



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
ENVIRONMENT

IFAD CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT



Inclusive Rural Economic and Climate Resilience Programme

Annual Report 2019

Republic of Moldova

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONIMES

AIPA	Agency of Interventions and Payments for Agriculture
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan & Budget
APEG	Association of Producers and Exporters of Grapes
BP	Business Plan
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CC	Climate Change
CCRIVC	Climate Change Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains
CGF	Credit Guarantee Fund
CLD	Credit Line Directorate
CPIU-IFAD	IFAD Consolidated Programme Implementation Unit
DFA	Dairy Farmers Association
DKK	Danish Krone
FFS	Farmer Field School
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoM	Government of Republic of Moldova
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPSC	IFAD Programme Steering Committee
IRFCD	Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity Development
IRECR	Inclusive Rural Economic and Climate Resilience Programme
IRRG	Infrastructure for Rural Resilience and Growth
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LPA	Local Public Authority
LPFA	Lavender Producers Farmer Association
MARDE	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment
MEs	Micro Entrepreneurs
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTR	Mid-term Review
NCFM	National Commission for Financial Market
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OA	Organic Agriculture
PF	Peasant Farm
PFIs	Participating Financial Institutions
PIM	Programme implementation manual
PG	Producers group
PM	Project Management
PY	Programme year
RFC	Rural Finance Corporation
RFSADP	Rural Financial Services and Agribusiness Development Programme
RRP	Rural Resilience Project
SCAs	Savings and Credit Associations
SGPFF	Sheep & Goat Producers Farmer Federation;
SLA	Subsidiary Loan Agreement
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPs	Service providers
IRRG	Infrastructure for Rural Resilience and Growth
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
VCD	Value Chain Development
YEs	Young Entrepreneurs

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Title:	Inclusive Rural Economic and Climate Resilience Programme (IRECR) – IFAD VI
Financing Agreement Number:	IFAD Loan no.: 2000000418; IFAD Grant no.: 2000000443; GEF Grant no.: 2000000452; Danish Grant no: 2000000703
Goal:	The overall goal of IRECR is to enable the Target Population to raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience to climate change. The Programme has a national coverage with exception of the Climate Change Resilience Component which shall focus on vulnerable areas predominantly in the central and southern rayons.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers to climate change to ensure higher and more stable incomes; * To enhance access to enterprise capacity development, financial services and entrepreneurship support; * To improve beneficiaries' productivity and competitiveness, increase investment and business opportunities, and improve market access and resilience against economic and climate shocks.
Components:	<p><u>Component 1: Climate Change Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains</u> The overall purpose of Component 1 is to enhance the resilience, inclusiveness and adaptive capacity of agribusinesses in value chains to climate change through the introduction of climate-resilient agriculture practices and technologies, and the promotion of selected value chains that can demonstrate inclusiveness of the rural poor.</p> <p><u>Component 2: Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity development</u> The component shall enhance access to financial services for the Target Population through banking and non-banking financial institutions to serve rural micro, small and medium enterprises and young entrepreneurs. The Component includes two Sub-Components: (2.1) <i>Financing of Agricultural and Rural Investments</i>; to provide investment financing facilities to rural entrepreneurs through four financing facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * financing of rural-based small and medium enterprises' agricultural investments; * financing of rural-based young entrepreneurs; * financing of rural-based micro-entrepreneur's investments and * financial provision of a loan portfolio guarantee scheme to Saving and Credit Associations for their investment loans, facilitated by a credit guarantee fund. (2.2) <i>Capacity Development within the SCA Sector</i>; to support three key areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * capacity development support for offered to B-licensed SCAs and A-licensed SCAs; * assistance to SCA apex organizations; </p> <p><u>Component 3: Infrastructure for Rural Resilience and Growth</u> Increase rural economic growth through infrastructure development by strengthening the rural sector's resilience against the increased frequency and depth of climatic and economic shocks, and enabling rural producers to increase production, shorten transportation time from farm to market, lower transaction costs, diversify production and engage in higher value chains that demands predictability of delivery.</p>
Duration:	72 months - starting from 25/08/2014 and completing 30/09/2020.
Project Year:	6
Planning period:	January-December 2019
Initial Allocation:	IFAD Loan 16.1 million USD, IFAD Grant 0.5 million USD, DANIDA 5.2 million USD (equivalent of 28.571.400 DKK), GEF 4.26 million USD
Expenditures as of 31/12/2019:	IFAD Loan 10.6 million USD (66% ¹), IFAD Grant 0.13 million USD (27%), DANIDA 4.4 million USD (equivalent of 28.551.055 DKK (99.93% ²)), GEF 2.5 million USD (58%)

¹ Comparing to initial allocation

² Completely disbursed, the difference is due to depreciation of DKK

- Main results:**
- **11 farmers field schools created** under which have **been trained 2 864 farmers in using of conservation agriculture technologies;**
 - **122 agricultural enterprises benefited from grants** to invest in agricultural equipment **to apply conservation agriculture technologies;**
 - **14 grants** have been issued **to establish protective shelterbelts** covering **60 ha** and **16 grants** for **restauration of grassland coverage** for a total area of **95 ha;**
 - **26.7 thousand ha** has been **brought under climate resilient practices;**
 - **1 264 loans**, including 451 loans disburse to young entrepreneurs, 714 loans to micro-entrepreneurs and 99 loans to SMEs;
 - **20 infrastructure projects**, including construction of **18.6 km of road**, **4 km of irrigation system** covering **104 ha of land** and construction of **2 market places;**
 - **For 2019 Value Chain Development sub-component:** 2 new value chains identified: (1) dairy and (2) medicinal &aromatic plants; 4 partnership agreements, including detailed activity plan, signed with professional associations of PGs;
 - **For 2019 Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity Development Component:** **2 Guides** elaborated and printed (Lending guide for SCAs -300 units and guide for micro entrepreneurs "Financial education-the success of smart financial decisions-2000 units); **NCFM** supported in implementation of 3 activities.
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IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

1.1 FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1. **Actual Expenditures.** For 2019 the CPIU has planned an amount of USD 9.8 million to be disbursed under IRECR. It includes USD 7.3 million donor funds: IFAD, GEF and DANIDA and USD 2.4 million of locally generated resources: beneficiaries' contribution, Government, CLD and PFIs.

2. By the end of 2019 has been managed to use the overall budget at 49% and donor funds at only 40%. The most successful disbursement of the external funds is under IFAD Loan, 44%, while the locally generated funds is PFIs with 129% and beneficiaries' contribution with 110% (*details in Table 1.1.1*).

Table 1.1.1: Plan vs. Actual Figures, by financiers (USD '000)

2019	IFAD		GEF	Total external funds,	Beneficiaries	GoM	PFIs	Total
	Loan	Grant						
Plan	5 350.2	218.9	1 772.9	7 342.0	1 157.4	1 094.4	223.5	9 817.2
Actual	2 348.3	21.5	563.10	2 932.9	1 277.4	361.8	287.2	4 859.2
<i>Spent from plan (%)</i>	44%	10%	32%	40%	110%	33%	129%	49%

3. For the total amount of expenditures, IFAD Loan has been disbursed at 44%, GEF resources at 32%. The IRFCD component has managed to disburse 60% of IFAD Loans, climate change has managed to disburse 30% of GEF funds and IRRG component 32% under IFAD loan. The project Management component has disbursed at 100% of planned GEF funds, 100% of planned IFAD Grant and 89% of IFAD loan (*details in Table 1.1.2*).

Table 1.1.2: Plan vs. Actual Figures, by components, IFAD, GEF (USD '000)

Component	IFAD Loan			IFAD Grant			GEF		
	Plan	Actual	Disbursed (%)	Plan	Actual	Disbursed (%)	Plan	Actual	Disbursed (%)
1. CCRIVC	180.0	18.0	10%	95.0	6.3	7%	1717.8	507.8	30%
2. IRFCD	1 850.0	1 115.9	60%	121.9	9.9	8%	-	-	-
3. IRRG	3 057.9	981.1	32%	-	3.3		-	-	-
4. PM	262.3	233.4	89%	2.0	2.0	100%	55.1	55.3	100%
Total	5 350.2	2 348.3	44%	218.9	21.5	10%	1 772.9	563.1	32%

4. **Actual Cumulative Expenditures.** By the end of 2019, IRECR has achieved the disbursement of 67% of initially allocated donors' funds, totaling 17.6 million. At the same time, total budget realization including local contribution, was achieved at 99% to the initial allocation, totaling USD 45.9 million.

5. It is worth to mention that financing sources funds from IFAD, GEF and DANIDA generated an in-country contribution of USD 28.2 million from Project's Beneficiaries, the Government, Credit Line Directorate and the Participating Financial Institutions. Each USD invested from donors' funds has leveraged USD 1.6 from local resources (*details in table 1.1.3*).

Table 1.1.3: Initial Allocation vs. Actual cumulative figures, by financier (USD '000)

	IFAD		GEF	DANIDA	Total external funds,	Beneficiaries	GoM	CLD	PFIs	Total per IRECR
	Loan	Grant								
Appraisal	16 107.8	498.6	4 260.0	5 221.2	26 087.6	7 470.8	3 498.4	7 520.0	1 902.2	46 529.0
Actual Cum.	10 603.4	136.7	2 491.2	4 376.9	17 608.2	17 704.6	1 789.4	6 482.5	2 337.5	45 922.3
Disbursed (%)	66%	27%	58%	84% (99.93%)	67%	237%	51%	86%³ (100%)	123%	99%

³ The CLD was to cover the loan portion under the YEs financing scheme and was fully disbursed. The difference is linked to depreciation of DKK.

6. Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity Development component holds the lead in disbursement by components with 84% IFAD loan and 31% IFAD grant. It is being followed by Programme Management with 77% GEF Resources, 70% IFAD loan and 14% IFAD Grant. IRRG component disburse 60% IFAD loan and 32% IFAD grant. At the same time Climate Change component has consumed 63% GEF, 9% IFAD loan and 33% IFAD grant (*details in table 1.1.4*).

Table 1.1.4: Initial IFAD and GEF Allocation vs. Actual Figures, by programme components (USD '000)

Component	Appraisal			Actual cumulative			Disbursed (%)		
	IFAD Loan	IFAD Grant	GEF	IFAD Loan	IFAD Grant	GEF	IFAD Loan	IFAD Grant	GEF
Climate Change Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains (CCRIVC)	651.5	80.4	3 714.6	57.0	26.7	2 334.8	9%	33%	63%
Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity development (IRFCD)	8 913.8	204.9	-	7 490.4	63.1	2.0	84%	31%	-
Infrastructure for Rural Resilience and Growth (IRRG)	3 822.4	91.8	-	2 284.1	29.5	-	60%	32%	-
Programme Management	1 109.3	121.5	200.4	771.8	17.3	154.5	70%	14%	77%
Unallocated	1 610.8	-	345.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16 107.8	498.6	4 260.0	10 603.4	136.7	2 491.2	66%	27%	58%

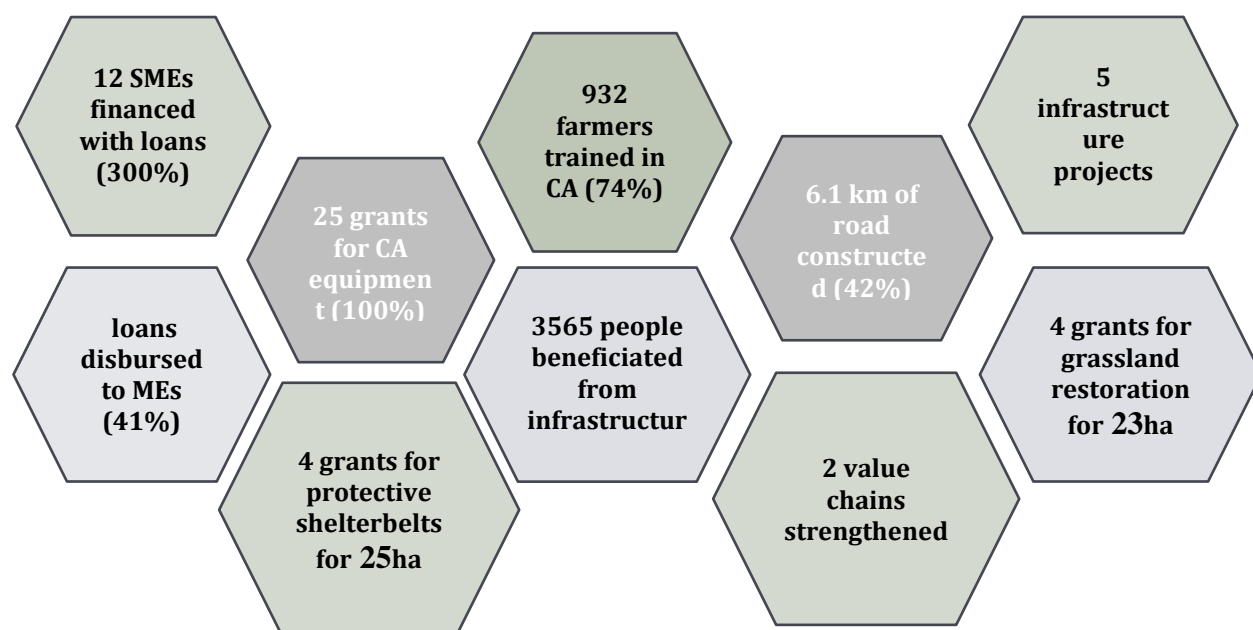
1.2 PHYSICAL PROGRESS

7. During the 2019, the project has managed to reach 10 803 people from 4 697 HHs, or 227% from the planned value (*details in table 1.2.1 Annex 1*).

Table 1.2.1 IRECR, 2019 outreach

	Unit	AWPB 2019	Actual as of 31.12.2019	Achievement %
Total IRECR beneficiaries	HH	1 695	4 697	277%
	People	3 898	10 803	

8. During the reported period, following results have been achieved (comparing to 2019 AWPB):



1.3 MAIN IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

9. During the reporting period CPIU has managed to disburse only 40% from the planned amount allocated for 2019 from the donors' funds (IFAD loan and grant, GEF). In terms of number of people that benefited from programme services, this number was reached by 277%. Nevertheless, the implementation of planned activities has faced a range of challenges:

10. **Component 1: Climate Change Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains (CCRIVC):**

- In the reference period a Supervision and Implementation Support Mission was undertaken by Jacopo Monzini (IFAD expert) with the purpose to assess the technical and financial progress of IRECR activities implementation as well as to provide recommendations to overcome operational issues and constraints. As result the expert proposed to merge a series of activities as well as to cancel others (i.e. international study tours, research grants), while giving priority to the execution of agreed studies and enabling activities. Based on Supervision Report, the action plan for the second half on 2019 had to be modified to cover, as well the Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2019. However, the revised Annual Work Plan and Budget could not be approved due to the unavailability of IFAD Programmes Steering Committee.

