



Government of the Republic of Moldova



United Nations Organization

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2007 – 2011

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Abbreviations

CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe / Commonwealth of Independent States
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CP	Country Programme
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGPRSP	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Based Surveys
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICPD	International Conference for Population and Development
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IL•	International Labor Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor
IT	Information Technology
IUD	Intra Uterine Device
LPA	Local Public Authority
LSBE	Life Skills-Based Education
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDGR	Millennium Development Goals Report
MFIs	Micro-Finance Institutions
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MAFI	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
MET	Ministry of Economy and Trade
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MENR	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation

PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SDES	State Department for Exceptional Situations
SDC	Switzerland Development Cooperation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
STIs/STDs	Sexually Transmitted Infections/Diseases
TG	Theme Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Executive Summary

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the business plan for the UN system in Moldova for the period 2007-2011. It resulted from a consultative process between UN agencies, the Government of Moldova, and civil society partners that began in early 2005, with the preparation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA). The CCA highlighted a number of pressing human development challenges for the country. The UNDAF provides a framework to address these challenges. It describes three collective priorities for the UN System, in its cooperation with Government and civil society partners. These concern:

- Governance and participation,
- Increasing access to quality services, and
- Regional and local development.

Each of these priority areas of cooperation will make a strategic contribution to the achievement of the Nationalized Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and they are aligned closely with the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGPRS) and the EU-Moldova Action Plan.

To achieve these collective priorities, the UNDAF results matrix describes the results expected from the programmes and projects of contributing UN agencies. It shows how the strengths and comparative advantages of each agency will be combined to maximize the impact of UN development cooperation. And it will be instrumental in helping the UN system to identify opportunities for joint programmes, and other collaborative mechanisms to reduce transaction costs and improve UN system effectiveness. This UNDAF also establishes a monitoring and evaluation plan to help the UN system, the Government and other partners track and report on progress.

There will be one major review during the five year cycle: a final UNDAF evaluation in 2010, in time to prepare for the next UNDAF cycle. Throughout the cycle, specific programmes and projects of cooperation will be monitored and evaluated in regular meetings of the UNDAF working groups which are comprised of representatives from UN Agencies, Government, civil society, and other partners.

This UNDAF is anchored in the capacities of the country, and the comparative advantages and best practices of collaborating UN agencies. It is a strategic and feasible framework for promoting a more secure, prosperous, and equitable future for all people of Moldova.

Governance and Participation

UNDAF Outcome 1

By 2011, public institutions with the support of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law and equal access to justice and promotion of human rights

Access to Quality Services

UNDAF Outcome 2

By 2011, vulnerable groups enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality provided by the state with the support of civil society

Regional & Local Development

UNDAF Outcome 3

By 2011, vulnerable groups in poor rural and urban areas take advantage of sustainable socio-economic development opportunities through adequate regional and local policies implemented by Local Public Authorities (LPAs) and partners

Country Programme Outcomes

- 1.1 Pro-poor policies, addressing development and population issues, are formulated, implemented, and monitored in a more transparent and participatory manner
- 1.2 The justice system functions in a more transparent, accountable and independent manner
- 1.3 There is increased engagement of CSOs and media to participate in the national development process
- 1.4 Management of environment and natural resources is improved in compliance with international/EU standards
- 1.5 There is improved readiness to prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters and crises

Country Programme Outcomes

- 2.1 All children, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy access to early childhood care and development programmes and quality basic education
- 2.2 People of reproductive age adopt safe behaviours and seek health commodities and information about HIV/AIDS/STIs and reproductive health
- 2.3 All individuals, especially the vulnerable ones, enjoy improved access to essential health care of good quality
- 2.4 Vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality social protection services, including systems to prevent and protect from violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination

Country Programme Outcomes

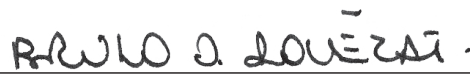
- 3.1 LPAs operate in a more effective and transparent manner
- 3.2 New businesses and jobs are created in targeted poor rural and urban areas
- 3.3 Empowered communities and CSOs participate in local development planning, implementation and monitoring

Signatures

We, the United Nations Country Team and the Government of Moldova, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination and partnership, in order to implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as a means to support national priorities articulated in the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy, and the Nationalized Millennium Development Goals.



The Government of the Republic of Moldova



United Nations Resident Coordinator



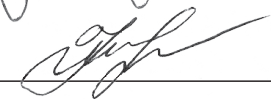
United Nations Development Programme



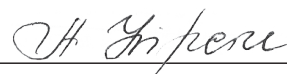
United Nations Population Fund



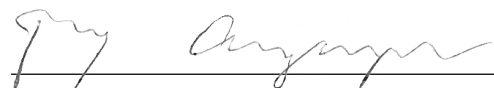
United Nations Children's Fund



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



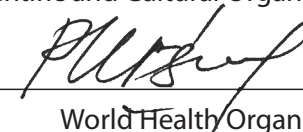
International Labor Organization



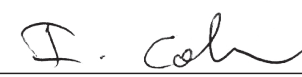
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



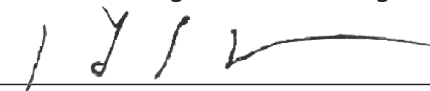
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



World Health Organization



International Organization for Migration



United Nations Environmental Programme



World Bank

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the UNDAF

This UNDAF serves as the business plan for the UN system in Moldova for the period 2007 through 2011. It is an operational framework, guiding the work of all agencies towards a common vision of human progress in Moldova, with an emphasis on reduced socio-economic disparities and exclusions, protection for the most vulnerable, and securing greater market, political and cultural ties with the European Union. The priorities and expected results set forth in this UNDAF are based on the problems analyzed in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), and they respond to the goals of the Government of Moldova, as stated in the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP), the EU Action Plan and in line with the Nationalized Millennium Development Goals (NMDGs).

This UNDAF is also a strong statement of the continued value-added of the UN's presence in Moldova. It is a presence that rests squarely on the lessons learned and best practices of each contributing agency. While UNDAF interventions target the entire country, special emphasis will be put on selected sectors, regions, and target groups to achieve sustainable gains in education, health care, protection, prevention against HIV/AIDS, the environment, economic growth, governance, and implementation of international conventions.

1.2 Strategic Linkages

As the CCA argues, Moldova sits at a cross-roads in its economic and social development. Since independence in 1991, Moldova has taken significant steps to modernize its economy, address corruption and improve access to health and education services. Despite these efforts, the quality of life for most Moldovan people has declined. The normative framework of rights, inherent in its constitution and in its ratified international treaties, is both positive and significant. Implementation of this framework, however, needs urgent attention. Achievement of most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is assessed as probable. Urgent efforts are needed to address key gaps in laws, policy, services and community behaviors, and these efforts are central to the implementation of the EU-Moldova Action Plan. Seen in this context, this UNDAF establishes the strategic role of the UN's ongoing presence in Moldova. The contributions of each UN agency, guided by the priorities of this common business plan, and implemented in cooperation with the government of Moldova, are meant to have synergy. Results will be greater than the sum of individual agency parts, with greater reach for the UN system in its cooperation with government and other partners.

1.3 Preparation process

The priorities of this UNDAF were decided at the Prioritization Retreat in June 2005 that brought together the UN system, Government, stakeholders from civil society, and international development partners. Participants agreed on three (3) UNDAF outcomes or collective priorities of the UN system in its work with government and civil society over the next five-year programme cycle. A follow-up workshop was conducted in July 2005, with UN programme staff to draft a more detailed results framework, extending from the agreed priorities. This was shared with government and civil society partners during rounds of consultation to address both strategic and practical concerns. The final UNDAF was agreed and signed by contributing agencies and the Government of Moldova on December 15, 2005.

This UNDAF has five parts:

- **Part 1** provides an introduction to the UNDAF and its strategic place in human development efforts in Moldova;
- **Part 2** is the core of the document and describes the results to be achieved through programme cooperation between the UN system, government and civil society partners for the period 2007 through 2011;
- **Part 3** outlines the indicative resource requirements for implementation of the UNDAF;
- **Part 4** describes the coordination, implementation and partnering arrangements necessary for achievement of the UNDAF results; and
- **Part 5** explains the mechanisms required to monitor and evaluate UNDAF implementation throughout the programme cycle.

There are three Annexes:

Annex A is a detailed results matrix that shows UNDAF outcomes, country programme outcomes and contributing outputs, as well as their strategic links to the national priorities established in the EGPRSP, nationalized MDGs, and the EU-Moldova Action Plan.

Annex B contains a monitoring and evaluation framework and calendar. The framework provides indicators, baseline and target data for each result in the UNDAF, and makes clear certain risks and assumptions in the UNDAF design. The calendar provides a quick reference to the major data collection exercises to be conducted during the programme cycle.

For additional background, a table showing the links between the key problems analyzed in the CCA and the goals of the EGPRSP, MDGs, and ratified human rights instruments is provided in **Annex C**.

Figure 1: Map of Moldova



Table 1: Basic Data

Area, ('000 km ²)	33.8
Population, ('000)	3,386 ¹
Estimated number of migrants	367,000 up to an estimated 600,000
Per capita income (PPP)	\$2,428 (USD)
Poverty (percent living on \$2.15 per day)	40
Source: Common Country Assessment, The United Nations in the Republic of Moldova, July 2005.	

¹ Total number of population, excluding Transnistrian region and Bender Municipality

National Bureau of Statistics, Information Note "Number of population in the Republic of Moldova as of 1 January, 2005", April 2005

2. Results

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was developed from the in-depth analysis presented in the CCA, and the three (3) UNDAF outcomes, or key results expected from UN-Government-civil society cooperation, that were identified during a retreat in June, 2005. These are:

1. By 2011, public institutions, with the support of civil society organizations (CSOs), are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law, and equal access to justice and promotion of human rights.
2. By 2011, vulnerable groups enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services provided by the state with the support of civil society.
3. By 2011, vulnerable groups in poor rural and urban areas take advantage of sustainable socio-economic development opportunities through adequate regional and local policies implemented by Local Public Authorities (LPAs) and partners.

The process to develop these collective priorities for the UN system used a set of criteria which emphasized the most strategic and value-added use of limited UN and partner resources (See text box). In this way, implementation of the three UNDAF outcomes can take best advantage of best practices and lessons-learned by the UN system in Moldova. A critical assumption of this UNDAF is that, by concentrating the lion's share of UN agency resources on these three priorities, the UN system and its partners will make a substantial and strategic contribution to the achievement of the EGPRSP, the nationalized MDGs, and the policy priorities of the EU-Moldova Action Plan. The collaboration inherent in this work will provide opportunities to forge stronger partnerships with government, civil society groups, international financial institutions, and bi-lateral donors.

Box 1: Criteria for Selection of UNDAF Outcomes To achieve this UNDAF outcome...

- We have sufficient resources OR we can mobilize sufficient resources
- We have the technical capacity AND we can build local capacities
- We have best practices
- This outcome will improve the lives of the most vulnerable and excluded people
- This outcome will address gender issues
- This outcome will address crisis prevention
- The problems addressed by this outcome are getting worse, and are not being addressed sufficiently by others.

