.
- Prior relevant experience with UNDP implemented projects will be an asset.

Competencies and skills:

- Strong interpersonal skills with ability to establish and maintain effective work relationships with people of different social and cultural background. Ability to work under time pressure and handle multiple activities. Ability to work independently and to participate effectively in a team based information sharing.
- Proven knowledge of communication tools, excellent writing skills. Experience in the usage of computers, office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and office equipment; knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based management systems is an asset.
- Fluency in Romanian, and English.

ANNEX E: UNDP RISK LOG

Risks and Assumptions:

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher).

Table: Project Risks

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Risk of conflict and grievances among beneficiaries	Technical and operational	Moderate level of risk Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 1 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 1	Decision on the NAP-2 approach and components was made with widespread stakeholder involvement. Project activities to improve the capacity will facilitate equitable CCA needs identification for budgeting purposes which will improve sectorial coordination	MARDE UNDP CO	
Limited capacity, awareness and preparation among government officials, technical planners, and other partner organizations to implement project activities	Technical and operational	Low level of risk Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 2 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	The risk of low commitment to and adoption of project activities is mitigated through inclusive multi-stakeholder consultative approach to project design and implementation, sensitization and capacity building, including technical training, and support for improved financial viability and sustainability of CCA measures in the project pipeline	MARDE UNDP CO	
Continued changes in institutional mandates and responsibilities and resulting loss of key CCA capacity due to civil servant retirement	Technical and operational	Moderate level of risk Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 4 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	The project is formulated to work in the Moldovan institutional framework, and continued changes to mandates should not impact activities (though it may affect named beneficiaries). The potential for continued loss of CCA technical capacity is of higher concern, but strengthen the project focus to strengthen intra-sectorial knowledge and methodologies so that CCA knowledge is well integrated into sector related training and activities	MARDE UNDP CO	
Upcoming elections may disrupt government structures	Other	Moderate level of risk Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3	Impact from changes in governing parties and structures cannot be excluded, though major changes that impact NAP-2 are not expected as there is	MARDE UNDP CO	

		Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	broad support for the project components and activities		
Lack of financing to ensure sustained impact of project activities	Other	Moderate level of risk Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = 3 Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = 3	The project will work with NDA and Ministry of Finance on the timely identification of adaptation needs and their potential funding sources, including the domestic budget and external investments. In addition, through its approach to CCA mainstreaming, and with its CBT initiative, which this project also capacitates, the project will support sectorial capacity improvements and a strengthened the evidence-base for increased CCA investments	MARDE MOF UNDP CO	

ANNEX F: UNDP PROJECT QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ●●●●●	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ●●●●○	SATISFACTORY (3) ●●●○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ●●○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ●○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

STRATEGIC

<p>1. Does the project's Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project's strategy is the best approach at this point in time. • 2: The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence. • 1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change. 	<p>3 <u>2</u></p> <hr/> <p>1</p>	<p>Evidence Project Document Section III</p>
<p>2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work²⁷ as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas²⁸; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • 1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work¹ as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan. 	<p>3 <u>2</u></p> <hr/> <p>1</p>	<p>Evidence Project Document Section III</p>

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

²⁷ 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

²⁸ sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

RELEVANT

<p>3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p>	<p>3 <u>2</u> 1</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3</u>: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board) <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • <u>2</u>: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> • <u>1</u>: The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritise excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project. 	<p><u>2</u></p> <p>Evidence Project Document Sections III and IV</p>
<p>*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1, or select not applicable.</p>	
<p>4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p>	<p>3 <u>2</u> 1</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3</u>: Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives. • <u>2</u>: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives. • <u>1</u>: There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence. 	<p><u>3</u></p> <p>Evidence Project Document Section IV</p>
<p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>	
<p>5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p>	<p>3 <u>2</u> 1</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3</u>: A <u>participatory</u> gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • <u>2</u>: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • <u>1</u>: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered. 	<p><u>3</u></p> <p>Evidence Project Document Section IV</p>
<p>*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1</p>	
<p>6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p>	<p><u>3</u> 2 1</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3</u>: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> • <u>2</u>: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified. • <u>1</u>: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. 	<p><u>3</u></p> <p>Evidence Project Document Section II and IV</p>