11. **Value Chain Development sub-component:**

- due to the fact that the position of VC specialist was vacant for a long period of time (*from September 2017 to February 2019*), the contact with many of producer groups (PGs) created and supported under the IRECR was lost;
- there is complementary support from other donors in this area providing large grant amounts, this makes IFAD Programs activities on VCD less attractive for agriculture produces;
- as a result of field visit and meetings with staff of producers Associations it was found that they have limited managerial experience and capabilities.

12. In order **to address the main issues**, the following action were taken:

- to identify the producer's groups, the VCD specialist has contacted and meet with managers of producers Associations, consequently were identified and created 9 production groups from 3 value chains;
- the cooperation of CPIU with the producers professional Associations and provision of technical assistance through the Associations will target the producer groups and their needs;
- for the fortification of the value chains/producer groups and to increase the managerial abilities and capacity of managers of producers Associations and of PGs leaders were organized capacity building activities.

13. **Component 2: Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity Development (IRFCD):**

- The establishment of CGF was initially postponed, due to election of Government, and based on IFAD supervision mission, funds were reallocated to SMEs lending.
- The both recommended by IFAD Mission options to utilize the available CGF resources for: i) Pilot SCAs loan guarantee fund placed in Moldova Agroindbank, or as ii) contribution to SCAs Deposit Insurance Fund and SCAs Stabilization Fund were not supported by Ministry of Finance. The arguments of MoF were the follows: state liquidities can be kept only on deposits at National Bank of Moldova or Government Securities, but not in a commercial bank, as well as using external sources for SCA Deposit/Stabilization fund is contrary to the destination stipulated in the Financing Agreement.
- The financing of micro entrepreneurs-members of SCAs through Rural Finance Corporation is still suspended based on MoF letter from 07.05.2018, send following the NCFM notification, which

detect irregularities in RFC activity (not confirming the Board members), and then following the IFAD Mission recommendation.

- Direct access of SCAs to the funds for micro-entrepreneurs financing is still blocked, SCA “Grimancauti” being the single SCA approved by Ministry of Finance for direct intermediation of IRECR funds.
- The intention of CPIU to develop an alternative window for SCAs lending via Moldova Agroindbank (*the bank has in its portfolio an active loan product for SCA*) was not successful. According to the credit policy, for SCAs lending the bank requires guaranties and to cover this guarantee, it was suggested the lodging of allocated funds for CGF as Government guarantee deposit in MAIB, while the law no 181/2014 on Public Finances forbid their placement in a commercial bank.

14. **Ways to address/Next steps for IRFCD:**

- In order to resume the financing of micro entrepreneurs, based on the proposal of MoF to operate adjustments to the *Law no 419/2006 on public sector debts, state guarantees and state re-financing* and include for participation in state re-financing the SCAs, CPIU in cooperation with NCFM will assess “B” licence SCAs on compliance of eligibility criteria and present to MoF a short list of the best SCAs for approval to direct financing.
- To improve the credit risk management on state re-financing assumed by MoF, CPIU will provide to eligible for direct financing SCAs support for increasing the competitiveness of SCA as a non-banking financial institution.
- In order to increase access of micro entrepreneurs to IRECR funds based on IFAD supervision mission recommendation CPIU will explore options for direct provision of microloans via commercial banks.

15. **Component 3: Infrastructure for Rural Resilience and Growth (IRRG)**

- Due to the fact that the deadline for receiving the applications was until the end of February and because the prequalification stage lasted until the end of the summer, CPIU has delayed the tender for the selection of the company to develop the feasibility studies;
- CPIU encountered some difficulties in the development phase of feasibility studies because the final version of the studies did not include the necessary information or some calculations were incorrect. For these reasons, it was necessary to modify the feasibility studies that led to additional time.
- It was also difficult to organize the committee on the selection of funding applications because of the election and lasting nomination of members of selection committee;
- Additionally, it was complicated to collect the contribution of the beneficiaries (due to the fact that some beneficiaries had financial problems) and to receive the Technical Project from the them. These factors led to delay in the elaboration of the tender documentation and procurement of civil works.

2. DETAILED PROGRESS BY PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

2.1. Component 1: Climate Change Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains (CCRIVC)

16. By the end of reporting period under CCRIVC component has been disbursed USD 0.92 million from USD 2.5 million allocated for 2019, or 37% from the total planned amount. Beneficiaries contribution achieved 102%, followed by GEF resources with 30%. (*details in Table 2.1.1*)

Table 2.1.1: CCIRVC AWPB vs. Actual, by financiers

(USD '000)

2019	IFAD			GEF	GoM	Beneficiaries	Total
	Loan	Grant	Total				
Plan	180.0	95.0	275.0	1 717.8	165.4	368.2	2 526.4
1.1: Climate resilience through conservation agriculture	-	-	-	1 717.8	165.4	368.2	2 251.4
1.1.1: Enabling environment for climate-resilient agriculture	-	-	-	404.6	79.7	-	484.3
1.1.2: Enhancing agriculture production through climate-resilient investments	-	-	-	1 313.2	85.7	368.2	1767.1
1.2: Inclusive value chain development	180.0	95.0	275.0	-	-	-	275.0
Actual	18,0	6,3	24.3	507,8	20,2	377,1	929,4
1.1: Climate resilience through conservation agriculture	-	-	-	507.8	12.8	371.3	891.9
1.1.1: Enabling environment for climate-resilient agriculture	-	-	-	99.5	8.8	-	108.3
1.1.2: Enhancing agriculture production through climate-resilient investments	-	-	-	408.3	4.0	371.3	783.6
1.2: Inclusive value chain development	18.0	6.3	24.3	-	7.4	5.8	37.5
Spent (%)	10%	7%	9%	30%	12%	102%	37%

Sub-comp 1.1: Climate resilience through conservation agriculture (CRCA).

17. In 2019, activities implemented under this sub-component were focused on development and enforcement of Field Farmers Schools, promotion of conservation agriculture and climate change resilience of farmers through training, conferences, information dissemination, including during TV shows as well as provision of grants for conservation agriculture (CA) machinery/equipment, grass cover and shelterbelts rehabilitation/establishment, selection of beneficiaries for awarding grants to planting material nurseries and NTFP production, processing and marketing.

1.1.1 Enabling environment for climate-resilient agriculture.

18. *Conference on CA* – under this activity two events were organized by CPIU jointly with the Research Institute for Field Crops "Selectia". For this purpose, in May 2019 CPIU signed with the Research Institute a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the organization of both events, which are presented below:

19. Seminar on Conservation Agriculture System was held on September 10, 2019. The venue of the event was in the premises of the Research Institute for Field Crops "Selectia", Balti Municipality. The Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MARDE) and State University "Alecu Russo" from Balti Municipality were co-organizers of the event. The purpose of the seminar was to inform the agricultural producers about the peculiarities of the conservation agriculture system in the



Picture. Seminar on Conservation Agriculture System, Balti Municipality, September 10, 2019

Republic of Moldova. The seminar gathered 70 participants representing agricultural producers, academic and scientific sectors. The seminar participants made a field visit to an agricultural producer (i.e. SRL Civea Agro) practicing conservation agriculture on his farm in Cupcini village (Edinet District).



Picture. The International Scientific Conference "Towards a Sustainable Agriculture – What's missing? What do we still need to know?", Balti Municipality, 29-30 November 2019

20. The International Scientific Conference "Towards a Sustainable Agriculture – What's missing? What do we still need to know?" was organised on 29-30 November 2019. The venue of the event was the Conference Hall of the State University "Alec Russo" in Balti Municipality. Speakers representing the scientific and academic sector, decision makers, agricultural producers and non-governmental organisations from 16 countries gave 29 presentations covering various topics related to the sustainable development of agricultural sector and soil conservation in climate change conditions. The conference was attended by 121 participants. The video recording of the conference is available on YouTube at the following links: <https://youtu.be/XRryjlllRE> (part 1), <https://youtu.be/aD-VuHeigMQ> (part 2), <https://youtu.be/gUqINSzhoQ> (part 3), and <https://youtu.be/kf7j60HOcSU> (part 4).

21. *TA for CA training/materials* and *ToT training programmes/d* – in the reporting period the service provider, namely, the Farmers' Federation of Moldova (FFM) "FARM", with the involvement of a team of experts, developed the Manual on conservation agriculture in the Romanian language. The manual shall be translated into Russian language and printed in 1000 copies (of which 800 in Romanian and 200 in Russian languages) during the year 2020.

22. In addition, the service provider, based on the information included in the Manual on Conservation Agriculture, developed a training of trainers (ToT) programme for 24 academic hours for 4 groups of participants. The training sessions took place on December 7-9 and December 10-12, 2019. Each training session involved 2 groups in parallel.



The total number of participants involved in the ToT programme was 70 participants, from which women constituted 11 participants or 15.7%.

23. Seminars/Training for farmers in FFS – in the reporting period 21 seminars for farmers were organized in the Filed Farmer Schools (FFS). A total number of 932 farmers, including 210 women participated in the seminars as shown in Annex 2. The logistical support for the organization of seminars was ensured either by a service provider (i.e. FFM "FARM") or by the FFS itself.

24. Land quality assessments – IPASP Dimo is the service provider contracted in 2017 by CPIU IFAD for soil sampling and analysis of chemical, physical and biological properties of soil on demo and control plots of FFSs. The annual sampling on demo and control plots of FFSs took place in autumn. Pedological reports comprising assessment of dynamic properties of the soil and recommendations how to manage further the soil conditions were prepared for each of those 10 FFSs in the field of conservation agriculture established by CPIU. The last sampling and reporting of IPASP Dimo is planned in 2020 in accordance with contractual conditions. In 2020 CPIU shall select and contract experts who will evaluate all sampling reports and will draw the lessons learned.

25. Ecological restoration training materials – by the end of 2019 CPIU developed a list of activities for preparation of training materials in the field of climate adaptive silviculture, good agroforestry

practices, organization of training activities. The ToR's for the implementation of training activities started to be developed.

26. *International study tours* – this activity started to be prepared by identification of countries with good practices related to climate resilient agriculture. Due to the fact that the Supervision and Implementation Support Mission undertaken by Jacopo Monzini qualified the international study tours as irrelevant and outside the project timeframe, the preparation of international study tours was been cancelled. However, the IFAD Supervision Mission of November 2019 advised CPIU to reconsider the organisation of study tours in 2020.

27. *Assessment report of national policies* – following the request of the MARDE, in the reporting period, CPIU, under its IVCD component, provided support in the development of a Sector Study and a National Programme for the development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAP) Sector for the period 2020-2030. For this purpose, CPIU organised the competition for the selection of two national experts and coordinated their work in drafting the Study and the National Program for the development of the aromatic and medicinal plants sector for the period 2020.

28. *White paper "Adapting to CC"* – in accordance with the Project Document "Climate Change Resilience through Conservation Agriculture" of August 2013, the white paper was deemed to be developed during the second year of the project. During the Supervision and Implementation Support Mission undertaken by Jacopo Monzini Hence in June 2019, it is proposed to redesign this output into a publication covering the impacts of climate change on agricultural sectors and adaptation opportunities for famers.

29. *Public awareness printed materials* – during 2019 CPIU developed and printed leaflets describing the application conditions for matching grants with the purpose of rehabilitation and establishment of new plantation of shelterbelts and matching grants for restoring grass covers provided under the IRECR. The leaflets were printed in 700 copies each. The dissemination of leaflets to farmers and local public authorities (LPAs) takes place during various meetings organized by the CPIU as well as by distribution directly to farmers and LPAs.



30. *Media package design and broadcast events* - Agro TV Moldova (Jevise SRL) was selected to develop and broadcast a cycle of six TV shows on climate change impact on agricultural sector, measures to enhance resilience for adaptation to climate change. The topics of TV shows, broadcast and rebroadcast time, show duration and web pages on which are posted the video records of TV shows are provided in the table below:

No.	TV Show Topic	Web page of video record	Broad-cast time	Re-broad-cast time	Show duration
1	Impact of climate change on the agricultural sector. Measures to adapt and increase resilience to climate change for agricultural producers.	https://www.agrovmoldova.md/ia-atitudine-cu-tamara-fistic-anii-schimbarile-climate-si-impactul-asupra-agriculturii https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gzSWBbYFXu0	12.08.19 20:00	12.08.19 22:30; 13.08.19 02:30; 06:30; 09:30; 20:00; 14.08.19 08:00; 20:15	56 min
2	Coping with unfavourable summer phenomena in climate change conditions: heat, drought, hail, torrential rain, etc.	https://www.agrovmoldova.md/ia-atitudine-cu-tamara-fistic-anii-metodele-de-confruntare-cu-fenomenele-nefavorabile	19.08.19 20:00	19.08.19 22:30; 20.08.19 02:30; 06:30; 09:30; 20:00; 21.08.19 08:00; 20:15	58.06 min

		https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=kEmjD7dK9rc			
3	Pasture improvement and restoration of grass covers - good practices in climate change conditions.	https://www.agrovmoldova.md/ia-atitudine-cu-tamara-fistic-anii-ameliorarea-pasunilor-conditiile-schimbarelor-climatice https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WqtZAsfdbMQ	26.08.19 20:00	26.08.19 22:30 27.08.19 02:30; 06:30; 09:30; 20:00 28.08.19 08:00; 20:15 29.08.19 15:15; 20:00 30.08.19 09:30; 20:15 01.09.19 10:00; 20:00	56.26 min
4	Efficient methods to reduce soil erosion in climate change conditions.	https://www.agrovmoldova.md/ia-atitudine-cu-tamara-fistic-anii-metodele-de-confruntare-cu-fenomenele-nefavorabile https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=kEmjD7dK9rc	09.09.19 20:00	09.09.19 22:30 10.09.19 02:30; 06:30; 09:30; 20:00 11.09.19 08:00; 20:15	56.38 min
5	Conservation of natural and energy resources in agricultural practices under climate change conditions.	https://www.agrovmoldova.md/ia-atitudine-cu-tamara-fistic-anii-conservarea-resurselor-naturale-si-energetice-agricultura https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1198&v=0JY3Z2vchk0	16.09.19 20:00	16.09.19 22:30 17.09.19 02:30; 06:30; 09:30; 20:00 18.09.19 08:00; 20:15	56.49 min
6	Conservation agriculture - an option for sustainable agriculture in climate change conditions.	https://www.agrovmoldova.md/ia-atitudine-cu-tamara-fistic-anii-agricultura-conservativa-optiune-pentru-o-agricultura-durabila https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDdnZtFk0PQ	16.09.19 20:00	23.09.19 22:30 24.09.19 02:30; 06:30; 09:30; 20:00 25.09.19 08:00; 20:15	57.08 min

31. *Good practices toolkits on CA/OA and ecological restoration* – the publication Good Agricultural Practices for greenhouse vegetable production in the South East European countries shall be translated and printed under this activity. By the end of 2019, CPIU was in the process of selection of a translator to undertake the written translation of the book.