*Source: UNDAF Prioritization Retreat, Presentations
Moldova, 29 June – 01 July, 2005*

UNDAF Outcome 1

By 2011, public institutions, with the support of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law, and equal access to justice and the promotion of Human Rights.

Recent public opinion polls reveal that a majority of population is dissatisfied by the quality of governance in Moldova, although positive trends are visible. Trust in state bodies is low². Public institutions are seen as isolated from public scrutiny. Current relationships between the central and local governments are characterized as “complicated, unidirectional, and ineffective” and many are seen as being at odds with the country's commitments towards the Council of Europe³. The lack of sustainable economic growth is in part caused by imperfect legislation and lack of enforcement capacity.

The CCA has argued that the governance deficit in Moldova is large. Four key problems were identified that prevent Moldovan people from enjoying their rights to good governance: a weak public administration, political and legislative instability, weak rule of law, and a lack of media freedom and access to information. Achievement of the MDGs will not be possible without substantial reform to governance practices. In particular, there is need for strategic planning and inter-governmental coordination to address the rights of disadvantaged population groups. The legislative framework is mostly a normative asset and suffers from poor enforcement and monitoring. There is weak participation by civil society and the private sector in the formulation of laws and policies. Economic activities are also undertaken without due consideration of environmental regulations and impacts, thereby compromising already fragile water and soil resources.

UN system initiatives to achieve this UNDAF outcome will encourage the development and implementation of pro-poor policies in an open and accountable manner, strengthen the functioning of the justice system, engage communities more constructively in the national development debate, and improve the management of the environment in line with the international and EU standards, and commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), to which Moldova is a party. National level interventions will be complemented by more active UN participation in sub-regional development initiatives. Key results under this UNDAF outcome will also support government readiness to respond to natural and man-made disasters. The main indicators of progress in this challenging area of governance reform will be taken from quality of governance indicators, updated annually with the support of the World Bank⁴ and progress reports prepared by relevant national and independent bodies and implementing institutions.

In the area of pro-poor policy, concrete changes expected from UN cooperation will involve the development of new laws to address the situations of the vulnerable social groups in Moldova, efforts to modernize the public administration system, strengthened strategic planning and budgeting capacities among targeted ministries and departments, and greatly improved quality and usage of statistical data, with an emphasis on demographic, gender, vulnerable groups and geographic disaggregation. UN system support will enable national counterparts to carry out and disseminate researches and policy analysis addressing the implications of international policies and national legislation for the human rights. UN system support will also help to build the capacity of the local stakeholders and key government bodies to monitor and report on ratified human rights treaties, and the UN will help to establish two new National ombudsperson functions for children's and women's rights. A National Population Council will be established to better formulate and monitor population policies. Lastly, UN agencies will support local decision makers to improve their capacities for leveraging knowledge and resources for vulnerable groups.

Justice system functioning will benefit from new reform proposals and performance monitoring and assessment systems for the judicial system. Judges, lawyers, and law enforcement officials will be equipped with new skills to administer the justice system, in compliance with international human rights instruments. The juvenile justice system will be strengthened, and laws and procedures to address asylum seekers and refugees will be amended in line with international standards.

² Only 9% do trust Government, 8% - do trust Parliament, 5,4% - do trust justice, 2,5% - do trust political parties and 3,8% - do trust police (as compared with 43,9% - do trust church). The IPP Barometer of Public Opinion, Feb 2005.

³ Moldova: Stock-taking of co-operation with the Council of Europe, Report prepared by the Secretariat of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, November 8, 2004, SG/Inf (2004)29final

⁴ Kaufmann, D., A. Kraay and P. Zoido-Lobaton, 2004. Governance Matters IV: Updated Indicators for 2004. The World Bank and Stanford University. The index of 6 indicators is based on 25 separate data sources at 18 different organizations, including Gallup International, the Economist Intelligence Unit, Freedom House, and the World Economic Forum

Efforts to better engage communities and CSOs in the national development process will involve improved coordination and information sharing mechanisms, capacity building among targeted communities and CSOs to influence and monitor national plans and international commitments, and work with selected mass-media outlets to strengthen reporting about human development matters across the country. A national strategy to integrate refugees and internally displaced persons and encourage their greater self-reliance will also be developed. Changes to improve environmental management will emphasize updated environmental monitoring tools and information systems, more and more effective environmental impact assessments, and implementation of improved food safety and water quality standards. The UN will support Moldova in ensuring its compliance with and enforcement of the international environmental agreements that Moldova has signed and ratified. Disaster preparedness and response capacities will also be strengthened with new strategies to address human security issues and support to prepare a comprehensive national and local level contingency plan. The State Department for Exceptional Situations is in an excellent position to take a leadership role at the national level by strengthening its links to the national disaster platform and national emergency structures and authorities related to disaster risk reduction.

There are a number of best practices and lessons from past UN cooperation that will contribute to success. Experience from UNDP supported programmes demonstrates the need for local level participation in a National Poverty Monitoring System to ensure its credibility. UNFPA experience supports this emphasis on committed, principled partnership. Building the capacity of managers in the social and economic sectors, and involving them in the development of new procedures and standards, will help make gains sustainable. In particular, interventions for vulnerable or isolated groups will depend on the support of these engaged managers of local public authorities. The recent mid term review of the UNICEF programme of cooperation demonstrates the power of UN advocacy and targeted investment in institutional tools, and the mobilization of specialized Civil Society Organizations to accelerate the solution of burning issues such as trafficking in humans and child abandonment.

The achievement of this UNDAF outcome will make a number of strategic contributions to national development goals. Better performing and more accountable public institutions will contribute to both the long and short-term goals of the EGPRSP for sustainable, socially oriented development, and for the reduction of poverty and inequality. More active and engaged civil society groups and communities are essential for increased participation of the poor in economic development. The twin emphases on judicial reform and community activism will serve the EU-Moldova Action Plan requirements for enhanced political dialogue, and UN support for disaster preparedness and contingency planning will buttress the EU's request for greater conflict prevention and crisis management efforts. Finally, achievement of this UNDAF outcome will contribute to several NMDGs related to the eradication of extreme poverty, the promotion of gender equality, environmental sustainability, and the forging of global partnerships.

Coordination and implementation will be sought from the Office of the Prime Minister, Cabinet, and the Parliament. Key partners will include the Ministries of Justice, Economy and Trade, Finance, Health and Social Protection, Ecology and Natural Resources, Agriculture and Food Industry, and the National Bureau of Statistics. Other partners for the achievement of this outcome will include the Supreme Court of Justice, the High Council of Magistrates, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, the National Human Rights Centre and National Council for Child Rights Protection, and the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. Multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors are expected to include the EU, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, DFID, SIDA, the World Bank and

USAID. Disaster preparedness efforts will involve State Department for Exceptional Situations, the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Defense, Health and Social Protection, and the Department of Civil Protection, the National Society of the Red Cross, and humanitarian NGOs.

UNDAF Outcome 2

By 2011, vulnerable groups enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services provided by the state with the support of civil society.

The CCA demonstrated that there is decreasing access to a range of basic services in health, education and social protection, as well as to clean water and sanitation. Population in rural areas, in particular, has less access to quality health and education services. Some services are non-existent or very limited, but are required to fulfill Moldova's human rights obligations, such as specialized services for children, young people and women in need of special measures of protection. Other services need to be better tailored to the needs of different groups of Moldovan people, particularly reproductive health and social protection services for young people. Social assistance programs in Moldova are not adequately assisting and protecting the poorest. The non-poor represent 41 percent of beneficiaries and account for nearly a third of total spending⁵. Moreover, there is insufficient information to assess whether there is gender or regional discrimination in the pattern of social assistance spending for the poor. The most vulnerable groups in Moldovan society, including the extremely poor, separated children, young unemployed, victims of violence, subsistence farmers and the elderly lack basic knowledge about the support services that do exist, and about their rights to social protection. Those who have an obligation to provide support, including the government and civil servants, the police and professionals, and families, do not always have sufficient resources, knowledge and/or motivation to act.

There is an urgent need for technical assistance to strengthen legal frameworks, and improve policy formulation with a focus on disparity reduction and inclusion of marginalized groups. Efforts are needed to re-define financing mechanisms, particularly in the delivery of primary health care, education, social assistance and water supply and sanitation. UN agencies have distinct comparative advantages in supporting the development of standards and quality control mechanisms, and the building of crucial capacity within relevant Ministries and departments related to policy implementation and monitoring.

This UNDAF outcome represents a broad area of cooperation, with many potential areas for investment. Drawing on the comparative advantages of UN agencies in Moldova, a number of niche areas have been highlighted for intervention. The UN will help all children to enjoy early childhood development programmes and a basic education of good quality, promote safe behaviours and healthy lifestyles, improve access to essential health care, particularly among vulnerable groups and in under-served rural areas, and strengthen prevention and protection services to address HIV/AIDS, violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination. A range of indicators will be used to measure progress, including: the shares of social protection spending enjoyed by the poor and extremely poor, the share of the state budget dedicated to social sectors, the proportion of young children in pre-school education, the proportion of children reaching grade 5 in education, disaggregated by sex and locality, the proportion of children under five years of age covered by accredited early childhood development programmes, the contraceptive prevalence rate, the proportion of HIV-infected children and receiving ARV therapy, and the proportion of young people able to correctly identify the ways of HIV transmission.

⁵ Common Country Assessment; the United Nations in the Republic of Moldova, UN Moldova, July 2005. p.6

In education, concrete changes expected from UN cooperation will involve curriculum reform and the development and scaling up of life-skills-based education, the development of alternative models for the delivery of early childhood education services, and the strengthening and expansion of parenting support programmes. The promotion of healthy lifestyles involves giving young people greater access to counseling and information about reproductive health and the prevention of substance abuse. Comprehensive workplace services and targeted communication campaigns will be supported to respond to the threat of HIV/AIDS.

Initiatives to improve health care will involve policy formulation and advocacy to allocate sufficient resources to mother and child health, reproductive health, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The programme to reduce the number of HIV infection and the proportion of HIV positive women receiving ARV treatment and support services for PLWHA will be sustained, and with sufficient resources, scaled-up nation-wide. Reproductive health standards and services will be integrated into the health care system, and health providers will be able to deliver higher quality services to women and children. Parent education and community mobilization will be core strategies for achievement of these results. Finally, new capacities will be built at both national and local levels to control and monitor micronutrient deficiencies.

The work to strengthen enforcement and protection systems will involve the promotion of regulatory and institutional changes to improve the targeting of social protection spending. Service providers, including communities, will be better able to develop, implement and monitor improved protection and response to protect children from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence, to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, to reduce the number of children separated from their families and to increase the number of children, orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, benefiting from quality care services. A range of capacity building and awareness raising initiatives will increase awareness about HIV/AIDS, violence against children and women and ways and means to prevent it.

