

The Compact Program

Millennium Challenge Account – Moldova

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

August 2015
Version 6

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preamble	3
List of Acronyms	4
1. Compact and Objective Overview	6
1.1. Introduction.....	6
1.2. Program Logic	8
1.3. Projected Economic Benefits.....	9
1.4. Program Beneficiaries.....	9
1.5. Transition to High Value Agriculture Project (THVA).....	10
1.5.1. THVA Project Overview	10
1.5.2. THVA Project Logic and Assumptions	12
1.5.3. Outline of THVA Economic Analysis.....	15
1.5.4. CISRA and ISRA: Economic Analysis and Assumptions.....	15
1.5.5. AAF: Economic Analysis and Assumptions.....	16
1.5.6. GHS: Economic Analysis and Assumptions.....	17
1.6. Road Rehabilitation Project	18
1.6.1. Road Rehabilitation Project Overview	18
1.6.2. Road Rehabilitation Project: Economic Analysis and Assumptions	18
2. Monitoring Component.....	21
2.1. Monitoring Strategy	21
2.1.1. Indicator Levels	21
2.1.2. Indicator Classification	21
2.1.3. Common Indicator	21
2.1.4. Indicator Documentation Table	22
2.1.5. Indicator Definitions	22
2.1.6. Data Sources	22
2.1.7. Methods of Data Collection	22
2.1.8. Frequency of Data Collection	23
2.1.9. Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets.....	23
2.1.10. Disaggregation of Data	23
2.1.11. Pending Baselines and Targets	24
2.2. Data Quality Reviews (DQRs).....	24
2.3. Standard Reporting Requirements	24
3. Evaluation Component.....	26
3.1. Evaluation Strategy	26
3.1.1. Independent Evaluations	26
3.1.2. Self-Evaluations	26
3.1.2.1. Mid-Course Evaluation.....	26
3.1.2.2. Final Program Review	27
3.1.2.3. Special Studies	27
3.2. Specific Evaluation Plans	28
3.2.1. THVA Evaluation	29
3.2.2. GHS Value Chain Training Impact Evaluation	31
3.2.3. Road Rehabilitation Project Evaluation.....	32
4. Implementation and Management of M&E	36
4.1. Responsibilities	36
4.2. MCA Management Information System for M&E.....	39
4.3. Review and Revision of the M&E Plan.....	39

5. M&E Budget.....	41
6. Other	42
6.1. M&E Requirements for Disbursements.....	42
6.2. M&E Plan Assumptions and Risks.....	42
ANNEX 1. Indicator Documentation Table	45
ANNEX 2. Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets.....	73
ANNEX 3. Summary of Modification to Indicators, Baselines and Targets.....	78
Version 2.....	79
Version 3.....	83
Version 4.....	97
Version 5.....	111

Preamble

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan is:

- part of the action plan set out in the MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE COMPACT (Compact) signed on 01/22/2010 between the United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, a United States Government corporation (MCC), and the Republic of Moldova (Moldova), acting through its government;
- to support provisions described in *Annex III. Description of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Compact;
- being governed and following principles stipulated in the *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs* (DCI-2007-55.2 from 5/01/2012) (MCC M&E Policy).

This M&E Plan is considered a binding document, and failure to comply with its stipulations could result in suspension of disbursements. It may be modified or amended as necessary following the MCC M&E Policy (article 4.2), and if it is consistent with the requirements of the Compact and any other relevant supplemental legal documents.

List of Acronyms

2KR	The Increase of Food Production Project Implementation Unit
AADT	Annual average daily traffic
AAF	Access to Agriculture Finance
AAFS	Access to Agriculture Finance Survey
ACED	Agricultural Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project
AM	Agency “Apele Moldovei”
BAU	<i>Business as usual</i> post-rehabilitation maintenance
CCR	Compact Completion Report
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIS	Central Irrigation System
CISRA	Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity
CLD	Credit Line Directorate
Compact	Millennium Challenge Compact
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DQR	Data Quality Review
EBRD	The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ERR	Economic Rates of Return
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
FOS	Farm Operator Survey
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHS	Growing High-Value Agriculture Sales
HBS	The Household Budget Survey
HDM	Highway Design and Maintenance Standards Model
HVA	High-Value Agriculture
IDS	Investment Development Service
IMF	The International Monetary Fund
IPPS	The International Plant Protection Convention
IRI	International Roughness Index
ISPM	The International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
ISRA	Irrigation System Reform Activity
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA-Moldova	Millennium Challenge Account of the Government of the Republic of Moldova
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation, a United States Government corporation
MIS	Management Information System
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTRI	Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PFI	Participating financial institutions
PIM	Project Implementation Manager
PPM	Post-Harvest HVA Credit Program Policies and Procedures Manual
QDRRP	Quarterly MCA Disbursement Request and Reporting Package
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RBM	River Basin Management
RD	Regression discontinuity

RRP	Roads Rehabilitation Project
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
SRA	State Road Administration
TBD	To be determined
THVA	Transition to High-Value Agriculture Project
TIBT	Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOR	Terms of Reference
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WUA	Water User Association

1. Compact and Objective Overview

1.1. Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Millennium Challenge Corporation, on behalf of the United States Government, have signed a Compact Agreement for a US \$262 million grant to be implemented over a 5 year period. The Compact was signed on January 22nd, 2010 and entered into force on September 1st, 2010.

The Republic of Moldova has a population of 3.38 million inhabitants¹ (without the Transnistrian region). Approximately 60% of the population lives in rural areas. In 2008 the economically active population of Moldova constituted around 1.3 million people. The employed population constituted 1.25 million people, of which nearly one third were active in the agricultural sector.

Moldova was one of the most important suppliers of agri-food products within the former USSR and the policies that governed the agricultural sector were based on three main pillars: (i) collectivization and agri-industrial integration, (ii) controlled prices and margins, (iii) and rural industrialization. The state was the dominant actor in pursuing these policies and production was dominated by about one thousand collective and state agricultural enterprises. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and declaration of its independence in 1991, Moldova's economy, including the agricultural sector, declined. Thus the country declined to the poorest in Europe, with poverty becoming a reality for the local population. The decline mostly affected the rural population, due to several factors:

- economic breakdown associated with the break-up of the USSR and continuing economic difficulties in its main markets;
- fundamental reforms of the agricultural production systems by implementing decollectivization initiatives of reorganization, privatization and land redistribution;
- considerable cost-price squeeze.

Unfortunately Moldova's economic growth since 2000 affected the agricultural sector to a limited degree; rural infrastructure remains poor, and agricultural technologies are inadequate. The rural population lacks on-farm and off-farm opportunities for income generating activities and employment due to poor access to reliable water, lack of financing, lack of access to markets, poor technologies, and lack of know-how. Since half of the active labor force (52.9% in 2009²) lives in rural areas, where they depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, the majority of them remains very poor and locked in to subsistence production. The rural poor constituted some 67.8% of the total rural population in 2008.

Given the situation in rural areas, the Compact Program involves crucially needed investments in road and agricultural infrastructure, transfer of irrigation management to users, improved water management and increased access to finance, training, and market information. It is comprised of two Projects: the Roads Rehabilitation Project (RRP), which aims to enhance transportation conditions; and the Transition to High-Value Agriculture (THVA) Project, which aims to create efficient replicable models of transition to high-value agriculture in centrally irrigated areas and an enabling environment (legal, financial, and market) for replication of the models, with the intended impact to increase incomes and reduce poverty rates.

¹ Data of Population Census (2004) of the Moldova National Bureau of Statistics

² Moldova National Bureau of Statistics

Monitoring and Evaluation is essential for a results-based approach to program management. It was a key component of program design and remains incorporated into all facets of the program cycle through to program completion.

The focus on results is one of the four principles on which Compact programs are based on, while monitoring and evaluation are called to put this principle into practice being integrated into the entire life cycle of a Compact from concept through implementation and beyond.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan serves as a guide for program implementation and management, so that MCA-Moldova management staff, Steering Committee members, Executive Committee, Consultative Group members, program implementers, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders understand the progress being made toward the achievement of objectives and results, and are aware of variances between targets and actual achievement during implementation.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a management tool that provides the following functions:

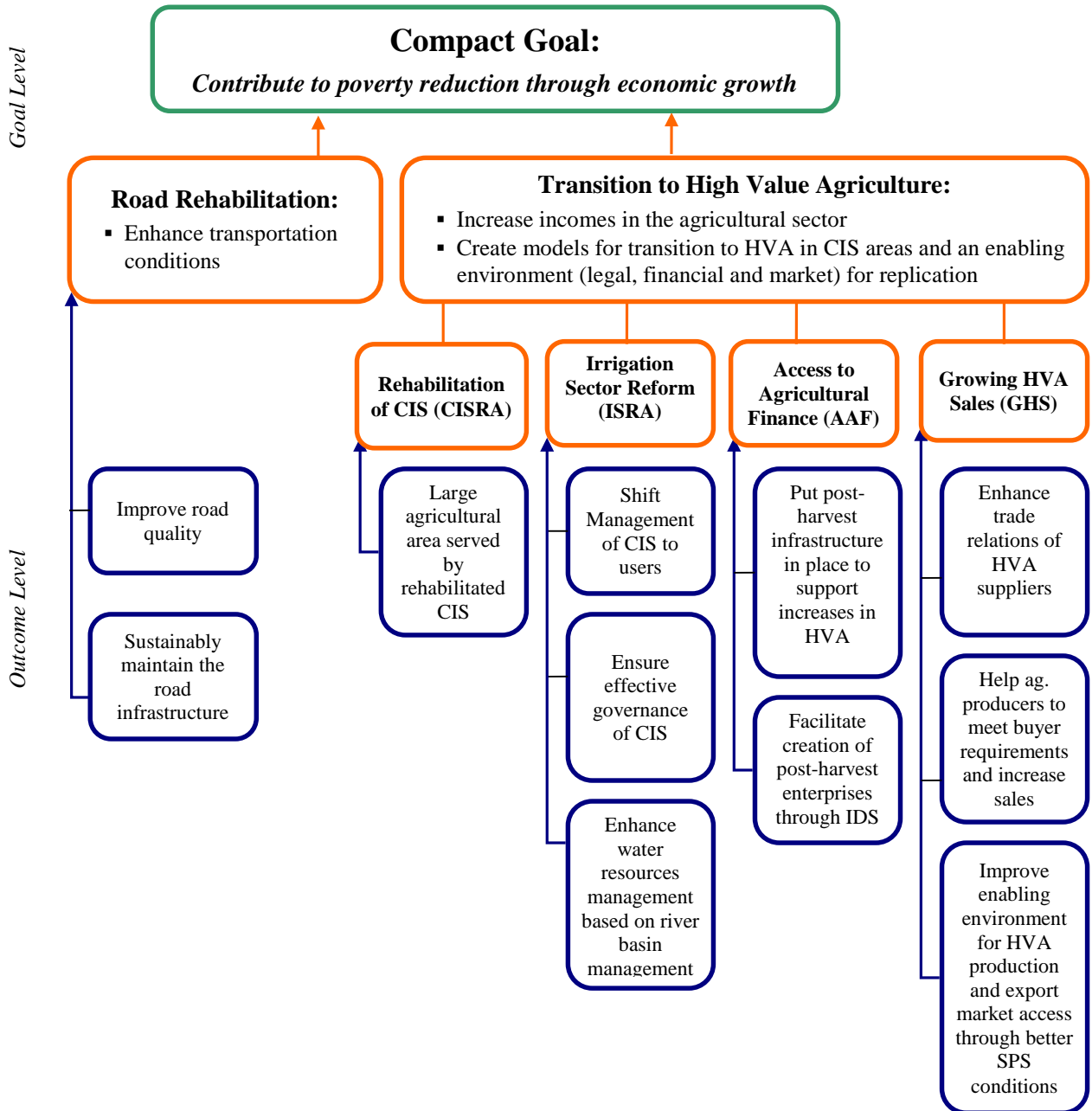
- Gives details about what impacts the Compact and each of its components are expected to produce in economic, social, and gender areas and how these effects will be achieved.
- Explains in detail how the Millennium Challenge Account Moldova and MCC will monitor and assess the Compact Program interventions to determine whether they are achieving their intended results and measure their larger impacts over time through rigorous evaluations.
- Establishes and describes all indicators that must be reported.
- Establishes a process to alert implementers, stakeholders and MCC to any problems in program implementation and provides the basis for making any needed program adjustments.
- Outlines the flow of data and information from the project sites through to the various stakeholders both for public consumption and to inform decision-making. It sets the mechanisms that assure the quality, reliability and accuracy of program performance information and data.
- Outlines any M&E requirements that MCA-Moldova must meet in order to receive disbursements.
- Provides programmatic information and data for evidence-based decision making concerning expansion of selected interventions meant to serve as a model, under the current Compact, for subsequent replication.

MCA-Moldova M&E lead is responsible for developing the M&E Plan. The M&E Plan is elaborated with the support and input from MCC's M&E lead and Economist, key stakeholders, including MCA leadership and MCA Project/Activity leads, the MCC Resident Country Mission, and others within MCC, such as Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) and Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) leads.

1.2. Program Logic

The diagram below illustrates and describes the causal relationships among the program components and synthesizes expected outcomes intended to achieve the project objectives and the program goal for the Compact as a whole.

Diagram 1. Program Logic



1.3. Projected Economic Benefits

It is expected that the implementation of the Compact will contribute to the achievement of national level goals as specified in the National Development Strategy. Goal level results to which the Project contributes, but are not solely attributable to the Project, are: a) absolute poverty rate nationwide: from 30.2% to 20.0% by the year 2015; and b) absolute rural poverty rate: from 34.1% to 22.6% by the year 2015.

Decisions to support the investments proposed by the Government of Moldova were based on economic rates of return (ERRs) greater than or equal to double the average of the economic growth rates in Moldova over the previous three years - 12.6³. The hurdle rate for the irrigation rehabilitation project was lowered to 10 percent, since some components of the project are deemed to have positive spillover effects for other areas of the country. Monitoring indicators for the two Projects are tied closely to the assumptions used in the economic analysis of the Projects, and the baselines and targets for the objective level indicators have been extracted from the economic analyses.

1.4. Program Beneficiaries

According to the MCC's "Guidelines for Economic and Beneficiary Analysis", beneficiaries of projects are considered individuals that are expected to experience better standards of living due to Compact activities aimed to increase their real incomes⁴. These beneficiaries include owners and employees of firms whose value-added is expected to increase due to Compact interventions. MCC defines and counts as beneficiaries all members of households that have at least one individual who realizes income gains⁵.

The economic rate of return analysis for proposed projects gives details on benefit streams through which beneficiaries should experience increased income (and is found in a later section of this plan).

At Compact signing there were approximately 273,000 potential beneficiaries living along the road⁶ proposed for rehabilitation within the Compact program, and approximately 29,000 individuals living outside the region who would also benefit by using the road for long-distance travel. In total, it is expected that approximately 302,000 beneficiaries will benefit from the Road Rehabilitation Project or approximately 78,000 households. This beneficiary count encompasses the users and owners of motorized vehicles utilizing the road, including local agricultural and other producers and buyers; providers and users of passenger transport services; and non-commercial owners of private motorized transport. Sellers, merchandisers, and consumers of products transported along this road will likely benefit as well.

Beneficiaries of the Transition to High Value Agriculture Project include households with owners or shareholders of farming enterprises, farmers or owners of land, producers and intermediaries investing in and working in the high agriculture value sector, and laborers employed in the operation

³ This hurdle rate corresponds to MCC Guidelines for Economic Analysis dated April 2009

⁴ <https://www.mcc.gov/pages/docs/doc/guidelines-for-economic-and-beneficiary-analysis>

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ During the original beneficiary analysis, the catchment area was defined as regions and towns through which the road passes. This is larger than a 5 km buffer and justified by the road's status as a major artery.

of enterprise farms within the command areas where the Compact will rehabilitate the irrigation systems and producers and agribusinesses outside the systems targeted for rehabilitation that are already engaged in the high value agriculture sector. Up to 3,100 farm households are expected to benefit from the rehabilitation of centralized irrigation systems. Demand for seasonal labor is projected to increase as farms switch from grains and field crops to more labor-intensive high value agriculture crops. A projected 9,300 employees, most of whom are poor, will realize increased wage income due to greater demand for agricultural labor in the centralized irrigation system areas. Landowners will also benefit from the increased productivity and value of their land once it has access to irrigation. It is projected that approximately 15,500 individuals renting out their agricultural land will realize increased rent income. The Access to Agricultural Finance Activity will directly benefit more than 75 post-production investors.

A general overview of the span of program benefits across the population of Moldova, used for Compact justification to MCC’s Investment Committee, is presented in the table below. These beneficiary numbers have not been updated since Compact signing.

Overview of Program Beneficiaries Projected 20 Years after Compact EIF⁷

Project	Households	Individuals
Transition to High Value Agriculture Project		
<i>CISRA and ISRA:</i>		
Number of beneficiary farms	3,100	
Number of potential employees reaping wage increases	9,300	
Number of land owners renting out their land potentially reaping rental increase	15,000	
<i>AAF:</i>		
Entrepreneurs receiving credit	100	
<i>GHS:</i>		
Farmers receiving knowledge of and implementing technical assistance practices (outside of CIS only to avoid double counting of beneficiaries)	1,300	
<i>THVA: Total number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>29,000⁸</i>	<i>112,000</i>
Road Rehabilitation Project		
<i>Road Rehabilitation: Total number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>78,000</i>	<i>302,000</i>
Compact Total	106,800⁹	414,000

1.5. Transition to High Value Agriculture Project (THVA)

1.5.1. THVA Project Overview

The Transition to High Value Agriculture Project consists of reinforcing and integrating activities that, when implemented together, address the key constraints facing Moldovan producers: lack of

⁷ Households were rounded to the nearest thousand and then converted to individuals at a rate of 3.86 individuals per households.

⁸ The numbers do not add perfectly because of rounding.

⁹ The CISs and road are geographically separated so overlap of beneficiaries between the projects is expected to be negligible.

reliable water, lack of financing, lack of access to markets and technologies, and lack of know-how. The THVA Project will increase the ability and willingness of farmers to make the transition to higher value fruit and vegetable production. By addressing infrastructure and institutional/market constraints, the THVA Project will break the vicious cycle of poor water service, low water tariff revenue, underinvestment in irrigation system maintenance, and low investment by farmers in high value agriculture (resulting in low agricultural incomes). The THVA Project provides the first opportunity to pilot a set of institutional and management reforms, together with much needed infrastructure rehabilitation that will set the stage for future investment and enable Moldova to benefit from its natural comparative advantage in agriculture.

The four THVA activities are:

- Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (CISRA) that will rehabilitate up to 11 irrigation systems covering a command area of up to approximately 15,500 hectares;
- Irrigation System Reform Activity (ISRA) that will provide technical assistance and capacity building to (1) support legal transfer of management and operations of MCC-rehabilitated systems from the Government to Water User Associations (WUA), (2) improve water resource management, including establishment of a modern water rights system, and (3) ensure the legal and institutional framework needed for private and/or donor investment in the irrigation sector;
- Access to Agriculture Finance (AAF) that will provide term financing and technical assistance to support high value agriculture-related investments by farmers and rural entrepreneurs;
- Growing High value agriculture Sales (GHS) will provide market development support and technical assistance and training to help producers and agribusinesses better access high value agriculture markets and support the shift to high value agriculture at the production and post-harvest level, and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

To carry out management responsibilities related to the THVA Project, MCA-Moldova intends to assign implementation responsibilities to implementing units (Implementing Entities) as follows:

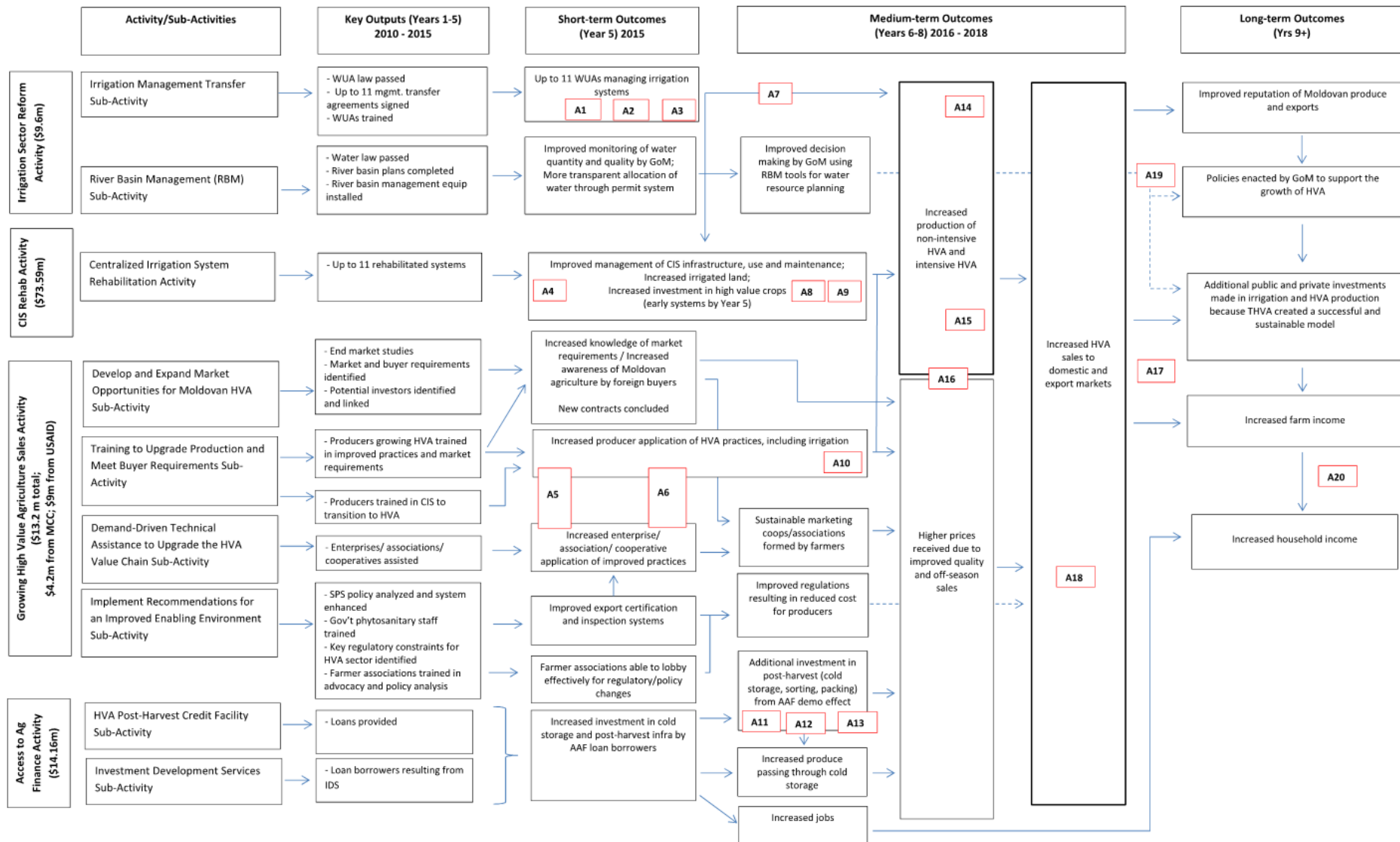
- The Implementing Entity for both CISRA and ISRA is “Apele Moldovei” (AM), currently legal owner of irrigation infrastructure assets. A special Implementing Entity Agreement concluded between MCA-Moldova and AM outlines tasks and responsibilities. However, since AM faces a very constrained budget to properly deploy needed expertise and manpower to manage the implementation of these two Activities, MCA-Moldova contracted in 2011- 2013 the services of a qualified management and engineering consulting firm to act as Project Implementation Manager (the PIM Consultant) for CISRA and ISRA. Starting 2014 MCA Moldova contracted 3 individual consultants for CISRA contract management activities.
- The Implementing Entity for the AAF Activity is the Credit Line Directorate (CLD), which is a structure of the Ministry of Finance specifically created to manage multiple donor credit lines through the banking systems of Moldova. The management of the AAF Activity takes place jointly by the CLD and MCA-Moldova. The Credit Facility provides (i) medium to long term loans (three to seven years) through (Participating Financial Institutions) PFIs and (ii) leases through the Increase of Food Production Project Implementation Unit (2KR) to fund post-harvest supply chain, irrigation and other HVA on-farm investments.