32. *Support to policy dialogue* – CPIU staff was involved in providing comments to the draft Programme and Action Plan for the development and promotion of conservation agriculture during 2020-2025 which is in the process of development by the MARDE. Also, CPIU staff participated in the presentation of the draft programme held on March 16, 2019 during the spring edition of Moldagroteh exhibition.

1.1.2 Enhancing agriculture production through climate-resilient investments

33. *Equipment for the 12 FFS* – in the reporting period the pre-feasibility study for the FFS in Organic Farming PF” Maria Darii” was updated due to the fact that the PF requested to revise the list of equipment to be procured with grant support. The procurement of the equipment included in the updated version of the pre-feasibility study was launched in the second half of 2019. By the end of the year, CPIU procured most of equipment for the PF. In 2020 a water pump shall be procured and delivered to the farm.

34. *CA agricultural equipment's for small farmers* – in 2019 CPIU provided financial support to 25 beneficiaries (including 2 women) to acquire the basic equipment needed to implement CA/OA practices. A technical expert was hired to check the compliance of technical parameters of the agricultural machinery and equipment requested by grant applicants with the requirements of MARDE Decree No. 79 of 05.04.2016 and subsequent amendments on equipment applied in the CA system. The expertise of the technical parameters concludes with an opinion provided by the expert, which is added

to the grant application package for consideration during the pre-qualification and qualification evaluation process.

35. Research support grants – in the reporting period CPIU IFAD developed ToR's for a Research Grant Programme including the purpose of the grant programme, financing requirements, eligibility criteria, application procedure etc. Also, a collaboration was initiated with the National Agency for Research and Development (NARD) with the purpose to establish a partnership for the implementation of the Research Grant Programme. NARD as the central administrative authority subordinated to the Government of Moldova in charge of implementing the state policy in the field of research, innovation and development, might provide technical assistance in the following activities:

- Development of the application conditions and set of documents for the Research Grant Programme;
- Development of preliminary evaluation procedure for submitted research project proposals;
- Launching the Research Grant Programme competition;
- Organizing a workshop for information and consultation of interested potential applicants;
- Receipt and registration of submitted applications;
- Contracting the relevant independent experts to conduct the preliminary evaluation of research grant applications;
- Undertaking the preliminary evaluation of research grant applications;
- Presentation of preliminary evaluation results at the meeting of the UCIP-IFAD Selection Committee;
- Monitoring the implementation research projects, including on-site visits to grant beneficiaries;
- Preliminary approval of payments for research project activities;
- Development and presentation of progress reports on projects implementation;
- Assessment of results and impacts of projects implemented under the Research Grant.
- The evaluation, final selection and approval of beneficiaries for research grant allocation had to be undertaken by the CPIU IFAD Selection Committee according to the procedure established in the IRECR Project Manual for other grant programmes.

36. However, due to the fact that the Supervision and Implementation Support Mission undertaken by Jacopo Monzini (IFAD expert) qualified the research support grants as irrelevant and outside the project timeframe, the preparation of activity was cancelled.

37. Monitoring of field demonstration plots – with the purpose of exchanging experience among established FFSs, on 7 February 2019, CPIU organized a Round table on the efficiency of minimum technologies of soil processing in the Republic of Moldova based on the results obtained by the FFS in the field of conservative agriculture established with the support of CPIU. At the event have participated the representatives of FFS, academic and scientific sectors, experts in conservation agriculture, soil sciences and economy. The objective of the round table was to present and evaluate the results of conservative agriculture application by FFS during 2018, as well as to discuss the activities for the year 2019.

38. In the reporting period, CPIU selected and contracted two experts in CA to supervise and guide the application of CA technology in ten CA FFSs established in the framework of the IRECR. Each expert supervises five FFSs. Also, the economic expert continued to supervise the activity of CA FFSs.

39. The CA experts and economic experts submitted reports on undertaken work for the FFSs. In 2020, a team of experts shall be involved to review the reports of CA and economic experts guiding the FFSs as well as to evaluate the activity of FFSs.

40. CA international technical supervision no international expertise was involved in CA activities of FFSs in 2019. An international expert shall be selected and contracted in 2020 to conduct an evaluation of FFSs activities.

41. Laboratory for soil/plant testing – this activity was not implemented during the reporting period.
42. Meteorological stations in FFS – CPIU staff collected information from FFSs on the type of meteorological and soil quality monitoring equipment required. Due to the fact that the Supervision and Implementation Support Mission undertaken by Jacopo Monzini questioned the relevance of the activity to be implemented in the final stage of the project, the preparation of activity implementation was stopped.
43. Training on downscaling climate modelling– the activity was not implemented in the reporting period.
44. Development of local climate change scenarios for agriculture and pest – this activity was not implemented in the reporting period.
45. Development of restoration plans – due to the fact that the contract with the service provider in charge of developing shelterbelt restoration/establishment plans expired, CPIU conducted a competition for the selection of a new service provider. By the end of the reporting period the selected service provider developed two design plans for the establishment of new protective forest shelterbelts.
46. Equipment for two nurseries – ten applications were received by CPIU under the competition for the selection of beneficiaries to establish nurseries for growing planting materials for protective shelterbelts launched in 2019. The applications were evaluated in three meetings of the Evaluation Commission at pre-qualification stage. In July CPIU organised field visits to the applicants involving representatives of the MARDE and Forestry Agency” Moldsilva”. In November the Selection Committee, approved five applicants for grant awarding. In addition, CPIU selected a service provider to provide support in developing pre-feasibility studies for the approved applicants. The work on feasibility studies was initiated in November and shall be finalised in the first quarter of 2020.
47. Multipurpose shelterbelts restoration plots – during the reference period four grants were awarded to 3 farmers, including 1 woman and to 1 LPA for the establishment of 25.37ha of protective forest shelterbelts.
48. Grassland restoration plots – four grant application for the establishment of grass cover were allocated to 4 farmers, including 1 woman, covering an area of 22.94 ha.
49. Monitoring restoration sites – AO Fagus, technical supervisor hired by CPIU continued to monitor the rehabilitation/establishment of shelterbelts.
50. Nursery and restoration international technical supervision – this activity was not initiated in the reference period.
51. Restoration awareness materials - a ToR for the selection of service providers for the development of publications aimed to raise the awareness of farmers and other stakeholders with regard to soil restoration practices and resilience to climate change as follows:
- Integrated protection of tomato cultivation and resilience to climate change;
 - The cultivation of agricultural land as a method of water and soil conservation;
 - Establishment of protective forest curtains as a measure of adaptation to climate change;
 - Rainwater collection in agriculture for adaptation to climate change;

- Good practices for using renewable energy in agriculture;
- Good practices for the use of degraded land in the cultivation of crops with energy potential and biomass production;
- Good practices for integrated pest management under climate change conditions;
- Guide and leaflet on good practices in organic farming in the context of climate change.

The procurement process was launched in October, but it was suspended in accordance with the recommendation of IFAD Supervision mission of November 2019. The competition shall be launched again in the year 2020.

52. *NTFP production, processing and marketing equipment* – nine applications were submitted by economic entities conducting agricultural/farming activities under the new competition for the selection of beneficiaries matching grants for small-scale value chains production and marketing of NTFPs launched in the first half of 2019. The applications were evaluated in two meetings of the Evaluation Commission at pre-qualification stage. Field visits were organised by CPIU to grant applicants in September. As result, the Evaluation Commission approved four applications. By the end of the year a service provider was in the process of selection to provide support in the development of business plans for the selected applicants. The business plans will be part of the final application package to be evaluated by the Committee for the Selection and Approval of Beneficiaries for grant awards.

53. *NTFP production and marketing plans* – by the end of the year 2019, CPIU was in the process of selection a service provider for the development of a NTFP market plan and four business plans for the approved applicants at pre-qualification stage.

Sub-comp 1.2: Inclusive Value Chain Development (IVCD)

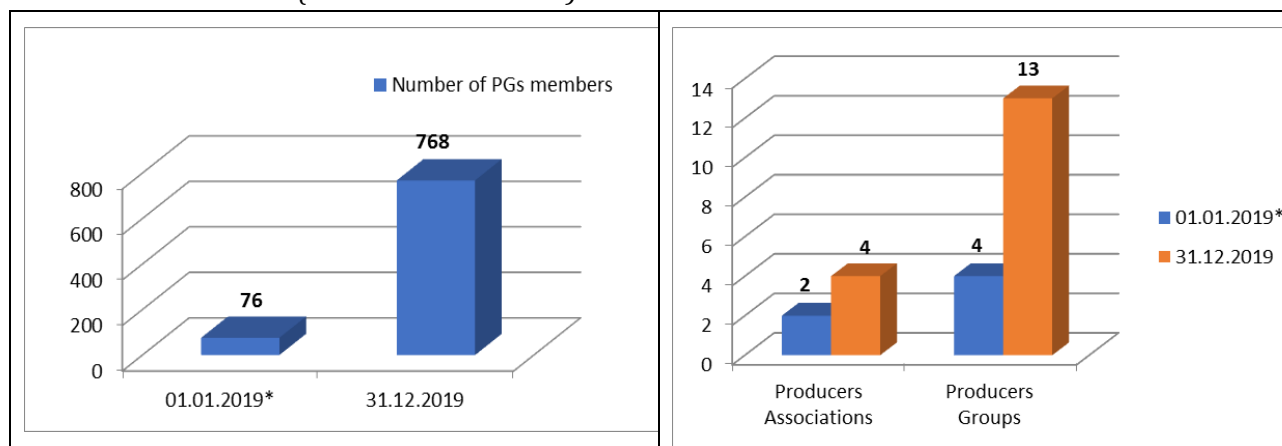
54. **Under the Value Chain Development**, started from February 2019, when the VCD specialist was hired, the VC development activities were resumed. In order to identify the needs in TA and consultancy of PGs, the VCD specialist has started to work closely with producer groups previously set-up under the IRECR: (i) table grapes and (ii) sheep & goat milk producers, and established collaboration with the professional associations of this chains.

55. Due to the complementary support from other donors in this area, two (2) value chains (*fruits and honey*) created under the IRECR were taken over and are supported by other Projects. However, during the reporting period, other two (2) value chains were identified: (1) dairy and (2) medicinal & aromatic plants, thus in 2019 was manage to provide support and assistance for the development of 4 value chains: (1) table grapes; (2) sheep & goat; (3) dairy and (4) medicinal & aromatic plants.

56. As a result of field visits and meetings, it was established a productive cooperation with the producers' professional associations of which the producer is a member. Considering that: (1) the association represent and lobby the interest of the members; (2) they know from the field the needs of producers and of the sector as a whole; (3) they can evaluate and closely monitor the assistance provided by the contracted experts; (4) they seek additional funding and can co-finance the activities, it was agreed to provide the IRECR assistance for strengthening the capacity of producers groups through the associations based on the **partnership agreement**.

57. Therefore, in 2019 four (4) producers' associations: (1) Association of Producers and Exporters of Grapes (APEG); (2) Sheep & Goat Producers Farmer Federation (SGPFA); (3) Dairy Farmers Association (DFA); (4) Lavender Producers Farmer Association (LFA) were invited and assisted to develop an activity plan correlated with the IRECR support activities, and subsequently the partnership agreement was signed.

58. In collaboration with the Association, it was identified 9 producers' groups with a total number of 692 members and managed to resume the support activities to 4 table grape PGs with 76 members. As a result of performed in 2019 support activities it was increased 10 times the number of members, 3 times the number of groups and established collaboration with other 2 professional associations/2 value chains identified (*see details table 2.1.2*).



59. Based on productive collaboration with Associations, under the **partnership agreement**, during 2019, in total 120 PGs members received a number of trainings on various topics related to their business, 42 PGs members have participated in study tours and exhibitions, and in country farmers' exchange of experience visits (*details in annex 2*). As a result of trainings producers learned about new technologies in the field they operate, nutrition of animals, but also how useful and helpful is to use specialized software" in sanitary-veterinary activity of dairy farms (dairy association). Participation in study visits and exhibitions allowed the farmers to establish new contacts.

60. **Target group.** It is worth mentioning that members of assisted PGs are micro and small farms: under dairy groups the member has on average 5 cows; the table grape producers have on average 3ha, lavender producers-4 ha, and sheep & goat producers-179 heats of animals (*details in table 2.1.2*). An achievement to be noted is the almost equal share of women and men in total number of PGs members (50.3%-men and 49.7%-women). The women participation in training activities is 39% (*details in annex 2*).

Table 2.1.2 Data on Producers Groups supported under VCD sub-component

No	Group Name	Unit	Size of the group	Average farm size/per member	Members in group	Including women
1	Dairy group, Florești town	heads	670	56	12	2
2	Dairy group, Alexandreni village	heads	158	9	18	2
3	Dairy cooperative, Hiliuti village	heads	1 800	3	600	360
4	Dairy group Fundurii-Vechi village	heads	683	62	11	2
5	*Table Grape producers' group Causeni, Hadjimusi village	Ha	84	4	22	5
6	*Table Grape producers' group Straseni, Scoreni village	Ha	92	3	27	5
7	Table Grape producers' group Hincesti town	Ha	33	3	13	1
8	*Table Grape producers' group Hincesti, Ciuciuleni village	Ha	51	4	14	1

9	Sheep & Goat producers' group Taraclia village	heads	1830	141	13	0
10	Sheep & Goat producers' group Gribova village	heads	950	136	7	3
11	Sheep & Goat producers' group, Cahul rayon	heads	1310	218	6	0
12	Sheep & Goat producers' group, Căuşeni rayon	heads	3448	216	16	0
13	Lavender producers' group	Ha	37	4	9	1
Total					768	382 /49.7%

61. Considering that sheep & goat and aromatic & medicinal plants sectors are showing a growth trend, based on MARDE request, the IRECR financial and technical support was provided for elaboration of: (i) National Program for the development of the Sheep Sector for the period 2020-2030; and (ii) Sector study and National Program for the development of the aromatic and medicinal plants sector for the period 2020-2030. In these regards, CPIU has developed the ToR's for both activities, selected the experts and coordinated all activities related to Programs elaboration.