Past performance and lessons from UN system support in Moldova demonstrate the importance of active participation and partnerships at all levels. Growing inequities and disparities call for improved targeting of health and education interventions. Given both the credibility of its programming and the trust developed through past programmes of cooperation, the UN system is well-placed to pilot joint actions in health, education, and social protection. This will also reinforce the capacities of decision makers at national and local level to implement pro-poor strategies and action plans that can reduce disparities. For example, a partnership with family doctors is essential for maintaining access to reproductive health services in remote rural areas. Quality education that empowers young people to behave responsibly is imperative for their well-being. The UN system in Moldova has a distinct comparative advantage in supporting targeted and participatory communication programmes that address sensitive issues and the most difficult to reach social groups. This is especially effective in a country with limited communication channels and limited access to existing media due to financial constraints.

The achievement of this UNDAF outcome will make a number of strategic contributions to national development goals. Targeted and tangible improvements in the quality and delivery of essential health, education, and protection services will play an important role in reaching the long and short-term goals of the EGPRSP for sustainable, socially oriented development, for the reduction of poverty and inequality, and for human resources development. These results are also directly relevant to the EU-Moldova Action Plan related to human rights and fundamental freedoms and to improved welfare and social policy. Lastly, achievement of this UNDAF outcome will contribute

to several NMDGs concerning universal access to secondary school education, the promotion of gender equality, reduced child mortality and improved maternal health, and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

The main partners involved in the achievement of this UNDAF outcome are: the Ministry of Health and Social Protection for strategic planning, policy setting, and aid coordination, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport for the implementation of curriculum reforms, and the rolling-out of life-skills education, and the Ministry of Finance to support reforms for the targeting of social assistance spending. Other partners will include the Ministries of Economy and Trade, National Pedagogical Institutes, Higher Education Institutions, the National Bureau for Migration, the National Bureau of Statistics, and selected CSOs and NGOs. Multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors are expected to include the EU, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, DFID, SIDA, the SDC, the World Bank and USAID.

UNDAF Outcome 3

By 2011, vulnerable groups in poor rural and urban areas take advantage of sustainable socio-economic development opportunities through adequate regional and local policies implemented by Local Public Authorities (LPAs) and partners.

In 2002, 40 percent of Moldovan people were poor, and more than 1 in 4 lived in extreme poverty. Poverty in Moldova has a small town and rural face, with over 70 percent of the poor living in rural areas. Across a range of basic services including potable water, sewerage, access to pre-and secondary schools, there are disturbing urban-rural inequities. Rural poverty is being aggravated by a rural-ising of the population. Fleeing unemployment, Moldovan people are heading to the country-side in large numbers in search of subsistence or the security of their family network or both. Many others are heading abroad as economic migrants. In 2004, about 10 percent of the population had left the country to seek employment.

Economic growth is concentrated in Chisinau and there are no significant growth poles to generate stronger regional markets and a concomitant investment in transportation and communication networks. Economic activities that do exist are often single-industry in nature and lack diversification. This has weakened the capacities of local authorities. There is an urgent need for more small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and improvements in the access to dependable micro-financing. Young people in particular, need greater access to more relevant vocational skills training and to entrepreneurial opportunities. The regulatory framework for business development and operation needs urgent attention, as does support for IT infrastructure and resources.

UN interventions to achieve this UNDAF outcome will focus on strengthening local public authorities to operate in a more effective and transparent manner, new business and job creation in targeted areas, and efforts to increase the participation of communities and civil society organizations in local development planning. As CCA states, the UN will support development projects in different regions of the country to diminish the regional discrepancies and to support the economic performance of the entire country. The key indicator of achievement for this outcome is a reduction in the level of absolute and extreme poverty.

Concrete changes expected from UN cooperation will involve changes to legal and regulatory frameworks to hasten the delegation of authority to Local Public Authorities (LPAs) and the decentralization of service provision. The UN will support the streamlining of administrative procedures and systems, on a pilot basis, local referral systems for social services will be developed, and staff of LPAs

will enjoy new abilities to consult with their communities and to plan and implement programmes with greater citizen participation. Support to generate new businesses and jobs will be achieved through a combination of efforts to enhance regional economic policy and strengthen the financial sector. Private-public partnerships will be encouraged for infrastructure development and service provision, national micro-finance institutions will be strengthened, and market-based vocational training programmes will be provided for disadvantaged young people. The empowerment of communities to take a stake in local development planning will be achieved through expanded networks and abilities of CSOs, mechanisms and fora such as youth councils to better engage young people in civic affairs, and pilot planning processes in targeted communities.

Operationalising national pro-poor policy at local levels remains a challenge. For example, fragmentation of competencies and responsibilities among different actors and institutions at local level was a huge constraint for UNICEF supported social protection initiatives. More efforts should be invested in enabling local players by promoting and facilitating a more holistic and human-rights-based view on vulnerable groups including participatory approaches. The development of coordinated network of integrated social care services at the local level in partnership with civil society and communities should ensure that all needs are met and that services are delivered in accordance with policy priorities. Through the local action plans social development in its wider context is addressed. However, beyond that, the focus is usually on vulnerable groups and how their needs can be addressed by NGOs. Less focus is on the roles and responsibilities of LPAs in this regard and how to improve their service delivery. With the support of UNDP, through the working groups on economic development for the local action plans current economic situation and potential for future economic development have been analysed and actions suggested, but these have to a little degree been implemented. Local stakeholders, both LPAs and the civil society, are very receptive and motivated to participate in local governance development. But a minimum of proactive support is required to set in motion important processes.

The achievement of this UNDAF outcome will make a number of strategic contributions to national development goals. Greater socio-economic opportunities for vulnerable groups serve both the long and short-term goals of the EGPRSP for sustainable, socially oriented development, and for the reduction of poverty and inequality. The emphasis on capacity building for LPAs, CSOs and communities in targeted regions will make a key contribution to the regional development aims of the EGPRSP, and to the economic and social reform points of the EU-Moldova Action Plan. Lastly, this UNDAF outcome will contribute to the achievement of nationalized MDG 1, to eradicate extreme poverty.

The main partners involved in the achievement of these results are: the Ministry of Economy and Trade and the Agency for Regional Development for the coordination of technical assistance, support for reform of regional development policy, and small and medium enterprise development. The Ministry of Finance will play a key role in pursuing fiscal decentralization, and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport will spearhead vocational training. LPAs will be central players in the development of stronger, more inclusive local development plans. CSOs and targeted communities will play important roles in service provision and local development planning, and multilateral and bilateral donors are expected to include SIDA, IFAD, USAID, and the World Bank.

3. Resource Requirements

An estimate of the financial resources needed to achieve the three UNDAF outcomes are summarized below. Additional details are provided in the Results Matrix in Annex A. The contributions include regular and other resources of all contributing UN funds, programmes, and specialized agencies for the period 2007-2011. The commitments of each agency will be spelled out in greater detail in their respective Country Programme Action Plans or project documents according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency. Acting together with government, the UN Country Team will, to the extent possible, mobilize the other resources from multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors.

Table 2: Estimated Resource Requirements, 2007-2011 (USD)

UN Agency	UNDAF Outcome 1: Governance and participation	UNDAF Outcome 2: Access to Quality Services	UNDAF Outcome 3: Regional and Local Development	Total	Regular Resources	Other Resources to be mobilized from donors
UNDP	9,900,000	600,000	23,000,000	33,500,000		
UNFPA	850,000	1,150,000	50,000	2,050,000		
UNICEF	6,200,000	8,050,000	750,000	15,000,000		
UNAIDS	0	380,000	200,000	580,000		
IFAD	0	0	27,500,000	27,500,000		
ILO/Migrant	235,000	30,000	20,000	285,000		
WHO	60,000	235,000	0	295,000		
UNESCO	0	450,000	50,000	500,000		
IOM	1,150,000	2,200,000	60,000	3,410,000		
UNHCR	1,480,000	90,000	0	1,570,000		
UNEP	300,000	0	0	300,000		
TOTAL	20,175,000	13,185,000	51,630,000	84,990,000		

⁽¹⁾ Figures are estimated amounts, which will depend on the availability of the core resources of UN agencies and specific-purpose contributions from funding partners.

⁽²⁾ Other Resources are to be raised by UN agencies from their donor networks, and are therefore subject to availability of funds, donor conditions, and overheads.

4. Implementation

Partnership is essential for the successful implementation of the UNDAF, and to ensure that the work of the UN system contributes in a strategic way to national development goals and to the achievement of the nationalized MDGs. This UNDAF will be implemented through programmes and projects of cooperation approved by respective UN agencies and the Government of Moldova. As the overall business plan for the UN system in Moldova, the UNDAF, particularly the results matrix, will guide the overall direction of these programmes and projects of cooperation, which will make explicit reference to the UNDAF outcomes. It is expected that, wherever possible, the country assistance strategies of the World Bank and IMF will complement the overall aims of this UNDAF, and the UNCT will engage the international financial institutions in an ongoing dialogue to this effect.

For the duration of the UNDAF (2007-2011), the programme cycles of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have been harmonized. This will provide opportunities for joint programmes and projects where combining the energy and resources of two or more agencies can realize clear effectiveness and efficiency gains. A joint programme then, becomes much greater than the sum of individual agency parts, with greater reach for the UN system in its cooperation with government and other partners. Other agencies including WHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, ILO, UNHCR and IFAD will provide specialized technical assistance and may take part in joint programmes and projects.

Coordination between UN agencies, government, and civil society organizations is essential. Three (3) UNDAF Theme Groups, one per UNDAF outcome, will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the UNDAF. The Theme Groups will be comprised of relevant UN programme staff, key technical staff of ministries and departments, and representatives of civil society groups. Administrative support for the Theme Groups will be provided by the agency of the group's chairperson. The Theme Groups will report to the UNCT about progress and constraints in implementation as required, but not less than once per semester. The UNCT will review and endorse annual reports by the Theme Groups and these will form the core of the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report. An Annual Review meeting will be organized with a larger group of national and international partners, including the original members of the CCA/UNDAF Steering Committee.

Under the overall guidance of the UNCT, the UNDAF outcome working groups are responsible for:

- Monitoring implementation of the results agreed in the UNDAF results matrix, on the basis of the monitoring & evaluation framework;
- Updating the UNDAF Results Matrix, and M&E framework as appropriate;
- Contributing to any major studies, evaluations or data gathering exercises, as outlined in the M&E Calendar;
- Reporting to the UNCT on achievements vis-à-vis the expected results;
- Assessing risks and any external factors that require UN system action; and
- Contributing to the preparation of the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report and to the National Millennium Development Goals Report.

There are a number of implementation and coordination arrangements specific to each UNDAF outcome. These are described in the UNDAF results matrix, under each UNDAF outcome, in the section entitled: Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities.

5. Monitoring & Evaluation

5.1 Monitoring

Monitoring the achievement of specific UNDAF outcomes and their contributing results is the responsibility of the Theme Groups. The groups will report on a regular basis to the UNCT which has overall responsibility for the achievement of the UNDAF. The UNDAF results matrix in Annex A describes the expected results of UN system cooperation in Moldova, the role of partners and resource mobilization targets. As noted above, UN agencies will use this results matrix as the starting point for the development of their specific Country Programme Action Plans and project documents. Indicators for each result, baseline information, and targets for measuring success, and any key risks and assumptions, are provided in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Annex B. Tracking the progress of UNDAF implementation will require a number of research, monitoring and evaluation activities. These will be coordinated with the M&E calendar, which shows:

- Surveys and studies;
- Annual Reviews; and
- Evaluations, including the UNDAF final evaluation which will take place in 2010.