- The Growing High Value Agriculture Sales (GHS) Activity implemented under the Agricultural Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (ACED) is a five-year project (2011-2016), which is jointly funded by USAID/Moldova and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). The contract was awarded to Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) in March of 2011. ACED includes two components. Component One is Growing HVA Sales and its objective is to increase the competitiveness of the Moldovan agricultural sector, with a particular focus on the production, processing and marketing of high value agricultural (HVA) crops. Activities within this Component are national in scope, with a special emphasis on those areas which will benefit from the MCC-financed rehabilitation of central irrigation systems through the THVA Project. In coordination with MCC and MCA-Moldova, USAID as the implementing agency bears the responsibility for the achievement of the ACED goals. A Memorandum of Understanding about the roles and responsibilities of USAID, MCC and MCA with respect to the implementation and coordination of the GHS includes setting of proper targets and reporting mechanisms for the implementing contractor. It is necessary to stress that given the nature of the ACED contract with USAID, progress made by ACED under the four sub-activities is measured against the ACED PMEP targets and ACED Work Plans.

1.5.2. THVA Project Logic and Assumptions

The diagram that illustrates and describes the causal relationships among the THVA components and synthesizes expected outcomes is given below. The detailed logic of THVA was developed jointly between MCC and MCA in 2013.

Moldova Transition to High Value Agriculture Project Logic



CISRA:

A4: 2 systems (Lopatna and Criuleni) in use for at least part of the 2015 agricultural season

A8: There is sufficient financing available for on-farm investments for HVA production and some intensive HVA production

A14: Irrigation area will be extended by farmers in border areas

A15: New market opportunities for HVA products are developed, thus farmers will be interested in increasing irrigated areas with HVA crop

ISRA:

A1: Apele Moldovei fulfills agreement to transfer the management of systems to WUAs. Water User Associations are expected to be the most efficient organizational structure for management of CIS infrastructure

A2: All WUAs with rehabilitated systems will have the capacity to manage irrigation systems and provide maintenance on the systems by the end of the compact

A3: The price for water is affordable (and covers the cost) and farmers pay regularly for water

A7: WUA members are engaged through rehabilitation and beyond

A9: WUAs are well-functioning and well-managed

A17: WUAs will have sufficient resources and devote them to repairing and replacing systems in the long-term (i.e. not just maintenance, but repair/replacement)

A19: GoM will create an integrated water report management structure which will strengthen water security

AAF:

A11: Financing for post-harvest investments will be available after AAF for demonstration effect to work (banks will be more knowledgeable about lending for post-harvest and/or the project will result in lower risk which would reduce collateral requirements and/or banks will use their own funds if donor money is not available)

A12: Enterprises will have the capacity to invest in post-harvest infrastructure (knowledge, business plans, collateral, etc.)

A13: Improved access to finance resulting in more stable and better forecasted cash flow and increased collateralization capacity of AAF borrowers

GHS:

A5: Training and technical assistance duration and content are sufficient to lead to use of new practices (i.e. farmers will adopt)

A6: Participants who attend trainings/receive technical assistance are appropriate (i.e. farmers, interested in HVA, etc.)

A10: Farmers will learn from neighbors who have attended training

A16: To the extent necessary, agricultural extension services will be available to support farmers after the Compact (potentially take over the training programs)

A18: Produce competitively meets market quality standards for high value agriculture and market demand remains constant or increases

Overall:

A20: Increases in farm operator income will lead to increases in household income for both large farm enterprises and medium-small farm enterprises.

1.5.3. Outline of THVA Economic Analysis

The underlying economic analysis and assumptions for the THVA project were prepared by MCC in consultation with MCA shortly before Compact signing. The economic analysis spreadsheets can be found on MCC’s website under “Programs and Activities” and then “Economic Rates of Return.”

This economic analysis section reflects the analysis that was conducted to justify approval of the Compact. Once updated economic analysis is complete, this plan will be updated with those numbers.

Economic analysis of the THVA Project was done separately for the Access to Agricultural Finance Activity (AAF) and the “Irrigated Agriculture” group of activities, which encompasses the CIS Rehabilitation, Irrigation Sector Reform, and Growing HVA Sales Activities. Although the AAF Activity is deemed to be complementary to the other THVA activities, the direct beneficiaries of the two groups of activities may be very different. In particular, entrepreneurs, farmers, farmer groups, and other non-farm investors both within and outside the rehabilitation project areas will have access to and potentially benefit from the AAF Activity, and impacts on the Irrigated Agriculture beneficiaries are likely to be indirect.

1.5.4. CISRA and ISRA: Economic Analysis and Assumptions

Note: It is expected that the ERR for CISRA and ISRA will be lower than the original estimate described here due to increased costs and less optimistic assumptions about transition rates of land to HVA. This plan will be updated once the close-out ERR has been completed.

The ERR for the CIS Rehabilitation Activity, Growing HVA Sales Activity, and ISRA combined is approximately 14.3 percent. To arrive at the aggregate ERR, individual ERRs were calculated for each irrigation system and these range from 8.8 to 17.7 percent. The costs of the ISRA, the Growing HVA Sales Activity, and Implementing Entity support to AM are assigned proportionally by hectare across all systems selected for rehabilitation. Some aspects of the Growing HVA Sales Activity – in particular, the improvement of the enabling environment for HVA (i.e. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards and agricultural policy improvements) – will support the system specific ERRs, but could also carry benefits to the national HVA sector, and the Project-level ERR does not include the benefits accruing outside these systems (which if included would raise the aggregate ERR).

The main economic impact of the Irrigated Agriculture group of activities will be to raise farmers’ crop incomes dramatically, from an estimated per hectare profit of approximately US\$150-200 to over US\$500 for grain crops, depending upon the size of farm and region of the country, and from an estimated per hectare profit of approximately US\$300-450 to approximately US\$1200-2700 per hectare for fruits and vegetables. At the same time, the fraction of land irrigated and cropped to HVA will rise significantly.¹⁰ The increase in farm profits will cover the cost of irrigation even in systems

¹⁰ The model assumes 45 percent of project area land will be irrigated in the first year following rehabilitation, given the 50 percent requirement for participation in the project. By Year 10 after Compact Entry Into Force, 85 percent of the land is projected to be irrigated, and 60 percent of the land used for HVA production.

where irrigation cost will increase, even under somewhat conservative profitability assumptions. All production costs, including farm household labor and capital investment costs, are included in the profitability figures. It is expected that farmers will have a strong incentive, therefore, to irrigate and adopt HVA. Moreover, even if those farmers currently farming in these areas are not interested, the land market in Moldova appears to function sufficiently well that landowners will have opportunities to lease their land to farmers that do wish to grow HVA and can therefore afford to pay the higher rents one can expect on irrigated land. Other farmers may also migrate or expand into these areas and take advantage of the opportunity presented by irrigation. Thus the gains in productivity and profitability will be shared with landowners, as more competition for productive land will eventually lead to an increase in land prices. In addition, increased HVA production will raise the demand for some forms of labor, including casual harvest-season labor, and raise incomes for poor agricultural laborers.

The economic impacts of the irrigated agriculture group of activities were estimated using data collected through a detailed socio-economic survey of Moldovan farmers working both in the systems to be rehabilitated and outside these areas. Using the data, econometric estimates were obtained of the impact of providing varying degrees of water service reliability on three outcomes: (i) farmers' decision to irrigate; (ii) the fraction of land cropped to high value crops; and (iii) farm income. Impacts were estimated controlling for a variety of factors that may affect these outcomes.¹¹ The analysis showed that farmers are more likely to irrigate and grow high value crops if water provision is more reliable, and that in areas where it is reliable, the fraction of land devoted to high value crops is relatively high. In addition, the ERR was adjusted to account for the difference between average rainfall conditions and the conditions in the 2008 growing season.

Various sensitivity analyses were performed throughout the development of the project, and there are many factors that could change the economic impacts of the project. If water service delivery is not sufficiently sustainable, the ERRs drop significantly, to well below the hurdle rate. Thus, the strength of the ISRA, the WUA and Water Laws, and their implementation, are critical to the success of the project. In addition, output prices/ profitability; the transition time, currently estimated at eight years, to maximum adoption; and of course project costs are all important sensitivity factors.

1.5.5. AAF: Economic Analysis and Assumptions

An ERR could not be calculated for the AAF Activity.¹² The main benefit streams of the Activity are: (i) the private returns (enjoyed by investors receiving financing who would not otherwise receive financing) to the investments that result from the AAF Activity; and (ii) the benefits to producers through higher fruit and vegetable prices as these products enter an improved post-harvest system.¹³ Without being able to calculate the first benefit stream, the ERR could not be calculated.

The returns estimated in the AAF Activity ERR are particularly uncertain, given the lack of evidence that similar programs have had sufficient impact to justify their costs, and the plausible range falls well below the hurdle rate for Moldova. Key parameters having an important effect on this ERR are

¹¹ This includes household composition, size of farm, level of education or training, and observed and unobserved system-area-specific factors. In addition, a two-step procedure was used to account for potential simultaneity related to unobserved farm characteristics.

¹² Previous versions of the M&E Plan reported an AAF ERR of 11.5 percent with a range of 5 to 19 percent. However, the initial ERR was never finalized due to the issues explained in this section with estimating the benefit streams.

¹³ Whereas it may seem reasonable to assume that any additional producer profits would be competed away, and entrepreneurs would reap all the profits from the improved cold chain, some degree of income benefit will probably still flow to producers, who will have a longer selling season and enjoy greater market access.

unknown, but it is possible to establish a range for most of them, given the assumption that investors and banks are rational, and given recent Moldovan credit market conditions. Because the project relies on the financial sector and investors to take and evaluate risks, it is unlikely that the project will result in a high fraction of projects that do not cover the social cost of capital in Moldova. Nonetheless, some such projects could be financed. This risk increases with the subsidy element, which is highest under the Risk Capital Incentive Fund. At the same time, given the partial development of the Moldovan financial sector, there is a genuine risk that the THVA Project will have lower returns overall due to a lack of access to finance.¹⁴ Even if sufficient long-term financing were already available at market rates, the free market may not produce the optimal level of investment in a sector with high risks and returns, and in Moldova there are not adequate means for investors to hedge their risk. Delivering an investment subsidy through the private financial sector as this program does is, arguably, a reasonable approach, as it allows private investors and banks to evaluate the most optimal size, type, location, and configuration of investments within the category of investments to be subsidized. By making the financing available to any eligible borrower through any eligible financial institution, the risk of distorting the allocation of resources in the economy is somewhat reduced, especially if the interest subsidy is low.¹⁵

The key unknown sensitivity factors for the AAF Activity ERR are as follows: (i) the degree of ‘additionality’ of the resulting investments (that is, the degree to which the AAF Activity induces investments that would not take place otherwise, rather than simply subsidizing those investors’ or lenders’ returns); (ii) the social rate of return on those investments that are induced (this could be lower than the social cost of capital, since there is an interest subsidy element, particularly through the Risk Capital Incentive Fund); (iii) the risk premium required by investors to invest in projects that have an acceptable economic return but are nonetheless risky for that investor; (iv) the debt-equity mix for a typical investment in Moldova; and (v) the degree to which the profits from the CIS Rehabilitation Activity would decline in the absence of the investments stimulated by this project.

1.5.6. GHS: Economic Analysis and Assumptions

By enhancing farmers’ know-how and access to markets, the Growing HVA Sales Activity will support and ensure the profitability increases projected in the aforementioned analysis. The analysis counts as a cost of the project only the fraction of the total costs of the larger joint MCA-Moldova and -USAID Growing HVA Sales Activity equal to the fraction of total farmer beneficiaries represented by the irrigation systems to be rehabilitated using Compact funds, or approximately 53 percent.

Whereas it is difficult to estimate the exact magnitude of Growing HVA Sales Activity benefits, there is some evidence that the issues to be addressed by this activity require attention, and that as designed, the Activity will have a positive impact on incomes.

Respondents to the farm survey ranked risk surrounding the marketing of crops and output prices as their foremost obstacle to adopting HVA, apart from water.¹⁶ In addition, since the CIS

¹⁴ The farm survey shows that farmers who have taken out credit in the recent past have tended to expand the area cropped to HVA, probably through greenhouses, tunnels, and intercropping. While the program will not be used for on-farm equipment, this is evidence that access to credit through the financial sector has an impact on agricultural investments in the country.

¹⁵ In theory, the broader the category and eligibility, the less distortions such subsidies would produce. Governments or donors “picking winners and losers” can be especially problematic.

¹⁶ The econometric tests using cropping and income data did not detect a statistically significant impact of farmer extension/training on cropping patterns or income.

Rehabilitation Activity will substantially increase the amount of land under irrigation and thus the supply of fruits and vegetables within Moldova, it is likely that the prices enjoyed by farmers in 2008 would fall somewhat without the Growing HVA Sales Activity. Whereas Moldovan farmers exhibit a relatively high level of education for a developing country, in many cases they may lack up-to-date technical knowledge and market connections needed to meet market demands and make the investments needed. Indeed, farmers claiming to have the know-how to access external markets in particular exhibited higher profitability in the farm survey. Anecdotal and quantitative evidence of impacts of similar programs show increases in incomes, in some cases significant, resulting from providing technical assistance to farmers facing plant protection and other issues. While these reported results may be biased, as there was no control in the study for annual effects on crop profitability, the combined evidence is highly suggestive. Moreover, to the extent that the Growing HVA Sales Activity is successful in improving access to EU-registered seeds in a timely manner and meeting SPS standards in regional markets, this Activity would have an important impact on farm incomes throughout Moldova.

1.6.Road Rehabilitation Project

1.6.1. Road Rehabilitation Project Overview

Ahead of Compact implementation it was envisioned that the Road Rehabilitation Project would be implemented by State Road Administration, a Public Entity which bears responsibility for road development and maintenance in Moldova. According to MCA-Moldova and MCC assessments, SRA appeared to have adequate management capacity and relevant experience to efficiently implement the project. It was originally planned that capacity would be extended by additional financing from MCA-Moldova to establish a compact but efficient implementation team within the SRA. However, due to SRA capacity concerns, after Compact signing it was decided that MCA-Moldova will implement the project directly instead of SRA.

1.6.2. Road Rehabilitation Project: Economic Analysis and Assumptions

Note: It is expected that the ERR for RRP will be lower than the original estimate described here due to less optimistic views on future maintenance of the road. This plan will be updated once the close-out ERR has been completed.

ERR calculations for the M2 Road to be rehabilitated from the Compact funds has been made based on two different maintenance scenarios: (i) “optimal” or recommended post-rehabilitation maintenance, and (ii) “business as usual” (BAU) post-rehabilitation maintenance. The latter assumes maintenance levels consistent with Moldova’s recent past performance, which is significantly below the optimal level. Given Moldova’s past performance in maintaining its road network, the most prudent approach to selecting MCC investments was to use the BAU maintenance assumptions. The economic analysis spreadsheets can be found on MCC’s website under “Programs and Activities” and then “Economic Rates of Return.”

This economic analysis section reflects the analysis that was conducted to justify approval of the Compact. Once updated economic analysis is complete, this plan will be updated with those numbers.

The segments of the M2/R7 roads were chosen for rehabilitation. Due to the significant volume of traffic on these segments, the projected economic rate of return for the proposed rehabilitation of the M2 from Sarateni to the Drochia junction is robust, at approximately 21.1 percent (using conservative calculation with BAU scenario).¹⁷ This rate of return was calculated using the Highway Design and Maintenance Standards Model (HDM-4) which was developed by World Bank's Transportation Department.

The feasibility consultants concluded that there is little possibility that the road rehabilitation would generate or divert additional traffic beyond normal traffic growth. Thus, only normal traffic is used in the analysis. It is assumed that this traffic will grow with respect to the economy with an elasticity of 1.65 through 2019 and 1.40 from 2020 onwards for passenger vehicles, and of 1.20 for freight carrying vehicles through the entire period from 2009 to 2030. Both of these estimates are based on empirical analysis of these elasticities over the past several years. GDP growth was projected using an average of IMF, EBRD, and other projections, with the resulting assumptions of 3 percent growth until 2011, 4 percent from 2012-2019, and 3 percent thereafter.

This resulted in traffic counts for the relevant segments as shown:

Estimated Traffic Levels on M2 Road Segments

M2 sections		km	AADT 2009	AADT 2015	AADT 2025
a	Sarateni – Floresti	27.1	2,556	3,600	6,000
b	Floresti – Soroaca	47.6	3,429	4,900	8,100
c	Soroaca - Drochia junction	18.0	2,469	3,500	5,800
d	Drochia junction - Arionesti	31.0	786	1,100	1,800
--	Arionesti – Otaci	10.0	786	1,100	1,800

As shown, traffic volumes are relatively high between Sarateni and the Drochia junction, the segment proposed for rehabilitation. Volumes drop considerably after the Drochia junction, and the origin-destination surveys showed a relatively high proportion of local trips. Thus, the M2 road will produce considerable benefits even without reconstruction to the border with Ukraine at Otaci or Unguri¹⁸.

The resulting median/ most likely traffic growth scenario used in the ERR, from year 2010 onward is as follows:

Distribution of Projected M2 Traffic Growth by Vehicle Type

Type of Vehicle	To 2011	2012-2020	2021--
Passenger vehicles	5.0%	6.6%	4.2%
Freight vehicles	3.6%	4.8%	3.6%

Based upon the HDM results, substantial project benefits would result from improvements to the current (June 2009) road surface, which exhibits a high International Roughness Index (IRI) with average overall IRI of 10 - 11 m/km. Without the project, significant annual patching would be required to keep the road reasonably serviceable, and even in this case it would remain rough. Therefore, reconstruction is a preferred option over just performing periodic maintenance. Moreover, the ERR does not differ substantially between the 'optimal' maintenance and BAU maintenance scenarios, and is sufficiently high for both. This is because the road is in such poor

¹⁷ The period of analysis is twenty years

¹⁸ There are three small border crossings to Ukraine in the vicinity of Soroaca.

condition that project benefits will be very high in the early years, whereas on this particular road the volume of traffic and conditions do not dictate a high level of frequent periodic maintenance (resurfacing, etc.).

Consultants did not attempt to quantify possible accident reduction benefits, and thus these are not included in the analysis. The calculated rates of return include some project management costs, as well as environmental and social mitigation costs (assumed at 2.5 percent).

2. Monitoring Component

The Compact will be monitored systematically and progress reported regularly through the indicator tracking table (ITT). There are four levels of indicators that follow from the program logic framework: (i) process, (ii) output, (iii) outcome and (iv) goal. The various indicator levels map to the logical framework and thus allow Project developers and managers to understand to what extent planned activities are achieving their intended objectives. Monitoring data will be analyzed regularly to allow managers of MCA-Moldova and MCC to make programmatic adjustments as necessary with a view towards improving the overall implementation and results of the Program.

2.1. Monitoring Strategy

2.1.1. Indicator Levels

The M&E plan is framed and constructed using the program logic framework approach that classifies indicators as process, output, outcome, and goal indicators.

Goal indicators monitor progress on Compact goals and help determine if MCA-Moldova and MCC are meeting their founding principle of poverty reduction through economic growth. Outcome indicators measure intermediate or medium-term effects of an intervention and are directly related through the Program Logic to the output indicators. Output indicators measure the direct result of the project activities—most commonly these are goods or services produced by the implementation of an activity. Process indicators record an event or a sign of progress toward the completion of project activities. They are a precursor to the achievement of Project Outputs and a way to ensure the work plan is proceeding on time to sufficiently guarantee that outcomes will be met as projected.¹⁹

2.1.2. Indicator Classification

According to MCC's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy all indicators must be classified as one of the following types:

- Cumulative – to report a running total, so that each reported actual includes the previously reported actual and adds any progress made since the last reporting period.
- Level – to track trend over time.
- Date – to track calendar dates as targets.