There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

<p>7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. 1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. 	3	<u>2</u>	<p>Evidence Project Document Section III and Annex F (SESP)</p>	
		1		
				<u>2</u>

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

<p>8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i>. 2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. 1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered. 	<u>3</u>	2	<p>Evidence Project Document Section VI and Annex F (SESP)</p>	
		1		
				<u>3</u>

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

<p>9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.] The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination.</p>	Yes	No	<p>No</p>

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

<p>10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 1: The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. 	3	<u>2</u>	<p>Evidence Project Document Section VI</p>	
		1		
				<u>2</u>

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

	Yes (3)	No (1)
11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan in place with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i>. 2: The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. <i>(all must be true to select this option)</i> 1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. 	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1		
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. <i>(both must be true to select this option)</i> 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk. 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document. 	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1		
EFFICIENT		
14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.	Yes (3)	No (1)
15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)	Yes (3)	No (1)
16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget. 	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

- **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

2

Evidence
Project Document Sections IX and X

*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.

EFFECTIVE

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

3 **2**

- **3:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- **2:** The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments.
- **1:** The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered.

1

3

Evidence
Readiness Framework Grant Agreement between UNDP and Donor (GCF) + MVOTMA's HACT assessment

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?

3 **2**

- **3:** Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions.
- **2:** Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions.
- **1:** No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.

1

3

Evidence
Project Document Sections III and IV

20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?

Yes **No**
(3) **(1)**

21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

Yes **No**
(3) **(1)**

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"

Evidence
Project Document Section IV

22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

3 **2**

- **3:** The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources.

1

2

Evidence

- 2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level.
- 1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project.

Project Document Section X

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

<p>23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3</u>: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • <u>2</u>: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners. • <u>1</u>: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners. 	<p>3 <u>2</u> 1 <u>2</u> Evidence Project Document Sections III and IV</p>
<p>24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>3</u>: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • <u>2.5</u>: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities. • <u>2</u>: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment. • <u>1.5</u>: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned. • <u>1</u>: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions. 	<p>3 <u>2.5</u> 2 1.5 1 <u>2.5</u> Evidence Project Document Section IV</p>
<p>25. Is there a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?</p>	<p>Yes No (3) (1)</p>
<p>26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?</p>	<p>Yes No (3) (1)</p>

ANNEX G: SECTION 2 OF THE READINESS SUPPORT INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

SECTION 2 of the GCF READINESS SUPPORT INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

This section requires an update on progress in implementing the planned Readiness activities. Any draft to the expected output should be s

Progress is reported for the period (should be consistent with section 1.8)

From: Click or tap to enter a date. To: Click or tap to enter a date.

Outcome 1:								
Outcome narrative: Please provide a brief summary of the outcome achieved.								
Outputs	Baseline summary	Activities	Targets achieved	Indicators	Milestones and deliverables achieved ²⁹	Variance explanation	Qualitative assessment of activities undertaken	Planned activities and corresponding deliverables/milestones for the next reporting period
	Please provide a brief summary of the baseline scenario at the proposal stage		Please rate the status of targets achieved through activities undertaken during the reporting period, against the baseline and the proposed targets in the proposal	Based on your approved proposal, please outline the key indicators	Please state the milestone and deliverables achieved as agreed in Grant Agreement.	In this column, identify and explain the reasons for the difference, if any, between planned activity and the corresponding actual activity that took place during the reporting period.	In this column, summarize some of the qualitative results achieved through activities undertaken during the reporting period.	Please highlight activities, deliverables and milestones planned for the next reporting period and indicate any modifications that might be made from the original implementation plan. Also, indicate any corrective actions that need to be taken up to address impediments that emerged in the reporting period.
1.1								
1.2								
1.3								