The calendar also shows ongoing UN support to introduce or strengthen routine monitoring systems. Efforts will be made to establish annual and quarterly programme and project reviews. Government ministries, departments or agencies, noted in the Results Matrix as partners, will be supported to provide high quality progress reports on an annual basis, using a standardized format. Additional monitoring activities will include joint field visits, spot checks, and community consultations. An existing joint project will be continued between UNDP and UNICEF to support establishment of DevInfo⁶ as the key government system for monitoring MDG achievement and for the preparation of National MDG reports. The Resident Coordinator Annual Reports will demonstrate the achievements of UN system cooperation and document best practices and lessons-learned.

5.2 UNDAF Evaluation

An UNDAF evaluation will take place in the first half of 2010. It will be a joint review, conducted with partners to assess the overall results of the UNDAF. The review process will draw on the major data collection exercises conducted from 2007 through 2009. The review will also ascertain the effectiveness of the UNDAF as a mechanism to achieve national development goals and strengthen coordination between agencies, and reduce programmatic transaction costs for partners.

⁶ DevInfo is software that combines data for monitoring social development goals along with digitized maps. It can assist National development planning and monitoring, and supports advocacy efforts. DevInfo has been recommended as a standard tool for MDG monitoring

ANNEX A

UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX, 2007-2011

Area of Cooperation: Governance and Participation			
National Priorities/Goals: National Millennium Development Goals MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty (targets 1, 2) MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women (target 4) MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability (targets 9, 10) MDG 8: Create a global partnership for development (targets 12, 14, 15) EGPRSP Long-term development objectives Sustainable socially oriented development (entails a consistent growth in the standards of living of the poorest; consistent with the Millennium Development Goals). <u>Medium-term priorities</u> Poverty and Inequality Reduction, and Increased Participation of the Poor in Economic Development. The aim is to improve the living conditions of the poor through better targeted social protection, facilitating access to social services for the poor, as well as to assist families and individuals to mitigate their poverty by developing small business, creating additional jobs, and assisting socially vulnerable groups in employment. Policy priorities Public administration; Social protection; Health care and education, and Environment			
European Union-Moldova Action Plan Political dialogue and reform (Democracy and the rule of law; Human rights and fundamental freedoms; Co-operation on foreign and security policy, conflict prevention and crisis management)			
UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2011, public institutions with the support of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law and equal access to justice and promotion of human rights			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
1.1 Pro-poor policies, addressing development and population issues, are formulated, implemented, and monitored in a more transparent and participatory manner	1.1.1 Institutional capacity of the legislative and executive strengthened for the approximation of national legislation to European laws [UNDP] 1.1.2 Regulatory framework on youth health and development revised and adjusted to international standards [UNICEF]	Prime Minister's Cabinet: - Discusses and agrees on draft legislation before submission to the parliament; - monitors implementation of laws and regulations by central and local administration bodies; - sets priorities in policy making, etc	UNICEF - \$4,525,000,000 UNDP - \$3,000,000 UNFPA - \$500,000

	1.1.3 Key laws and policies that address the situation of women are developed/ revised and participatory mechanisms for their enforcement are put in place [UNFPA, ILO/MIGRANT] 1.1.4 A modernized public administration system in place, which is more efficient and better able to develop, implement and monitor long term policies and programmes, linked to national budgeting processes [UNDP, IOM] 1.1.5 Targeted ministries are better able to ensure enhanced strategic planning, budgeting and coordination for children, youth and families [UNICEF] 1.1.6 The Government has improved capacity to coordinate, monitor and report on human rights observance as required by UN treaties [UNDP, IOM] 1.1.7 The Government has improved capacity to coordinate, monitor and report on Child Rights observance as required by the Convention on the Rights of the Child in consultation with civil society [UNICEF] 1.1.8 The institution of ombudsperson reviewed and the function of children's rights ombudsperson established [UNICEF] 1.1.9 The availability, quality, and usage of disaggregated statistical data is improved (emphasis on geographic, age, and gender disaggregation) [UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA] 1.1.10 Strengthened national mechanism of social assistance to better target and support excluded children [UNICEF] 1.1.11 National population council established to formulate and monitor population policies [UNFPA]	Parliament: • developing /endorsement of laws; • oversight of the Government's execution of adopted laws and policies Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Finance: • policy setting and endorsement of legal and regulatory frameworks; • link aid coordination and strategic planning; • regular monitoring; • scaling up of new programmes/ services developed with donor support; • revision of accreditation/licensing mechanisms in accordance with amended regulations/standards Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration: • ensures the inside and outside coordination on reporting to international treaties Ombudsman (& Parliamentary Committee for Human Rights): • monitors and reports on the Human Rights Situation; • educates, raise awareness on human rights cases; • reviews from human rights perspectives and proposes amendments to the law; • receives complaints and provides legal consulting ; • submits complaints to the Constitutional Court to rule on the constitutionality of laws and regulations Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan: • advocacy and raising awareness • determines priority areas of intervention; • monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NHRAP National Bureau of Statistics: • monitoring of relevant indicators and provision of information for decision-making and programming purposes National Bureau of Migration National Agency for Regional Development NGOs: Institute for Public Policies, Association of Mayors, Academy of Public Administration, Institute of Strategic Research, "Viitorul" Foundation, etc., • Participate in the policy formulation, implementation monitoring;	IOM – \$1,000,000 (to be shared between 1.1.4 and 1.1.6) ILO/MIGRANT – \$160,000 UNHCR – \$ 200,000 (to be shared between 1.1.4; 1.1.6 and 1.1.9)
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1.2 The justice system functions in a more transparent, accountable and independent manner	1.1.12 Regulatory framework for protection of migrant workers (including national mechanisms to prevent labor exploitation) is improved and applied to practice [ILO/MIGRANT] 1.1.13 Coordination, strategic planning and budgeting in the area of labor migration is improved among targeted ministries and bureaus (by supporting a national committee in the area) [ILO/MIGRANT] 1.1.14 The Government has improved capacity to coordinate, monitor and report, in consultation with civil society, on Migrant Workers' Rights observance as required by the ILO Convention 97 on Migrant Workers [ILO/MIGRANT]	• Advocacy, lobbying, dog-watch; • Provide alternative reporting Donors: World Bank, IFAD, EU, SIDA and other bi-lateral donors: • technical assistance, scaling-up, community mobilization; • lobbying and advocacy for the introduction of new programmes and services benefiting the most vulnerable	
1.2 The justice system functions in a more transparent, accountable and independent manner	1.2.1 Key reform proposals developed/ revised and capacity of various entities of the justice system strengthened to ensure efficient administration and equitable access to justice, including alternative dispute settlement mechanisms [UNDP] 1.2.2 Judges, personnel in courts, prosecutors, lawyers, and law enforcement officers have improved capacities to administer justice in compliance with the applicable international human rights instruments [UNDP] 1.2.3 The Juvenile Justice system strengthened to ensure child friendly procedures in compliance with the applicable international human rights instruments [UNICEF] 1.2.4 There is an improved legal protection system to address asylum seekers and refugees issues, and legislation is amended in line with international standards [UNHCR, IOM] 1.2.5 The national legal protection system for migrant workers is enhanced according to international standards [ILO/MIGRANT]	Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior: • policy setting and endorsement of legal and regulatory frameworks; • link aid coordination and strategic planning; • regular monitoring Supreme Court of Justice: • adopts explanatory decisions on the implementation by courts of different laws and regulations, as well as international documents; • reviews from human rights perspective lower courts decisions which have been appealed; • comments and reviews some draft laws and regulations High Council of Magistrates: • Governs and ensures proper functioning of the judiciary; • Develops, coordinates, monitors the policies and procedures in the justice system General Prosecutor's Office: • receives complaints from interested individuals; • monitors the respect of human rights in different circumstances (police, detention etc.) Judicial Training Centre, Prosecutor's Training Centre and the Police Academy: • provides in-service trainings for the respective law enforcement and justice professionals	UNDP - \$3,000,000 UNICEF - \$600,000 IOM - \$150,000 ILO/MIGRANT - \$10,000 UNHCR - \$780,000

1.3 There is increased engagement of CSOs and media to participate in the national development process		Law faculties: • develop relevant curricula and ensure its implementation; • implement studies and researches National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: • coordinates anti-trafficking efforts at national level; • develop the national AT policy; • develops and monitors implementation of the National Plan of Action to Combat THB; • coordinates the activity of local AT commissions National Council for Child Rights Protection, Commission for the NHRAP NGOs: Transparency International, Centre for Legal Studies and Policies, Institute for Penal Reform, Soros Foundation, IRP, IPP etc. • awareness raising, advocacy, lobbying; • participate in the formulation/revision of laws, policies, procedures; • monitoring; research Donors: EU, Council of Europe, OSCE, SIDA, World Bank, ABA/CEELI, USAID and other bi-lateral donors	UNICEF – \$1,025,000,000 UNDP - \$700,000 UNFPA – \$250,000 ILO/MIGRANT – \$65,000 UNHCR - \$ 500,000
1.3.1 Coordination mechanisms are in place to enable CSOs to play an effective role in developing and implementing poverty reduction strategies and reporting on implementation of national plans and on Human Rights treaties [UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA]	1.3.1	Parliament, Government, Ministry of Economy and National Council for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Ministry of Health and Social Protection: • create opportunities for participation of communities and CSOs in national development processes Trade, Patronage, Trade Unions, Association of Mayors, network of local NGOs, community of churches, etc. • advocacy for greater sense of engagement; • use participation opportunities/mechanisms in a professional, efficient and responsible manner Journalism Faculties, professional associations of journalists, Independent Center for Journalism: • provide training on media reporting and media ethics; • participate in the formulation , revision of laws on media and of professional ethical codes; • monitor media	
1.3.2 Standards for media are developed and applied to better promote and report on child rights, and guarantee adequate space for the expression of children's views [UNICEF]	1.3.2		
1.3.3 National strategy for the local integration and improved self-reliance of refugees is developed [UNHCR]	1.3.3		
1.3.4 Capacity of mass-media, NGOs and targeted social partners is improved to more effectively promote and report on protection of migrant workers' rights [ILO/MIGRANT]	1.3.4		