2.1.3. Common Indicator

MCC has introduced common indicators for external reporting across all MCC Compacts within certain sectors. Common indicators allow MCC to aggregate and reports about results across MCA countries. MCC sector experts have developed these indicators to document sector level progress relevant to different project activity types. Each MCA must include the common indicators in their

¹⁹ The indicator levels are formally defined in MCC's *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs*.

M&E Plan when the indicators are relevant to that country's Compact Activities. The common indicators relevant to the MCA Moldova Compact are included in this M&E plan.

2.1.4. Indicator Documentation Table

The Indicator Documentation Table provides relevant details for each indicator by Project and can be found in Annex I. It provides descriptions for the indicator structure by specifying each indicator's: (i) title; (ii) definition; (iii) unit of measurement; (iv) data source; (v) method of collection; (vi) the frequency of collection; and (vii) party or parties responsible.

2.1.5. Indicator Definitions

This M&E Plan provides a succinct description of each indicator in Attachment 4. The definition of the Outcome and Objective indicators was developed by the M&E Units of MCC and MCA-Moldova in close coordination and are derived from Compact documents, the economic analysis, the baseline survey, participatory exercises with stakeholders' participation, from national strategies and sector papers including the National Development Strategy, and statistics published by the National Bureau of Statistics. The definitions for Output and Process indicators are (or will be if outstanding) derived from Compact documents, Implementing Entities and implementers' work plans, and MCC external reporting requirements.

2.1.6. Data Sources

Data sources have been identified and vetted for all the indicators listed in Annex I. Generally, monitoring data will be obtained from various primary sources, ranging from Implementing Entities and Service Providers to the MCA/MCC surveys. In addition, the MCA-Moldova M&E unit will obtain secondary data for the high level indicators from the relevant government agencies including National Bureau of Statistics.

GHS Activity of THVA Project is implemented by USAID in a direct agreement with MCC. USIAD manages the GHS Activity under the Agricultural Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (ACED) implemented by DAI. USAID ensures that ACED supports, as appropriate, the MCA GHS Activity related surveys, collects data required to monitor progress of the GHS Activity, and reports on agreed-upon indicators as required in this M&E plan. ACED shares data with MCA-Moldova in a convenient and timely way.

2.1.7. Methods of Data Collection

The data for many objective and outcome indicators will be drawn from surveys conducted by MCA-Moldova in conjunction with Implementing Partner and Participating Institutions while the lower-level indicators will be drawn from the Contractors' records. Data will be reported to MCA-Moldova on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, depending on the indicator's requirements. To ensure this, MCA-Moldova will set proper cooperation and collaboration with Implementing Partner, Participating Institutions and Contractors by putting necessary requirements to develop and put in place proper reporting mechanisms.

Where and if necessary, MCA-Moldova will commission surveys to collect special data in coordination with the institutions in charge of each project area. Data collection instruments (including surveys and data collection forms and registries) will be designed in a participatory manner with the Dedicated Teams of the relevant Implementing Partner, Participating Institutions and Contractors. In order to provide for the specific needs of evaluations, Impact Evaluators shall be involved in the design of the surveys, including in setting the survey strategy, designing questionnaires and helping developing TORs for survey contractors. Water users/ clients/ beneficiaries registries, kept by Implementing Partner, Participating Institutions and Contractors, will serve as one source for the sample frames.

2.1.8. Frequency of Data Collection

During the Compact period, data will be collected on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, depending on the indicator.

Some of the Implementing Partner, Participating Institutions and Contractors will be required to report on project milestones and outputs quarterly, others annually. Those arrangements will be recorded in the respective TORs and agreements. Decisions on frequency will be taken for each individual implementation-related contract to reconcile MCA-Moldova's need for fresh data with administrative burden and cost efficiency.

2.1.9. Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

To ensure that the Program is on track to meet its overall goals and objectives, the monitoring indicators are measured against established baselines and targets, derived from ex-ante economic rate of return analysis, other types of analysis, and project planning documents. The targets reflect the underlying assumptions made in program design about what each activity would likely achieve. Baselines and target levels for each indicator are defined in the Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets (Annex II).

Baseline figures were established using the most current and appropriate data available prior to an Activity's implementation. This can include the MCC/MCA Baseline Survey, government surveys such as those conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics, and other organizations' records. If baseline figures are revised from those used in the economic analysis, the Activity's targets, should be revised accordingly.

Targets are derived from 1) the initial economic analysis used in justifying Program investments, 2) project documents, 3) discussions with experts and consultants, and 4) implementation work plans.

Any revision of baselines and targets must adhere to MCC's policies regarding baseline and target revisions and will require MCC's formal approval.

2.1.10. Disaggregation of Data

Where applicable, the data will be collected, analyzed, and reported by income level, gender, age groups, and farm size of beneficiaries in order to portray the benefits accruing to the different

constituencies of the population. Additional data disaggregation will be used when necessary to investigate particular issues such as social infrastructure, rural business, transportation, etc. This information will be public and will be available on the MCA Moldova web page.

The Indicator Documentation Table (Annex 1) identifies which indicators should be disaggregated, to the extent that it is feasible and cost-effective. Select disaggregated figures identified in The Indicator Documentation Table will be reported to MCC in the quarterly Indicator Tracking Table.

2.1.11. Pending Baselines and Targets

At earlier stages of Compact a certain number of each Project's indicators, baselines and targets could be pending, particularly for lower level output and process indicators. The majority of these baselines and targets will be established once the feasibility and design studies' results are known. Others are pending updated data from once implementation contracts are awarded and contractors have presented their work plans.

2.2.Data Quality Reviews (DQRs)

Data Quality Reviews will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the MCC M&E Policy.

The objective of the DQR will be to verify the quality of the data collected and reported by the Implementing Partner, Participating Institutions and Contractors. The specific objectives of the DQR assessments will include:

- conducting data quality audit in terms of accuracy, validity, reliability, timeliness, precision and integrity of the indicators reported up to the date in the M&E Plan and Indicator Tracking Table;
- assessing the adequacy of the M&E Plan for providing adequate and relevant M&E information for supporting effective Compact implementation;
- assessing the usefulness of information provided by the indicators during implementation of the M&E Plan for decision-making;
- documenting lessons learned of the management of data during Compact implementation.

MCA Moldova will contract an independent data quality reviewer in compliance with MCC Program Procurement Guidelines. The entity responsible for data quality reviews should be hired in Year 3 of the Compact. The M&E Officer and other Officers, as appropriate, within MCA Moldova and Implementing Partner, Participating Institutions and Contractors will also regularly check data quality. In doing so, MCA Moldova may hire individual data quality monitors to monitor data collection and quality, as needed. Besides independent DQRs, the MCA-Moldova M&E Unit will also conduct field visits on a regular basis or whenever requested by MCC, to review the quality of the data gathered through this M&E Plan. This exercise will be done in coordination with the respective project stakeholders.

2.3.Standard Reporting Requirements

Performance reports serve as a vehicle by which the MCA Management informs MCC of implementation progress and on-going field revisions to Project work plans. Currently, MCC requires that MCA-Moldova submit a Quarterly MCA Disbursement Request and Reporting Package (QDRRP) each quarter. The QDRRP must contain a quarterly Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) which tracks progress against indicators in the M&E Plan. Guidance on fulfilling these reporting requirements is available on the MCC website at <https://www.mcc.gov/pages/countrytools/tools/compact-implementation>.

To sustain this system, the Contractors will be required under this M&E Plan to report on the degree of Project performance under their portfolios, as further demonstrated in Attachment 2.

At the end of the Compact, MCA-Moldova will prepare a Compact Completion Report (CCR). The CCR shall be prepared according to guidelines provided by MCC²⁰.

²⁰ <https://assets.mcc.gov/guidance/guidelines-compact-programclosure.pdf>

3. Evaluation Component

3.1. Evaluation Strategy

While good program monitoring is necessary for program management, it is not sufficient for assessing ultimate results. Therefore, MCC and MCA-Moldova will use different types of evaluations as complementary tools to better understand the effectiveness of its programs. As defined in the MCC M&E Policy, evaluation is the objective, systematic assessment of a program's design, implementation and results. MCC and MCA-Moldova are committed to making the evaluations as rigorous as warranted in order to understand the causal impacts of the program on the expected outcomes and to assess cost effectiveness. This Evaluation Component contains three types of evaluation activities: (i) independent evaluations (impact and/or performance evaluations); (ii) self-evaluation, and (iii) special studies, each of which is further described below. The results of all evaluations will be made publicly available in accordance with the MCC M&E Policy.

3.1.1. Independent Evaluations

According to the MCC M&E Policy, every Project in a Compact must undergo a comprehensive, independent evaluation (impact and/or performance). The next section on Specific Evaluation Plans will describe the purpose of each evaluation, methodology, timeline, required MCC approvals, and the process for collection and analysis of data for each evaluation. All independent evaluations must be designed and implemented by independent, third-party evaluators, which are hired by MCC. If the MCA-Moldova wishes to engage an evaluator, the engagement will be subject to the prior written approval of MCC. Contract terms must ensure non-biased results and the publication of results.

For each independent evaluation, MCA-Moldova and relevant stakeholders are expected to review and provide feedback to independent evaluators on the evaluation design reports, evaluation materials (including questionnaires), baseline report (if applicable), and any interim/final reports in order to ensure proposed evaluation activities are feasible, and final evaluation products are technically and factually accurate.

3.1.2. Self-Evaluations

Upon completion of each Compact program, MCA will comprehensively assess three fundamental questions: (i) Did the program the MCA meet Compact objectives; (ii) Why did the Compact program meet or not meet these objectives; and (iii) What lessons can be learned from the implementation experience (both procedural and substantive). The MCA-Moldova staff will draft the Compact Completion Report (CCR) in the last year of compact implementation to evaluate these fundamental questions and other aspects of Compact program performance. It should be noted that each department will be responsible for drafting its own section to the report for its own activities, subject to cross-departmental review.

3.1.2.1. Mid-Course Evaluation

Although according to the Policy for MCC Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Program Mid-Course Evaluations are not required for all projects, MCA-Moldova intended to

conduct a Mid-Term Operational Review at the mid-course of Compact implementation. This evaluation was aimed to enable GOM, MCC, and MCA-Moldova to assess the progress in delivery of Compact implementation and based on this assessment, to take decisions on the future orientation and emphasis of project management during its remaining time. It was also meant to focus on the operational management of implementation in order to create efficiencies and maximize resources and to ensure that Compact activities would be completed on-time.

Due to a failed procurement and lack of time to re-procure an evaluator, the Mid-Term Operational Review was cancelled.

3.1.2.2. Final Program Review

The objective of the Final Program Review (FPR) is to assess and document Compact Program implementation results, lessons learned and best practices. The review shall provide pertinent information, statistics, and judgments that will assist MCA Moldova, MCC, GOM, as well as USAID to learn what was accomplished, what the challenges were, how they were overcome, and what lessons could be applied to future development projects.

In particular, the FPR will assess the Transition to High Value Agriculture Project and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project programmatic interventions to describe:

- (a) the context in which the interventions were made;
- (b) which of the Compact program components reached their objective and which did not;
- (c) the reasons behind the success or failure to achieve objectives and targets;
- (d) the most significant constraints and/or difficulties in implementing the program and, where appropriate, how the Program overcame them;
- (e) unintended results of the program (positive and negative);
- (f) stakeholders' change in behavior or use of new capacity;
- (g) likelihood of long-term sustainability of results;
- (h) best practices and innovations;
- (i) lessons learned.

In addition, the Final Program Review is seen as the major component of the Compact Completion Report (CCR) which is the close-out report required by MCC from MCA-Moldova.

A Final Program Review Report contracted by MCA-Moldova has to be submitted by mid-July, 2015.

3.1.2.3. Special Studies

Either MCC or the Government may request special studies or ad hoc evaluations of Projects, Activities, or the Program as a whole prior to the expiration of the Compact Term. Ad Hoc Evaluation and Special Studies are designed to provide Management staff, Steering Committee members, program implementers, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders with information about Program implementation and results that cannot be uncovered from performance monitoring or

Impact Evaluation alone. A number of such studies/evaluations have been initiated /conducted or are planned including the following:

Moldovan Farm Operators Survey was conducted while the Compact was being developed in 2009 and was aimed to measure the anticipated impact of an MCC investment in the rehabilitation of centralized water pumping systems and small-scale irrigation on the transition of Moldovan farms to high value, fruit and vegetable production. The survey was designed to allow MCC to answer various questions regarding THVA Project, such as: What would the demand for water be per system if irrigation were available? What would be the likely magnitude of net benefits that would accrue from expansion of irrigation services? To whom would benefits accrue from expansion of irrigation services and what is the profile of these beneficiaries, including poorer segments of the rural population? What would be the likely magnitude of net benefits that would accrue from expansion of financial services for on farm investments? Would there be factors that would prevent women from fully participating in and benefiting from the project? A stratified sampling strategy was employed to measure the demands and benefits of a rehabilitated system for different size (small, medium and large) farms.

Moldova Farm Survey Gender Assessment. Based on the Moldovan Farm Operators Survey, the assessment conducted in 2009 was aimed to unfold the existing gender similarities and differences of Moldovan farmers to understand gender roles and responsibilities, sources of existing inequities and consequences to the participation of male and female beneficiaries in THVA Project.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards Study will include an in-depth assessment of overall diagnostic capacities related to sanitary and phytosanitary measures associated with HVA products. It will be focused on an assessment of public, private, and academic capacity (facilities, equipment, and training) to detect, monitor, and control plant pests and pathogens, agro-chemical residues, toxins, and microbes that can cause food borne illness as well as the ability to meet private sector standards after Compact interventions. This study is planned to be conducted at the final stage of the program and it will be coordinated with USAID and the GHS implementer. Due to ACED implementation timeframe peculiarities and after consultations with USIAD it was decided to cancel this study.

3.2. Specific Evaluation Plans

Summary of Specific Evaluation Plans

The following table summarizes specific evaluation plans.

Evaluation Name	Evaluation Type	Evaluator	Primary/ Secondary Methodology	Final Report Date
THVA Project Evaluation	Impact	Mathematica Policy Research	Matched comparison group design	2021
	Performance		Qualitative	
	ERR	TBD	HDM-IV	

Road Rehabilitation Project Evaluation			Qualitative	2018
---	--	--	-------------	------

3.2.1. THVA Evaluation

The main goal of the evaluation of the THVA Project is to determine the extent, if any, to which the various activities improved the productivity and profitability of farm operations in the rehabilitated CIS and Extension areas. Originally, each activity of the THVA Project was to be evaluated independent of one another. However, as the program logic implies, each activity was meant to work in collaboration with one another towards a common goal by addressing different constraints to HVA. As a result, Mathematica Policy Research revised the design report to capture a broader set of intermediate outcomes of the project and the interactions between the various activities by combining all of the project's activities into one evaluation. Also, due to the re-scoping of the project, the THVA evaluation will now only look at ten treatment CIS areas, rather than the original eleven. This evaluation could yield important lessons for Moldova and other countries as they consider developing or scaling up combined irrigation management transfer and rehabilitation projects, with credit and training components. More broadly, because a lack of reliable irrigation water is thought to be a major constraint facing farm operators in Moldova, the evaluation will enable us to assess the impact of relaxing this constraint on relevant outcomes.

Evaluation Questions

The THVA evaluation will address the following research questions:

1. Were the expected results realized from the THVA program logic?
2. If expected results were not realized, why not?
3. What was the contribution of each activity/sub-activity to the results?
4. How did THVA affect land ownership, leasing, and land values in the CIS and border areas?
5. How are the results from the project distributed?
6. Are there indications that some of the intended long-term outcomes will be realized?
7. What lessons can be drawn from analysis of the design, implementation, and results of the THVA Project?
8. What is the ex post ERR of the THVA Project?

Evaluation Methodology Description

The evaluation will consist of two complementary components: an impact and a performance evaluation. The impact evaluation will follow a mostly quantitative approach, a matched comparison group design, and will match the treatment group of 10 CIS areas affected by the activities to a comparison group of similar but unaffected CIS areas. Then outcomes for farmers in the treatment and comparison areas will be compared. If the influence of external factors (such as rainfall and market conditions) is similar in both types of areas, any differences in outcomes can be attributed to the impact of the activities. The performance evaluation will use a primarily qualitative approach, which will attempt to triangulate information from multiple perspectives and different stages during and after implementation to provide a richer understanding of the effects of the activities, which will complement the quantitative impact results.

Data Sources

For the THVA evaluation MCA-Moldova will collect several different types of data. To identify a comparison group of CIS areas for the impact evaluation component, data on CIS characteristics was obtained from Apele Moldovei and other sources. Data for the quantitative impact analysis will be collected through several rounds of the Farm Operator Survey (FOS), which will gather information on key outcomes from operators of farm plots in treatment and comparison areas before, during, and after implementation. A survey of AAF loan recipients will also take place, which will provide quantitative information on AAF investments, and additional qualitative information on experiences with AAF and future plans. In addition to the quantitative data collection, MCA-Moldova will collect several rounds of qualitative data through focus groups and interviews with several groups of stakeholders, including farm operators, WUA officials in selected communities in each of the 10 targeted areas, foreign buyers, and GHS training participants, among others. The evaluation will also draw on administrative data, including AAF intake forms, data from WUA registries of water users, GHS administrative data, and administrative data from the Credit Line Directorate.

The timing of the evaluation activities corresponds to that of implementation. The FOS baseline took place in 2014, covering the 2013 agricultural season. Two follow-up rounds for the FOS are scheduled: the first in 2019, covering the 2018 agricultural season; and the final in 2021, covering the 2020 agricultural season. The AAF survey is planned for 2015 and will cover both past and planned investments. The baseline round of qualitative data collection took place in 2013 in order to provide information on the WUA formation process during ISRA implementation (2012-2013). Two follow-up rounds of qualitative data collection have taken place since then, and four additional rounds are planned between late-2015 and 2021.

If data collection plans are modified, the analysis and reporting plans will be modified accordingly.

Primary Data Collection

Survey Name	Quantitative or Qualitative	Define Sample	Sample Size	Number of Rounds	Exposure Period	Expected Dates of Primary Data Collection
Farm Operator Survey (FOS)	Quantitative	Farm operators of land plots in treatment, comparison, and border areas	4,000	3 ²¹	5 years	Baseline: Early 2014 covering the 2013 ag season Endline: Early 2021 covering the 2020 ag season
AAF Survey	Quantitative & Qualitative	AAF loan Recipients and non-recipients	All (60 Approx.)	1	Variable (3 years to a few months)	2015

²¹ It is envisioned that 3 rounds of the survey will be used for the impact evaluation; however, there was an additional survey conducted in early 2013 covering the 2012 agricultural season, plus a monitoring survey in the treatment areas conducted in early 2015 covering the 2014 agricultural season and plans for 2015.

Qualitative Survey	Qualitative	THVA Stakeholders	n/a	7	5 years	Baseline: 07/2013- 08/2013 Endline: 2021
--------------------	-------------	-------------------	-----	---	---------	--

3.2.2. GHS Value Chain Training Impact Evaluation²²

The evaluation of the ACED value chain training subactivity will focus on measuring the extent, if any, to which the training activities improved the productivity and profitability of participants. In particular, the evaluation will address the following research questions:

1. What is the impact of ACED farmer training on adoption of new practices, production, sales, and farm income within the context of a value chain project?
2. Does distance from a ACED farmer training site affect participation in ACED farmer training?
3. To what degree are new practices adopted by value chain participants who do not themselves participate in ACED farmer-training activities? Can adoption by nonparticipants be attributed to program ripple effects, rather than broader trends?
4. Is the economic rate of return (ERR) for the ACED training subactivity large enough to justify the investment?

In addition to addressing these primary research questions, the evaluation will explore how impacts on practice adoption, production, sales, and farm income vary across farmers with different characteristics.

The ACED value chain training subactivity is just one element of the ACED activity and the impact evaluation is not designed to measure the overall impact of the ACED. Instead, the impact evaluation will be able to provide evidence on the impact of the value chain training subactivity (alone) *in an environment in which other value chain constraints are concurrently addressed*. The evaluation will not necessarily be able to tell about the impact of training in other settings or contexts: the impacts of training might be quite different when conducted outside the context of a value chain project.

The impact evaluation of the ACED value chain training subactivity will use a random assignment evaluation design. Potential training sites were randomly assigned to a treatment group - at which training activities will be conducted - or to a control group - at which training activities will not be conducted. If all the farmers who live in (or near) a treatment site participate in training, then impacts can then be estimated by comparing farmers who live in treatment sites with farmers who live in control sites.

The primary data source for the analysis will be several rounds of the Farm Operator Survey (FOS). Through the FOS, information from farm operators on key outcomes before, during, and after implementation will be collected. Implementation data from USAID (collected by its implementation contractor, DAI) will also inform the analysis. Finally, qualitative data from farmer

²² MCC is currently assessing the benefits and costs of conducting this evaluation given a low participation rate in training by the treatment group and will make a decision in 2015 about whether or not to continue the evaluation.

focus groups will provide a richer understanding of the impact of the trainings and complement the quantitative impact results.

The baseline will occur before the ACED activities have had a chance to influence agricultural outcomes (2012). Midterm qualitative follow-ups will capture outcomes one year later (2013–2014) and two years later (2014–2015); and a post-Compact quantitative follow-up funded by MCC will capture outcomes six years later, providing sufficient time for final outcomes to materialize (2018–2019).

3.2.3. Road Rehabilitation Project Evaluation

Evaluation Questions

MCC will contract an independent evaluator to (i) determine the post-compact ERR using HDM-4 analysis, (ii) assess the road maintenance regime, (iii) analyze the composition of road users, and (iv) assess the transportation market structure.