Table 2.1.3 Activities performed in 2019 under VCD sub-component

	Activities	Plan	Actual
1	Partnership agreements signed with professional Associations	-	4 (APEG; DFA; LFA; SGPFA)
2	VC identified / strengthened	0	2 (dairy and medicinal & aromatic plants)
3	New PGs identified, visited and assisted	-	9 PGs -692 members
4	Table grapes PG (previously set-up) visited and assisted	-	4 PGs -76 members
5	Pilot projects identified / supported	3	0

2.2 Component 2: Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity Development (IRFCD)

62. As per Financial Agreement, schedule 1 "Programme Description and Implementation Arrangements" (para. 4.2.1 and 4.2.2), the IRFCD component was implemented through the following sub-components:

- Sub-component 2.1: Financing of agricultural and rural investments.
- Sub-component 2.2: Capacity development within the SCA sector.

63. **Overview and Component achievements.** Based on demand, in 2019 the loans to SMEs and MEs have been provided in proportion of 94% in the north of Moldova. Distribution and concentration of loans in the north of the country was influenced by increased demand of SMEs for investments in cooling facilities, activities which are common for this part of the country, and due to the fact that the only institution, i.e. SCA "Grimanauti", through which the MEs loans were disbursed to micro entrepreneurs, is located in the north.

64. The provision of financial services to SMEs has exceeded 3 times the planned number and 2 times the planned value. Suspension of the RFC from the MEs financing scheme slowed the disbursement of funds to SCAs, thus in 2019 MEs financing plan was achieved at 41.4% of number, and 34.2% of value. The funds of about USD 0.7 million allocated for the SCA Credit Guarantee Fund were not used, because the fund could not be established, and reallocated to SMEs financing.

65. Under the capacity development within the SCA sector sub-component, 3 activities out of the 4 planned for NCFM support were implemented and financed. Due to last changes in SCAs sector the elaboration of SCA System Development Strategy was suspended. The Loan guide for SCAs was finalised and printed, and the Guide on financial literacy, completed at the end of 2018, was distributed to micro-entrepreneurs/SCAs members/women under the ASAP Pilot Project.

Table 2.2.1 The total cost Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity Development component

2019	IFAD			Beneficiaries	PFIs	GoM	Total
	Loan	Grant	Total				
Plan 2019	1850.0	121.9	1971.9	258.2	223.5	60.4	2514.0
s/c 2.1: Financing of agricultural and rural investments	1850.0	0	1850.0	258.2	223.5	40.0	2371.7
s/c 2.2. Capacity development within the SCA sector	0	121.9	121.9	0	-	20.4	142.3
Actual 2019 (incl. outstanding to be paid in 2020)	1132.9	63.1	1196.0	632.8	287.2	123.8	2239.8
s/c 2.1: Financing of agricultural and rural investments	1130.2 ⁴		1130.2	632.8	287.2	121.8	2 172.0
s/c 2.2. Capacity development within the SCA sector	2.7	63.1 ⁵	65.8	-	-	2.0	67.8
Actual/Plan, %	61%	52%	61%	245%	129%	205%	89%
Share by financiers, %	53%			28%	13%	6%	100.0

66. The **total component cost** achieved the amount of USD 2.2 million, representing 89% of plan. From IFAD loan was disbursed the amount of USD 1.13 million or 61% of plan, due to low disbursement of funds to micro entrepreneurs and non-use of funds allocated for CGF. The grant amount planned for capacity development of SCAs sector was used in proportion of about 52%, due to changes in the sector, which were not completed and the support activities were suspended. The PFIs contributed to granted loans with the amount of USD 287.2 thousand, and the beneficiaries added to the financed investments the amount of 632.8 thousand. The Government of Moldova contributed USD 123.8 thousand (*exemption of paying VAT on goods/services procured/delivered from/to Programm*) (see table 2.2.2).

Table 2.2.2: Achievements of IRFCD component, actual vs. plan (USD '000)

	IFAD loan	IFAD grant	Beneficiaries	PFIs	GoM	TOTAL
Plan	1850.0	121.9	258.2	223.5	60.4	2514.0
Actual (incl. outstanding to be paid in 2020)	1132.9 ⁶	63.1 ⁷	632.8	287.2	123.8	2239,8
Actual/Plan, %	61%	52%	245%	129%	205%	89.0
<i>Share, by financiers, %</i>	<i>53%</i>		<i>28%</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>100%</i>

67. **Sub-component 2.1: Financing of agricultural and rural investments.** The financing of SMEs was channelled through three (3) out of six (6) selected and approved commercial banks, namely: FinComBank, Moldova Agroindbank and MobiasBanca. The other 3 banks did not submit any application for funding.

68. The financing of MEs was channelled through only one SCA "Grimancauti", approved for direct financing. Participation of Rural Finance Corporation, as a wholesaler, was suspended. Other SCAs were not approved for direct financing, because the *Law no 419/2006 on public sector debts, state guarantees and state re-financing* does not allow. MoF proposed necessary adjustments, which are estimated to be

⁴ Outstanding to be paid in 2020 is USD 17.1 thousand

⁵ Outstanding to be paid in 2020 is USD 63.1 thousand

⁶ USD 17,1 thousand, one loan to SCA "Grimancauti"

⁷ Outstanding amount of USD 63.1 thousand to be paid to NCFM (technical assistance)

approved by Parliament in the first half of 2020, following which the SCAs will be able to be approved for direct financing.

69. Under the **SME financing facility**, 12 SMEs, representing 300% of annual plan in terms of numbers, have received from IFAD proceeds the amount of USD 873.7 thousand (218% of plan), due to reallocation of CGF funds to SMEs financing. Taking into consideration the increase of loan fund, the beneficiary's contribution reached the amount of USD 527.0 thousand, equal to 31,2% of total investment cost vs requested 25%. The PFIs have contributed with an amount of USD 238.4 thousand, representing 21.4% of total loan vs 20 requested. (*details in table 2.2.3*)

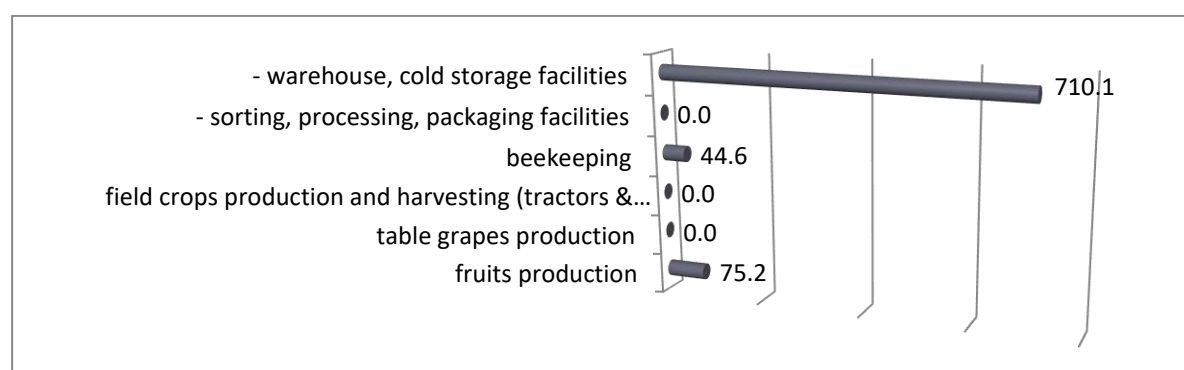
Table 2.2.3: Outreach achievement under SME financing

(USD '000)

SME investments financing	No of loans	% women	Total value, (USD '000)				Total cost
			IFAD loan	PFIs	Beneficiaries	GoM	
Plan	4	30%	400.0	100.0	166.7	40.0	706.7
Actual	12	33.3	873.7	238.4	527.0	115.8	1754.9
Actual/plan, %	300%	111%	218%	238%	316%	289.5%	248.3

70. In 2019, it was a strong focus on micro enterprises, these having a share of 75% of the total SMEs. The target of women participation has been met: 33% vs. 30% planned; the share of start-ups women is 50% of the total start-ups. The SMEs loan portfolio was used for investments in cold storage -81.3%; fruit plantations-8.6%; and 10.1% was used in equal proportion for beekeeping investments and other agricultural activities (*see chart 2.1.1*). It is to mention that there is a high interest of youth in development of agriculture business, the share of financed SMEs managed by youth being cca 42%.

Chart 2.1.1 SMEs loan destination



71. Under **micro financing** facility, it was estimated to disburse about 175.0 thousand (25% of plan) through SCA "Grimancauti, approved for direct financing, and USD 525.0 thousand (75% of plan) through wholesaler financial institutions: i.e. through Rural Finance Corporation or CB Moldova Agroindbank which has shown interest in SCA financing, with the condition to place the CGF in the bank. Due to suspension of RFC and failure to get the MoF approval of placing the CGF in the bank, during the year the amount planned for micro entrepreneur was disbursed through only one SCAs "Grimancauti", who managed to disburse the amount of USD 256.6 thousand (*or 36.6% of plan or 146.6% of estimated for SCA "Grimancauti"*). The beneficiaries have contributed with the amount of USD 105.8 thousand, representing 26.9% of total investment cost vs 10% requested. The SCA has contributed with the amount of USD 48.9 thousand, representing 17% of the total loan amount vs requested 15%.

72. **The total cost** related to the implementation of MEs financing activity achieved the amount of USD 394.2 thousand, or 44.9% of plan.

Table 2.2.4: Outreach achievement under MEs financing (USD '000)

MEs financing	investments	No of loans	% women	Total value, by financiers			Total cost
				IFAD loan	PFI	Beneficiaries	
Plan		140	30,0%	700.0	123.5	91.5	915.0
Actual		58	37.9%	256.6 ⁸	48.9	105.8	411.3
% achieved (actual/plan)		41.4%	126.3%	36.6%	39.6%	115.6%	44.9%

73. The largest share of portfolio, cca. 80%, was used for business expansion, which proves that the business is viable and there is growth; and 14.5% of portfolio was used for launching new business. The total loan portfolio was disbursed for fruits and berries production (apples, plums, sweet cherries and strawberries), this being the main activity in the north of Moldova. The target of women participation has been met: 38% vs. 30% planned. The share of youth to total MEs beneficiaries is 24%.

74. **PFI performance.** During the year, 62,6% of SMEs loan portfolio was disbursed by Moldova Agroindbank, 26.2% -by FinComBank and 11.2% by MobiasBanca. All the banks granted the largest share of their own contribution (67%) for up to 60 months. SCA "Grimancauti" granted all loans for a term of 36 month, which is similar to the term established under the Programme. It is worth mentioned that compared to initial period of the Programme, the collateral requirements were decreased and represent on average 121%.

75. **Financial provision of a SCA loan portfolio guarantee scheme (the "CGF").** The efforts of using the allocated funds for establishment of CGF were closed to final step. The working group, created by MARDE, have conducted a series of activities: it was developed regulatory framework of CGF, draft of Government decision, statute, action plan, etc., the next step was for MARDE to meet with MoF, but the activity was postponed, due to changes within the ministries. The options recommended by IFAD supervision mission to use the CGF for: i) Pilot SCA loan guarantee fund placed in MAIB and ii) contributions to SCA Deposit Insurance Fund and SCA Stabilization Fund were not supported by Ministry of Finance. The MoF letter (in response to the CPIU request) states that *"the funds of projects financed from external sources are part of the state budget. Law no. 181/2014 forbidden the use of funds, from accounts financed from external sources, granted for a concrete destination specified in the financing agreements, for purposes other than those specified in the respective agreements"*. Accordingly, the CGF fund was reallocated to SMEs financing.

76. Under the **technical assistance and training** activity, the YEs and micro-entrepreneurs were entitled to receive trainings and support for business plan development. Due to completion of the youth support Project (Danish grant) and successful implementation of trainings for micro-entrepreneurs on business management (the appraisal target has been exceeded twice), for 2019, no other activities were planned or organized.

77. **Under the Capacity Development within the SCA sector sub-component** it was estimated to provide: (i) training for SCAs director and accountant on the new modifications of SCAs Low and relevant normative acts; (ii) support to new central SCA to participate in different trainings, workshops, other activities that will improve their internal capacity to deliver efficient support to SCAs; (iii) support to National Commission for Financial Markets for capacity development.

⁸USD 17,1 thousand, outstanding amount to be paid to SCA "Grimancauti"

78. Starting from 2018, the SCA sector is undergoing a major legislative and regulatory reform with the adoption of amendments to the SCA law. In view of all changes, training activities and support to central SCA was not provided; the new National Central Association of SCAs was registered in September 2019 and the support is extended to 2020.

79. After the first procurement for NCFM support failed, it was agreed to provide support based on Partnership Agreement, under which the procurements were done by NCFM, according to national procedures. Thus, it was managed to implement 3 out of planned 4 activities (*details in table 2.2.5* this being):

- (i) completing and extending the reporting system of the non-bank lending sector, including a risk-based supervision module. The system will ensure regular online monitoring of the evolution of financial indicators, including allowing the implementation of the early warning system based on prudential indicators.
- (ii) elaboration of draft of the law on the guarantee of savings in SCA system, based on international practices; and
- (iii) study tour in Germany for NCFM staff.

Table 2.2.5 Technical assistance and trainings under IRFCD component

Type of assistance	Target group	Topics	Duration, days	Training place	Number of participants	Inclusive women
Business plan elaboration	Young entrepreneurs		x	x	5	0
International study tours	NCFM staff	Regulation and supervision of financial institutions, in particular of cooperative banks - successors of past credit unions	5 days	Frankfurt, Germany	10	8
Technical assistance	SCA sector/NCFM	Completing the NCFM/SCA reporting software with a model of risk-based supervision indicators	x	x	x	x
	SCA sector/NCFM	Elaboration of draft of the law on the guarantee of savings in SCA system	x	x	x	x

80. The development of SCA System Development Strategy was extended for 2020, when all changes will be completed. Additional to the planned activities, during the year, it was completed and printed “SCA lending guide”, and distributed to all SCAs. The guide includes practical and useful tools for the managers, lending experts and other staff who deal with lending within the Associations, on how the lending policy is formed, how to evaluate the applicant and investment, to identify the risks, loan monitoring etc. The guide can be accessed on CPIU web page: https://www.ucipifad.md/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Ghid-de-creditare-part-1_.pdf

81. During the information sessions on IFAD Programs services, the site visits to SCAs and through partner consulting companies it was managed to distribute to micro-entrepreneurs the Guide on financial literacy, completed and edited by the end of 2018. This guide includes information about the importance for financial planning, management of personal needs to ensure savings, income and expenditure management, drafting a budget, start a business, how to access a loan, types of financial instruments. The guide can be found on CPIU web page: <https://www.ucipifad.md/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Ghid-Educatie-financiara.pdf>

2.3 Component 3: Infrastructure for Rural Resilience and Growth (IRRG)

82. The component offer support to three types of investments in public infrastructure:

- *Small-scale water supply systems.* This will include rehabilitation and construction of water source points (pumping stations on rivers and reservoirs) for irrigation systems and other production and processing purposes. Drinking water schemes may also be supported if they are considered as an integral and feasible part of a productive scheme, but is not the main investment target.
- *Rural transport infrastructure.* Inter-field and village level roads, including small bridges, will be constructed or rehabilitated in order to reduce transport time, post-harvest losses and transaction costs while simultaneously diversify market outlets options for producers, increase predictability and integrate producers more firmly in higher added value chains.
- *Village level market places.* Support will focus on market place rehabilitation and related facilities such as storage including small-scale refrigerated rooms for short-term storage, waste management and basic sanitary standards.