1.4 Management of environment and natural resources is improved in compliance with international/EU standards	1.4.1 Environmental monitoring and information systems & tools are updated and effectively used [UNDP] 1.4.2 Environmental impact assessment (EIA) mechanism is in place and managed by public institutions with CSOs inputs [UNDP] 1.4.3 Civil society is better able to participate in environmental policy formulation and monitoring [UNDP] 1.4.4 Food safety and water quality standards revised in line with International/EU standards [UNDP, WHO] 1.4.5 Environmental management systems established at local and central level to comply with Multilateral Environmental Agreements [UNEP]	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry: • policy setting and endorsement of legal and regulatory frameworks; • link aid coordination and strategic planning; • endorsement of relevant legal and regulatory documents; • ensuring sustainability and scaling up of programmes developed with donor support regular monitoring State Concern "Apele Moldovei": • participation in development or re-vision of environmental standards and regulations; • pilot interventions and their evaluation for efficacy and effectiveness National Institute of Ecology, National Center for Preventive Medicine: • participation in development or re-vision of environmental standards and regulations; • training and re-training of professionals, LPAs; • pilot interventions and their evaluation for efficacy and effectiveness LPAs: • cooperation with specialized institutions in implementing environmental programmes; • cooperation with environmental NGOs National Agency for Metrology and Standardization, Agency for Regional Development World Bank, SIDA, TACIS: • technical assistance and support to implementing environmental quality standards; • lobbying and advocacy for harmonization of national environmental standards with the international/EU standards IFAD: • promoting quality standards in the framework of developing access to international markets for Moldovan enterprises	UNDP - \$3,000,000 WHO - \$60,000 UNEP - \$300,000
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1.5 There is improved readiness to prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters and crises		United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) Environmental NGOs: • participation in the stakeholders evaluations; • participation in impact assessment and M & E; • piloting, implementing, lobbying and advocating for environmental impact assessment and promotion of environmental quality standards REC Moldova: • facilitation of access to environmental information; strengthening the capacity of NGOs to advocate and participate in environmental programmes; participation in impact assessment and M&E	Department of Exceptional Situations, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Agency for contingent stocks (Agentia pentru reserve materiale), Department of Civil Protection, Red Cross, humanitarian NGOs, network of churches, etc.	UNDP - \$200,000 UNFPA - \$100,000 UNICEF - \$50,000
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: - UNCT – overall coordination & guidance; - Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan: meets every quarter, annual reporting and evaluation - National Council on Reporting to International Treaties: establishes working groups on reporting to international treaties, develops and submits to Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports to international treaties; - UNDAF annual meetings				

Area of Cooperation: Access to quality services			
National Priorities/ Goals: National Millennium Development Goals MDG 2: Achieve universal access to secondary school education (target 3) MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women (target 4) MDG 4: Reduce child mortality (target 5) MDG 5: Improve maternal health (target 6) MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases (targets 7,8) EGRSP <u>Long-term development objectives</u> Sustainable socially oriented development (entails a consistent growth in the standards of living of the poorest; consistent with the Millennium Development Goals). <u>Medium-term priorities</u> Poverty and Inequality Reduction, and Increased Participation of the Poor in Economic Development. The aim is to improve the living conditions of the poor through better targeted social protection, facilitating access to social services for the poor, as well as to assist families and individuals to mitigate their poverty by developing small business, creating additional jobs, and assisting socially vulnerable groups in employment. Human resources development. It is expected that there will be considerable improvement in the quality of medical and educational services, as well as in the access of the poor to these services. <u>Policy priorities</u> Social protection – insurance (3), assistance (1,2,3); Health care and education – health care (all), education (all); Public administration (2,4)			
European Union – Moldova Action Plan Human rights and fundamental freedoms Economic and social reform and development – improved welfare, employment and social policy, People to people contacts – public health Ensuring an increased level of health and epidemiological safety			
UNDAF Outcome 2 By 2011, vulnerable groups enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality provided by the state with the support of civil society			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
2.1 All children, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy access to early childhood care and development programmes and quality basic education	2.1.1 Education standards, curriculum, and materials are inclusive of marginalized groups - children with special education needs, children affected by HIV/AIDS, minorities [UNESCO, ILO/IPEC] 2.1.2 Life Skills Based Education, promoted within the school curricula and through non-formal programmes, improved and expanded to reach the most vulnerable [UNICEF, UNFPA]	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport: - policy setting and promoting for endorsement of legal and regulatory frameworks; - link aid coordination and strategic planning; - regular monitoring; - scaling up of new programmes/services developed with donor support - revision of accreditation/licensing mechanisms in accordance with amended regulations/standards.	UNICEF – \$2,250,000 UNFPA – \$150,000

2.2. People of reproductive age adopt safe behaviours and seek health commodities and information on HIV/AIDS/STIs and Reproductive Health	2.1.3 National concept on Child-Friendly School is developed and quality standards of education based on Child-Friendly Concept are applied [UNICEF]	Ministry of Economy and Trade - determining enrollment plans/limitations for higher education institutions Ministry of Finance - allotting financial resources for education National Institute for Pedagogical Sciences, Pedagogical Universities and Colleges: - development or re-vision of education/ teaching standards and regulations and curricula development; - training and re-training of professionals; - studies and research in the area of education; - pilot interventions and their evaluation for efficacy and effectiveness to scale up. NGOs: - participation in the process of standards/ regulations/curricula development and M & E; - piloting, implementing, lobbying and advocating for alternative models of education programmes and new services. National Bureau for Statistics: - monitoring of relevant indicators and provision of information for decision-making and programming purposes World Bank (Rural Education, FTI/EFA): - technical assistance and support to developing & scaling up ECCD programmes and quality education for vulnerable groups (e.g. rural); - lobbying and advocacy for the introduction of new programmes and services benefiting the most vulnerable.	UNAIDS/UNESCO – \$350,000 UNESCO – \$450,000 UNHCR – \$ 60,000
	2.1.4 Improved monitoring system is in place to ensure availability and quality of disaggregated data and disparity analysis for access, completion and learning achievements [UNICEF] 2.1.5 Mechanisms are developed and in place to ensure participation of school-children, their parents and communities in school governance and management [UNICEF] 2.1.6 New pre-school curricula, regulations and national ECD standards are developed and implemented nation-wide [UNICEF] 2.1.7 Parenting programmes are developed and incorporated into health and education systems to support young children's survival, growth and development [UNICEF]	Ministry of Health and Social Protection: - link aid coordination and strategic planning - promoting for endorsement of relevant legal and regulatory documents; - regular monitoring; - gradually taking over commodity supply and security and information materials; - scaling up of new services developed with donor support. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport: - link aid coordination and strategic planning; - promoting for endorsement of relevant legal and regulatory documents; - scaling up and ensuring sustainability of new services & programmes developed with donor support. National Scientific and Practical Institutions: (National Center for Public Health and Medical Management, National Center for Preventive Medicine, National Center for Reproductive Health, Medical Genetics and Family Planning, National MCH Center, National AIDS Center, Dermato-Venerological Center, National Institute for Pedagogical Sciences).	UNFPA – \$550,000 WHO – \$70,000 UNICEF – \$50,000 UNDP – \$500,000 IOM – \$200,000 UNAIDS – \$30,000 ILO/MIGRANT – \$10,000
2.2.1	Supportive legal and regulatory framework on YFHS (national concept on YFHS, guides and standards for the activity of YFHS, accreditation system, financial mechanisms) approved and applied nation-wide [UNICEF]		
	2.2.2 Appropriate policy framework and operation LMIS are in place to ensure Reproductive Health commodity security [UNFPA, WHO]		
	2.2.3 HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes are made available to high-risk and especially vulnerable groups, including IDUs, CSWs, MSM, people in uniform, mobile populations, children in institutions [UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM]		

2.3 All individuals, especially the vulnerable ones, enjoy improved access to essential health care of good quality <i>Note: Vulnerable groups include: children, women, the poor, refugees, people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, people affected by most common non-communicable diseases (e.g. mental diseases, cervical and breast cancer), and with a special emphasis on those living in rural areas and small towns.</i>	2.2.4 Trade Unions and largest employers are better able to promote comprehensive workplace policies in response to HIV/AIDS with a focus on protection against discrimination in the workplace [ILO/IPEC, UNAIDS, ILO/MIGRANT] 2.2.5 Counseling and information services on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention for young people are scaled-up nation-wide [UNFPA]	Higher education institutions: - development/re-vision of new standards, regulations and curricula; - training and re-training of professionals in accordance with the revised regulations and curricula; - studies and research in related areas; - pilot interventions and their evaluation for efficacy and effectiveness to scale up. National Bureau for Statistics: - monitoring of relevant indicators and provision of information for decision-making and programming purposes National Bureau for Migration: - coordinating role for initiatives targeting mobile populations and border guards Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) on HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB: - coordination of the National AIDS programme. NGOs: - participation in the process of standards/ regulations/curricula development and M & E; - piloting, implementing, lobbying and advocating for alternative/ new programmes and services. World Bank and bilateral donors: - technical assistance and support for: infrastructure development, scaling-up, community mobilization; - lobbying and advocacy for the introduction of new programmes and services benefiting the most vulnerable; Private sector: - support to social marketing of social issues.	Ministry of Health and Social Protection: - link aid coordination and strategic planning - regular monitoring; - promoting for endorsement of relevant legal, policy & regulatory documents; - gradually taking over commodity supply and security, ARV treatment, vaccines, essential drugs, information materials, and scaling up of new programmes and services; - resource allocation; - revision of accreditation/licensing mechanisms. National Scientific and Practical Institutions: (National Center for Public Health and Management, National Center for Preventive Medicine, National Center for Reproductive Health, Medical Genetics and Family Planning, National MCH Center, National AIDS Center, Dermato-Venerological Center, National Institute for Pedagogical Sciences).	UNICEF – \$2,600,000 UNFPA – \$200,000 WHO – \$165,000
	2.3.1 Efficient budgeting tools and processes are developed for the Basic Benefit package on primary health services and MCH programmes [UNICEF] 2.3.2 Supportive supervision systems for MCH/PHC are made operational to increase effectiveness of integrated care services for children and women [UNICEF] 2.3.3 Evidence-based policies, including standards of care, for improved MCH (mother and child health-care), most common non-communicable diseases, TB are formulated and operationalized [WHO] 2.3.4 Primary healthcare workers have improved skills to provide quality integrated services to pregnant women, children and adolescents, including counselling [UNICEF] 2.3.5 PMTCT and comprehensive care, support and treatment are made available nation-wide for HIV infected children and mothers [UNICEF, WHO]			