The evaluation will focus on the following research areas:

- I. Research Area 1: Evaluation of the economic viability of the RRP post-compact by undertaking a cost-benefit analysis and estimating the ERR and net present value of the investments using the HDM-4 software. In pursuit of this research area, the evaluation will assess the quality of pre-existing data (as available) and collect the updated data required for modeling, such as traffic, roughness, deflection, and origin-destination. Some of the research questions to be covered under this research area include:
 - a. What is the post-compact ERR using HDM-4? If the post-compact ERR differs from the pre compact ERR, why?
 - b. What are IRI values of the rehabilitated road, by 100m segments?
 - c. What are deflections of the rehabilitated road, by 100m segments?
 - d. What are the representative cross-sectional pavement structures of the road?
 - e. What is the current road condition? Are there signs of distress (e.g. cracking, bleeding, raveling, rutting, potholing)? What are the causes of deterioration? Are axle weight restrictions being enforced, why or why not?
 - f. How have traffic counts and patterns changed since the RRP was completed?
 - g. How have vehicle operating costs along the RRP changed as a result of the rehabilitated road?
 - h. What is the estimated remaining structural life of the rehabilitated road?
 - i. How has travel time changed for road users?
 - j. How have patterns of accidents, injuries, and fatalities changed since the road was rehabilitated?

- II. Research Area 2: Evaluation of MCC’s assumptions about the sustainability of the RRP based on a rigorous political economy analysis that incorporates appropriate and available data. Some of the research questions to be covered under this research area include:

- a. Do HDM-4 road maintenance assumptions represent actual road maintenance expenditures in the RRP? If not, why not? Did the Compact have any continued influence on the quality and quantity of GoM's maintenance regime and practice after the Compact end?
 - b. What are the governance arrangements that explain road maintenance practices from revenue collections through to expenditures and quality of maintenance provided? How is road maintenance regulated? How is the sector funded?
 - c. How were routine and periodic maintenance costs determined and planned by the Government before the Compact? Were there any changes made during the Compact period? What is the status of these procedures since the end of the Compact?
- III. Research Area 3: Study of road users, based on origin-destination data collected for the HDM-4 model, that examines how goods and people are traveling along MCC project roads, where they are going, and what the motivations for the journey are. Some of the research questions to be covered under this research area include:
- a. Where are people or goods traveling to/from and why (e.g. for people, is the trip for business/employment, school, health, social, etc.)?
 - b. How much they are paying for their trip, how long does it take on average, and what type/quantity/value of goods are being transported?
- IV. Research Area 4: Evaluation of the transportation market structure and the formal and informal institutions that regulate and govern the transportation market. Some of the research questions to be covered under this research area include:
- a. Are vehicle operating cost savings that result from road improvements passed on to transport consumers, such as public transport users or farmers transporting their produce to market? Are cost savings for vehicle owners passed on to passengers in the form of lower fares for people and goods?

Evaluation Methodology Description

HDM-4 analysis simulates total life cycle conditions and estimates benefits and total costs by comparing total cost streams for various design and maintenance strategies. The model estimates cost savings accruing to transport operators and consumers of transport services following the improvement of road surface conditions and geometries. This approach measures direct cost savings to road users, which approximate the full economic benefits accruing both directly and indirectly to the general population. Benefits can be realized as increased real incomes (or reduced cost of living), reduced costs of production in agriculture, industry, and services, and enhanced time availability. Whereas this approach allows for a relatively accurate quantification of project benefits, it does not allow one to project the precise nature and allocation of benefits. The primary effects that are considered include reduced vehicle operating costs, reduced travel time, changes in maintenance costs, increases in the value of goods moved, more frequent travel, and possibly environmental and safety effects. These benefits can in principle accrue through normal, generated, and/or diverted

traffic.²³ In addition to the HDM-4 analysis, the evaluation will include a political economy analysis of the road maintenance regime.

Other methodologies for conducting an impact evaluation of the roads project were considered but not adopted. Most notably, a few years after the project, household and firm incomes within the road catchment could be compared to a counterfactual (either a geographic comparison group or the same households/firms before the intervention). However, finding a convincing counterfactual region would be extremely difficult given the uniqueness of the road being rehabilitated; any analysis based on a counterfactual would need to make very strong assumptions that could undermine the conclusions. In addition, conducting enterprise and household surveys is costly and the value of analyzing those data in this context is unclear. Traffic on the road comes from neighboring communities, but it is also a thoroughfare for trucks and therefore, it's not clear that analyzing the impact on households and nearby businesses would capture the major benefits. Given these factors, the HDM-4 approach plus political economy analysis of the maintenance sector was selected.

Data Sources

Project outputs will be recorded and reported by the Road Rehabilitation Project and Construction Supervisors called to monitor the quality of the work with respect to the contract documents, detailed designs, and specifications.

For data necessary for the independent evaluation, the evaluator may choose to verify the already existing data from various Moldovan entities or subcontract out all or part of the data collection. The data thought to be necessary for the evaluation include the following:

Data	Quantitative or Qualitative	Potential Data Source	Exposure Period	Expected Dates of Primary Data Collection
International Roughness Index	Quantitative	State Roads Authority (SRA)	Immediate, 1 year, and 3 years from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017
Deflection	Quantitative	Universinij (at 6 months); later TBD	6 months and 3 years from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017
Thickness	Quantitative	TBD	1 year and 3 years (if necessary) from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017

²³ Normal represents growth of existing baseline traffic. Generated traffic is a one-time jump of traffic due to the project – generally found in rehabilitation of roads that were previously impassible or new construction to something that was previously inaccessible. Diverted traffic is traffic that would move from an alternate route to the project road as a result of the rehabilitation.

Road condition assessment	Qualitative	TBD	3 years from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017
Average Annual Daily Traffic	Quantitative	State Roads Authority (SRA) and TBD	1 year and 3 years from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017
Origin-Destination	Quantitative	TBD	3 years from end of construction	Baseline: n/a Endline: 2017
Vehicle Operation Costs	Quantitative	State Roads Authority (SRA)	3 years from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017
Road Traffic Accidents, Injuries, and Fatalities	Quantitative	Ministry of Internal Affairs	1, 2, and 3 years from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017
Maintenance plans, expenditures, and maintenance conducted	Quantitative	State Roads Authority (SRA)	1, 2, and 3 years from end of construction	Baseline: 2009 Endline: 2017

The evaluation is scheduled to be conducted in Fall 2017, after a 3 year exposure period, with a final report to be submitted in 2018.

MCC will also consider different approaches to evaluating the timing and quality of periodic maintenance activities, as these activities directly influence the economic returns to road investments. One approach would involve contracting a second HDM-4 analysis at the time of the next periodic maintenance needed for this type of road, currently estimated to be 7-10 years from now (2022 -2025). An alternative approach is to identify a candidate set of similar road segments that were rehabilitated 7-10 years ago that should be planned for periodic maintenance in the coming year and contracting the same basic HDM-4 type of analysis on one or more of these comparable road segments. With either approach, the periodic maintenance evaluation would entail assessing the road conditions prior to initiating the periodic maintenance, documenting the maintenance done since road rehabilitation and assessing the road condition after completing the periodic maintenance. The first approach would better document the benefits on the RRP, but these benefits will be influenced by the road maintenance practices in place 7-10 years from now, and the opportunity to learn from the evaluation will be delayed by five or more years. The second approach would examine the benefits across a different set of roads, but we would learn about the maintenance practices in effect shortly after our investment – presumably when MCC’s and our partner IFI’s recent influence on the general quality of road maintenance is most observable – and we would be able to learn from these results much sooner.

4. Implementation and Management of M&E

4.1. Responsibilities

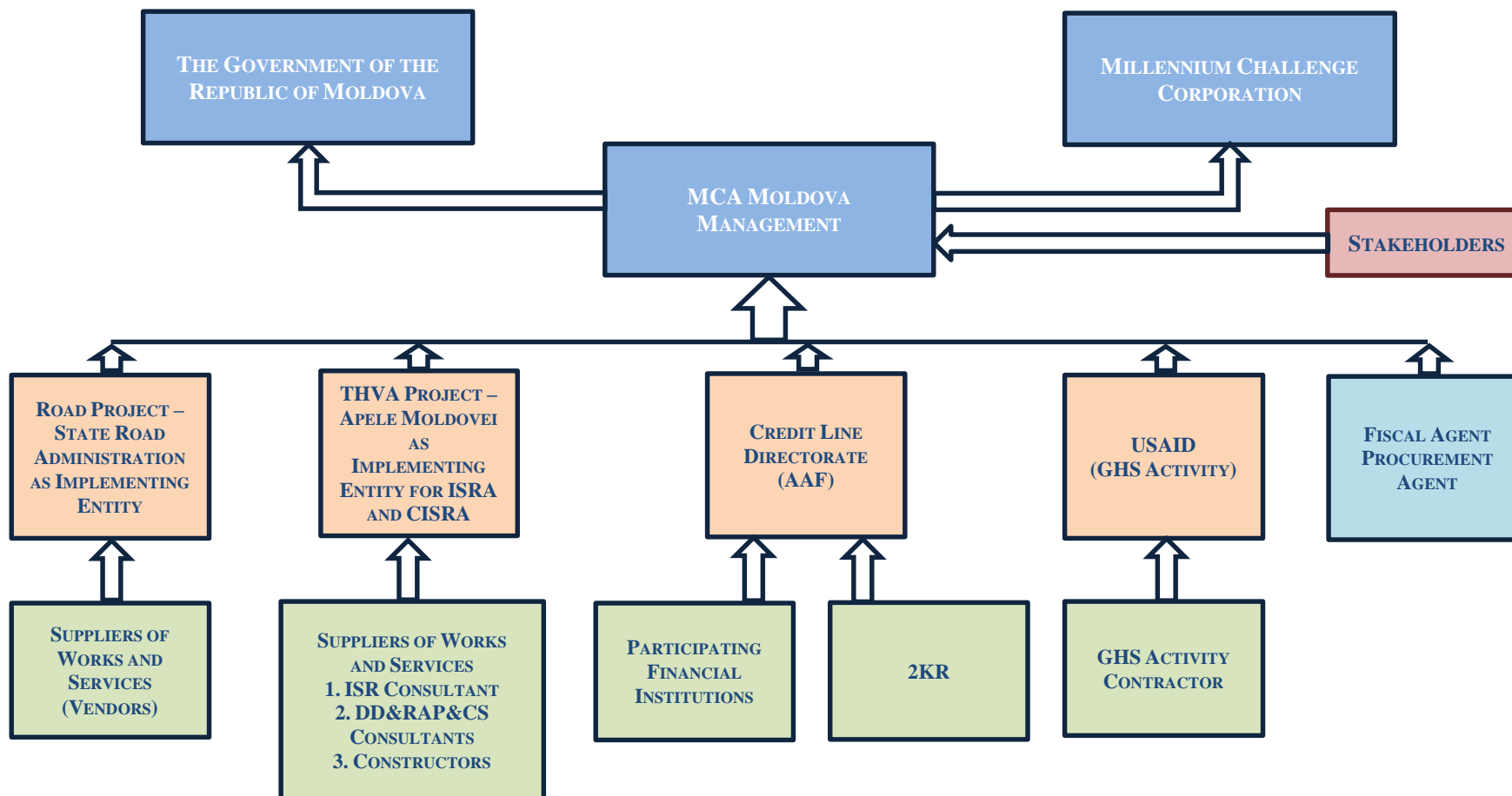
The MCA-Moldova M&E Unit will be part of the MCA Management Team, and will be composed of an M&E Director who will have the key responsibility of leading and managing all M&E activities; and an M&E Officer who will support the M&E Director in performing the M&E activities. Additionally, the M&E Unit will hire short-term support on an as needed basis.

The M&E Unit will carry out, or hire contractors to complete the following and other related activities:

- Direct implementation of all activities laid out in the M&E Plan and ensure all requirements of the M&E Plan are met by MCA-Moldova;
- Ensure that the M&E Plan and ERR analysis are modified and updated as improved information becomes available;
- Oversee development and execution of an M&E system (including data-collection, data-analysis and reporting systems) integrated with the Management Information System;
- Elaborate and document M&E Policies, Procedures and Processes in an M&E Manual or other format, to be used by all MCA-Moldova staff and project implementers;
- Communicate the M&E Plan and explain the M&E system to all key stakeholders involved in the Compact, particularly project implementers, to ensure a common understanding by all. This could take the form of orientation and capacity building sessions and could focus on issues as:
 - Explaining indicator definitions, data collection methods and timing/frequency of data collection and reporting,
 - Data quality controls and verification procedures,
 - Impact evaluation questions and methodology, etc;
- Develop and use a documentation system to ensure that key M&E actions, processes and deliverables are systematically recorded. This may be accomplished either as part of the M&E information system or independently. The documentation may encompass the following elements:
 - Goal, objective and outcome indicators,
 - Performance indicators (to be developed by implementers and added subsequently to the M&E Plan),
 - Changes to the M&E Plan,
 - Key M&E deliverables including TORs, contracts/agreements, data collection instruments, reports/analyses, etc;
- Develop (with the Communication Unit and ESA/Gender officers) and implement a systematic dissemination approach to ensure participation of all the stakeholders, and to facilitate feedback of lessons learned into the compact implementation process;
- Organize and oversee regular independent data quality reviews on a periodic basis to assess the quality of data reported to MCA-Moldova;
- Participate in project monitoring through site visits, review of project reports and analysis of performance monitoring and other data;
- Update the M&E work plan periodically;
- Contribute to the design of the impact evaluation strategy;

- Collaborate with the Procurement Director to prepare and conduct procurement of M&E contracts;

Diagram 2. Reporting/Data Flow Structure of Moldova Compact



- Ensure that data collection mechanisms are designed to collect data disaggregated by gender, age, and other dimensions, as applicable and practical, and that the findings are presented at the appropriate disaggregated level;
- As the champion of results based management, the M&E Unit will take steps to foster a results oriented culture throughout MCA-Moldova and its implementing partners.

The M&E Director will be a part of MCA-Moldova’s internal Management Unit, composed from MCA leadership, Project Directors and other Directors. M&E Director will report directly to MCA-Moldova CEO and maintain closest cooperation with Roads Rehabilitation Director, THVA Director, CIS Director, AAF and GHS Directors. Collaboration with procurement team will be very important to prepare and conduct procurement of M&E related contracts as well as ensuring that other implementation contracts contain necessary data reporting provisions.

Seminars, workshops, elaboration and distribution and dissemination of M&E materials shall be conducted in close cooperation with the MCA Communications Unit.

4.2.MCA Management Information System for M&E

M&E best practice shows that MCA-Moldova should establish and maintain a management information system (MIS) to track program progress and monitor the effect of each activity with timely and accurate reporting. The MIS should be developed and implemented in agreement with MCC M&E.

Currently a comprehensive MCC Management Information System is being developed by MCC for all of MCAs.

The M&E Director is responsible for ensuring that MCA M&E needs are addressed during the development of MCC MIS.

4.3.Review and Revision of the M&E Plan

The M&E Plan is designed to evolve over time, adjusting to changes in program activities and improvements in performance monitoring and measurement. In the fourth quarter of every year, starting in calendar year 2011, or as necessary, the M&E Director of MCA Moldova and representatives of MCC M&E staff will review how well the M&E Plan has met its objectives (the “Annual Review”). The review is intended to ensure that the M&E Plan measures program performance accurately and provides crucial information on the need for changes in project design. The review is intended to ensure that the M&E Plan:

- Shows whether the logical sequence of intervention outcomes are occurring;
- Checks whether indicator definitions are precise and timely;
- Checks whether M&E indicators accurately reflect program performance;
- Updates indicator targets, as allowed by the MCC M&E Policy; and
- Adds indicators, as needed, to track hitherto unmeasured results.

The M&E Plan will be revised by MCA-Moldova, in agreement with MCC M&E, when the need for change has been identified in the review. The revised M&E Plan will be submitted to the MCA-Moldova Steering Committee for approval (if changes are substantial) and to MCC for acceptance.

5. M&E Budget

The initial budget for the implementation of the proposed M&E activities for the five-year term of the Compact amounted US\$ 3.54 million. The line items of this budget can be reviewed and updated as the program develops, on annual or quarterly basis, when the respective quarterly detailed financial plan is submitted to MCC with the quarterly disbursement request.

The M&E budget does not include the M&E staff in the MCA-Moldova Management Unit whose salaries and field trips are included in the administrative budget of the Compact. The budget should not exceed the total amount over the five years, but the distribution of funding between line items and years may be adjusted according to the results of the M&E Plan's annual reviews or quarterly if needed.

In Q19 of Compact implementation at MCA-Moldova request \$0.5 million of M&E budget were reallocated to Road Rehabilitation Project.

Summary M&E Budget (million USD)

Monitoring and Evaluation	Total, USD
Surveys and evaluations	\$2.80
Capacity Building	\$0.53
Data Quality Reviews	\$0.21
Reallocated	-\$0.50
Total - M&E	\$3.04

While the resources for the carrying-out of surveys are allocated by MCA-Moldova from the Compact funds, the impact analysis is to be funded directly by MCC. As of June 2015, MCC had committed approximately \$2.3 million to fund the external evaluators; however that amount is expected to increase to include post compact data collection. The M&E Plan calls for coordination of research design and implementation with the evaluation analysis.

6. Other

6.1.M&E Requirements for Disbursements

The MCC M&E Policy states that the M&E Plan should include “any M&E requirements that an MCA must meet in order to receive disbursements” (article 5.1.1). The Policy notes that substantial compliance with M&E Plan is a condition for approval of quarterly disbursements. In accordance with these guidelines, the following are envisaged to meet the requirements for substantial compliance with the M&E Plan including, but not limited to:

1. Having fully staffed M&E personnel or actively seeking to fulfill M&E staffing, to MCC’s satisfaction.
2. Actively executing the M&E work plan to meet the reporting and data needs of professional monitoring and evaluation of the Compact Program, to MCC’s satisfaction.
3. Timely managing and utilizing M&E budget in pursuing the Plan’s purposes, to MCC’s satisfaction.
4. Maintaining sufficient progress towards achievement of target indicators as outlined in the annexes to this Plan, to MCC’s satisfaction.

6.2.M&E Plan Assumptions and Risks

As with any large Compact program, a number of assumptions and risks could influence the normal process of its implementation according to the schedule and resources allocated. The assumptions and risks presented below are deemed to be applicable to this Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and other program components that relate directly to monitoring and evaluation issues. Assumptions are basically details associated with activities assumed ahead that need to occur for the monitoring and evaluation to be successfully implemented, while risks are considered factors that might restrict or limit the success of M&E.

Monitoring
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Compact Goal, the Program Objective and the Project Objectives and key indicators of long-term impact are limited to those described in the Millennium Challenge Compact• The monitoring indicators are measured against established baselines and targets, derived from ex-ante economic rate of return analysis, and other types of analysis and other project planning documents• The milestones are completed according to project procurement plan timeline and project deliverables are subject to the specified number of review cycles.
<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any modifications of Compact Goal, the Program Objective and the Project Objectives will require Program Logic revision with indicator definition table adjustment for amending the M&E Plan. This could affect the monitoring process and developed strategies for impact evaluations.• Modifications to Program Objective and the Project Objectives may constrain the ability of the project team and implementing entities to meet interim dates identified in the original project procurement plan timetable

- Due to the gap between the surveys that were used for calculation of the baselines (2008) and the time scheduled to conduct project evaluations MCC and/or stakeholders may require the revision of baselines indicators
- Changes in completing certain deliverables by a specific date may be required by Program Management and stakeholders

Evaluations

Assumptions

- Evaluation strategies and implementation plan are supported by all involved stakeholders
- Evaluation objectives, hypotheses to be tested, evaluation methodology design, quality control and data analysis are limited to those described in the Impact Evaluation Strategies elaborated by the Impact Evaluation Contractor
- Impact Evaluation Contractor provides staff qualified on the methodologies, techniques and tools needed to support the implementation process of the impact evaluations as required by MCC
- USAID GHS Activity Contractor coordinates the design of GHS Activity interventions with the Impact Evaluation Contractor to ensure the project is implemented in a manner suitable for impact evaluation
- Impact evaluation deliverables complies with the quality and clarity criteria outlined by MCC
- The Impact Evaluation Report for the AAF Pilot Phase provides explicit findings to inform the decision on AAF Activity extension
- Mid-Term Phase Evaluation Report provides exhaustive conclusions to assess the implantation process and design interventions if necessary
- Final Impact Evaluation Report presents clear conclusions to establish whether Program results can be reliably attributed to MCC funded interventions

Risks

- Changes to evaluation strategies and implementation plan could be required by Program Management and the key stakeholders, based on the results provided within initial project evaluations
- Impact Evaluation Contractor may face staffing constraints in providing impact evaluation services that will directly affect evaluation strategies and implementation plan
- Impact evaluation deliverables may partially or entirely disregard the quality and clarity requirements that will considerably extend the review and examination cycle
- GHS Activity is implemented jointly with USAID and GHS Impact Evaluation depends on the implementation status and performance of USAID GHS Activity Contractor
- Mid-Term Phase Evaluation may report incomplete and/or inadequate information about the status of project components that may affect the decision making process on interventions to be made in order to achieve program objectives
- Delays in implementing project components according to project procurement plan timeline may affect the impact evaluation implementation plan
- Deficiencies in final impact evaluation strategy may underestimate/overestimate the impacts and results attributed to MCC funded interventions

Capacity building

Assumptions

- M&E staff resources are available when and as they are required

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCA Moldova personnel will be properly trained on the tools and techniques needed to support Program monitoring and evaluation. • Investments to develop a highly qualified monitoring and evaluation personnel are ensured by the continuity of the staff
<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project components key staff recourses for monitoring and evaluation activities will not be available on a ‘full-time’ basis. • The continuity of the personnel may be affected by various MCA Moldova internal staff policy or/and external grounds
<p>Budget</p>
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Survey services, Ad Hoc and Special studies, and other services to support monitoring and evaluation activities are procured within the limits of the M&E Budget • Impact Evaluation Contractor allocates resources according to the evaluation strategies and implementation plan
<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact evaluation budgets may be inaccurately prepared • Reduced budgets or limited resources may force Program Management to select the most affordable solution instead of the best solution. • Impact Evaluation Contractor may require for new personnel which will affect the budget for the Impact Evaluation

ANNEX 1. Indicator Documentation Table

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
Compact Goals									
	Goal	Absolute poverty rate nationwide	National absolute poverty rate	Percentage		Household Budget Survey	Ministry of Economy / National Bureau of Statistics	Once	The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a nationally representative survey that provides information on living standards in Moldova. The HBS is used to calculate poverty lines and poverty measures and generate poverty profiles that describe poverty characteristics and assess how policies and programs affect the socio-economic situation of the population. The HBS is regularly conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics and will not require MCA-Moldova financial support. The results of this survey related to the poverty are reported by the Ministry of Economy.
	Goal	Absolute poverty rate in rural areas	Absolute poverty rate in villages	Percentage		Household Budget Survey	Ministry of Economy / National Bureau of Statistics	Once	
Project 1: Transition to High Value Agriculture Project									
	Outcome	Annual profits of crop production per hectare in Target Area	Average annual profits of farms in Target Areas (defined as average annual	US Dollars		Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Other	Reporting Years: Compact Baseline, Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			profits from crop production/average size of farm)						“areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity”
	Outcome	Rent for land paid to lessors per hectare in Target Area	Average rent paid by lessee to lessor per hectare of rented land in Target Areas	US Dollars		Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Other	Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity”
	Outcome	Wage bill paid to labor per hectare in Target Area	Value of labor (defined as annual person-days of labor per hectare in target areas × average daily wage excluding household labor)	US Dollars		Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Other	Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity”
	Outcome	Area irrigated in Target Areas	Number of hectares of irrigated crops (high value agriculture, grains and technical crops) in Target Areas	Hectares		Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Other	Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity”

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Adoption of HVA crops in Target Areas	Number of hectares of irrigated and non-irrigated high value agriculture crops (fruits, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, etc.) in Target Areas	Hectares		Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Other	Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity”
AI-12	Outcome	Hectares under improved practices as a result of training	The number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.	Hectares		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	GHS / USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Once	Reporting Years: 2015. The indicator's targets are based on the number of farmers trained by GHS adopting the new practices. It is assumed each farmer will apply the practices to 3 hectares. ACED Indicator 1.2.3 The targets for this indicator in the MCA M&E Plan are different from the ACED PMP targets for two reasons: the MCA targets were set before the ACED implementation contract was signed and the Compact year covers a different timeframe than the ACED contract year. It was agreed between MCC, USAID and MCA not to adjust the MCA targets

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
									because it did not make sense for ACED to recalculate their targets based on the Compact year.
	Outcome	Increase in the annual profits among assisted farms outside of Target Areas	Percent differential between the annual per hectare profit (excluding rent and labor costs) realized among assisted farms outside of Target Areas and a comparison farm group	Percentage		Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Once	Reporting Years: 2019 As of date of this final version of M&E Plan MCC was considering the option to cancel collecting data for this particular indicator.