83. **The total cost** of implementation of IRRG component during 2019 was planned the amount of USD 4.3 million, including USD 3.0 million from IFAD Loan, USD 530.9 thousand beneficiary contribution and USD 717.1 thousand Government contribution (*see details in table 2.3.1*). Achievement per component is only 32% due to the fact that one infrastructure object is under construction stage and for 3 projects contract for works was signed in November- December 2019.

Table 2.3.1: Annual Plan vs. Actual Figures, by financiers (USD '000)

2019	IFAD		GoM	Beneficiaries	Total
	Loan	Grant			
Plan	3 057.9	0.0	717.1	530.9	4 305.9
Civil Works	3 008.4	-	707.9	530.9	4 247.2
Design	3.5	-	-	-	3.5
Supervision	46.0	-	9.2	-	55.2
Actual	981.1	3.3	135.2	267.4	1 387.0
Civil Works	975.2	-	132.2	267.4	1 374.8
Design	-	3.3	0.7	-	4.0
Supervision	5.9	-	2.3	-	8.2
Disbursed (%)	32%	-	19%	50%	32%

84. Implemented activities during period of January - June 2019:

- **January-February 2019** - Elaboration of feasibility studies for the localities that have passed the qualification stage.
- **February – March 2019** - Organizing the selection committee and approving the localities for financing during 2019 – 2020. 15 projects have been approved for financing (*see details in table 2.3.2*).
- **March – May 2019** - Receiving and verifying the technical projects from the beneficiaries. Also were prepared the terms of reference for selection of civil works providers and technical supervisions;
- **May – June 2019** - Announcement of tenders and evaluation of packages of documents regarding the selection of the contractor for execution of civil works constructions. Selection of technical staff for supervision of works contracts;
- **June – August 2019 – Organizing** the meetings of commission for evaluation and selection of offers regarding the execution of civil works.

- **August - September 2019** - Collecting the remaining contributions from the beneficiaries, signing the contracts for the performance of the construction works.
- **September – November 2019** - Obtaining the building permits, performing the preparatory work. Execution of civil works for the construction of infrastructure objects until the start of cold period of the year.
- **November –December 2019** - Verifying and monitoring the status of the infrastructure objects, undertaking all the necessary actions for the timely implementation of the project. Preparing the terms of reference, announcing the tender for the construction companies to that infrastructure objects where the beneficiaries were late with the presentation of the technical project and collecting their own contribution. Signing of grant agreements with LPA to those objects where the final reception took place.

Table 2.3.2: Implementation stage of the projects selected for financing during 2019-2020

Infrastructure project	Comments
Projects in the procurement stage	
Civil works for construction of the agricultural market in the village of Horești, Ialoveni district.	Because the beneficiaries have submitted the technical execution project and their own contribution late, it will be announced in the 2020 bid for the selection of the construction company regarding the execution of the civil works.
Civil works for construction of roller compacted concrete/white varinant road segment with a length of 2,2 km in Radeni village, Strasenii district	
Civil works for construction of white variant road segment with a length of 2,569 km in Sauca village, Ocnița district	
Civil works for construction of agricultural market in Taraclia village, district of Căușeni	For reasons that the beneficiaries have not been able to fully collect their own contribution the contract with the construction company will be signed in 2020
Civil works for construction of agricultural market in Geamăna village, district of Anenii Noi	
Civil works for construction of asphalt concrete road segment with a length of 1,2 km Petreni Village, Drochia district	The bids for the construction company that will execute the civil works of road construction was with the deadline for submitting the offers until December 5 and 20 respectively,2019. Thus, the offers of the companies will be evaluated, the full contribution of the beneficiaries will be collected and the contracts signed.
Civil works for construction of asphalt concrete road segment with a length of Rosu village, Cahul district	
Projects where the reception at the end of the works took place in December 2019, and are in the period of liability for defects	

<p>Civil works for construction of asphalt pavement/crushed stone road segment with a length of 2,75 km in Hincesti city (acces to Buteni village), Hincesti district</p>	
<p>Civil works for construction of asphalt pavement road segment with a length of 1.0 km in Brinzenii vechi village, Telenesti district</p>	
<p>The project is under construction</p>	
<p>Civil works for construction of Construction of the water supply network with a length of 4.6 km in Cotiujenii Mari village, Soldanesti district</p>	
<p>Projects where the contracts with the construction companies were signed in November - December, 2019 and the construction will be in 2020</p>	

Civil works for construction of asphalt concrete road / white variant with length 1,96 km Zimbreni Village, Ialoveni district.
Civil works for construction of asphalt concrete road segment with a length of 1,2 km in Cioburciu village, Stefan Voda district
Civil works for construction of asphalt concrete road segment with a length of 0,788 m in Domulgeni village, Floresti district
Projects that did not collect their own contribution
Niscani Village, district of Calarasi where it was planned road construction
Slobozia Dusca Village, district of Criuleni where it was planned road construction
Criuleni city, district of Criuleni where it is planned road construction

85. **Contracts that were transferred from 2018 for implementation in 2019.** Due to some difficulties during construction and cold weather of the year, some projects that were scheduled for completion by the end of 2018 were passed for execution in 2019, as follows:

Infrastructure project	Undertaken activities
Civil works for bridge construction with access over Cogilnic river towards production zones in Stolniceni village, district of Hîncești.	The construction has been finished in 2018, but some drawbacks have been identified, that had to be fixed by the construction company. the Contractor has not performed the remediation work. UCIP IFAD has sent letters requesting remediation of the works but these have been neglected by the Contractor. CIPU IFAD analyzes the possibility to solve the problem in peaceful way, a commission will be convened at the beginning of 2020 with all stakeholders to solve the created situation and the possibility of the final reception of the infrastructure project.
Civil works for construction of concrete road with a length of 2.04 km in Hiropul Mare village, Criuleni district	The project has been constructed in 2018. After the winter period, were detected some cracks and bumps. The contractor corrected the works that appeared, after that CPIU organized an evaluation commission where it was decided to extend the period of notification of defects. Thus, samples will be taken and laboratory tests will be carried out to determine the concrete class, following the test results technical solutions will be requested from the designer.



Civil works for construction of a white variant road, segment with a length of 4,011 km from Bogzesti village, Telenesti district.

This contract was signed on November 15, 2018. Due to the fact that the mobilization of the contractor started during the cold period of the year and due to the heavy rains during the construction works, the Contractor requested the extension of the execution period until September 15, 2019.

The contractor was late with all the deadlines and failed to execute the works according to the contract. Thus, the parties agreed to sign an agreement for the resolution of the contract for the execution of civil works. Agreement was signed November 06, 2019

The beneficiary jointly with CIPU IFAD is to identify and to calculate exactly the outstanding work to initiate the tender procedure to choose the Contractor who will execute the data work.

Civil works of compacted concrete road segment with a length of 0.86 km in Magdacesti village, Criuleni district



Due to adverse weather conditions for applying the concrete layer, the contract was extended until May 31, 2019, concerning these reasons, the Taking Over commission was organized on the 31 of May 2019.

The reception committee verified all the work that were done under the project. Reception committee identified that the works were executed very qualitatively and no cracks were detected. Contractor described some type of work that not included in the Technical Project. The contractor will present a variation order regarding some accesses in the properties and concrete works of the drainage channel. CPIU will verify the variation order. At the moment the project is in the defect's notification period.

Civil works for construction of agricultural market in Sarata Veche village, Falesti district



The object has successfully passed the stage of notification of defects, after which on April 25 2019 the final reception process was signed. In December 2019, the grant agreement with the LPA was signed.

Civil works for construction of a white variant road segment with a length of 1.8 km in Bilicenii Vechi village, Singerei district.



The project has been constructed in 2018 and it has successfully passed the stage of notification of defects, after which on 24 May 2019 the final reception minutes has been signed.

In December 2019, the grant agreement with the LPA was signed.

Civil works for construction of the bridge over the river and access to the bridge in Sireti village, district of Strasenii



This contract was signed on December 18, 2018. All type works in this Project were executed according to the Technical Drawings without any deviation and additional work. According to the Contract the completion of the works was scheduled for May 25, 2019. Due to the weather condition the contract was extended until 30 June 2019.

Now the infrastructure object is at the stage of notification of defects.

Civil works for construction of white variant road segment with a length of 1,420 km in Cucoara village, Cahul

All type works in this Project were executed according to the Technical Drawings without any deviation and additional work. According to the Contract the completion of the works was scheduled for 19 July 2019. Due to the weather condition and to the fact that the Contractor change the type of road pavement from roller compacted concrete to concrete by simple application the contract was extended until 20 December 2019.

The reception at the end of the works was in December 2019 and now the infrastructure object is at the stage of notification of defects.

Civil works for construction of compacted concrete / white variant road segment with a length of 0,97 km in Mingir village, district of Hincesti

The civil works contract was signed on March 04, 2019. All type works in this Project were executed according to the Technical Drawings without any deviation and additional work. According to the Contract the completion of the works was scheduled for 05 August 2019.

Due to the weather condition and to the fact that the Contractor change the type of road



pavement from roller compacted concrete to concrete by simple application the contract was extended until 05 September 2019. The reception at the end of the works was in September 2019 and now the infrastructure object is at the stage of notification of defects.

2.4 Component 4: Programme Management

86. The overall management of the Programme lies within the responsibility of the CPIU-IFAD, established by the Government Decree, entrusted with responsibility for implementation activities coordination, including financial management. Currently, the CPIU-IFAD comprises 18 fulltime employees, including the CPIU director.

87. CPIU continued to exercise its responsibilities in terms of:

- Programme implementation in technical and financial terms, as well as supervision of the overall activities thereof;
- procurement under the Programme's components as per 2019 AWP&B;
- monitoring and evaluation of the IRECR impact in compliance with the Logical framework indicators and other additional indicators which will enable Programme performance assessment;
- preparation of progress reports, with continuous improvement thereof.

88. Total cost of the component to ensure management of IRECR planned for 2019 amounts to USD 470.9 thousand. This includes a USD 262.3 thousand IFAD loan contribution, USD 2.0 thousand IFAD grant and USD 55.1 thousand GEF. The donor funding is expected to generate an amount of USD 151.6 thousand GoM contribution as forgone VAT and other taxes.

89. By the end of the reporting period, under the Project management component has been spent 80% of the total planned budget (*see details in table 2.4.1*).

Table 2.4.1: Plan vs. Actual Figures, by financiers

(USD '000)

2019	IFAD		GEF	GoM	Total
	Loan	Grant			
Plan	262.3	2.0	55.1	151.6	470.9
PM Investment Costs	9.0	-	23.0	4.0	36.0
Recurrent Costs	253.3	2.0	32.1	147.6	435.0
Actual	233.4	2.0	55.3	88.1	378.8
PM Investment Costs	5.7	2.0	19.3	4.2	31.2
Recurrent Costs	227.7	-	36.0	83.9	347.6
Spent (%)	89%	100%	100%	58%	80%

90. **Knowledge Management and Communication.** The role of knowledge management is to generate and share knowledge and experience between each employee involved in the working process of an institution. Various aspects are vital for a better result obtained by an organization, one of the most important aspect is KM implementation.

91. During 2019, CPIU's KM&C Specialist main focus was on expanding all the collaborations with mass media representatives using social media, different internet sources, TV/radio media, printed media and CPIU web site, to promote and disseminate information.

92. In the beginning of the year, more precisely in the end of February, was launched the new CPIU website, with a total new interface more intuitive than before: <https://www.ucipifad.md/> (details in annex 3).

The statistics for the reporting period:

- over **7.14 K** visited the website (in second part of the year 5.04 K, more than in previous period with 107.91%);
- **22.5 %** are retuning visitors;
- **80.52 %** from Moldova;
- **53.56%** are from Chisinau, **27.04%** are not set, and **1,06%** from Balti;
- **52.15%** accessed from desktop, **46.51%** from mobile phones, **1.35%** from tablet;
- **51.9%** male, **48.1%** female,
- **29.71%** are 25-34-year-old,
- **21.61%** of views are for the first page, **7.67%** of views are for Procurement page, **8.61%** on Grant page.

93. In March, CPIU-IFAD participated, as per usual, at the spring edition of "Moldagroteh" exhibition, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, CPIU-IFAD was, next to other projects representatives. This type of event always has a great positive and quality impact, being promoted on different media source, twice a year we can interact and disseminate information to our main target group. (details in annex 3)

94. In the first trimester of the year, CPIU specialists participated at information session targeted to disseminate information regarding IFAD Programme and identify potential beneficiaries. These kinds of events give the possibility to create a relation with potential beneficiaries, each member of CPIU is involved in direct communication that works best in majority cases, people have the possibility to a questions-answer session. (details in annex 3)

95. In October, CPIU IFAD participated, as per usual, at the autumn edition of "Moldagroteh" exhibition, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, CPIU was, next to other projects representatives (details in annex 3)

96. In the second half of the year, CPIU specialists participated at information session targeted to disseminate information regarding IFAD Programme and identify potential beneficiaries. These kinds of events give the possibility to create a relation with potential beneficiaries, each member of CPIU is involved in direct communication that works best in majority cases, people have the possibility to a questions-answer session. (details in annex 3)

97. In order to reach as many potential beneficiaries as possible and to promote and familiarize the audience about all the opportunities offered by IFAD Programme CPIU used the best tactic - presented the best success stories. For a better impact all articles were published on several websites: CPIU's and www.agrobiznes.md, a local agricultural portal that worked with CPIU in 2018 and based on good feedback was decided to continue the collaboration, the division created before on Agrobiznes web site

for CPIU-IFAD <https://agrobiznes.md/ucip-ifad> was enriched with all information, news, videos, success stories regarding CPIU activities. (*details in annex 3*)

98. Even though online mass media is getting more popular there are public that is still using printed mass media as an information source, from this perspective CPIU does pursue its collaboration with "Curierul agricol" newspaper in 2019, they did published success stories and invitation to procurement contests (*details in annex 3*);

99. During 2019, on CPIU's Facebook page were presented the information related to financial opportunities, success stories, news, study visits, videos (*details in annex 3*):

- At 31th of December **2207** followers;
- **78,84%** followers are from Moldova;
- **56,27%** followers are from Chisinau;
- **49%** women, **51%** men;
- age group **25-34-year-old**.

100. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** During 2019 the M&E unit, individually or with CPIU specialist responsible for implementation of the components, has made a set of visits to IRECR beneficiaries. These visits were focused on monitoring YEs, SMEs, members of SCAs, infrastructure projects. During the visits the M&E unit has collected beneficiary data to update its M&E system and location data in order to update its GIS map.

3. PROGRAMME IMPACT ASSESSMENT

101. In order to perform the annual evaluation of project beneficiaries, CPIU-IFAD has selected a local consulting company (CIVIS NGO) to perform the annual data collection.

102. This chapter focuses on analysis of project beneficiaries, in terms of obtained impact, i.e. livelihoods and changes both in behavior as well as wellbeing, after the project has conducted different type of support.

103. **METHODOLOGY.** The annual data collection process has been based on a survey of project beneficiaries. The M&E team has designed specific questionnaires for each of the beneficiary group and has defined a sample size. Based on a sample size calculator, has been selected the total needed sample size in order to have a statistically relevant survey. The sample size ensured geographical, activity and gender correspondence with the overall population.

104. Data collection has been conducted through direct interaction with project beneficiaries, including field visits, email and telephone interviews. All collected questionnaires have been later summed up in SPSS and Excel worksheets in order to perform analysis. Once the data has been introduced in an online format, using SPSS, have been ran preliminary tests in order to ensure reliability of data. All the indicators have been inspected for normal distribution and extreme values (outliers). At the same time, when checking for outliers, baseline data has been compared to end of 2019 data, in order to have comparable samples. Samples were also run through mathematical checks when possible, in order to exclude arithmetical errors.

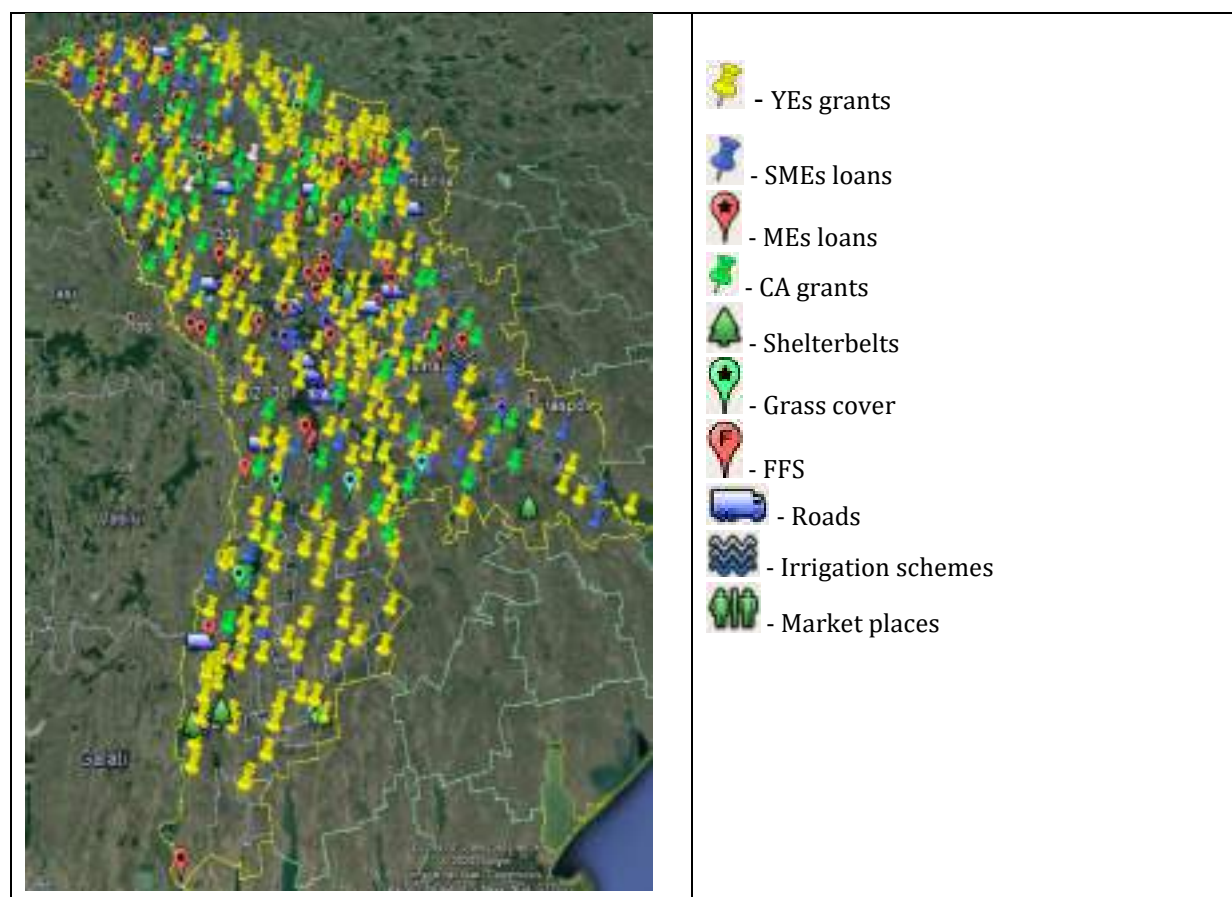
105. **SAMPLE SIZE** was calculated using standard statistical formulae, using 95 per cent confidence level and with the margin of error at 5 per cent as the first choice. The sample ensured proportionality and representativeness of the different project target groups and type of activities. The total population was of 3 286 beneficiaries, thus, the minimum total sample size for the project will be: 1 023 beneficiaries. The sample size for each group is presented in the table below:

Support group	Total eligible population	Target sample size
SME financing	87	72
Youth entrepreneur financing	451	208
Micro-entrepreneur financing	601	244
Conservation agriculture trainings	1 932	321
Conservation agriculture equipment grants	98	79
Protective shelterbelts	10	10
Grassland restoration grants	12	12
Infrastructure projects beneficiaries	95	77
Total	3 286	1 023

106. The local consultant that performed the annual data collection has complete 1 024 interviews (target sample size), including 70 SMEs, 234 Yes, 246 MEs, 324 beneficiaries of CA trainings, 72 CA Grants, 10 protective shelterbelts, 11 grassland restoration grants and 57 infrastructure projects beneficiaries.

107. **TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTREACH.** By the end of 2019, the total number of persons receiving programme services has reached 19 786 as direct beneficiaries (including 11 068 men and 8718 women). Both indicators have reached the IRECR end target by 193%. The programme support has been provided to beneficiaries from 668 rural communities (79% from the total number of communities).

Fig. 3.1: Distribution of IRECR beneficiaries



108. **MAIN OUTCOME INDICATORS.** 389 rural enterprises supported under the programme have reported an increase in profit, that represented 125% comparing to end target. By the end of the reporting period total area of land brought under climate-resilient practices reached 26 795 ha.

109. It is worth to mention that the number of persons trained in production practices and/or technologies reached impressive level of achievement, as the total number of persons trained in crop production was 2 982 or 388% comparing to the end target and the total number of persons trained in livestock was 161 or 366% from the target.

110. In terms of new job creation, the indicator was reached in proportion of 38%, representing 525 new jobs (created under the financed SMEs and YEs enterprises). Because of high migration, lack of labour force in rural areas remain to be a big problem. From the other hand, investments in modern technologies has reduced the need for physical workforce.

111. The average monthly wage paid under the financed enterprises (financed SMEs and YEs) was:

- for SMEs the average wage paid was MDL 3 062 (USD 170), the salary has grew comparing to baseline data with 35%;
- for YEs the average wage paid was MDL 2 086 (USD 116), the salary has grew comparing to baseline data with 65%.

112. It is worth to mention that 27% of financed entrepreneurs have received new loans for working capital or investment, the average amount being of USD 25.0 thousand for YEs beneficiaries and USD 65.0 thousand for SME beneficiaries.

113. Under the activities related to rural economic infrastructure development, all project financed are operational and well maintained, the end target indicator being reached at 125%.

114. **IMPACT OF CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE TRAININGS.** Training participants (during 2015-2019) have registered important results related to implementation of CA technologies. The survey revealed that 84% of trained beneficiaries have applied the knowledge on CA mostly, much or partly. Other 16% have applied the CA technologies at the least or not at all, one of main reason being lack of finance, other have not applied CA because are not applicable for small farmers and other have not applied CA because of small area of land, 95% of trained participants have shared gained knowledge.

115. It's important to mention that 48% respondents declared that their enterprises activity is mostly affected by climate change, 29% - much and 19% partly, main problems being drought, high temperatures, frosts and hail. At the same time 50% of respondents apply CA, mainly mini-till with 76%, no-till with 46% and only 8% strip-till.

116. Another important to mention that the area of land under traditional agriculture has decreased by 7%, comparing to pre-training period, and the land under CA has increased with 37% (*details in Table 3.1*).

Table 3.1 CA training main indicators

	Indicator	Baseline	2019	Variation	% increase/decrease
Land (ha)	Traditional Agriculture	272.3	253	-19.3	-7%
	Conservation Agriculture	142.95	196	53.05	37%
	Own	71.76	81	9.24	13%
	Rented	343.49	368	24.51	7%
	People rented	370	333	-37	-10%

117. Below is presented achieved results from respondent that are using CA technologies:

- 70% of respondents have reported increase in soil humidity level;
- 51% reported increase in income level up to 10% and 18% an increase between 10-25%;
- 45% reported a decrease of fuel consumption up to 10%, and 29% decrease between 10-25%;
- 44% reported increase up to 10% of yield per ha and 12% an increase between 10-25%;
- 42% reported decrease of production cost up to 10%;
- 70% of respondents after using CA are with their businesses in progress;
- 52% of respondents plan to increase land under conservation agriculture in the next years in average with 118 ha.

118. **IMPACT OF CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE GRANT.** By the end of 2019, financed CA Grant eligible for impact evaluation, have reported important results and shown positive trends of development. Collected data show that 87 % from beneficiaries are using Mini-till, 33% are using No-till and 6 % are using Strip-till.

119. Another important thing is that 53% of respondents declared that their enterprises activity is mostly affected by climate change, 27% - much and 10% partly, main problems being drought (100% from respondents), high temperatures 79%, frosts 46 % and 16% are affected from hail.

120. Collected data show that using of CA technologies have been achieved good result compare with baseline data (*details in Table 3.2*), especially for sunflower with increase of profit (169%).

Table 3.2 Conservation Agriculture achievements

Main Crops	Conservation Agriculture										Difference (profit per ton)	
	Baseline					2019					Variation (2019 and baseline)	%
	Yield/ha(t)	Price per ton (MDL)	Cost per Ha (MDL)	Cost per ton (MDL)	Profit Per ton (MDL)	Yield/ha(t)	Price per ton (MDL)	Cost per Ha (MDL)	Cost per ton (MDL)	Profit Per ton (MDL)		
Wheat	3.42	2184	5447	1592.7	591.31	3.58	2445	6281	1754.5	690.53	99	17%
Sunflower	1.66	3350	4220	2542.2	807.83	2.38	4803	6262	2631.1	2171.9	1364	169%
Barley	2.26	1336	2251	996.02	339.98	3.5	2226	5196	1484.6	741.43	401	118%
Maize	4.52	1703	4810	1064.2	638.84	5.89	2276	6161	1046	1230	591	93%

121. Analyzing yield for traditional agriculture and CA it can be said that CA results are better than traditional agriculture, even production cost per ha is bigger for CA anyway profit obtained for CA technologies are bigger than traditional agriculture, with 44% for barley, 35% for sunflower and 10% for maize (see details in table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Conservation Agriculture and Traditional Agriculture achievements

Main Crops	2019										Difference (profit per ton)	
	Traditional Agriculture					Conservation agriculture						
	Yield/ ha(t)	Price per ton (MDL)	Cost per Ha (MDL)	Cost per ton (MDL)	Profit per ton (MDL)	Yield/ ha(t)	Price per ton (MDL)	Cost per Ha (MDL)	Cost per ton (MDL)	Profit per ton (MDL)	Variation (CA and traditional agriculture)	%
Wheat	2.95	2445	5218	1768.8	676.19	3.58	2445	6281	1754.5	690.53	14	2%
Sunflower	2.25	4803	7188	3194.7	1608.3	2.38	4803	6262	2631.1	2171.9	564	35%
Barley	2.85	2226	4880	1712.3	513.72	3.5	2226	5196	1484.6	741.43	228	44%
Maize	5.61	2276	6507	1159.9	1116.1	5.89	2276	6161	1046	1230	114	10%

122. It is important to mention that the area of land under conservation agriculture has increased by 58%, comparing to baseline (details in Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 CA Grant main indicators

	Indicator	Baseline	2019	Variation	% increase/decrease
Land	Own Land (Ha)	33.23	61.32	28.09	85%
	Rented Land (Ha)	626.69	820.01	193.32	31%
	People rented	454	498	44	10%
	Annual rent for 1 ha (MDL)	1 660	1 864	203	12%
	Price for 1 ha of land (MDL)	22 855	32 372	9 516	42%
	Traditional Agriculture (Ha)	301.55	313.38	11.83	4%
	Conservation Agriculture (Ha)	358.37	657.95	209.58	58%

123. Below is presented achieved results from CA Grant respondents:

- 34% of respondents have reported decrease the level of weeds;
- 74% of respondents have reported increase in soil humidity level;
- 60% reported increase in income level up to 10% and 20% an increase between 10-25%;
- 49% reported a decrease of fuel consumption up to 10%, and 36% decrease between 10-25%;
- 50% reported increase up to 10% of yield per ha and 17% an increase between 10-25%;
- 51% reported decrease of production cost up to 10%;
- 81% of respondents after using CA Grant are with their businesses in progress and just 18% without changes in business;

- 71% of respondents plan to increase land under conservation agriculture in the next years in average with 166 ha.

124. **IMPACT OF SMEs FINANCING.** By the end of 2019, financed SMEs eligible for impact evaluation, have registered important results and positive trends of development.

125. Most of the enterprises have improved their indicators. In terms of employment, at the end of 2019, an enterprise managed to employ an average with 1.8 more people compared to baseline data (20% increase). Young permanent jobs (<35 years) decrease with 10% compared with baseline data, this is explained with massive migration abroad. Seasonal workers are also used, an average of 13 units per enterprise, and with no significant change since project intervention.