2.4 Vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality social protection services, including systems to prevent and protect from violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination	2.3.6 Comprehensive treatment, care and support scaled up to all PLWHA and TB [WHO, UNAIDS] 2.3.7 Comprehensive reproductive services, standards and oversight mechanisms integrated into the primary health care system and maternity hospitals, including services provided by private sector [UNFPA, WHO] 2.3.8 The ministry of Health and Social Protection is better able to plan strategically and implement better sectoral programmes to control micronutrients deficiencies [UNICEF]	Higher education institutions: - development/re-vision of new standards, regulations and curricula; - training and re-training of professionals in accordance with the revised regulations and curricula; - studies and research in related areas; - pilot interventions and their evaluation for efficacy and effectiveness to scale up. National Bureau for Statistics: - monitoring of relevant indicators and provision of information for decision-making and programming purposes. Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) on HIV/AIDS/STIs/TB: - coordination of the National AIDS programme. NGOs: - participation in the process of standards/ regulations/curricula development and M & E; - piloting, implementing, lobbying and advocating for alternative/ new programmes and services World Bank and bilateral donors: - technical assistance and support for: infrastructure development, scaling-up, community mobilization; - lobbying and advocacy for the introduction of new programmes and services benefiting the most vulnerable.	UNICEF – \$3,150,000 UNFPA – \$250,000 UNDP – \$100,000 IOM – \$2,000,000 (to be shared between 2.4.0, 2.4.4 & 3.3.2) ILO/MIGRANT – \$20,000 UNHCR – \$30,000
2.4.1 Local authorities and specialists in the area, especially social protection and law enforcement, have improved knowledge and skills to identify, prevent and respond to child labor, exploitation and child trafficking [ILO/IPEC, IOM, UNHCR, ILO/MIGRANT] 2.4.2 Prevention and protection mechanisms are in place to reduce gender-based violence [UNFPA, ILO/MIGRANT] 2.4.3 Improved institutional capacity at national and rayon level (to manage and carry-out the social sector reform process and) to develop social services for children [UNICEF, UNDP] 2.4.4 Improved legal and regulatory framework for the provision of family support and community-based social services for children [UNICEF] 2.4.5 Financial mechanisms for the provision of social services to children encourage referral to family support and community-based services [UNICEF] 2.4.6 Gate keeping procedures/mechanisms to prevent separation of children from their family environment are in place at the community level [UNICEF]	Ministry of Health and Social Protection: - link aid coordination and strategic planning - regular monitoring; - promoting for endorsement of relevant legal, policy & regulatory documents; - gradual taking over and scaling up donor-supported models; - resource allocation; - revision of accreditation/licensing mechanisms Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Consular Department - social protection of Moldovan citizens abroad National Scientific and Practical Institutions, Higher education institutions: - development/re-vision of new standards, regulations and curricula; - training and re-training of professionals in accordance with the revised regulations and curricula; - studies and research in related areas; - pilot interventions and their evaluation for efficacy and effectiveness to scale up	UNICEF – \$3,150,000 UNFPA – \$250,000 UNDP – \$100,000 IOM – \$2,000,000 (to be shared between 2.4.0, 2.4.4 & 3.3.2) ILO/MIGRANT – \$20,000 UNHCR – \$30,000	UNICEF – \$3,150,000 UNFPA – \$250,000 UNDP – \$100,000 IOM – \$2,000,000 (to be shared between 2.4.0, 2.4.4 & 3.3.2) ILO/MIGRANT – \$20,000 UNHCR – \$30,000

	2.4.7 Child protection specialists and social workers have improved skills to prevent separation of children from their families and to reintegrate children from institutions into families and communities [UNICEF] 2.4.8 Improved capacity of academic institutions to teach social work [UNICEF] 2.4.9 National and local authorities are better able to monitor and analyze the situation of children at risk, set priorities and draw evidence-based plans [UNICEF] 2.4.10 Families and communities have better knowledge and practices to prevent separation of children from the family environment [UNICEF] 2.4.11 Improved legal, policy and regulatory framework for the prohibition of all forms of violence against children, especially violence in the family [UNICEF, UNDP] 2.4.12 Investigative procedures in the law enforcement, judicial, (health) and social sectors respect the rights of children victims of violence [UNICEF] 2.4.13 National and local authorities are better able to detect, monitor and report on cases of violence against children, including child trafficking [UNICEF] 2.4.14 Law enforcement and social professionals have improved skills to prevent, detect, identify, and respond to violence against children, specially violence in the family [UNICEF] 2.4.15 Specialized services for the protection and recovery of children victims of violence are developed/ in place [UNICEF] 2.4.16 Families and communities have better knowledge and practices to prevent violence against children, especially violence in the family [UNICEF]	National Bureau for Statistics: • monitoring of relevant indicators and provision of information for decision-making and programming purposes NGOs: • participation in the process of standards/ regulations/curricula development and M & E; • piloting, implementing, lobbying and advocating for alternative/ new programmes and services World Bank and bilateral donors, including IFAD: • technical assistance and support for: infrastructure development; scaling-up, community mobilization; • lobbying and advocacy for the introduction of new programmes and services benefiting the most vulnerable. National Bureau for Migration: • policy setting; • normative and coordination role.	
	Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: The UNCT will provide overall coordination guidance. - Nominate focal point (assistant/secretary for each coordination mechanisms), inform on frequency of meetings, mailing lists - Regular (define frequency) information sharing - Composition of the thematic groups should be all inclusive – Government, civil society, donors - Technical unit to support capacity building of the counterparts		

Area of Cooperation: Regional and Local Development			
National Priorities/Goals: National Millennium Development Goals MDG1: Eradicate extreme poverty (target 1) MDG3: Promote gender equality and empower women (target 4) MDG8: Create a global partnership for development (target 15, 17) EGPRSP <u>Long-term goals</u> Sustainable socially oriented development <u>Medium-term goals</u> Poverty and inequality reduction and increased participation of the poor in economic development <u>Policy priorities</u> Regional Development, Private Sector (SME Development, Investment Environment), Infrastructure (Energy, Water Supply, Sewerage) European Union-Moldova Action Plan Economic and Social Reform and Development; Improve Welfare (Regional and Rural Development)			
By 2011, vulnerable groups in poor rural and urban areas take advantage of sustainable socio-economic development opportunities through adequate regional and local policies implemented by Local Public Authorities (LPAs) and partners			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
3.1 LPAs operate in a more effective and transparent manner	3.1.1 Legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures and systems are improved with particular emphasis on: (1) delegation of authority, (2) decentralization of services and resources, (3) increased women's representation in decision-making positions, (4) simplified and streamlined provision of services [UNDP] 3.1.2 Local referral system on social services strengthened/created and functional [UNICEF] 3.1.3 Capacities of targeted LPAs are improved to plan, implement, and monitor in a participatory manner (Substantive matters concern the situation of children, youth, women, and PLWHA, and population and migration issues.) [UNDP, UNAIDS, IOM]	Ministry of Economy and Trade: • economic strategic planning; • monitoring the implementation of policies; • provision of information on targeted areas (poor locations); • constantly supporting the monitoring process through reporting Agency for Regional Development: • development of regional development policies, their implementation and monitoring; • coordination of development initiatives at the regional level; • acting as a focal point among various development actors Ministry of Finance: • development, implementation and monitoring of fiscal decentralization policies and processes; • responsible for budgeting process National Bureau of Statistics: • data collection; • dissemination of data	UNDP – \$5,000,000 IFAD \$27,5,000,000 (to be shared between CP Outcomes 3.1 & 3.2) UNICEF – \$450,000 UNAIDS – \$50,000 IOM – \$10,000

		World Bank: provision of budgetary support and technical assistance for regulatory reform International Fund for Agricultural Development supporting: • investment projects; • development of economically derived rural infrastructure DfID: technical assistance for strengthening the capacity of LPAs in the context of regional development. Local Public Authorities: • development, implementation and monitoring of local development plans; • coordination of development initiatives at the local level	
3.2 New businesses and jobs are created in targeted poor rural and urban areas	3.2.1 Policies and mechanisms are enhanced/developed to foster regional development, with an emphasis on (1) increasing investment and trade, (2) private sector development, and (3) piloting of local development funds [IFAD, UNDP] 3.2.2 Better business opportunities are made available through: (1) improved policy framework and business services, (2) the financial sector offering innovative products of interest to SMEs and the poor, and (3) improved local level infrastructure [IFAD, UNDP] 3.2.3 Private public partnerships (PPPs) are created in poor rural and urban areas for infrastructure development and service provision [UNDP] 3.2.4 National microfinance institutions are strengthened and financially viable [IFAD, UNDP, ILO/MIGRANT] 3.2.5 Disadvantaged young people have better access to qualitative market-based vocational training programmes [UNAIDS, IOM, UNESCO, ILO/MIGRANT]	Ministry of Economy and Trade (incl. Department for Small Business Development): • design of policies to support business development; • supporting the coordination work with local businesses through local authorities; • supporting and promoting initiatives on improvement of the legal and institutional framework in the field of entrepreneurship; • provision of expertise in developing and implementing the projects (through such coordinating mechanisms as Steering Committees, Advisory Boards etc.); • provision of information on targeted areas (poor locations); • constantly supporting the monitoring process through reporting; • continuous revision of regulatory framework to ensure effective development of SMEs, as well as for the introduction of new financial instruments; • promotion of entrepreneurial culture through general education system and vocational training Agency for Regional Development: • planning, mobilizing and managing regional funds; • participating in (co-financing) public-private partnerships; • supporting the identification of targeted areas National Bureau of Statistics: • data collection; • dissemination of data World Bank: provision of • budgetary support and technical assistance for regulatory reform; • investment projects; • institutional strengthening	UNDP – \$15,000,000 IFAD – \$27.5,000,000 (to be shared between CP Outcomes 3.1 & 3.2) IOM – \$50,000 UNAIDS – \$100,000 UNESCO – \$50,000 ILO/MIGRANT – \$ 20,000

		International Fund for Agricultural Development supporting: • policy dialogue on improved regulatory framework and investment climate; • investment projects; • technical assistance for SMEs; • development of economically derived rural infrastructure EBRD providing:through regional representations (councils) SIDA: provides technical assistance for strengthening vocational training system. • investment funds for SME development; • technical assistance for SMEs; • institutional support for the National Bank and the formal financial sector. USAID: supporting enterprise competitiveness enhancement DFID: supporting regional development projects Ministry of Culture and Tourism + World Tourism Organization: support to and promotion of development of rural/eco tourism European Commission: • supporting regional development projects through Agency for Regional Development; • supporting SME development. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport: development of vocational training curricula and supporting its implementation through regional representations (councils)	UNDP – \$3,000,000 UNFPA – \$50,000 UNAIDS – \$50,000 IOM – \$ 2,000,000 <i>(to be shared between 2.4.1, 2.4.3 & 3.3.2)</i> UNICEF -- \$300,000
3.3 Empowered communities and CSOs participate in local development planning, implementation and monitoring	3.3.1 Mechanisms and fora are developed at local level to better engage children and young people in policy development and programme implementation [UNICEF] 3.3.2 Capacities of local NGOs in targeted areas are strengthened to influence local decision-making, and implement and monitor development activities [UNDP, IOM]	Ministry of Justice: • provision of legal framework/enabling environment for CSOs; • development of better regulations for the Certification Commission; • coordination of the activity for the Certification Commission; Ministry of Finance: • creation of an enabling fiscal environment for public benefit and CSOs Local Public Authorities: • creation of an enabling framework for CSOs in development; implementation and monitoring of local development plans	

		NGO Networks: • resource and community mobilization; • monitoring of quality social services, particularly for children, youth, women, PLWHA; • influencing policy-making; • advocating for and participation in policy formulation and implementation; • delivery of quality services; • management of own funds (and achievement of financial sustainability) in a transparent manner; • integration of marginalized groups SIDA: support civil society development Dfid: support civil society development EC: support civil society development USAID: support civil society development	
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Theme Group for Local and Regional Development chaired by UNDP will meet once in a quarter to monitor the progress of outputs towards CP outcomes and towards UNDAF outcomes by reviewing joint work plans, M&E plans, and ensuring exchange of information. The Theme Group will coordinate the efforts of partners in this area and report to the UNCT. The Theme Group will be closely cooperating with all Theme Groups through regular sharing of information, among others, and will present the respective results at the annual UNDAF Review Meetings. The Theme Group may be divided into 3 sub-groups.			