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
Activity 1: Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity									
AI-8	Output	Hectares under improved irrigation	The number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation infrastructure that are either rehabilitated or constructed with MCC funding.	Hectares		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	CISRA	Annual	Formerly “Command area with access to functional systems expands.” This indicator is counted by each CIS only after Taking Over Certificates are issued for entire system.
	Output	Centralized irrigation systems rehabilitated	Number of centralized irrigation systems with rehabilitation works completed under Compact	Number		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	CISRA	Annual	Rehabilitation works are considered as completed when a Taking Over Certificate is issued. However, one CIS can include more than one work contracts, i.e. there can be more than one Taking Over Certificates. In this case, a system is considered rehabilitated when Taking Over Certificates are issued for all parts of this CIS.
	Output	Trafficking in Persons training participants	Number of trained workers on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by CISRA Contractor for their workforce	Number		Construction Contractor monitoring	Contractors’ Reports	Quarterly	Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer
	Output	Trafficking in Persons training sessions	Number of training sessions on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by	Number		Construction Contractor monitoring	Contractors’ Reports	Quarterly	Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			CISRA Contractor for their workforce						
AI-1	Process	Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.	US Dollars		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	
	Process	Value of contracted irrigation feasibility and/or design studies disbursed	The amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.	US Dollars		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
AI-2	Process	Percent disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts	The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Percentage		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	
AI-3	Process	Value of signed irrigation construction contracts	The value of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds.	US Dollars		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	
	Process	Value of contracted irrigation construction works disbursed	The amount disbursed of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds.	US Dollars		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
AI-4	Process	Percent disbursed of irrigation construction contracts	The total amount of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Percentage		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	
AI-5	Process	Temporary employment generated in irrigation	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of irrigation systems.	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Constructor's Report	Quarterly	The indicator does not have targets because it is a common indicator required by MCC but was not part of the original program logic.
Activity 2: Irrigation Sector Reform Activity									
	Outcome	Perception of quality of service by water users	Percentage of centralized irrigation systems users satisfied with the timeliness, cost and administration of	Percentage	Gender	Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Other	Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021).

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			irrigation provided throughout CIS.						
	Outcome	Water User Associations achieving financial sustainability	Number of assisted WUAs (with schemes completed and fully operational) where tariffs collected covers 100% of operating costs plus an amount for capital/replacement costs	Number		WUA administrative documents	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Other	Reporting Years: Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019) and Round 2 (2020-2021).
	Outcome	Water User Associations with active and representative governance	Number of WUAs complying with transparent governance practices including an annual plan and year end report approved by the respective general assembly.	Number		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	ISRA	Annual	
	Outcome	Water User Associations with gender-balanced management and governance	Number of WUAs having at least 20% of board (Administrative Council) member positions filled by women	Number		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	ISRA	Annual	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Revised water management policy framework - with long-term water rights defined – established	The Water Law which establish long-term water rights is in full force and effect	Date		Administrative	Publication in the Official Monitor (Monitorul Oficial)	Once	
	Output	Revised legal water management framework	Four secondary regulations to be passed establishing the water rights, water registry and basin management	Date		Administrative	ISRA	Once	
	Output	Management Transfer Agreements signed	Number of Management Transfer Agreements signed	Number		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	ISRA	Quarterly	
	Output	Information campaign awareness	Percentage of farm operators within Target Area aware about ISRA out of the total number of farm operators in Target Area	Percentage	Gender	Farm Operator Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Once	Reporting Years: 3.
	Output	Water User Associations established under new law	Number of WUAs registered under new specific WUA law	Number		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	ISRA	Quarterly	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Output	Nistru River Basin District Integrated Management Plan developed	Nistru River Basin District integrated management plan prepared with the participation of local institutions and stakeholders	Number		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	ISRA	Annual	
	Process	ISRA contractor mobilized	Contract with ISRA Consultant is signed and local teams are recruited	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCA Moldova	Once	
	Process	Sites prepared for new River Basin Management water monitoring equipment	Sites prepared for new RBM water monitoring equipment.	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCA Moldova / ISRA	Once	
	Process	Expressions of interest obtained	Approval of the expression of interest report showing that a sufficient percentage of potential WUA members have expressed interest in forming WUAs	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	ISRA	Once	
Activity 3: Access to Agriculture Finance Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)									

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	New HVA infrastructure in place	Operational cold-storage capacity of high value agriculture post-harvest structures financed under the AAF	Metric tones	Gender	Minutes on final approval, issued by Public Authorities	AAF Officer	Quarterly	
	Outcome	Additionality factor of AAF investments	Percentage of the financed amount of the investment deemed to be additional.	Percentage		AAF Survey	MCC Evaluation Consultant	Once	Due to changes in the evaluation methodology the indicator will be assessed qualitatively as part of the Final THVA Project Evaluation Report.
	Outcome	Loans past due	Percent of loans more than 60 days overdue on latest payment	Percentage	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Credit Line Directorate / PFI	Quarterly	
AI-10	Output	Value of agricultural and rural loans	The value of agricultural loans and rural loans disbursed for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investments.	US Dollars	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Credit Line Directorate / PFI	Quarterly	Formerly “Affordable financing provided for post-harvest infrastructure through the High Value Agriculture Post-Harvest Credit Facility.” This indicator will include re-lent funds towards the end of the compact.
AI-9	Output	Loan borrowers	The number of borrowers (primary sector	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation	Credit Line Directorate / PFI	Quarterly	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			producers, rural entrepreneurs, and associations) who access loans for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investment through MCC financial assistance.			ion documents			
	Output	Agricultural loans resulting from Investment Development Services	Number of loans received by borrowers which received support from Investment Development Services	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Credit Line Directorate / IDS	Quarterly	
	Output	Value of hire-purchase agreements signed	The total value of agreements by and between 2KR and a Buyer, under which: (i) 2KR will extend a Hire-Purchase to the Buyer out of the proceeds of a 2KR Loan received by 2KR from MCA Moldova and (ii) the Buyer will repay that Hire-Purchase to 2KR.	US Dollars	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Agriculture Production Growth Project Implementation and Management Unit; CLD	Quarterly	As this credit facility was launched in Q19, first results will be available only in Q20.

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Output	Buyers of equipment through hire purchase agreements	Number of agriculture producer, producer group and rural entrepreneur within Moldova engaged in HVA related activities that have signed Hire-Purchase Agreement with 2KR to be financed from the proceeds of the 2KR Loan received from the Credit Facility	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	Agriculture Production Growth Project Implementation and Management Unit; CLD	Quarterly	As this credit facility was launched in Q19, first results will be available only in Q20.
	Process	HVA Post-Harvest Credit Facility Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM) Finalized	PPM finalized and approved by MCC	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCA Moldova	Once	
	Process	HVA Post-Harvest Credit Facility Launched	Participating Financial Institutions selected and public outreach program underway	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCA Moldova	Once	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Process	Impact Evaluation Process finalized and decision made regarding pilot expansion	Impact Evaluation completed, results processed and decision made by MCC	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCA Moldova	Once	
	Process	Close-Out and Facility Transition Plan approved by MCC	Plan as to how the funds will be managed/used after the life of the compact approved by MCC	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCA Moldova	Once	
Activity 4: Growing High Value Sales									
	Outcome	Value of sales facilitated	Value of annual sales facilitated by the Activity contractor on behalf of Moldovan producers or producer groups	US Dollars	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	GHS / USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Quarterly	ACED Indicator 1.1.1 The targets for this indicator in the MCA M&E Plan are different from the ACED PMP targets for two reasons: the MCA targets were set before the ACED implementation contract was signed and the Compact year covers a different timeframe than the ACED contract year. It was agreed between MCC, USAID and MCA not to adjust the MCA targets because it did not make sense for ACED to recalculate their targets based on the Compact year.

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Agricultural businesses with sales facilitated	Number of farmers, producers, processing enterprises reporting transactions facilitated through GHS	Number		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	GHS / USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Quarterly	ACED Indicator 1.1.3 The targets for this indicator in the MCA M&E Plan are different from the ACED PMP targets for two reasons: the MCA targets were set before the ACED implementation contract was signed and the Compact year covers a different timeframe than the ACED contract year. It was agreed between MCC, USAID and MCA not to adjust the MCA targets because it did not make sense for ACED to recalculate their targets based on the Compact year.
AI-11	Outcome	Farmers who have applied improved practices as a result of training	The number of primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) that are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC training or technical	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents (confirmed by MCC Impact Evaluation)	GHS/USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Quarterly	The MCC Impact Evaluation contractor will report on this indicator as well using data from the Farm Survey. That data will not be available until Year 5 of the Compact; therefore until then, this indicator will be tracked through USAID and the GHS Activity Contractor. ACED Indicator 1.2.2 The targets for this indicator in the MCA M&E Plan are different from the ACED PMP targets for two reasons: the MCA targets

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			assistance, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.						were set before the ACED implementation contract was signed and the Compact year covers a different timeframe than the ACED contract year. It was agreed between MCC, USAID and MCA not to adjust the MCA targets because it did not make sense for ACED to recalculate their targets based on the Compact year.
AI-13	Outcome	Enterprises that have applied improved techniques	The number of rural enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations; trade and business associations; and community-based organizations that are applying managerial or processing techniques introduced or supported by MCC.	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents (confirmed by MCC Impact Evaluation)	GHS/USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Quarterly	ACED Indicator 1.3.5 MCA did not have targets set initially for this indicator, so the targets from the ACED PMP are being used. However, the targets in the ACED PMP cover a different time period than the Compact year. The Compact year is from October of one year to September of the next year; whereas the ACED contract year covers March of one year to February of the next year.

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Reduced risk of export bans due to improved export certification and inspection systems	Moldova sanitary and phytosanitary services achieve compliance with IPPC, ISPM Guidelines 7, 20 and 23 and the Central Phytosanitary Laboratory is certified to ISO 9000	Date		Independent audit	GHS / USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Once	ACED Indicator 1.4.3
AI-6	Output	Farmers trained	The number of primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) receiving technical assistance or participating in a training session (on improved production techniques and technologies, including post-harvest interventions, developing business,	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	GHS / USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Quarterly	ACED Indicator 1.2.1 The targets for this indicator in the MCA M&E Plan are different from the ACED PMP targets for two reasons: the MCA targets were set before the ACED implementation contract was signed and the Compact year covers a different timeframe than the ACED contract year. It was agreed between MCC, USAID and MCA not to adjust the MCA targets because it did not make sense for ACED to recalculate their targets based on the Compact year.

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			financial, or marketing planning, accessing credit or finance, or accessing input and output markets).						
AI-7	Output	Enterprises assisted	The number of enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations; trade and business associations; and community-based organizations receiving assistance.	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	GHS / USAID GHS Activity Contractor	Quarterly	ACED Indicator 1.3.4 MCA did not have targets set initially for this indicator, so the targets from the ACED PMEP are being used. However, the targets in the ACED PMEP cover a different time period than the Compact year. The Compact year is from October of one year to September of the next year; whereas the ACED contract year covers March of one year to February of the next year.
	Process	MOU in force	A MOU between MCC, MCA Moldova and USAID is signed to set out the understanding of the parties about the roles and responsibilities of USAID, MCC	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCC / MCA / USAID	Once	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			and MCA with respect to the implementation and coordination of the GHS Activity						
	Process	GHS activity launched	GHS Contractor mobilized and teams are mobilized	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	MCC / MCA / USAID	Once	
	Process	Central Phytosanitary Lab is certified	The Central Phytosanitary Lab is certified to ISO family of standards and / or another appropriate international standard as confirmed by a Certification or Accreditation body.	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	USAID to MCC	Once	ACED Indicator 1.4.4
Project 2: Roads Rehabilitation Project									
Activity 1: Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2									

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Outcome	Reduced cost to road users	Value of time savings and reduced vehicle operating costs with the project compared to no rehabilitation (modeled by HDM4)	US Dollars		HDM 4 modeling run by MCC	MCC	Once	Reporting Year: Post-Compact
R-10	Outcome	Average annual daily traffic	The average number and type of vehicles per day, averaged over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.	Number	Road Type	Traffic survey	SRA	Once	Year 5 of the Compact. The period of count (past year or past 12 months) will be decided according to road rehabilitation and completion schedule to account for seasonality. AADT for the full road was calculated using a weighted average for road segments based on each segment's length. See file "Roads Beneficiary and Indicators Calculations v5.xlsx" for details on this calculation. The responsible party may change pending MCC's decision regarding data quality concerns
	Outcome	Enhanced traffic safety	Number of road accidents on the rehabilitated portion of road	Number		National Patrol Inspectorate database	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Once	The number of traffic accident will be provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Year 5. This indicator is for tracking

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
									purposes only and no target will be assigned to it.
R-9	Outcome	Roughness	The measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters of height per kilometer of distance traveled.	Meters per kilometer	Road Type	Road survey	SRA	Once	Upon availability of primary data aggregated by SRA and submitted to MCC. The responsible party may change pending MCC's decision regarding data quality concerns
	Outcome	Road fund allocation	Government of Moldova annual allocations to the Road Fund	US Dollars		Administrative, from reports on State budget execution by MTRI and MOF	Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure (MTRI) / Ministry of Finance (MOF)	Annual	MCC coordinated closely with the World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, and European Commission during RRP development. Being concerned about road maintenance sustainability a Compact condition was set forth that the GOM will amend the Road Fund Law to ensure that "a minimum of 50 percent in calendar year 2011, 65 percent in calendar year 2012, and 80 percent in calendar year 2013 and thereafter, of revenue from the fuel excise tax is automatically

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
									allocated to the Road Fund”. That the Road Fund Law was amended in early 2010. The indicator tracks the amounts allocated annually by the GOM to the Road Fund.
	Outcome	Revised legislative basis for road maintenance funding designed to meet the needs for sustainability of roads infrastructure	Appropriate legislation is in full force and effect in accordance with the Program Implementation Agreement to ensure a sufficient percentage of revenue from the fuel excise tax is automatically allocated to the Road Fund	Date		Administrative	Publication in the Official Monitor (Monitorul Oficial)	Once	At the moment of publication of Road Fund Law
R-11	Outcome	Road traffic fatalities	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC funding.	Number	Road Type	National Patrol Inspectorate database	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Once	The number of traffic accident will be provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Year 5. This indicator is for tracking purposes only and no target will be assigned to it.

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
R-8	Output	Kilometers of roads completed	The length of roads in kilometers on which construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads is complete (certificates handed over and approved).	Kilometers	Road Type	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA	Quarterly	Detailed Design will include information on the length of rehabilitated roads by Year
	Output	Trafficking in Persons training participants	Number of trained workers on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Roads Contractor for their workforce	Number		Construction Contractor monitoring	Contractors' Reports	Quarterly	Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer
	Output	Trafficking in Persons training sessions	Number of training sessions on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Roads Contractor for their workforce	Number		Construction Contractor monitoring	Contractors' Reports	Quarterly	Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer
	Output	Road safety training for teachers	Number of teachers participants in the road safety trainings	Number	Gender	Construction Contractor monitoring	Contractors' Reports	Quarterly	Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	Output	Road safety training for children	Number of children participants in the road safety trainings	Number		Construction Contractor monitoring	Contractors' Reports	Quarterly	Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer
	Process	Final Design	Final design prepared, reviewed and approved	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA / Nathan (with URS/UNIVERS INJ)	Once	
	Process	Resettlement Action Plan implemented	RAP implementation completed	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA, MCA Board	Once	
	Process	Permission for Construction	Permission for Construction obtained by SRA for all portions planned for rehabilitation	Date		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA	Once	
R-3	Process	Kilometers of roads under design	The length of roads in kilometers under design contracts. This includes designs for building new roads and reconstructing, rehabilitating, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.	Kilometers	Road Type	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA	Quarterly	

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
R-6	Process	Kilometers of roads under works contracts	The length of roads in kilometers under works contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Kilometers	Road Type	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA	Quarterly	
R-4	Process	Value of signed road construction contracts	The value of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.	US Dollars	Road Type	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA / Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	
	Process	Value disbursed of road construction contracts	The amount disbursed of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads	US Dollars		Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA / Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	MCA-Moldova Infrastructure Unit to provide targets for disbursements of road construction.

Common Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Dis - aggregation	Primary Data Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
			using compact funds.						
R-5	Process	Percent disbursed of road construction contracts	The total amount of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	Road Type	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA / Fiscal Agent	Quarterly	MCA-Moldova Infrastructure Unit to provide targets for disbursements of road construction.
R-7	Process	Temporary employment generated in road construction	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Number	Gender	Administrative; Project Implementation documents	SRA / Fiscal Agent	Annual	The indicator does not have targets because it is a common indicator required by MCC but was not part of the original program logic.

ANNEX 2. Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline ²⁴ (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Compact Goals								
Absolute poverty rate nationwide	Percentage	level	26.3% (2009)					20.0%
Absolute poverty rate in rural areas	Percentage	level	36.3% (2009)					22.6%
Project 1: Transition to High Value Agriculture Project								
Annual profits of crop production per hectare in Target Area	US Dollars	level	180 (2009)				180	390 ²⁵
Rent for land paid to lessors per hectare in Target Area	US Dollars	level	80 (2009)				80	100 ²⁶
Wage bill paid to labor per hectare in Target Area	US Dollars	level	40 (2009)				40	180 ²⁷
Area irrigated in Target Areas	Hectares	level	1,100 (2009)				2,280	3,460 ²⁸
Adoption of HVA crops in Target Areas	Hectares	level	1,800 (2009)				2,320	2,840 ²⁹
Hectares under improved practices as a result of training	Hectares	cumulative	0					8,400
Increase in the annual profits among assisted farms outside of Target Areas	Percentage	level	0%	0%			15%	20%
Activity 1: Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity								
Hectares under improved irrigation	Hectares	cumulative	0	0	0	0	6,200	15,500
Centralized irrigation systems rehabilitated	Number	cumulative	0	0	0	0	4	11

²⁴ This column contains Compact baseline data collected in the pre-Compact period. Not to be confused with the CISRA-ISRA impact evaluation baseline conducted by the MCC Evaluation Contractor.

²⁵ The final THVA Evaluation will compare findings with this target, but also with the projection from the closeout ERR. The closeout ERR projection will be a more appropriate comparison given the updated information that it will include.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ This indicator is no longer included as a benefit stream in the ERR; however it will still be assessed in the impact evaluation.

²⁸ The final THVA Evaluation will compare findings with this target, but also with the projection from the closeout ERR. The closeout ERR projection will be a more appropriate comparison given the updated information that it will include.

²⁹ Ibid.

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline ²⁴ (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Trafficking in Persons training participants	Number	cumulative	0					
Trafficking in Persons training sessions	Number	cumulative	0					
Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts	US Dollars	cumulative	0	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Value of contracted irrigation feasibility and/or design studies disbursed	US Dollars	cumulative	0	1,800,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Percent disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts	Percentage	cumulative	0%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Value of signed irrigation construction contracts	US Dollars	cumulative	0			53,900,000	53,900,000	53,900,000
Value of contracted irrigation construction works disbursed	US Dollars	cumulative	0			16,200,000	43,100,000	53,900,000
Percent disbursed of irrigation construction contracts	Percentage	cumulative	0%			30%	80%	100%
Temporary employment generated in irrigation	Number	cumulative	0					
Activity 2: Irrigation Sector Reform Activity								
Perception of quality of service by water users	Percentage	level	41% (2009)			41%	43%	75% ³⁰
Water User Associations achieving financial sustainability	Number	level	0	0	0	7	7	11 ³¹
Water User Associations with active and representative governance	Number	level	0	0	7	7	7	11
Water User Associations with gender-balanced management and governance	Number	level	0	0	6	6	6	9
Revised water management policy framework - with long-term water rights defined – established	Date	date		30-Apr-11				
Revised Legal Water Management Framework	Date	date				31-Aug-13		

³⁰ This indicator will be reported in the final THVA Project evaluation according to the timeline of the approved evaluation plan.