126. Average monthly salary has also increased with around 796 MDL (or 35% increase compare with baseline) reaching a value of 3 062 MDL, while average daily salary for seasonal employees has increased with 30 MDL till 204 MDL. Seasonal employees work an average of 45 days per year, with no significant change since project intervention. *More detailed data are presented in the table 3.5.*

Table 3.5: SMEs land and jobs related indicators

Indicators	Nominal values (mean per enterprise)		Difference	
	Baseline	2019	Variation	%
Total Permanent Jobs	9.1	10.9	1.8	20%
Men	6.6	7.88	1.28	19%
Women	2.5	3.02	0.52	21%
Age <35	2.63	2.38	-0.25	-10%
Average monthly salary, MDL	2266.0	3062.0	796.00	35%
Seasonal Jobs	12	13	1	8%
Salary for seasonal employees (MDL/Day)	174	204	30	17%
Term of employment for seasonal jobs (day/year)	44	45	1	2%
Total Land (ha)	312.94	331.98	19.04	6%
Own	27.67	34.04	6.37	23%
Rented	285.27	297.94	12.67	4%
Annual rent for 1 ha	1563	1753	190	12%
Price for 1 ha of land	29652	33521	3869	13%

127. In terms of land, supported enterprises have an average of 19.04 hectares more than baseline data, reaching an average of 331.98 hectares (6% increase). However, an interesting evolution is of land segregated per property type. Thus, supported enterprises are willing to acquire more land than rent it, own land increase with 6.37 ha (23% increase) comparing with baseline data. This adds a sustainability note to their activity, especially for long term investments like plantations (are more secure to be done on farmers own land). The rent per hectare has also increase (12%), At the same time the cost of 1ha of land was 13% higher comparing to baseline. *More detailed data are presented in the table 3.5.*

128. As result of IFAD financing, SMEs generated important increase in long terms assets (42%), equity capital (57%) and net profit (58%). The cost of sales, sales income and the gross profit has registered almost the same trend of increase, while the net profit was with 58% higher comparing to baseline (*see details in table 3.6*).

Table 3.6: SMEs financial data

Financial data	Indicator	Baseline	2018	Variation	% increase
	Long terms assets	1 979 718	2 813 800	834 082	42%
	Total assets	3 386 644	4 583 468	1 196 824	35%
	Equity capital	1 618 195	2 533 779	915 584	57%
	Short terms debts	582 767	597 348	14 581	3%
	Long terms debts	1 185 682	1 452 341	266 659	22%
	Total debts	1 768 449	2 049 689	281 240	16%
	Sales income	1 766 571	2 139 610	373 039	21%
	Cost of sales	1 186 969	1 489 392	302 423	25%
	Gross profit	579 602	650 218	70 616	12%
	Net Profit	314 758	498 184	183 426	58%

129. Another important thing is that 62% of respondents declared that their enterprises activity is mostly affected by climate change, 17% - much and 17% partly, main problems being drought (89% from respondents), high temperatures 72%, frosts 55 % and 69% are affected from hail.

130. Below is presented main achieved results from SME respondents:

- 72% of respondents have reported increase of assets;
- 69% of respondents have reported increase of sales;
- 52% of respondents have reported increase of income;
- 46% of respondents invest other loans in their business;
- 76% of respondents say that after IFAD intervention with loan their business progress;
- 23% of respondents implemented quality standards (Global Gap, ISO, ANSA)

131. **IMPACT OF YES FINANCING.** By the end of 2019, financed YES eligible for impact evaluation, have reported important results and shown positive trends of development. The total permanent jobs number has increased with 53% comparing to baseline. In terms of seasonal jobs, the number has registered 28% increase (*see details in table 3.7*). The average monthly salary paid to a permanent employee raised with 65% comparing with baseline data. The average daily wage paid for seasonal jobs has increased with 32% comparing to baseline.

Table 3.7: YES land and jobs related indicators

Indicators	Nominal values (mean per enterprise)		Difference	
	Baseline	2019	Variation	%
Total Permanent Jobs	1.46	2.23	0.77	53%
Men	1	1.45	0.45	45%
Women	0.46	0.78	0.32	70%
Age <35	0.75	0.95	0.2	27%
Average monthly salary, MDL	1264.0	2086.0	822.00	65%
Seasonal Jobs	8	10.2	2.2	28%
Salary (MDL/Day)	167	221	54	32%
Term of employment (day/year)	49	54	5	10%
Total land, ha	32.32	44.76	12.44	38%
Own	6.09	8.81	2.72	45%
Rented	26.23	35.95	9.72	37%
Annual rent for 1 ha	1594	1888	294	18%
Price for 1 ha of land	19500	32109	12609	65%

132. YEs has reported increase of all indicators related to land ownership. Thus, the own land area has increased with 45% or on average with 2.72 ha per enterprise, for rented land area has increased with 37% or on average with 9.72 ha. Annual rent for 1 ha has also increased with MDL 294 or 18% comparing to initial data when price for 1 ha of land increased with 65% (*see table 3.7*).

133. As result of IFAD financing, YEs generated important increase for all financial data, exception being short terms debts with increase of only 9%, this is explained due to the fact that investments that YEs doing in their activity are in long terms assets. So, important increased indicators are in long terms assets (65%), equity (58%), sales income (117%) and net profit (102%). (*see details in table 4.8*).

Table 3.8: YEs financial data

	Indicator	Baseline	2019	Variation	% increase
Financial data	Long terms assets	535821	885529	349708	65%
	Total assets	877777	1241230	363453	41%
	Equity capital	220943	349411	128468	58%
	Short terms debts	188001	205205	17204	9%
	Long terms debts	468833	686614	217781	46%
	Total debts	656834	891819	234985	36%
	Sales income	276706	600157	323451	117%
	Cost of sales	180786	403726	222940	123%
	Gross profit	95920	196431	100511	105%
	Net Profit	76487	154482	77995	102%

134. CPIU-IFAD organised for YEs beneficiaries a lot of trainings. The survey shows that 70% of YEs benefited of trainings, 96% from respondents participated to trainings declared that training was useful, and 52% have applied the knowledge obtained from trainings.

135. Collected data show that respondents have different needs in their activity, priority being equipment (65% from respondents) and working capital (32%), this indicate that they want to develop and expand activity.

136. Another important thing is that 49% of respondents declared that their enterprises activity is mostly affected by climate change, 24% - much and 17% partly, main problems being drought (87% from respondents), high temperatures 60%, frosts 57 % and 62% are affected from hail.

137. Below is presented main achieved results from YEs respondents:

- 82% of respondents have reported increase of sales;
- 74% of respondents say that after IFAD intervention with loan their business progress;
- 67% of respondents have reported increase of assets;
- 62% of respondents have reported increase of income;

- 23% of respondents invest other loans in their business after IFAD intervention in average with amount of MDL 449 634;
- 12% of respondents implemented quality standards (Global Gap, ISO, ANSA).

138. **IMPACT OF MEs FINANCING.** Finances MEs have registered medium level of business evolution by the end of 2019. Thus, 30% of respondents reported positive evolution of income, while 37% have reported the same level and 32% decrease. The main factor that affected MEs activity still remained low sale prices, declared by 83% of respondents, climate conditions (78%) and high prices for raw materials (75%).

139. Main source of income remained agricultural activity (66%), increased from previous year (in 2018 this indicator was 58%), followed by salaries (13%). At the same time, only 6% still received remittances, decreased from previous year (in 2018 this indicator was 17%). It is important to mention that was registered a slow increase in the share of remittances used as investments (from 46% in 2018 to 50% in 2019).

140. Another important thing is that 35% of respondents declared that their enterprises activity is mostly affected by climate change, 24% - much, 28% partly and 9% less, main problems being drought (85% from respondents), high temperatures 70%, frosts 57 % and 68% affected by hail.

141. As provided in the table 3.9 from below, the MEs reported a slow increase in own agricultural land, even if the price per ha raised up comparing to baseline.

Table 3.9: MEs land ownership indicators

	Indicator	Baseline	2019	Variation	% increase
Land	Own (ha)	3.38	3.65	0.27	8%
	Rented (ha)	2.46	3.26	0.8	33%
	People rented	3	3	0	-
	Annual rent for 1 ha	929	1 071	142.38	15%
	Price for 1 ha of land	28 533	36 070	7537	26%

142. Collection data shown that from accessing loan and present businesses of beneficiaries' progress for 49% of respondent, for 33% without changes and for 18% activity got worse. 42% of respondents have received other loans after IFAD financing (average of loan is 56 000 MDL), it can be said that after IFAD intervention for 714 MEs beneficiaries was generated another 16,8 mln MDL invested in their activities.

143. **IMPACT OF GRASSLAND RESTORATION GRANT.** By the end of 2019, collection data was done for all financed Grassland Restoration Grant beneficiaries.

144. Collected data show that 45% of respondents declared that their activity is mostly affected by climate change, 36% - much and 18% partly, main problems being drought (100% from respondents), high temperatures 82%, frosts 82 % and 91% are affected from hail.

145. All respondent declared that they planned to increase land with grassland in average with 18,36 ha per beneficiary.

146. Below is presented main achieved results from grassland grants respondents:

- 82% of respondents have reported reduction of soil compaction;
- 82% of respondents have reported stopped erosion in the slopes;
- 73% of respondents have reported improvement of soil structure;
- 72% of respondents have reported increased access of agriculture equipment after rains;
- 55% of respondents have reported increased the soil humidity;
- 45% of respondents have reported decreased of water evaporation from soil.

147. **IMPACT OF PROTECTIVE SHELTERBELTS GRANT.** By the end of 2019, collection data was done for all financed Shelterbelts Grant beneficiaries.

148. Collected data show that 40% of respondents declared that their activity is mostly affected by climate change, 20% - much and 40% partly, main problems being drought (100% from respondents), high temperatures 50%, hail 40% and 10% are affected from frosts.

149. 60% of respondents declared that they don't planned previously establishment of shelterbelts from own resources, main cause being too expensive, 70% of respondents declared that they planned to increase area of shelterbelts in average with 5,2 ha per beneficiary.

150. For all questions related to changes after establishment of shelterbelts, all respondents declared that there are no changes, shelterbelts haven't grown enough to provide protection, the results are expected after 4-5 years.

151. **IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT BENEFICIARIES.** By the end of 2019, financed infrastructure project eligible for impact evaluation shown positive trends of development. Collection data was done for members groups enterprises of infrastructure projects.

152. The total permanent jobs number has increased with 32% comparing to baseline, in terms of seasonal jobs has increased with 13% comparing with initial data. The average monthly salary paid to a permanent employee raised with 38% comparing, average daily salary paid for seasonal jobs has increased with 22% comparing to baseline. (see details in table 3.10)

Table 3.10: Infrastructure projects land and jobs related indicators from members groups (roads)

Indicators	Nominal values (mean per enterprise)		Difference	
	Baseline	2019	Variation	%
Total Permanent Jobs	3.79	5	1.21	32%
Men	2.57	3.1	0.53	21%
Women	1.07	1.9	0.83	78%
Age <35	1.29	1.35	0.06	5%
Average monthly salary, MDL	2200.0	3028.0	828.00	38%
Seasonal Jobs	10.07	11.36	1.29	13%
Salary for seasonal jobs (MDL/Day)	170	208	38	22%
Term of employment for seasonal jobs (day/year)	46	49	3	7%
Total land, ha	146.41	168.83	22.42	15%
Own	12.83	18.83	6	47%
Rented	133.58	150	16.42	12%
Annual rent for 1 ha	1241	1566	325	26%
Price for 1 ha of land	22333	33166	10833	49%

153. Respondents has reported increase of all indicators related to land ownership. Thus, the own land area has increased with 47% or on average with 6 ha per enterprise, for rented land area has increased only with 12% or on average with 16.42 ha. Annual rent for 1 ha has also increased with 26% comparing to initial data when price for 1 ha of land increased with 49% (*see table 3.10*).

154. As result of IFAD interventions, members groups enterprises generated important increase for all financial data, exception being short terms debts with increase of only 5%. So, important increased indicators are in total assets (54%), sales income (65%) and net profit (101%). (*see details in table 3.11*).

Table 3.11: Infrastructure projects financial data from members of groups (roads)

	Indicator	Baseline	2019	Variation	% increase
Financial data	Long terms assets	632585	950361	317776	50%
	Total assets	702744	1079677	376933	54%
	Equity capital	327688	410243	82555	25%
	Short terms debts	204365	215486	11121	5%
	Long terms debts	170691	453948	283257	166%
	Total debts	375056	669434	294378	78%
	Sales income	682063	1125218	443155	65%
	Cost of sales	503256	788493	285237	57%
	Gross profit	178807	336725	157918	88%
	Net Profit	101586	204387	102801	101%

155. Another important thing is that 46% of respondents declared that their enterprises activity is mostly affected by climate change, 35% - much and 16% partly, main problems being drought (89% from respondents), high temperatures 70%, frosts 44 % and 58% are affected from hail.

156. In terms of major needs for enterprises in their activity is being equipment (58% from respondents), storages (49%) and working capital (12%).