ANNEX B

MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Area of Cooperation: Governance and Participation

Results	Indicators & Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2011, Public institutions with the support of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law and equal access to justice and promotion of human rights	- Voice and accountability indicator <i>Baseline:</i> -0.47 <i>Target:</i> High level of public participation in elections - Government effectiveness indicator <i>Baseline:</i> -0.73 (Governance matters, Kaufman, 2004) <i>Target:</i> Increase of quality of policy formulation and implementation - Rule of Law indicator <i>Baseline:</i> -0.65 (Governance matters, Kaufman, 2004) <i>Target:</i> Increase of public and state respect to laws - Political stability indicator <i>Baseline:</i> -0.62 <i>Target:</i> Low level of political deposition and destabilization as a result of non-constitution actions - Corruption perception index <i>Baseline:</i> 2.3 (2004) <i>Target:</i> Decrease of corruption in public institutions	"Governance Matters" Governance Indicators by D. Kaufmann / WB (http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/wp-governance.html) - Transparency International	Assumptions: - A sound Public Administration Reform (PAR) strategy exists - PAR is successfully implemented by public institutions - A M&E system for PAR exists - Civil society participates in the M&E of the PAR Risks: - Action Plan for PAR implementation is not being implemented - A sound M&E system for PAR does not exist - Civil society does not participate in PAR M&E
CP Outcome 1.1 Pro-poor policies, addressing development and population issues, are formulated, implemented, and monitored in a more transparent and participatory manner	- No. and type of pro-poor policies, addressing development and population issues, developed with the support of UN agencies; <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of the contribution by the specialized UN Agencies in the pro-poor policies formulation - No. and type of pro-poor policies developed/implemented/ monitored in a participatory manner <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Needs of the poor are maximum taken into account within policies formulation	"Governance Matters" Governance Indicators - Government reports; - IPP reports - Independent analysis of Ministry reports - Policy review	Assumptions: - State institutions maintain a broad dialogue with the public - Policy priorities include needs of the poor to the maximum - Specialized UN Agencies contribute with constructive recommendations for protection of needs of the poor Risks: - State institutions do not function in a transparent manner and do not maintain a constant dialogue with civil society - Needs of the poor are reflected fragmentarily in policies

Outputs: 1.1.1 Institutional capacity of the legislative and executive strengthened for the approximation of national legislation to European laws [UNDP]	- Legal framework complies with international standards in the area of protection of vulnerable groups needs <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of quality of normative acts complying with international standards - No. and type of laws and enforcement mechanisms to address the situation of the most vulnerable revised and developed <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of number of revised and implemented normative acts for protection of needs of vulnerable groups - No. of international instruments that have been signed/ratified <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of orientation towards implementation and respect of international standards of needs protection for vulnerable groups	- Parliament reports - Survey-assessment	Assumptions: - Public institutions are oriented towards implementation of international standards as regards the protection of needs of vulnerable groups - International standards for the protection of needs of vulnerable groups are being included in the legislation Risks: - Ratified/signed international conventions/agreements for protection of needs of vulnerable groups are not/partially being implemented - State programmes partially include aspects of social protection of various groups, including children
1.1.2 Regulatory framework on youth health and development revised and adjusted to international standards [UNICEF]	Existence of a Law embracing all youth issues <i>Baseline:</i> Law does not exist (2005) <i>Target:</i> law elaborated and adopted by the parliament	Parliament	Assumption: - Law drafted by the Ministry of education and Youth Risk: - Strong opposition from active groups such as religious. Parent association
1.1.3 Key laws and policies that address the situation of women are developed/revised and participatory mechanisms for their enforcement are put in place [UNFPA, ILO/MIGRANT]	- Number of government institutions with a gender focal point <i>Baseline:</i> 22 <i>Target:</i> all Ministries and Bureaus - Number of laws and policies amended to exclude discriminatory components, including the legislation on protection of migrant workers - Women MPs <i>Baseline:</i> 2005 – 22 <i>Target:</i> 30% - Number of information materials printed and distributed among women	- Findings and recommendations of the Social Survey	

1.1.4 A modernized public administration system in place, which is more efficient and better able to develop, implement and monitor long term policies and programmes, linked to national budgeting processes [UNDP, IOM]	- Number of long-term development programmes which received positive assessments by civil society, international organizations and donors <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of correspondence of long-term development programmes with public needs - Number of long-term programmes, which include effective M&E systems <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of quality of formulation, implementation and monitoring processes for long-term programmes	- Service Users Surveys - Ministry of Economy - IMF and WB assessments (PER, CFAA, ROSC, Fiduciary Risk Studies, PEFA indicators) - Reports submitted to treaty bodies on implementation of ratified international conventions - MDGs Report - EU action plan reports - Ministry of Economy and Trade	Assumptions: - Long-term development programmes are formulated taking into account actual internal needs and international standards Risks: - Public administration institutions do not take into account modern methods of formulation and monitoring of long-term development programmes - Public administration institutions do not take measures to fight corruption
1.1.5 Targeted ministries are better able to ensure enhanced strategic planning, budgeting and coordination for children, youth and families [UNICEF]	Social Public expenditures in social areas (Education, Health, Social welfare) as % of total public expenditures of the consolidated budget <i>Baseline:</i> 56.4% (2004) <i>Target:</i> Maintenance of adequate financing of social programmes	Ministry of Finance	Assumptions: - Ministries formulate and implement high quality social programmes - Government adequately financing social programmes Risks: - Ministries lack capacities to formulate social programmes and their Action Plans
1.1.6 The Government has improved capacity to coordinate, monitor and report on human rights observance as required by UN treaties [UNDP, IOM]	- Improved motivation system introduced <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of understanding of importance to respect human rights - Improved human resource practices introduced <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Implementation of best practices in human rights protection	Prime-Minister's Office	Assumptions: - Civil servants well understand the importance of human rights protection Risks: - The Government does not take into account human rights protection principles in policy formulation
1.1.7 The Government has improved capacity to coordinate, monitor and report on Child Rights observance as required by the Convention on the Rights of the Child in consultation with civil society [UNICEF]	- No. of concluding observations made by treaties bodies implemented <i>Baseline:</i> 23 (2002) <i>Target:</i> All recommendation implemented - No. Government Report submitted on time <i>Baseline:</i> submission in 2010 <i>Target:</i> report submitted in 2010	- National Council of social Protection - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assumption: National council takes the lead and prepares the report through a participatory process including the CSOs

1.1.8 The institution of ombudsperson reviewed and the function of children's rights ombudsperson established [UNICEF]	- No. of issues addressed by specialized Child Ombudsman office <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> Insurance of timeliness by parliamentary advocates of all addresses by citizens - No. of cases of rights violations received and reviewed by the ombudsman office <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Parliamentary advocates take decisions on all cases of human rights violence	- Parliament - Ombudsman Office	Assumptions: - Parliamentary Advocates' institution is able to effectively protect children and women rights - At the local level, there are institutions for the protection of children needs and rights Risks: - Performance of the Parliamentary Advocates' institution is not up to the public needs and international standards and norms - Population is not sufficiently aware about the Human Rights institutions in Moldova
1.1.9 The availability, quality, and usage of disaggregated statistical data is improved (emphasis on geographic, age, and gender disaggregation) [UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA]	- An integrated & comprehensive reporting mechanism in place (EU, EGPRSP, etc.) / approved in consensus with civil society <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Reach the adequacy of social indicators with policy objectives and population needs - No. of connections to Devinfo data base <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of connections to Devinfo database - No. of disaggregated baseline data available on key child protection indicators <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of disaggregated indicators specific to children's situation	- Reports by the Ministry of Economy and Trade - Households surveys - regular reports by Bureau of statistics and ministries - National Bureau of Statistics	Assumptions: - Collection and analysis of data allow disaggregated analysis of social development - Disaggregated data are fully used for the formulation of national development programmes and social protection programmes for children, women and families Risks: - The Government lacks will to use disaggregated data for the formulation and monitoring of national development programmes
1.1.10 Strengthened national mechanism of social assistance to better target and support excluded children [UNICEF]	- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption <i>Baseline:</i> TBD in 2006 <i>Target:</i> decrease of the share of poorest quintile in national consumption - Number of municipalities having social workers/assistant <i>Baseline:</i> O <i>Target:</i> all municipalities has at least one worker	Yearly household survey by the Ministry of Economy and Trade and National Office of statistics	Assumption: - The survey is yearly conducted Risk: - The methodology is changed and does not allow comparison

1.1.11	National population council established to formulate and monitor population policies [UNFPA]	• Council established (Y/N) <i>Baseline:</i> non-existent <i>Target:</i> Creation of institutions promoting effective participation in policy formulation and monitoring • No./quality of population policies initiated <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of public contribution into policy formulation	Non-governmental organizations	
1.1.12	Regulatory framework for protection of migrant workers (including national mechanisms to prevent labor exploitation) is improved and applied to practice [ILO/MIGRANT]	• Draft law on protection of migrant workers' which is approved and applied into practice		Assumption: • Government's commitment • Law drafted and finalized Risks: • Interest of main state institutions and the Parliament to adopt and implement the law
1.1.13	Coordination, strategic planning and budgeting in the area of labor migration is improved among targeted ministries and bureaus (by supporting a national committee in the area) [ILO/MIGRANT]	• Consultative Committee established. Its Secretary set up. <i>Target:</i> The cooperation among the agencies improved. Involvement of stakeholders in managing migration increased.	Consultative Committee in the area of Migration's meetings (minutes) [ILO/Migrant, IOM, UNDP]	Assumptions: • The interest and cooperation among ILO/Migrant, IOM and UNDP
1.1.14	The Government has improved capacity to coordinate, monitor and report, in consultation with civil society, on Migrant Workers' Rights observance as required by the ILO Convention 97 on Migrant Workers [ILO/MIGRANT]	• Improved human resource practices introduced <i>Target:</i> Implementation of best practices in migrant workers' rights protection	Reports prepared by the National Bureau of Migration	Assumptions: • Civil servants have good understanding of the importance of migrant workers' rights protection Risks: • The Government does not take into account the ILO Convention 97 principles in policy formulation
CP Outcome 1.2	The justice system functions in a more transparent, accountable and independent manner	• Quality of governance indicators (justice) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Use of quality monitoring data for judicial system • Level of public trust in justice system and procedures <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of public trust towards judiciary system	- "Governance Matters" Governance Indicators - IPP reports - Independent analysis of Ministry reports	Assumptions: • The Government has adequate capacities for development, implementation, M&E of judiciary reform Risks: • The Government does not have adequate capacities for development, implementation, M&E of the judiciary reform