³¹ Ibid.

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline ²⁴ (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Management Transfer Agreements signed	Number	cumulative	0	0	7	7	11	11
Information campaign awareness	Percentage	level	0%			95%		
Water User Associations established under new law	Number	cumulative	0	0	11	11	11	11
Nistru River Basin District Integrated Management Plan developed	Number	cumulative	0					1
ISRA Contractor mobilized	Date	date		30-Nov-10				
Sites prepared for new River Basin Management water monitoring equipment	Date	date				30-Jun-2013		
Expressions of interest obtained	Date	date		28-Feb-11				
Activity 3: Access to Agriculture Finance Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)								
New HVA infrastructure in place	Metric tones	cumulative	0	0		3,800		10,500
Additionality factor of AAF investments	Percentage	level	0			75%		75%
Loans past due	Percentage	level			5%	5%	5%	5%
Value of agricultural and rural loans	US Dollars	cumulative	0	1,500,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	9,500,000	14,900,000
Loan borrowers	Number	cumulative	0	8	18	23	48	75
Agricultural loans resulting from Investment Development Services	Number	cumulative	0	5	12	16	35	55
Value of hire-purchase agreements signed	US Dollars	cumulative	0					
Buyers of equipment through hire purchase agreements	Number	cumulative	0					
HVA Post-Harvest Credit Facility Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM) Finalized	Date	date		30-Jun-11				
HVA Post-Harvest Credit Facility Launched	Date	date		31-Aug-11				
Impact Evaluation Process finalized and decision made regarding pilot expansion	Date	date				31-May-13		
Close-Out and Facility Transition Plan approved by MCC	Date	date					30-Jun-2014	
Activity 4: Growing High Value Sales								

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline ²⁴ (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Value of sales facilitated	US Dollars	cumulative	0	2,100,000	6,300,000	12,600,000	21,000,000	31,500,000
Agricultural businesses with sales facilitated	Number	cumulative	0	100	300	600	1,000	1,500
Farmers who have applied improved practices as a result of training	Number	cumulative	0	330	550	1,340	2,050	2,800
Enterprises that have applied improved techniques	Number	cumulative	0	5	20	35	55	75
Reduced risk of export bans due to improved export certification and inspection systems	Date	date						31-Aug-15
Farmers trained	Number	cumulative	0	500	850	1,340	3,150	4,300
Enterprises assisted	Number	cumulative	0	8	30	53	84	120
MOU in force	Date	date		31-Dec-10				
GHS activity launched	Date	date		31-Jan-11				
Central Phytosanitary Lab is certified	Date	date						31-Aug-2015
Project 2: Roads Rehabilitation Project								
Activity 1: Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2								
Reduced cost to road users	US Dollars	level	0					112,000,000
Average annual daily traffic	Number	level	3,009 (2009)					4,270
Enhanced traffic safety	Number	level	28 (2009)					-
Roughness	m/km	level	12 (2009)					2.5
Road fund allocation	US Dollars	level	35,800,000 (2009)	49,700,000	63,600,000	81,500,000	99,000,000	106,000,000
Revised legislative basis for road maintenance funding designed to meet the needs for sustainability of roads infrastructure	Date	date		31-Jan-10				
Road traffic fatalities	Number	level						
Kilometers of roads completed	Kilometers	cumulative	0	0	0	0	93	93
Trafficking in Persons training participants	Number	cumulative	0					
Trafficking in Persons training sessions	Number	cumulative	0					
Road safety training for teachers	Number	cumulative	0	0	50	50	50	50
Road safety training for children	Number	cumulative	0	0	0	1,000	2,000	2,000

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline ²⁴ (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Final Design	Date	date		30-Jun-11				
Resettlement Action Plan implemented	Date	date			30-Sep-11			
Permission for Construction	Date	date			30-Sep-11			
Kilometers of roads under design	Kilometers	cumulative	0	93	93	93	93	93
Kilometers of roads under works contracts	Kilometers	cumulative	0	0	93	93	93	93
Value of signed road construction contracts	US Dollars	cumulative	0	0	93,000,000	93,000,000	93,000,000	93,000,000
Value of contracted roads works disbursed	US Dollars	cumulative	0		7,000,000	47,000,000	83,000,000	93,000,000
Percent disbursed of road construction contracts	Percentage	cumulative	0		8%	51%	89%	100%
Temporary employment generated in road construction	Number	cumulative	0					

ANNEX 3. Summary of Modification to Indicators, Baselines and Targets

Version 2

This section summarizes changes in content, indicators, baselines, and target modification to date.

(A) Changes in content.

- **Sections 6.1.1. and 6.1.2.** For the mid-term and final evaluations MCA-Moldova will hire independent contractors and these evaluations are due respectively (i) 36 months after Entry into Force of the Compact and (ii) one month before the end date of the Compact.
- **Section 6.1.4. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards Study** will be conducted in coordination with USAID and USAID GHS Implementer to assess the overall diagnostic capacities related to sanitary and phytosanitary measures associated with HVA products.
- **Section 6.2.1.** There are changes related to ISRA/CISRA evaluation methodology.
- **Section 6.2.2.** There are changes related to AAF evaluation methodology.
- **Section 6.2.3.** There are changes related to GHS evaluation methodology.
- **Attachment 2.** The content of the budget was reduced to minimum information, keeping the reasonable degree of transparency, but without details that could be used during procurement of M&E services.
- **Attachment 4. and Attachment 5.** The units for indicators were changed according to new TIBT requirements.

(B) Changes to indicators, baselines, and target.

Transition to High Value Project

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	September 2011
Project/ Activity	MCA THVA / Objective
Indicator	Hectares under improved practices as a result of training
Indicator Definition	Total number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation, harvesting and farm management techniques. This indicator is directly linked to the indicator capturing the number of farmers who applied improved practices when new techniques are crop related.
Modification Type	Indicator name and definition change
Details and Justification	The new indicator name and definition reflects details necessary to match with USAID / GHS similar indicator.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2011
Project/ Activity	ISRA / Process
Indicator	Expressions of interest obtained
Indicator Definition	Approval of the expression of interest report showing that a sufficient percentage of potential WUA members have expressed interest in forming WUAs
Modification Type	Indicator name and definition change
Details and Justification	The new definition contains the stipulation expression of interest instead of 'contracts of associations'.

Road Rehabilitation Project

Following the discussions during the Implementation Workshop held in April 2011 two additional indicators related to Social and Gender Integration Plan.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2011
Project/ Activity	MCA Moldova Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Revised legislative basis for road maintenance funding designed to meet the needs for sustainability of roads infrastructure
Indicator Definition	Appropriate legislation is in full force and effect in accordance with the Program Implementation Agreement to ensure a sufficient percentage of revenue from the fuel excise tax is automatically allocated to the Road Fund
Modification Type	New indicators to be added
Details and Justification	Road funds have to secure a more stable and predictable flow of funds for road maintenance. However, although a country might have established a road fund, this does not necessarily mean that it is either fully efficient, or fully autonomous. I.e. the establishment of a road fund not always contributes to resolve the insufficiency of funds for road maintenance. The results will show how more efforts are required to capture and sustain the efficiency gains that could derive from the improvement of road management practices and better use of available resources. Overall, the road maintenance needs are becoming more visible.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2011
Project/ Activity	MCA Moldova Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	TIP training participants
Indicator Definition	Number of trained workers on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Contractor for their workforce

Modification Type	New indicators to be added
Details and Justification	The M&E plan includes a provision that its indicators may be revised following the compilation of the MCA Moldova Social and Gender Integration Plan. Indicator are suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above, put forward following consultation and agreement with M&E and road teams.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2011
Project/ Activity	MCA Moldova Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	TIP training sessions
Indicator Definition	Number of training sessions on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Contractor for their workforce
Modification Type	New indicators to be added
Details and Justification	The M&E plan includes a provision that its indicators may be revised following the compilation of the MCA Moldova Social and Gender Integration Plan. Indicator are suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above, put forward following consultation and agreement with M&E and road teams.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2011
Project/ Activity	MCA Moldova Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Road safety training for teachers
Indicator Definition	Number of teachers participants in the road safety trainings for women and children
Modification Type	New indicators to be added
Details and Justification	The M&E plan includes a provision that its indicators may be revised following the compilation of the MCA Moldova Social and Gender Integration Plan. Two indicators are suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above, put forward following consultation and agreement with M&E and road teams.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2011
Project/ Activity	MCA Moldova Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Road safety training for children
Indicator Definition	Number of children participants in the road safety trainings for women and children
Modification Type	New indicators to be added

Details and Justification	The M&E plan includes a provision that its indicators may be revised following the compilation of the MCA Moldova Social and Gender Integration Plan. Two indicators are suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above, put forward following consultation and agreement with M&E and road teams.
---------------------------	--

Version 3

This section summarizes changes in content, indicators, baselines, and target modification to date.

(A) Changes in content.

- **Table of Content.** The content of M&E Plan as well as the Table of Content were rearranged according to the para. *4.1.8 Contents of an M&E Plan* of the most recent *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs, May 1, 2012*:
 1. Overview of the Compact and its Objectives
 - 1.1. Program Logic
 - 1.2. Projected Economic Benefits and Beneficiaries
 2. Monitoring Component
 - 2.1. Summary of Monitoring Strategy
 - 2.2. Data Quality Reviews
 3. Evaluation Component
 - 3.1. Key evaluation questions
 - 3.2. Evaluation methodologies
 - 3.3. Data collection plans
 - 3.4. Timing of analytical reports
 4. Implementation and Management of M&E
 - 4.1. Responsibilities
 - 4.2. MCA's Management Information System for M&E
 - 4.3. Review and Revision of the M&E Plan
 5. M&E Budget
 6. Annex: Indicator Documentation Table
 7. Annex: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets
 8. Annex: Modifications to the M&E Plan
- **List of Acronyms.** Updated.

- **Introduction.** Added paragraphs about Compact programs principles and entity responsible for M&E Plan.
- **Section 4.** Moved to Section 3 according to new M&E Plan content requirements.
- **3.4. Program beneficiaries.** Added MCC explanation about Compact programs beneficiaries.
- **Section 5. Monitoring Component.** Moved into Section 4.
 Edited the level of M&E indicators according to *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs, May 1, 2012* requirements.
 Added para. 4.1.2 Indicator Classification.
 Added para. 4.1.3 Common Indicators.
 Added para. 4.1.4 Indicator Documentation Table.
 Added para. 4.1.9 Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets.
 Added para. 4.2. Data Quality Reviews (DQRs).
 Added para. 4.3. Standard Reporting Requirements.
 Added para. 4.4. M&E Requirements for Disbursements.
- **Section 6. Evaluation Component.** Moved to Section 5.
Table Common Differences among Evaluations Types. Changed the content and added a new column with MCC Performance Evaluation.
5.1.3. MCC Impact and Performance Evaluations. Changed content.
5.2. Specific Evaluation Plans. Changed the content according to the evaluation methodology of the following sections: 5.2.1. THVA Evaluation; 5.2.1.1. ISRA - CISRA Evaluation; 5.2.1.2.GHS Evaluation; 5.2.1.3. AAF Evaluation.
- **Section 7 Implementation and Management of M&E.** Moved to Section 6.
 Added para. 6.1. Responsibilities
 Added Diagram 2.Reporting/Data Flow Structure of Moldova Compact
- Added section **7.0 M&E Budget.**
- Added section **8.0 Other** that includes: 8.1. M&E Requirements for Disbursements; 8.2. M&E Assumptions and Risks.
- **Attachments.** Renamed into Annexes.

(B) Changes to indicators, baselines, and target.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Compact Goal
Indicator	Absolute poverty rate nationwide
Indicator Definition	National absolute poverty rate
Modification Type	New responsible added: Ministry of Economy
Details and Justification	The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is used to calculate poverty profiles that describe poverty characteristics and assess how policies and programs affect the socio-economic situation of the population. The results of this survey related to the poverty are reported by the Ministry of Economy.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Compact Goal
Indicator	Absolute poverty rate in rural areas
Indicator Definition	Absolute poverty rate in villages
Modification Type	New responsible added: Ministry of Economy
Details and Justification	The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is used to calculate poverty profiles that describe poverty characteristics and assess how policies and programs affect the socio-economic situation of the population. The results of this survey related to the poverty are reported by the Ministry of Economy.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator	Objective Level
Indicator Definition	n/a
Modification Type	Modification of name: Outcome Level
Details and Justification	According to para 4.1.5.1. Indicator Levels of the <i>Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs, May 1, 2012</i> at MCC indicators are separated into: process, output, outcome, and goal indicators.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator	Hectares under improved practices as a result of training
Indicator Definition	Total number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation, harvesting and farm management techniques. This indicator is directly linked to the indicator capturing the number of farmers who applied improved practices when new techniques are crop related.
Modification Type	Modification of name, definition and targets
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (AI-12) Hectares under improved practices as a result of training

	<p>New definition: The number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.</p> <p>This indicator is directly linked to the indicator capturing the number of farmers who applied improved practices (AI-11) when new techniques are crop related.</p>
--	---

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only)
Indicator	Hectares under improved irrigation
Indicator Definition	The number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation infrastructure that are either rehabilitated or constructed with MCC funding. This indicator reports on the number of hectares affected by infrastructure interventions once they have been completed. The indicator includes all hectares within the service area of an improved irrigation system regardless of whether or not they are under production.
Modification Type	Moved from outcomes to outputs. Modification of name.
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>.</p> <p>New name: (AI-8) Hectares under improved irrigation</p> <p>Moved according to para 4.1.5.1. Indicator Levels of the Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs, May 1, 2012.</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only).
Indicator	Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts
Indicator Definition	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments. If the value of a contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter where the change occurred.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>:</p> <p>New name: (AI-1) Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts</p> <p>New definition: The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds. If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Costs associated with pre-feasibility, supervision or management should not be included.</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only)

Indicator	Value of contracted irrigation feasibility and/or design studies disbursed
Indicator Definition	The value of all disbursements for feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments.
Modification Type	Modification of name
Details and Justification	Modification of name according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: Value disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only)
Indicator	Percent of contracted irrigation feasibility and/or design studies disbursed
Indicator Definition	Total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by total value of all contracts awarded. Denominator = Value of signed contracts for studies. Numerator = Amount of money disbursed on these contracts.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (AI-2) Percent disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts New definition: The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts. Numerator = Value disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts. Denominator = Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts (AI-1).

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only)
Indicator	Value of irrigation construction contracts signed
Indicator Definition	Total value of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments. If the value of a contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter where the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., cofinancing by other donors or government) should not be included.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (AI-3) Value of signed irrigation construction contracts New definition: The value of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds. If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., the non-MCC funding component of any co-financing with other donors or government) should not be included. Cost associated with supervision or management should not be included.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only)
Indicator	Value of contracted irrigation construction works disbursed
Indicator Definition	Total value of disbursements for all signed irrigation construction contracts for agricultural investments.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: Value of disbursed irrigation construction contracts New definition: Total value of disbursements for all signed irrigation construction contracts.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only)
Indicator	Percent of contracted irrigation construction works disbursed
Indicator Definition	Total amount of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by total value of all contracts awarded. Denominator = Value of signed contracts for construction. Numerator = Amount of money disbursed on these contracts.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (AI-4) Percent disbursed of irrigation construction contracts New definition: The total amount of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts. Numerator = Value disbursed of irrigation construction contracts. Denominator = Value of signed irrigation construction contracts (AI-3).

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity (refers to Target Area only)
Indicator	Temporary employment generated in irrigation
Indicator Definition	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of irrigation systems.
Modification Type	Adding new indicator
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> . No targets set.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Access to Agriculture Finance Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)

Indicator	Value of agricultural and rural loans
Indicator Definition	Total value of agricultural and/or rural loan funds for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investments provided under the Access to Agriculture Finance Activity for post-harvest infrastructure.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (AI-10) Value of agricultural and rural loans New definition: The value of agricultural loans and rural loans disbursed for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investments. Loans and credit can be extended to farmers and agribusinesses by financial institutions such as commercial banks, government banks, non-bank financial institutions, financial NGOs and input suppliers, or equity financing. Only MCC's contribution to the loan should be counted. Disaggregation: Male/Female

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Access to Agriculture Finance Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)
Indicator	Number of all loans
Indicator Definition	Number of loans provided under the AAF Activity for post-harvest infrastructure (both those receiving IDS support and those not using IDS)
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (AI-9) Loan borrowers New definition: The number of borrowers (primary sector producers, rural entrepreneurs, and associations) who access loans for on-farm, off-farm, and rural investment through MCC financial assistance. Disaggregation: Male/Female

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Access to Agriculture Finance Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)
Indicator	Agricultural loans resulting from Investment Development
Indicator Definition	Number of loans received by borrowers which received support from Investment Development Services
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: Loan borrowers resulting from Investment Development Services New definition: Number of borrowers which received support from Investment Development Services

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Growing High Value Sales Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)
Indicator	Number of farmers that have applied improved techniques (GHS)
Indicator Definition	Total number of farmers or rural entrepreneurs that are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such

	as input use, production techniques, irrigation, post harvest treatment, and farm management techniques.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>:</p> <p>New name: (AI-11) Farmers who have applied improved practices as a result of training</p> <p>New definition: The number of primary sector producers (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) that are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC training or technical assistance, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.</p> <p>This indicator should be directly linked to the indicator on number of farmers trained (AI-6).</p> <p>In the case where a farmer applies more than one improved technique, the farmer is counted only once.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Male/Female</p>

Indicator Modification Form																			
Date	October 2012																		
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Growing High Value Sales Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)																		
Indicator	Number of enterprises that have applied improved techniques(GHS)																		
Indicator Definition	Total number of farmers' associations, post-harvest or processing enterprises, water management entities, or other rural enterprises that are applying managerial or processing techniques introduced or supported by MCC. When a number of farmers are involved in an association or cooperative, they are not counted individually, but as one entity.																		
Modification Type	Modification of name, definition adding targets																		
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>. Adding targets according USAID GHS Contractor PMP.</p> <p>New name: (AI-13) Enterprises that have applied improved techniques</p> <p>New definition: The number of rural enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations; trade and business associations; and community-based organizations that are applying managerial or processing techniques introduced or supported by MCC.</p> <p>This indicator should be directly linked to the indicator of number of enterprises assisted (AI-7). In the case where an enterprise applies more than one improved technique, the enterprise is counted only once.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Male/Female (ownership)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="641 1560 1479 1654"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old targets</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New targets</td> <td>5</td> <td>20</td> <td>35</td> <td>55</td> <td>75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old targets	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	New targets	5	20	35	55	75
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5														
Old targets	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD														
New targets	5	20	35	55	75														

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Growing High Value Sales Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)
Indicator	Number of farmers trained

Indicator Definition	Total number of farmers or rural entrepreneurs receiving technical assistance (training on production, use of new technologies, and linking to markets) within Target Area and non-Target area.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (AI-6) Farmers trained New definition: The number of primary sector producers within Target Area and non-Target area (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and other primary sector producers) receiving technical assistance or participating in a training session (on improved production techniques and technologies including post-harvest interventions, developing business, financial, or marketing planning, accessing credit or finance, or accessing input and output markets). An individual who receives training or technical assistance multiple times is counted only once, as one individual trained. Disaggregation: Male/Female

Indicator Modification Form																			
Date	October 2012																		
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Growing High Value Sales Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)																		
Indicator	Number of enterprises assisted																		
Indicator Definition	Total number of farmers' associations, post-harvest or processing enterprises, water management entities, or other rural enterprises receiving technical or financial assistance within Target Area and non-Target area.																		
Modification Type	Modification of name, definition adding targets																		
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>. Adding targets according USAID GHS Contractor PMEPE.</p> <p>New name: (AI-7) Enterprises assisted</p> <p>New definition: The number of enterprises; producer, processing, and marketing organizations; water users associations; trade and business associations; and community-based organizations receiving assistance within Target Area and non-Target area. This assistance includes interventions that focus on enterprise or association/cooperative functions, such as processing, marketing, or any downstream techniques, as well as managerial and financial practices. In the case of training or assistance to associations or cooperatives, if the intervention focuses on the associative functions, such as the management or strategic planning of the association as a whole, individual members are not counted separately, but as one entity. If the training or technical assistance is provided to a group of enterprises but focuses on productive functions at the individual enterprise level, each enterprise is counted separately. An individual can be considered an enterprise.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Male/Female (ownership).</p> <p>Disaggregation: Male/Female (ownership).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="641 1654 1477 1753"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old targets</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New targets</td> <td>8</td> <td>30</td> <td>53</td> <td>84</td> <td>120</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old targets	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	New targets	8	30	53	84	120
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5														
Old targets	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD														
New targets	8	30	53	84	120														

Indicator Modification Form

Date	October 2012					
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Growing High Value Sales Activity (includes Target and non-Target areas)					
Indicator	Phytosanitary laboratory equipped					
Indicator Definition	Laboratory equipment shipped to Phytosanitary laboratory.					
Modification Type	Modification of name, definition adding target					
Details and Justification	Modification according to USAID GHS Contractor PMEP indicators: New name: (AI-7) The Central Phytosanitary Lab is certified New definition: The Central Phytosanitary Lab is certified to ISO family of standards and / or another appropriate international standard as confirmed by a Certification or Accreditation body.					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Old targets			TBD	TBD	TBD
	New targets					31-Aug-2015