157. Collection data shown that from IFAD intervention and present businesses of beneficiaries' progress for 63% of respondent, for 30% without changes and for 7% activity got worse.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Outputs table as of 31.12.2019

Component 1 Climate Change Resilience and Inclusive Value Chains (CCRIVC)	Unit	Appraisal Updated MTR	AWPB 2019	Actual 31.12.2019	Actual cumulative 31.12.19	Actual cumulative/ Appraisal %
Sub-component Climate resilience through conservation agriculture						
Farmer Field Schools created	Number	12	-	-	11	92%
Farmer field Schools supported with grants for equipment	Number	12	1	1	11	92%
Farmers in FFS	Number	3100	1260	932	2864	92%
	Men	3025	1230	722	2301	76%
	Women	75	30	210	563	751%
CA international study tours	Number	4	3	-	1	25%
People in international study tours	Number	40	30	-	13	33%
	Men	36	27	-	12	33%
	Women	4	3	-	1	25%
Subsidies for equipment(10 000 \$ - 15000\$)	Number	80	25	25	122	153%
	Men	80	24	23	111	
	Women		1	2	11	
Forest restoration plans for protective shelterbelts	Number	20	10	4	14	70%
	Men	20	10	2	8	
	Women			1	1	
	LPA			1	5	
Protective shelterbelts	HA	150	50	25.37	59.95	40%
Privately owned nurseries	Number	2	2	-	-	-
Degraded and marginal grassland restored	Hectares	150	50	22.94	95.29	64%
Beneficiaries of grassland restoration	Number	100	7	4	16	16%
	Men	100	7	3	10	
	Women			1	2	
	LPA			-	4	
Total Climate change	Number	3319	1307	966	3018	91%
	Men	3225	1276	750	2430	
	Women	75	31	215	577	
	LPA		-	1	9	
Sub-component Inclusive Value Chain Development						
Value chains strengthened	Number	5	-	2	6	120%
Value chain clusters strengthened	Number	5	-	9	13	260%
Groups with women in leadership position	Number	1	-	1	2	200%
Value chain stakeholders having contractual agreements	Number	30	-	-	24	80%
	Men	21	-	-	21	100%
	Women	9	-	-	3	33%
Value chain stakeholders having received advisory services	Number	30	-	23	107	357%
	Men	30	-	13	91	
	Women		-	10	16	
Pilot projects identified and developed	Number	3	3	-	1	33%
Pilot projects supported through equipment grants	Number	3	3	-	-	-
Trained participants	Number	300	40	97	259	86%
	Men	240	35	61	211	88%
	Women	60	5	36	48	80%
Total Value Chain	Number	330	40	97	259	78%
	Men	261	35	61	211	81%
	Women	69	5	36	48	70%
Total number of beneficiaries Component 1	Number	3649	1347	1063	3277	90%
	Men	3486	1311	811	2642	76%
	Women	144	36	251	626	435%
	LPA		-	1	9	
Component 2 Inclusive Rural Finance and Capacity Development (IRFCD)		Appraisal Updated MTR	AWPB 2019	Actual 31.12.2019	Actual cumulative 31.12.19	Actual cumulative/ Appraisal %
SME financed with loans	Number	70	4	12	99	141%



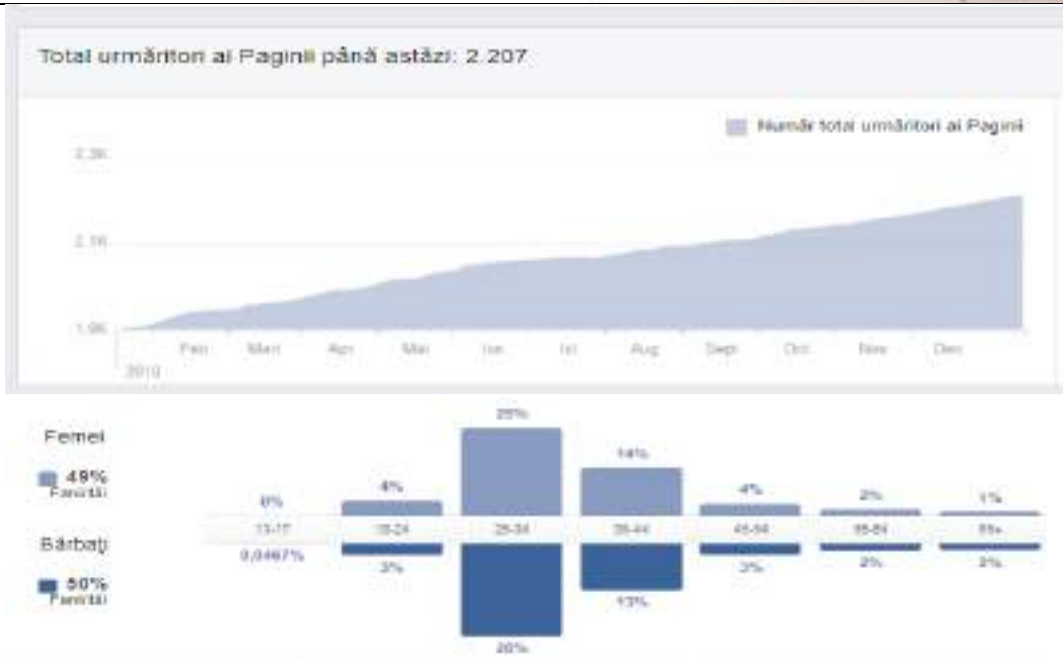
	<i>Men</i>	49	3	8	75	153%
	<i>Women</i>	21	1	4	24	114%
Young entrepreneurs financed with loans	Number	447	-		451	101%
	<i>Men</i>	314		-	314	100%
	<i>Women</i>	133		-	137	103%
Micro entrepreneurs financed with loans	Number	700	140		714	102%
	<i>Men</i>	490	98	36	440	90%
	<i>Women</i>	210	42	22	274	130%
Young entrepreneurs supported with business plan (RIMS)	Number	300	-		124	41%
	<i>Men</i>	210		-	91	43%
	<i>Women</i>	90		-	33	37%
Youth entrepreneurs trained pre-financing	Number	260	-		521	200%
	<i>Men</i>	182			312	171%
	<i>Women</i>	78			209	268%
Youth entrepreneurs trained post-financing	Number	700	-		523	75%
	<i>Men</i>	490			364	74%
	<i>Women</i>	210			159	76%
SCAs staff trained (RIMS)	Number	150	200		523	349%
	<i>Men</i>	90	120		159	177%
	<i>Women</i>	60	80		364	607%
SCA loan applicants trained (RIMS)	Number	270	-		477	177%
	<i>Men</i>	189			281	149%
	<i>Women</i>	81			196	242%
Total number of beneficiaries Component 2	Number	1367	344	70	2203	161%
	<i>Men</i>	943	221	44	1225	130%
	<i>Women</i>	424	123	26	978	231%
Component 3 Infrastructure for Rural Resilience and Growth (IRRG)		Appraisal Updated MTR	AWPB 2019	Actual 31.12.2019	Actual cumulative 31.12.19	Actual cumulative/ Appraisal %
Financed infrastructure investment Projects	Number	25	12	5	20	80%
Roads constructed	KM	No target		6.16	18.66	
Irrigation systems constructed/rehabilitated	KM	No target		-	1	
Hectares of land irrigated	Ha	No target		-	104	
Village Market Places	Number	No target		-	2	
Bridge	Number	No target		1	3	
Groups established for the administration of infrastructure facility	Number	25		5	20	80%
Groups with women in leadership position	Number	1		-	2	200%
Number of enterprises from established groups	Number	n/a		32	134	
People in groups managing infrastructure (RIMS)	Number	13	-	32	168	1292%
	<i>Men</i>	12		27	129	1075%
	<i>Women</i>	1		5	39	3900%
Beneficiaries of financed infrastructure	Number	11500	-	3565	17456	152%
	<i>Men</i>	5635		1819	8733	155%
	<i>Women</i>	5865		1746	8723	149%
Direct beneficiaries of financed infrastructure	Number			406	2087	
	<i>Men</i>			275	1279	
	<i>Women</i>			131	808	
Indirect beneficiaries of financed infrastructure	Number			3159	15369	
	<i>Men</i>			1544	7454	
	<i>Women</i>			1615	7915	
Total number of beneficiaries Component 3	Number	11500	-	3565	17456	152%
	<i>Men</i>	5635	-	1819	8733	155%
	<i>Women</i>	5865	-	1746	8723	149%
TOTAL IRECR BENEFICIARIES	Number	16516	1691	4697	22519	136%
	<i>Men</i>	10064	1532	2674	12363	123%
	<i>Women</i>	6433	159	2023	10148	158%



Annex 2. Technical assistance and trainings under VCD sub component

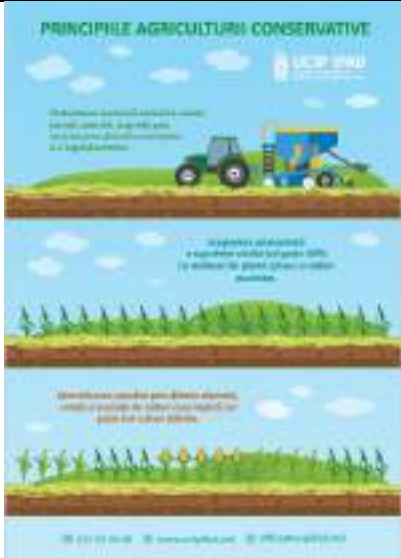

Type of assistance	Target group	Topics	Duration, in days	Training place	Participants	Inclusive women
Value Chain Development					120	47
Trainings	Dairy Farmers Association	AIPA subsidy program and the conditions of accessing the subsidies	1 day	Balti city	16	6
		Modern nutrition preparation technologies	1 day	Falesti, Viisoara village	32	15
		Sanitary-veterinary activity of zoo technical farms-through specialized software" (hygiene / vaccination / documentation / processing)	1 day	Balti city	30	10
Exchange of experience, visits	Dairy Farmers Association	Milk processing and cheese making	1 visits*1 day	Rezina, Horodiste village;	9	3
Participation in exhibitions	Dairy Farmers Association	Moldagrotech & Farmer 2019 (specialised exhibition of machinery, equipment and technologies for agroindustry complex)	4 days	Chisinau	5	3
	Sheep & Goat association		4 days	Chisinau	5	0
International study tours	Dairy Farmers Association	Dairy Management Expo (animal genetics management)	4 days	Netherland	12	6
	Dairy Farmers Association	Nutrition management for Dairy sector	2 days	Ukraine	8	4
	Lavender Association	Cosmetic-Business Warszawa Expo Visits	3 days	Poland	3	0
Technical assistance / Promotion activities	Lavender Association	Design of logo and printing of promotional materials 	x	x	x	x
Promotion activities web/social media	Lavender Association	Website development: http://mla.md/	x	x	x	x

Annex 3. List of promotion activities

Nr	Title	Description	Link																																										
1	WEB site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- over 7.14 K visited the website (in second part of the year 5.04 K, more than in previous period with 107.91%);- 22.5 % are retuning visitors;- 80.52 % from Moldova;- 53.56% are from Chisinau, 27.04% are not set, and 1,06% from Balti;- 52.15% accessed from desktop, 46.51% from mobile phones, 1.35% from tablet;- 51.9% male, 48.1% female,- 29.71% are 25-34-year-old,- 21.61% of views are for the first page, 7.67% of views are for Procurement page, 8.61% on Grant page	<div><p>The screenshot displays a Google Analytics dashboard for a website. It includes a line chart for 'Visitors' over time, a table for 'Top Countries' (Moldova, United States, Romania), a table for 'Top Cities' (Chisinau, Iasi, Chişinău), and a pie chart for 'Device' usage (Desktop, Mobile, Tablet).</p><table><caption>Top Countries</caption><tr><th>Country</th><th>Visitors</th><th>% of Visitors</th></tr><tr><td>Moldova</td><td>5,810</td><td>80.52 %</td></tr><tr><td>United States</td><td>490</td><td>6.79 %</td></tr><tr><td>Romania</td><td>155</td><td>2.15 %</td></tr></table><table><caption>Top Cities</caption><tr><th>City</th><th>Visitors</th><th>% of Visitors</th></tr><tr><td>Chisinau</td><td>3,905</td><td>52.56 %</td></tr><tr><td>Iasi</td><td>2,012</td><td>27.04 %</td></tr><tr><td>Chişinău</td><td>276</td><td>3.77 %</td></tr><tr><td>Irigio</td><td>80</td><td>1.07 %</td></tr><tr><td>Balti</td><td>78</td><td>1.06 %</td></tr></table></div> <div><p>The second screenshot shows a Google Analytics dashboard with a bar chart for 'Device' usage and a pie chart for 'Device' usage.</p><table><caption>Device Usage</caption><tr><th>Device</th><th>Visitors</th><th>% of Visitors</th></tr><tr><td>Desktop</td><td>52.15 %</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Mobile</td><td>46.51 %</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Tablet</td><td>1.35 %</td><td></td></tr></table></div>	Country	Visitors	% of Visitors	Moldova	5,810	80.52 %	United States	490	6.79 %	Romania	155	2.15 %	City	Visitors	% of Visitors	Chisinau	3,905	52.56 %	Iasi	2,012	27.04 %	Chişinău	276	3.77 %	Irigio	80	1.07 %	Balti	78	1.06 %	Device	Visitors	% of Visitors	Desktop	52.15 %		Mobile	46.51 %		Tablet	1.35 %	
Country	Visitors	% of Visitors																																											
Moldova	5,810	80.52 %																																											
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Chişinău	276	3.77 %																																											
Irigio	80	1.07 %																																											
Balti	78	1.06 %																																											
Device	Visitors	% of Visitors																																											
Desktop	52.15 %																																												
Mobile	46.51 %																																												
Tablet	1.35 %																																												

4	Mass media	<p>Printed newspaper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issue - nr. 30 from 09.09.2019 article beneficiary - issue - nr. 32, from 23.09.2019 	 
5	Facebook	<p>Followers number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At 31th of December 2207 followers, - 78.84 % followers are from Moldova, - 56.27 % followers are from Chisinau - 49% women, 50% men - age group 25-34-year-old 	

			<table><thead><tr><th>Țară</th><th>Familii total</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Moldova</td><td>1.740</td></tr><tr><td>România</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>Marea Britanie</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Italia</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Franta</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>Germania</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Statele Unite ale Americii</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Italia</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Belgia</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Bangladesh</td><td>10</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><thead><tr><th>Oraș</th><th>Familii total</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Chișinău, Republica M...</td><td>1.040</td></tr><tr><td>Bălți, Republica Moldova</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>Caștel, Raionul Caștel ...</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>London, Anglia, Regatul ...</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>București</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Ialoveni, Raionul Ialove...</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Orhei, Raionul Orhei, R...</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Dracova, Raionul Drochi...</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Soroca, Raionul Soroca ...</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Dubla, Comitatul Dubli...</td><td>13</td></tr></tbody></table>	Țară	Familii total	Moldova	1.740	România	58	Marea Britanie	54	Italia	47	Franta	34	Germania	23	Statele Unite ale Americii	20	Italia	14	Belgia	13	Bangladesh	10	Oraș	Familii total	Chișinău, Republica M...	1.040	Bălți, Republica Moldova	52	Caștel, Raionul Caștel ...	32	London, Anglia, Regatul ...	31	București	17	Ialoveni, Raionul Ialove...	15	Orhei, Raionul Orhei, R...	15	Dracova, Raionul Drochi...	14	Soroca, Raionul Soroca ...	14	Dubla, Comitatul Dubli...	13
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		<p>Conservation agriculture principles posters A3 -500 pieces/A1- 100</p>	
		<p>Lending guide for SCAs Complete and detailed tools and information to make right decisions in the lending process -300 pieces</p>	<p>https://www.ucipifad.md/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Ghid-de-creditare-part-1_.pdf</p> 
		<p>Guide for micro entrepreneurs (Romanian/Russian): Financial education (the success of smart financial decisions). - 2000 pieces</p>	<p>https://www.ucipifad.md/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Ghid_-Educatie-financiara.pdf</p> 