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Objective Level
Indicator Definition	n/a
Modification Type	Modification of name: Outcome Level
Details and Justification	According to para 4.1.5.1. Indicator Levels of the <i>Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs, May 1, 2012</i> at MCC indicators are separated into: process, output, outcome, and goal indicators.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Average Annual Daily Traffic
Indicator Definition	Average number of vehicles per day, averaged over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average on the road segment rehabilitated under Compact
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : New name: (R-10) Average annual daily traffic New definition: The average number and type of vehicles per day, averaged over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Roughness of the road
Indicator Definition	International Roughness Index (IRI) measures the roughness of the rehabilitated road and is used to define a characteristic of the longitudinal profile of a traveled wheel track and constitutes a standardized roughness measurement
Modification Type	Modification of name, definition and target

Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>: New name: (R-9) Roughness New definition: The measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters of height per kilometer of distance traveled. This is measured by either an International Roughness Index (IRI) machine, taking the maximum speed that a vehicle can travel on a road and finding the corresponding roughness measure, or in tight budget situations, through a visual inspection using strict criteria. A lower value means a smoother road.</p> <p>Modification of target: According to the Technical Specifications elaborated by the Designer (Nathan/URS) for the road rehabilitation contracts, the asphalt concrete wearing course shall be accepted for all road sections where the IRI is not greater than 2.50 m/km (250 cm/km), and where all other applicable contract requirements are met. The new target figures for the road roughness were proposed based on the better knowledge of road condition and technical solutions to be used for the rehabilitation of the road.</p>				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Old targets					2
New targets					2.5

Indicator Modification Form																			
Date	October 2012																		
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project																		
Indicator	Kilometers of roads completed																		
Indicator Definition	The length of roads on which construction or rehabilitation is complete																		
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition																		
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>: New name: (R-8) Kilometers of roads completed New definition: The length of roads in kilometers on which construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads is complete (certificates handed over and approved).</p>																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old targets</td> <td></td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New targets</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>93</td> <td>93</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old targets		TBD	TBD	TBD	93	New targets	0	0	0	93	93
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5														
Old targets		TBD	TBD	TBD	93														
New targets	0	0	0	93	93														

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Kilometers of roads under design
Indicator Definition	The length of roads under design contracts. This may include building new roads, modifying existing roads, reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> :

	<p>New name: (R-3) Kilometers of roads under design</p> <p>New definition: The length of roads in kilometers under design contracts. This includes designs for building new roads and reconstructing, rehabilitating, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.</p>
--	--

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Kilometers (km) of roads under works contracts
Indicator Definition	The length of roads under works contract for construction or rehabilitation. This may include building new roads or modifying existing roads
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>:</p> <p>New name: (R-6) Kilometers of roads under works contracts</p> <p>New definition: The length of roads in kilometers under works contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Value of signed contracts for road works
Indicator Definition	The value of all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of new or rehabilitated roads. If the value of the contract changes, the amount of the change (either + or -) should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., co financing by other donors or government) should not be included.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>:</p> <p>New name: (R-4) Value of signed road construction contracts</p> <p>New definition: The value of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.</p> <p>If the value of a contract changes, the total contract value should be reported in the quarter that the change occurred. Cost sharing by others (e.g., the non-MCC funding component of any co-financing with other donors or government) is not included. Costs associated with supervision or management is not included.</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Value of contracted roads works disbursed
Indicator Definition	The value of disbursement for all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of new or rehabilitated roads.
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>:</p> <p>New name: Value disbursed of road construction contracts</p>

	New definition: The value of all disbursed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Old targets	0	TBD	TBD	TBD
New targets	0	7,000,000	40,000,000	36,000,000	10,000,000

Indicator Modification Form																			
Date	October 2012																		
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project																		
Indicator	Percent of contracted roads works disbursed																		
Indicator Definition	The aggregate amount disbursed divided by all signed contracts for construction of new or rehabilitated roads. Denominator = Value of signed contracts for roads works as defined above. Numerator = Amount of money disbursed on the signed contracts for roads works. This is a proxy indicator for physical completion of road works. However, since the numerator includes industry standard advance payments and mobilization fees, it does not correlate perfectly with physical progress. (cumulative)..																		
Modification Type	Modification of name and definition																		
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>:</p> <p>New name: (R-5) Percent disbursed of road construction contracts</p> <p>New definition: The total amount of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.</p> <p>Numerator = Value disbursed of road construction contracts. Denominator = Value of signed road construction contracts (R-4).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old targets</td> <td>0</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New targets</td> <td>0</td> <td>8%</td> <td>51%</td> <td>89%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old targets	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	100%	New targets	0	8%	51%	89%	100%
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5														
Old targets	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	100%														
New targets	0	8%	51%	89%	100%														

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	(R-7) Temporary employment generated in road construction
Indicator Definition	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.
Modification Type	Adding a new indicator
Details and Justification	<p>Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i>.</p> <p>No targets set</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	October 2012
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	(R-11) Road traffic fatalities
Indicator Definition	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC funding.
Modification Type	Adding a new indicator
Details and Justification	Modification of name and definition according to MCC's <i>Guidance on Common Indicators, May 2012</i> : No targets set

Version 4

This section summarizes changes in content, indicators, baselines, and target modification to date.

(A) Changes in content.

- **Section 3.0 Compact and Objective Overview.**
 - Added a new sub-section 3.3.2.2 THVA Project Logic Assumptions.
- **Section 5.0 Evaluation Component.**
 - In sub-section 5.2.1.1 ISRA-CISRA Evaluation changed the time final impact evaluation to 2018-2019.
 - In sub-section 5.2.1.2 GHS Evaluation removed quantitative and changed the timing of qualitative evaluations.
- **Section 6.0 Implementation and Management of M&E.**
 - In sub-section 6.2. MCA Management Information System for M&E changed the name of Management Information System.

(B) Changes to indicators, baselines, and target.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Compact Goal
Indicator	Absolute poverty rate nationwide
Indicator Definition	National absolute poverty rate
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Removed disaggregation. (ii) Changed frequency of reporting to Once (iii) Removed targets for Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4 (iv) Replaced poverty rate baseline from 30.2% (2007) to 26.3% (2009) to be in line with all baselines in the Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets.
Details and Justification	The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is used to calculate poverty profiles that describe poverty characteristics and assess how policies and programs affect the socio-economic situation of the population. The results of this survey related to the poverty are reported by the Ministry of Economy. Target estimated for the Compact Year 5, 20% poverty rate nationwide, was achieved in Compact Year 2. The Data Quality Review 2013 recommended eliminating annual targets and focusing only one target for Compact Year 5. Considering that baseline year for outcome indicators is estimated the year of 2009, the baseline year of Goal indicator was changed to be identical.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Compact Goal
Indicator	Absolute poverty rate in rural areas
Indicator Definition	Absolute poverty rate in villages
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Removed disaggregation. (ii) Changed frequency of reporting to Once (iii) Removed targets for Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4 (iv) Replaced poverty rate baseline from 34.1.2% (2007) to 36.3% (2009) to be in line with all baselines in the Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets.
Details and Justification	The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is used to calculate poverty profiles that describe poverty characteristics and assess how policies and programs affect the socio-economic situation of the population. The results of this survey related to the poverty are reported by the Ministry of Economy. Target for rural poverty, estimated for Compact Year 3 (25.2%), was achieved in Compact Year 2 (25%). The Data Quality Review 2013 recommended eliminating annual targets and focusing only one target for Compact Year 5. Considering that baseline year for outcome indicators is estimated the year of 2009, the baseline year of Goal indicator was changed to be identical.

Indicator Modification Form																						
Date	January 2014																					
Project/ Activity	THVA																					
Indicator	Annual profits of crop production per hectare in Target Area																					
Indicator Definition	Average annual profits of farms in Target Areas (defined as average annual profits from crop production/average size of farm)																					
Modification Type	Deletion of target for Year 3 Change Additional Information.																					
Details and Justification	Reporting Years will be: Pre-Compact Baseline, 4, and 2019 for Year 5 of Compact. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (Year)</th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old value:</td> <td>180 (2009)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>180</td> <td>180</td> <td>390</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New value:</td> <td>180 (2009)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>180</td> <td>390</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old value:	180 (2009)			180	180	390	New value:	180 (2009)				180	390
	Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5																
Old value:	180 (2009)			180	180	390																
New value:	180 (2009)				180	390																

Indicator Modification Form															
Date	January 2014														
Project/ Activity	THVA														
Indicator	Rent for land paid to lessors per hectare in Target Area														
Indicator Definition	Average rent paid by lessee to lessor per hectare of rented land in Target Areas														
Modification Type	Deletion of target for Year 3 Change Additional Information.														
Details and Justification	Reporting Years will be: Pre-Compact Baseline, 4, and 2019 for Year 5 of Compact. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (Year)</th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5							
	Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5									

	Old value:	80 (2009)			80	80	100
	New value:	80 (2009)				80	100

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	January 2014						
Project/ Activity	THVA						
Indicator	Wage bill paid to labor per hectare in Target Area						
Indicator Definition	Value of labor (defined as annual person-days of labor per hectare in target areas × average daily wage excluding household labor)						
Modification Type	Deletion of target for Year 3 Change Additional Information.						
Details and Justification	Reporting Years will be: Pre-Compact Baseline, 4, and 2019 for Year 5 of Compact.						
		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Old value:	40 (2009)			40	40	180
	New value:	40 (2009)				40	180

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	January 2014						
Project/ Activity	THVA						
Indicator	Area irrigated in Target Areas						
Indicator Definition	Number of hectares of irrigated crops (high value agriculture, grains and technical crops) in Target Areas						
Modification Type	Deletion of target for Year 3 Change Additional Information.						
Details and Justification	Reporting Years will be: Pre-Compact Baseline, 4, and 2019 for Year 5 of Compact.						
		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Old value:	1,100 (2009)			1,100	2,280	3,460
	New value:	1,100 (2009)				2,280	3,460

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	January 2014						
Project/ Activity	THVA						
Indicator	Adoption of HVA crops in Target Areas						
Indicator Definition	Number of hectares of irrigated and non-irrigated high value agriculture crops (fruits, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, etc.) in Target Areas						
Modification Type	Deletion of target for Year 3 Change Additional Information.						
Details and Justification	Reporting Years will be: Pre-Compact Baseline, 4, and 2019 for Year 5 of Compact.						
		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

	Old value:	1,800 (2009)			1,800	2,320	2,840
	New value:	1,800 (2009)				2,320	2,840

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	January 2014						
Project/ Activity	THVA						
Indicator	Hectares under improved practices as a result of training						
Indicator Definition	The number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.						
Modification Type	Deletion of target for Year 1 and Year 3, and Year 4. Change Additional Information.						
Details and Justification	Reporting Years will be year 2019 for Year 5 of Compact.						
		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Old value:	0	990		4,020	6,150	8,400
	New value:	0					8,400

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	January 2014						
Project/ Activity	THVA						
Indicator	Increase in the annual profits among assisted farms outside of Target Areas						
Indicator Definition	Percent differential between the annual per hectare profit (excluding rent and labor costs) realized among assisted farms outside of Target Areas and a comparison farm group						
Modification Type	Deletion of target for Year 1 and Year 3, and Year 4. Change Additional Information.						
Details and Justification	Reporting Years will be year 2019 for Year 5 of Compact.						
		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Old value:	0%	0%		10%	15%	20%
	New value:	0%					20%

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Hectares under improved irrigation
Indicator Definition	The number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation infrastructure that are either rehabilitated or constructed with MCC funding.
Modification Type	Change Indicator Level. Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	MCC Common Indicator Guidelines suggests that indicator (AI-8) Hectares under improved irrigation shall be attributed to output level.

	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is CISRA.
--	---

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Centralized irrigation systems rehabilitated
Indicator Definition	Number of centralized irrigation systems with rehabilitation works completed under Compact.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is CISRA.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Value of signed irrigation feasibility and design contracts
Indicator Definition	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is Fiscal Agent.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Value of contracted irrigation feasibility and/or design studies disbursed
Indicator Definition	The value of all disbursements for feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is Fiscal Agent.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Percent disbursed of irrigation feasibility and design contracts
Indicator Definition	The total amount of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is Fiscal Agent.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014

Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Value of signed irrigation construction contracts
Indicator Definition	The value of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is Fiscal Agent.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Value of contracted irrigation construction works disbursed
Indicator Definition	Total value of disbursements for all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is Fiscal Agent.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Percent disbursed of irrigation construction contracts
Indicator Definition	The total amount of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments disbursed divided by the total value of all signed contracts.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is Fiscal Agent.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Temporary employment generated in irrigation
Indicator Definition	The number of people temporarily employed or contracted by MCA-contracted construction companies to work on construction of irrigation systems.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party and Frequency.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is Constructor's Report and frequency of reporting is 'quarterly'.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Trafficking in Persons training participants
Indicator Definition	Number of trained workers on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by CISRA Contractor for their workforce
Modification Type	Adding a new indicator.
Details and Justification	The M&E plan includes a provision that its indicators may be revised following the provisions of the MCA Moldova Social and Gender Integration

	<p>Plan. A new indicator is suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above. Indicators name, definition, unit, source, methodology of data collection, frequencies are provided by MCA Moldova SGIP.</p> <p>Due to the fact that it is not clear how many workers will be hired by CISRA Contractor(s) to rehabilitate the CIS, we might find unsuitable the setting of targets on this indicator.</p>
--	--

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / CISRA
Indicator	Trafficking in Persons training sessions
Indicator Definition	Number of training sessions on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by CISRA Contractor for their workforce
Modification Type	Adding a new indicator.
Details and Justification	<p>The M&E plan includes a provision that its indicators may be revised following the provisions of the MCA Moldova Social and Gender Integration Plan. A new indicator is suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above. Indicators name, definition, unit, source, methodology of data collection, frequencies are provided by MCA Moldova SGIP.</p> <p>Due to the fact that it is not clear how many workers will be hired by CISRA Contractor(s) to rehabilitate the CIS, we might find unsuitable the setting of targets on this indicator.</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA
Indicator	Improved perception of quality of service by water users
Indicator Definition	Percentage of centralized irrigation systems users satisfied with the timeliness, cost and administration of irrigation.
Modification Type	Change in definition and Additional Information
Details and Justification	<p>To clarify the population to be included in calculation of this indicator, the definition was modified to:</p> <p>“Percentage of centralized irrigation systems users satisfied with the timeliness, cost and administration of irrigation provided throughout CIS.”</p> <p>Reporting Years are: Pre-Compact Baseline, 4, 5.</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA
Indicator	WUAs achieving financial sustainability
Indicator Definition	Number of assisted WUAs (with schemes completed and fully operational and assuming state still subsidize the pumping costs) where tariffs collected covers 100% of operating costs plus an amount for capital/replacement costs.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA

Indicator	WUAs with active and representative governance
Indicator Definition	Number of WUAs complying with transparent governance practices including an annual plan and year end report approved by the respective general assembly.
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA
Indicator	WUAs with gender-balanced management and governance
Indicator Definition	Number of WUAs having at least 20% of board member positions filled by women
Modification Type	Change in definition. Change Responsible Party
Details and Justification	The definition has to make clear that indicator refers to Admin Council. The new definition is: Number of WUAs having at least 20% of board (Administrative Council) member positions filled by women. As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA
Indicator	Management Transfer Agreements signed
Indicator Definition	Number of Management Transfer Agreements signed
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.

Indicator Modification Form																						
Date	January 2014																					
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA																					
Indicator	Information campaign awareness																					
Indicator Definition	Percentage of farm operators within Target Area aware about ISRA out of the total number of farm operators in Target Area																					
Modification Type	Change Frequency Change Responsible Party Change in Reporting Year Change in Additional Information																					
Details and Justification	The indicator will be reported once for Year 3 by MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant.. <table border="1" data-bbox="630 1692 1479 1877"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (Year)</th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old value:</td> <td>0%</td> <td>95%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>New value:</td> <td>0%</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>95%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old value:	0%	95%					New value:	0%			95%		
	Baseline (Year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5																
Old value:	0%	95%																				
New value:	0%			95%																		

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA
Indicator	WUAs established under new law
Indicator Definition	Number of WUAs registered under new specific WUA law
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA
Indicator	Revised legal water management framework
Indicator Definition	Four secondary regulations to be passed establishing the water rights, water registry and basin management
Modification Type	Change indicator level. Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	The level of indicator is changed to 'output'. As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.

Indicator Modification Form							
Date	January 2014						
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA						
Indicator	Water resource management plans prepared						
Indicator Definition	The number of water basin and sub-basin management plans prepared that included the participation of local institutions and stakeholders						
Modification Type	Change in the name and definition. Change in responsible party Change in targets						
Details and Justification	<p>This indicator was set based on the Draft Water Law, existing at the moment of ISRA TOR development. Upon the Water Law's approval amendments were made to it, with the following being provided for:</p> <p><i>"The efficient management of the water resources of the Republic of Moldova shall be carried out on the basis of the Nistru river basin and of the Danube-Prut and the Black Sea river basin, situated in the territory of the Republic of Moldova, called river basin districts."</i></p> <p>Based on that provision, amendments were also made to the Contract for the provision of Irrigation Sector reform Services between MCA and the ISRA contractor.</p> <p>Based on those facts, and after consultations with the Ministry of Environment and MCA, it was decided to establish the Committee at the river basin level (for the Nistru river). Thus, it is suggested to change the name of the indicator, the new name being: "Nistru River Basin District Integrated Management Plan developed," and the new definition would be "Nistru River Basin District integrated management plan prepared with the participation of local institutions and stakeholders".</p> <p>As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;">Year 1</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Year 2</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Year 3</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Year 4</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Year 5</td> </tr> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		

	Old value: Water resource management plans prepared	0	0	TBD	TBD	1
	New value: Nistru River Basin District integrated management plan developed					1

Indicator Modification Form																								
Date	January 2014																							
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA																							
Indicator	Secured structures for new RBM equipment provided																							
Indicator Definition	Government has contributed safe and secure structures and places for housing equipment for water measurements																							
Modification Type	Change in the name, definition, target, and responsible party.																							
Details and Justification	<p>ISRA Deliverable 13 describes ten monitoring sites in the Nistru River Basin District, each carefully selected according to international and local criteria. The report and the ten sites were approved by MCA in February 2012. Due to external reasons, most of the sites were redefined later that year, and ultimately there were eight new sites that would be fitted with real-time monitoring equipment. The SHS announced that the sites were ready, however when the equipment vendor visited some of the sites in February 2013 it was declared that there was too much ice buildup on the bridges and it would be necessary to wait with the installation until springtime. So, the sites were not completely ready for installation. The sites were finally ready in June 2013 and the installation of the real-time monitoring equipment at all of the eight sites was completed by the end of July 2013.</p> <p>The new name of the indicator is proposed as “Sites prepared for new RBM water monitoring equipment;” and the new definition would be: “Sites prepared for new RBM water monitoring equipment.” The new target date would be June 2013.</p> <p>As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="657 1465 1479 1898"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old value: Secured structures for new RBM equipment provided</td> <td></td> <td>30-Sep-11</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>New value: Sites prepared for new RBM</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30-Jun-2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old value: Secured structures for new RBM equipment provided		30-Sep-11				New value: Sites prepared for new RBM			30-Jun-2013		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5																			
Old value: Secured structures for new RBM equipment provided		30-Sep-11																						
New value: Sites prepared for new RBM			30-Jun-2013																					

	water monitoring equipment					
--	----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / ISRA
Indicator	Expressions of interest obtained
Indicator Definition	Approval of the expression of interest report showing that a sufficient percentage of potential WUA members have expressed interest in forming WUAs
Modification Type	Change Responsible Party.
Details and Justification	As MCA-Moldova concluded the contract with PIM, the responsible party is ISRA Contractor.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	THVA / AAF
Indicator	New HVA infrastructure in place
Indicator Definition	Operational cold-storage capacity of high value agriculture post-harvest structures financed under the AAF
Modification Type	Change in Primary Data Source and Responsible Party
Details and Justification	Primary Data Source is changed from "AAF Survey" into "Minutes on final approval, issued by Public Authorities" and Responsible Party is AAF Officer.

Indicator Modification Form																			
Date	January 2014																		
Project/ Activity	THVA / AAF																		
Indicator	Close-Out and Facility Transition Plan approved by MCC																		
Indicator Definition	Plan as to how the funds will be managed/used after the life of the compact approved by MCC																		
Modification Type	Setting date and removing Additional Information																		
Details and Justification	<p>The date for this indicator was set as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Old value</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>TBD</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>New value</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30-Jun-2014</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old value			TBD			New value				30-Jun-2014	
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5														
Old value			TBD																
New value				30-Jun-2014															

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Value of signed road construction contracts
Indicator Definition	The value of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.
Modification Type	Change in target values
Details and Justification	As the result of negotiations the total value of signed construction contracts amounts 93,000,000. Hence the target values for the subject indicator are changed to meet the new terms.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Old value	0	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000
New value	0	93,000,000	93,000,000	93,000,000	93,000,000

Indicator Modification Form																			
Date	January 2014																		
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project																		
Indicator	Value of contracted roads works disbursed																		
Indicator Definition	The value of disbursement for all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of new or rehabilitated roads.																		
Modification Type	Change in target values																		
Details and Justification	<p>The indicator is classified as “cumulative” while the values are given as “level”. All value were recalculated into cumulative ones:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Year 1</td> <td>Year 2</td> <td>Year 3</td> <td>Year 4</td> <td>Year 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Old value</td> <td></td> <td>7,000,000</td> <td>40,000,000</td> <td>36,000,000</td> <td>10,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New value</td> <td></td> <td>7,000,000</td> <td>47,000,000</td> <td>83,000,000</td> <td>93,000,000</td> </tr> </table>		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Old value		7,000,000	40,000,000	36,000,000	10,000,000	New value		7,000,000	47,000,000	83,000,000	93,000,000
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5														
Old value		7,000,000	40,000,000	36,000,000	10,000,000														
New value		7,000,000	47,000,000	83,000,000	93,000,000														

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project / Output
Indicator	Trafficking in Persons training participants
Indicator Definition	Number of trained workers on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Contractor for their workforce
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Change in frequency of reporting (ii) Change in additional information (iii) Removing targets
Details and Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The frequency is changed from “Annual” to “Quarterly” according to Construction Contractor reporting frequency. (ii) Additional information is reworded to “Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer” (iii) . At MCA Moldova Social and Gender Department request no targets required. As new workers get hired and a group is formed – training is conducted by Contractor’s Social & Gender Expert for such newly hired workers.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project / Output
Indicator	Trafficking in Persons training sessions
Indicator Definition	Number of training sessions on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by Contractor for their workforce
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Change in frequency of reporting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Change in additional information (iii) Removing targets
Details and Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The frequency is changed from “Annual” to “Quarterly” according to Construction Contractor reporting frequency. (ii) Additional information is reworded to “Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer” (iii) At MCA Moldova Social and Gender Department request no targets required. As new workers get hired and a group is formed – training is conducted by Contractor’s Social & Gender Expert for such newly hired workers.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project / Output
Indicator	Road safety training for teachers
Indicator Definition	Number of teachers participants in the road safety trainings for women and children
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Change in definition (ii) Change in frequency of reporting (iii) Change in additional information
Details and Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The current definition is ambiguous. While indicator name includes “women” and “children”, in fact it shall count “teachers” only. The new definition is: Number of teachers participants in the road safety trainings. (ii) The frequency is changed from “Annual” to “Quarterly” according to Construction Contractor reporting frequency. (iii) Additional information is reworded to “Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project / Output
Indicator	Road safety training for children
Indicator Definition	Number of children participants in the road safety trainings for women and children
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Change in definition (ii) Change in frequency of reporting (iii) Change in additional information
Details and Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The current definition is ambiguous. While indicator name includes “women” and “children”, in fact it shall count “children” only. The new definition is: Number of children participants in the road safety trainings. (ii) The frequency is changed from “Annual” to “Quarterly” according to Construction Contractor reporting frequency.

	(iii) Additional information is reworded to “Construction Contractor reports quarterly to Construction Supervision Engineer”
--	--

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Enhanced traffic safety
Indicator Definition	Number of road accidents on the rehabilitated portion of road
Modification Type	Change in frequency of reporting
Details and Justification	The number of road accidents will be provided by Road Police Department once in Year 5.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	January 2014
Project/ Activity	Road Rehabilitation Project
Indicator	Road traffic fatalities
Indicator Definition	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC funding.
Modification Type	Change in frequency of reporting
Details and Justification	The number of traffic fatalities will be provided by Road Police Department once in Year 5.

Version 5

This section summarizes changes in content, indicators, baselines, and target modification to date.

(A) Changes in content.

- **Section 3. Evaluation Component.**

- The entire outline of the Evaluation Component section was updated according to the new MCC M&E Plan Template, and also uses new blanket language for non-compact specific text.
- In sub-section 3.1.2.2 Final Program Review was updated to reflect a later expected final report date.
- In sub-section 3.2.1 the THVA Evaluation was updated to reflect the revised design report that now captures all of the THVA activities in one evaluation design, rather than three separate ones.

(B) Changes to indicators, baselines, and target.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Annual profits of crop production per hectare in Target Area
Indicator Definition	Average annual profits of farms in Target Areas (defined as average annual
Modification Type	(i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Frequency of Reporting (iv) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	(i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey” (ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant” (iii) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other” (iv) MCC’s Evaluation Consultant submitted in May 2015 the post-Compact Impact Evaluation Plan. According to this Plan, modifications were made to reflect the reporting plan:

	<p>“Reporting Years: Pre-Compact Baseline, 4, 5; Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity””</p>
--	--

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Rent for land paid to lessors per hectare in Target Area
Indicator Definition	Average rent paid by lessee to lessor per hectare of rented land in Target Areas
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Frequency of Reporting (iv) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey” (ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant” (iii) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other” (iv) MCC’s Evaluation Consultant submitted in May 2015 the post-Compact Impact Evaluation Plan. According to this Plan, modifications were made to reflect the reporting plan: “Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity””

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Wage bill paid to labor per hectare in Target Area
Indicator Definition	Value of labor (defined as annual person-days of labor per hectare in target areas × average daily wage excluding household labor)
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Frequency of Reporting (iv) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey”

	<p>(ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant”</p> <p>(iii) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other”</p> <p>(iv) MCC’s Evaluation Consultant submitted in May 2015 the post-Compact Impact Evaluation Plan. According to this Plan, modifications were made to reflect the reporting plan: “Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity””</p>
--	--

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Area irrigated in Target Areas
Indicator Definition	Number of hectares of irrigated crops (high value agriculture, grains and technical crops) in Target Areas
Modification Type	<p>(i) Change in Primary Data Source</p> <p>(ii) Change in Responsible Party</p> <p>(iii) Frequency of Reporting</p> <p>(iv) Change in Additional Information</p>
Details and Justification	<p>(i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey”</p> <p>(ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant”</p> <p>(iii) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other”</p> <p>(iv) MCC’s Evaluation Consultant submitted in May 2015 the post-Compact Impact Evaluation Plan. According to this Plan, modifications were made to reflect the reporting plan: “Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity””</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Adoption of HVA crops in Target Areas

Indicator Definition	Number of hectares of irrigated and non-irrigated high value agriculture crops (fruits, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, etc.) in Target Areas
Modification Type	(i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Frequency of Reporting (iv) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	(i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey” (ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant” (iii) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other” (iv) MCC’s Evaluation Consultant submitted in May 2015 the post-Compact Impact Evaluation Plan. According to this Plan, modifications were made to reflect the reporting plan: “Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021); Target Areas are defined as “areas targeted by the Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity””

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Hectares under improved practices as a result of training
Indicator Definition	The number of hectares on which farmers are applying new production or managerial techniques introduced or supported by MCC, such as input use, production techniques, irrigation practices, post-harvest treatment, farm management techniques, or marketing strategies.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Frequency of Reporting (iv) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	(i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Administrative; Project Implementation documents” (ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “GHS / USAID GHS Activity Contractor” (iii) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other”

	(iv)The Reporting Year was changed from 2019 to 2015 according to ACED Project (implementer by DAI/USAID) PMEP.
--	---

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Increase in the annual profits among assisted farms outside of Target Areas
Indicator Definition	Percent differential between the annual per hectare profit (excluding rent and labor costs) realized among assisted farms outside of Target Areas and a comparison farm group.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	(i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey” (ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant” (iii) As MCC considers the option of canceling data collection for this indicator, a corresponding note was added: “As of date of this final version of M&E Plan MCC was considering the option to cancel collecting data for this particular indicator.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator	Hectares under improved irrigation
Indicator Definition	The number of hectares served by existing or new irrigation infrastructure that are either rehabilitated or constructed with MCC funding.
Modification Type	Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	To clarify what shall be the document (s) to attest that a particular CIS is rehabilitate there was added the following note: “This indicator is counted by each CIS only after Taking Over Certificates are issued for entire system.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015

Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator	Centralized irrigation systems rehabilitated
Indicator Definition	Number of centralized irrigation systems with rehabilitation works completed under Compact.
Modification Type	Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	To clarify when the rehabilitation works shall be considered completed the following note was added: “Rehabilitation works are considered as completed when a Taking Over Certificate is issued. However, one CIS can include more than one work contracts, i.e. there can be more than one Taking Over Certificates. In this case, a system is considered rehabilitated when Taking Over Certificates are issued for all parts of this CIS.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity
Indicator Level	Process
Indicator	Value of contracted irrigation feasibility and/or design studies disbursed
Indicator Definition	The amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.
Modification Type	Change in Definition
Details and Justification	To emphasis the fact the indicators relates to signed contracts only the old text: “The value of all disbursements for feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments” was changed to “The amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for agricultural irrigation investments using 609(g) and compact funds.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity
Indicator Level	Process
Indicator	Value of contracted irrigation construction works disbursed

Indicator Definition	The amount disbursed of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds.
Modification Type	Change in Definition
Details and Justification	To emphasis the fact the indicators relates to signed contracts only the old text: “Total value of disbursements for all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments.” was changed to “The amount disbursed of all signed construction contracts for agricultural irrigation investments using compact funds.”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Irrigation Sector Reform Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Perception of quality of service by water users
Indicator Definition	Percentage of centralized irrigation systems users satisfied with the timeliness, cost and administration of irrigation provided throughout CIS.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Indicator Name (ii) Change in Primary Data Source (iii) Change in Responsible Party (iv) Change in Frequency of Reporting (v) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	(i) The Indicator Name was changed from “Improved Perception of quality of service by water users” to “Perception of quality of service by water users” (ii) The Primary Data Souse was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey” (iii)The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant” (iv) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other” (v) MCC Evaluation Consultant submitted the Plan for data collection during post-Compact period. Additional comments were made accordingly: “Reporting Years: Compact (2013-2014), Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019), Round 2 (2020-2021).”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015

Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Irrigation Sector Reform Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Water User Associations achieving financial sustainability
Indicator Definition	Number of assisted WUAs (with schemes completed and fully operational) where tariffs collected covers 100% of operating costs plus an amount for capital/replacement costs
Modification Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Change in Indicator Name (ii) Change in Definition (iii) Change in Primary Data Source (iv) Change in Responsible Party (v) Change Frequency of Reporting (vi) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Indicator Name was changed from “WUA achieving financial sustainability” to “Water User Associations achieving financial sustainability” (ii) The definition was aligned to current political situation and changed accordingly from: ”Number of assisted WUAs (with schemes completed and fully operational and assuming state still subsidize the pumping costs) where tariffs collected covers 100% of operating costs plus an amount for capital/replacement costs” to “Number of assisted WUAs (with schemes completed and fully operational) where tariffs collected covers 100% of operating costs plus an amount for capital/replacement costs” (iii) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Administrative; Project Implementation documents” to “WUA administrative documents” (iv) The Responsible Party was changed from “ISRA” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant” (v) Due to changes in CISRA implementation plan the Frequency of Reporting was changed from “Annual” to “Other” (vi) MCC Evaluation Consultant submitted the Plan for data collection during post-Compact period. Additional comments were made accordingly: “Reporting Years: Post-Compact Round 1 (2018-2019) and Round 2 (2020-2021).”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Irrigation Sector Reform Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome

Indicator	Water User Associations with active and representative governance
Indicator Definition	Number of WUAs complying with transparent governance practices including an annual plan and year end report approved by the respective general assembly.
Modification Type	Change in Indicator Name
Details and Justification	The Indicator Name was changed from “WUA with active and representative governance” to “Water User Associations with active and representative governance”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Irrigation Sector Reform Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Water User Associations with gender-balanced management and governance
Indicator Definition	Number of WUAs having at least 20% of board (Administrative Council) member positions filled by women.
Modification Type	Change in Indicator Name
Details and Justification	The Indicator Name was changed from “WUA with gender-balanced management and governance” to “Water User Associations with gender-balanced management and governance”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Irrigation Sector Reform Activity
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator	Information campaign awareness
Indicator Definition	Percentage of farm operators within Target Area aware about ISRA out of the total number of farm operators in Target Area.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party
Details and Justification	(i) The Primary Data Source was changed from “Farm Survey” to “Farm Operator Survey” (ii) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015

Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Irrigation Sector Reform Activity
Indicator Level	Output
Indicator	Water User Associations established under new law
Indicator Definition	Number of WUAs registered under new specific WUA law.
Modification Type	Change in Indicator Name
Details and Justification	The Indicator Name was changed from “WUA established under new law” to “Water User Associations with gender-balanced management and governance”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Irrigation Sector Reform Activity
Indicator Level	Process
Indicator	Sites prepared for new River Basin Management water monitoring equipment
Indicator Definition	Sites prepared for new RBM water monitoring equipment.
Modification Type	Change in Indicator Name
Details and Justification	The Indicator Name was changed from “Sites prepared for new RBM water monitoring equipment” to “Sites prepared for new River Basin Management water monitoring equipment”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Transition to High Value Agriculture Project / Access to Agriculture Finance Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Additionality factor of AAF investments
Indicator Definition	Percentage of the financed amount of the investment deemed to be additional.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Responsible Party (ii) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	(i) The Responsible Party was changed from “MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant” to “MCC Evaluation Consultant” (ii) The former explanation “Reporting Years: TBD; For example, if the “additionality target” was 75 percent, then similar individuals who do not access financing from the project are expected to find financing equivalent

	to or less than 25 percent (100 - 75 = 25) of the financing received by project beneficiaries.” was changed to: “Due to changes in the evaluation methodology the indicator will be assessed qualitatively as part of the Final THVA Project Evaluation Report.”
--	--

Indicator Modification Form															
Date	January 2014														
Project/ Activity	MCA Moldova Transition to High Value Project, Access to Agriculture Finance Activity														
Indicator Level	Output														
Indicator	Value of hire-purchase agreements signed														
Definition	The total value of agreements by and between 2KR and a Buyer, under which: (i) 2KR will extend a Hire-Purchase to the Buyer out of the proceeds of a 2KR Loan received by 2KR from MCA Moldova and (ii) the Buyer will repay that Hire-Purchase to 2KR.														
Unit of Measure	US Dollars														
Indicator Classification	Cumulative														
Disaggregation	Gender														
Primary Data Source	Administrative; Project Implementation documents.														
Responsible Party	Agriculture Production Growth Project Implementation and Management Unit; CLD														
Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly														
Modification Type	Adding new indicator														
Details and Justification	<p>MCA Moldova made available to the Agriculture Production Growth Project Implementation and Management Unit funds to support irrigation and other HVA on-farm investments for farmers. To track the outputs within this new sub-activity a new output indicator is suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above.</p> <p>The new indicator does not have targets.</p> <p>Indicators name, definition, unit, source, methodology of data collection, frequency are added to the MCA-Moldova M&E Plan.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (year)</th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Targets</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Targets	0					
	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5									
Targets	0														

Indicator Modification Form

Date	July 2015														
Project/ Activity	MCA Moldova Transition to High Value Project, Access to Agriculture Finance Activity														
Indicator Level	Output														
Indicator	Buyers of equipment through hire purchase agreements														
Definition	Number of agriculture producers, producer groups and rural entrepreneurs within Moldova engaged in HVA related activities that have signed Hire-Purchase Agreement with 2KR to be financed from the proceeds of the 2KR Loan received from the Credit Facility.														
Unit of Measure	Number														
Indicator Classification	Cumulative														
Disaggregation	Gender														
Primary Data Source	Administrative; Project Implementation documents.														
Responsible Party	Agriculture Production Growth Project Implementation and Management Unit; CLD														
Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly														
Modification Type	Adding new indicator														
Details and Justification	<p>MCA Moldova made available to the Agriculture Production Growth Project Implementation and Management Unit funds to support irrigation and other HVA on-farm investments for farmers. To track the outputs within this new sub-activity a new output indicator is suggested to the M&E Plan as indicated above.</p> <p>The new indicator does not have targets.</p> <p>Indicators name, definition, unit, source, methodology of data collection, frequency are added to the MCA-Moldova M&E Plan.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1423 1369 1522"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (year)</th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Targets</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Targets	0					
	Baseline (year)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5									
Targets	0														

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Reduced cost to road users
Indicator Definition	Value of time savings and reduced vehicle operating costs with the project compared to no rehabilitation (modeled by HDM4).

Modification Type	(i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	After MCC mission to Moldova in March 2015 and assessment of capacities of local entities to provide primary and submit HDM-4 it was decided MCC will undertake the entire responsibilities for this process. Accordingly changes are made in: (i) Primary Data Source is changed from “SRA with financial support from MCA Moldova” HDM 4 modeling run by MCC”. (ii) Responsible Party is changed from “SRA” to “MCC” (iii) Additional Information is changed from “Reporting Year: 5” to “Reporting Year: Post-Compact”.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Average annual daily traffic
Indicator Definition	The average number and type of vehicles per day, averaged over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Responsible Party (ii) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	After MCC mission to Moldova in March 2015 and assessment of capacities of local entities to provide primary data for HDM-4 it was decided to make changes in responsibilities of the involved parties in this process. Accordingly changes are made in: (i) Responsible Party is changed from “SRA or independent Traffic Count” to “SRA” (ii) Additional Information is changed from “Beginning of Year 5 of the Compact. The period of count (past year or past 12 months) will be decided according to road rehabilitation and completion schedule to account for seasonality. AADT for the full road was calculated using a weighted average for road segments based on each segment’s length. See file “Roads Beneficiary and Indicators Calculations v5.xlsx” for details on this calculation.” to “Year 5 of the Compact. The period of count (past year or past 12 months) will be decided according to road rehabilitation and completion schedule to account for seasonality. AADT for the full road was calculated using a weighted average for road segments based on each segment’s length. See file “Roads Beneficiary and Indicators Calculations v5.xlsx” for details on this calculation. The

	responsible party may change pending MCC’s decision regarding data quality concerns”.
--	---

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Enhanced traffic safety
Indicator Definition	Number of road accidents on the rehabilitated portion of road.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Primary Data Source (ii) Change in Responsible Party (iii) Change in Additional Information
Details and Justification	<p>After MCC mission to Moldova in March 2015 and assessment of capacities of local entities to provide primary data for HDM-4 it was decided to make changes in responsibilities of the involved parties in this process. Accordingly changes are made in:</p> <p>(i) Primary Data Source is changed from “Road Police Department written reports” to “National Patrol Inspectorate database”</p> <p>(ii) Responsible Party is changed from “Road Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs” to “Ministry of Internal Affairs”</p> <p>(iii) Additional Information is changed from “The number of traffic accident will be provided by Road Police Department in Year 5. This indicator is for tracking purposes only and no target will be assigned to it.”</p> <p>to</p> <p>“The number of traffic accident will be provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Year 5. This indicator is for tracking purposes only and no target will be assigned to it.”</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Roughness
Indicator Definition	The measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters of height per kilometer of distance traveled.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Responsible Party (ii) Change in Additional Information

Details and Justification	<p>After MCC mission to Moldova in March 2015 and assessment of capacities of local entities to provide primary data for HDM-4 it was decided to make changes in responsibilities of the involved parties in this process. Accordingly changes are made in:</p> <p>(i) Responsible Party is changed from “SRA/Supervising Engineer” to “SRA”</p> <p>(ii) Additional Information is changed from “Upon completion of each road section.”</p> <p>to</p> <p>“Upon availability of primary data aggregated by SRA and submitted to MCC. The responsible party may change pending MCC’s decision regarding data quality concerns”.</p>
---------------------------	---

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Road traffic fatalities
Indicator Definition	The number of road traffic fatalities per year on roads constructed, rehabilitated or improved with MCC funding.
Modification Type	<p>(i) Change in Primary Data Source</p> <p>(ii) Change in Responsible Party</p> <p>(iii) Change in Additional Information</p>
Details and Justification	<p>After MCC mission to Moldova in March 2015 and assessment of capacities of local entities to provide primary data for HDM-4 it was decided to make changes in responsibilities of the involved parties in this process. Accordingly changes are made in:</p> <p>(i) Primary Data Source is changed from “Road Police Department written reports” to “National Patrol Inspectorate database”</p> <p>(ii) Responsible Party is changed from “Road Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs” to “Ministry of Internal Affairs”</p> <p>(iii) Additional Information is changed from “The number of traffic accident will be provided by Road Police Department in Year 5. This indicator is for tracking purposes only and no target will be assigned to it.”</p> <p>to</p> <p>“The number of traffic accident will be provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Year 5. This indicator is for tracking purposes only and no target will be assigned to it.”</p>

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015

Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Process
Indicator	Resettlement Action Plan implemented
Indicator Definition	RAP implementation completed and approved.
Modification Type	Change in Indicator Name
Details and Justification	The abbreviation RAP was replaced by the full activity name: The old version: “RAP implemented” The new version: “Resettlement Action Plan implemented”

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	July 2015
Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Process
Indicator	Value disbursed of road construction contracts
Indicator Definition	The amount disbursed of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Indicator Name (ii) Change in Indicator Definition
Details and Justification	(i) The Indicator Name was changed from “Value of contracted roads works disbursed” to “Value disbursed of road construction contracts” (ii) The Indicator Definition was changed from “The value of disbursement for all contracts that MCA has signed with contractors for construction of new or rehabilitated roads.” to “The amount disbursed of all signed construction contracts for new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using compact funds.”

Taking into consideration the changes in CISRA and ISRA implementation plans and Post-Compact plan for CISRA-ISRA impact evaluation, explanatory footnotes on Year 5 targets were added in ANNEX 2. Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets, section Project 1: Transition to High Value Agriculture Project.

The sequence of indicators listed in ANNEX 2. Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets, section Activity 1: Centralized Irrigation System Rehabilitation Activity, section Activity 1: Sarateni – Drochia Junction M was changed to match the sequence of indicators in same sections of ANNEX 1. Indicator Documentation Table.

Version 6

Below are summarizes changes in content, indicators, baselines, and target modification to version 6 of the M&E Plan.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	August 2015
Project/ Activity	Roads Rehabilitation Project / Sarateni – Drochia Junction M2 Activity
Indicator Level	Outcome
Indicator	Road maintenance expenditure
Indicator Definition	Annual expenditure for roads maintenance nationwide.
Modification Type	(i) Change in Indicator Name (ii) Change in Indicator Definition
Details and Justification	<p>(i) The Indicator Name was changed from “Road maintenance expenditure ” to “Road fund allocation”</p> <p>(ii) The Indicator Definition was changed</p> <p>from “Annual expenditure for roads maintenance nationwide.”</p> <p>to “Government of Moldova annual allocations to the Road Fund.”</p> <p>MCC coordinated closely with the World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, and the European Commission, during RRP development. Being concerned about road maintenance sustainability a Compact condition was set forth that the GOM will amend the Road Fund Law to ensure that “a minimum of 50 percent in calendar year 2011, 65 percent in calendar year 2012, and 80 percent in calendar year 2013 and thereafter, of revenue from the fuel excise tax is automatically allocated to the Road Fund”. That the Road Fund Law was amended in early 2010. The indicator tracks the amounts allocated annually by the GOM to the Road Fund.</p>