Outputs: 1.2.1 Key reform proposals developed/ revised and capacity of various entities of the justice system strengthened to ensure efficient administration and equitable access to justice, including alternative dispute settlement mechanisms [UNDP]	• No. of reform proposals developed <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> The main components of the judiciary reform are backed up by concrete action plans	-Ministry of Justice report -Supreme Court report -Judicial training center reports	Assumptions: - Professional codes norms are in accordance with the international ones and members of the justice system are motivated for their implementation Risks: - There is a lack of a sound M&E system for justice system - Members of the justice system are not motivated to respect professional codes
1.2.2 Judges, personnel in courts, prosecutors, lawyers, and law enforcement officers have improved capacities to administer justice in compliance with the applicable international human rights instruments [UNDP]	• No. of court reform proposals successfully implemented <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of successfully implemented reform recommendations No. of admissibility decisions by the ECHR against Republic of Moldova <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Decrease of number of cases addressed by Moldovan citizens to ECHR	- Ministry of Justice report - Independent survey	Assumptions: - The national justice system gradually implements international standards in the area of human rights protection Risks: - Judiciary reform is implemented slowly and inconsistently
1.2.3 The Juvenile Justice system strengthened to ensure child friendly procedures in compliance with the applicable international human rights instruments [UNICEF]	• No. of children in detention <i>Baseline:</i> (2005) <i>Target:</i> Decrease of children in detention Average length of time spent in detention by children in conflict with the law <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Decrease of average length of time spent in detention by children in conflict with law	- Reports by the Ministry of Justice - Reports by the Ministry of Interior	Assumptions: - International procedures and norms for the protection of children rights and decrease of children criminality are systematically implemented within the national justice system Risks: - The members of the justice system are not adequately aware about international norms in the area of protection of children rights and are not motivated for the decrease of children criminality
1.2.4 There is an improved legal protection system to address asylum seekers and refugees issues, and legislation is amended in line with international standards [UNHCR, IOM]			

1.2.5 The national legal protection system for migrant workers is enhanced according to international standards [ILO/MIGRANT]	- Evidence of the protection of migrant workers during the entire migration process <i>Target:</i> Decreased number of migrant workers that are exploited and work without a labour contract in destination country. Increased capacity of the main state institutions to protect migrant workers' rights, including the diplomatic missions of Moldova abroad - Recruitment process is properly managed <i>Target:</i> The activities of the private employment agencies are regularized and monitored	- National Bureau of Migration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration - Labour Inspectorates	Assumptions: - Involvement and commitment of state institutions to protect migrant workers Risks: - Non-approval of the new legal framework - Non-interest of state institutions - Passivity of private employment agencies
CP Outcome 1.3: There is an increased engagement of CSOs and media to participate in the national development process	- CSOs and NGOs report greater and more meaningful opportunities to influence policy and programmes <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of civil society participation in policies and programmes - No. of established and functional mechanisms existing between Gvt and CSOs on reform issues and programmes <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Implementation of new and more diverse mechanisms for cooperation between civil society and public administration	CSO and NGO reports	Assumptions: - Public administration institutions are interested in broadening of policy dialogue Risks: - Public administration institutions and civil society do not have effective mechanisms for cooperation
Outputs: 1.3.1 Coordination mechanisms are in place to enable CSOs to play an effective role in developing and implementing poverty reduction strategies and reporting on implementation of national plans and on Human Rights treaties [UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA]	- No. of coalitions/networks formed to lobby for poverty reduction (policies) issues <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Strengthening of NGO coalitions promoting the needs of the poor - No. of fully operational NGO networks <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Development of viable NGO networks		Assumptions: - NGOs are interested in and have the capacity to develop mechanisms of cooperation for the protection of needs of the poor - Mass media have the capacity to professionally reflect problems of social development - Government allow to revise and apply these norms and news company have adequate resources to offer the space

1.3.2 Standards for media are developed and applied to better promote and report on child rights, and guarantee adequate space for the expression of children's views [UNICEF]	- Ethical code of conduct of Moldovan journalist <i>Baseline:</i> Actual Code of conduct does not include specific provision on reporting on children <i>Target:</i> Ethical code of conduct of Moldovan journalist revised to include specific provisions on child rights - Percentage of reports on children in the totals number of reports in printed media <i>Baseline:</i> 2003 – 6.21% in ten most important newspapers <i>Target:</i> 10% in ten most important newspapers	- National association of Journalists - Ministries of Interior and Justice	Risks: - NGOs activate in a discrete manner - Mass media pays little attention to the involvement of population in solving social problems
1.3.3 National strategy for the local integration and improved self-reliance of refugees is developed [UNHCR]			
1.3.4 Capacity of mass-media, NGOs and targeted social partners is improved to more effectively promote and report on protection of migrant workers' rights [ILO/MIGRANT]	No. and quality of reports by mass media on migrant workers' rights <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of professionalism of mass media to reflect social problems	Reports/articles in mass media	Assumptions: Journalists are interested and willing to reflect the situation in labor migration area
CP Outcome 1.4 Management of environment and natural resources is improved in compliance with international/EU standards	- No. EIAs used during development policy discussions (y/n) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of number of EIAs used during development policy discussions - No. of public consultations regarding environmental policy and major development initiatives <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of civil society interest and contribution in environmental protection	- Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) reports - REC Moldova reports	Assumptions: - Government is willing to use the EIA as part of the development policies and strategies formulation and approval process - New TT is created, able to provide independent environmental expertise on development policy and strategies - Government supports actively the convergence process with EU standards Risks: - Government does not manage to provide timely information of required quality due to limited human resources available - New Water Quality System faces resistance of different partners

Outputs: 1.4.1 Environmental monitoring and information systems & tools are updated and effectively used [UNDP]	• Quality and timeliness of routine reports and availability of databases <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of monitoring quality of environment	• No. of EIA/SEA conducted <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase in number of EIA/SEA conducted	• No. of Think-Tanks partnering with Gvt in policy implementation <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increase of use of independent expertise for the formulation of environmental policies	- Website of the MENR - Reports submitted on meeting obligations under international environmental conventions (IEC) EIA/SEA studies;	
1.4.2 Environmental impact assessment (EIA) mechanism is in place and managed by public institutions with CSOs inputs [UNDP]					
1.4.3 Civil society is better able to participate in environmental policy formulation and monitoring [UNDP]					
1.4.4 Food safety and water quality standards revised in line with International/EU standards [UNDP, WHO]	• Revised WQ standards in place <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Correspondence of national WQ standards with the international ones				
1.4.5 Environmental management systems established at local and central level to comply with Multilateral Environmental Agreements [UNEP]					
CP Outcome 1.5 There is improved readiness to prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters and crisis	• Government and independent assessments of readiness <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Implementation of modern monitoring instruments • Existence of a emergency plan and response <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Existence of an effective action plan for emergency situations		Assumptions: • The Government has an effective strategy and action plan for protection of children and other society groups in emergency situations Risks: • The Government is not ready to undertake adequate measures in emergency situations		
Outputs: 1.5.1 A comprehensive contingency plan for a coherent humanitarian response to emergencies, including specific attention to age and gender issues, is developed [UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR]	• Strategies developed <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Existence of strategies and action plans which include measures for protection of children and other society groups in emergency situations	Service of management of natural disasters			

Area of Cooperation: Access to quality services

Results	Indicators & Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2011, vulnerable groups enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality provided by the state with the support of civil society	Net enrolment rate for: primary and secondary schools by: sex, urban/rural, socio-economic status (SES); Baseline Pre-primary <40% Primary education > 90% Target: Pre-primary over than 80% Primary education –over than 90% Literacy rate for 15-24 years old by: sex, urban/rural, SES; Infant Mortality rate Baseline : 12 /1.000 live births Target: Decrease by 25 % Coverage rates with essential health services: by: sex (when appropriate), rural/urban; Baseline: TBD in 2006 Target: TBD in 2006	- Administrative data by the Ministries of Education, Youth and Sport; Health and Social Protection; - Official statistics by the National Bureau of Statistics; - household survey by the national bureau of statistics - Demographic and Health Survey (2005, 2010); or MICS, or Reproductive Health Survey (2010)	Assumptions: - The state and the civil society have the capacity to provide these services; - Vulnerable groups need increased access to basic services (versus sophisticated and specific services); Risks: - Difficult to determine and measure vulnerable groups in Moldova due to discrimination, migration and lack of disaggregated data; - The government and civil society may not have enough capacity to secure increased access to basic service for all vulnerable groups;
CP Outcome 2.1 All children, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy access to early childhood care and development programmes and quality basic education	- Proportion of children who enter grade 6 and reach grade 9 by: sex, rural/urban, SES (when possible); Baseline: TBD in 2006 Target: TBD in 2006 - Drop-out: rates in secondary education, by: grade, sex, urban/rural, SES (when possible); Baseline: TBD in 2006 Target: TBD in 2006	- Administrative data by the Ministries of Education, Youth and Sport; Health and Social Protection; - Official statistics by the National Bureau of Statistics; - household survey by the national bureau of statistics - Demographic and Health Survey (2005, 2010); or MICS (2010); Administrative data by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport;	Risks: - Difficult to measure and assess the size and category of vulnerable children in the country; - Difficult, expensive and time-consuming to measure the capacities of policy-makers to deal with the needs of vulnerable children, and the knowledge and skills of caregivers and parents in taking care of vulnerable children; - Potential apposition of the church to LSBE Assumptions: - Children, especially the most vulnerable, don't have adequate access to early childhood care and development programs and quality basic education; - Current education curricula does
Outputs: 2.1.1 Education standards, curriculum, and materials are inclusive of marginalized groups - children with special education needs, children affected by HIV/AIDS, minorities [UNESCO, ILO/IPEC]	- No. and type of changes to education standards, curriculum and materials; - No. of pedagogical universities and colleges that introduced LSBE in pre-service & continuous training programmes of teachers; - Proportion of schools with mechanisms allowing for participation of school-children, their parents, etc. in decision-making processes; - Allocations to ECCD programmes and basic education;		

2.1.2	Life Skills Based Education, promoted within the school curricula and through non-formal programmes, improved and expanded to reach the most vulnerable [UNICEF, UNFPA]	% of schools with at least one teacher who has been trained in LSBE and who has taught the subject in the past academic year; <i>Baseline:</i> 2.3 % in 2006 <i>Target :</i> 100 of schools % of children and youth covered by LSBE, both in and out of schools by: rural/urban; <i>Baseline:</i> 7,720 in 2005 <i>Target:</i> TBD	% of schools with at least one teacher who has been trained in LSBE and who has taught the subject in the past academic year; <i>Baseline:</i> 2.3 % in 2006 <i>Target :</i> 100 of schools % of children and youth covered by LSBE, both in and out of schools by: rural/urban; <i>Baseline:</i> 7,720 in 2005 <i>Target:</i> TBD	- not address all children's needs; - There is a large proportion of vulnerable children in the country; - Families and caregivers have scarce knowledge and skills in adequate parenting programs; - Increased access to early childhood care will make the children and the health care system better off.
2.1.3	National concept on Child-Friendly School is developed and quality standards of education based on Child-Friendly Concept are applied [UNICEF]	National Concept on Child-Friendly School and quality standards on education adopted and implemented <i>Baseline:</i> doesn't exist yet <i>Target:</i> Concept developed and adopted	Ministries of Education, Youth and Sport; and Health and Social Protection	- Evaluation of LSBE implementation (2008); - Progress reports by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and relevant projects; - Baseline survey
2.1.4	Improved monitoring system is in place to ensure availability and quality of disaggregated data and disparity analysis for access, completion and learning achievements [UNICEF]	Completion rate of monitoring reports <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 100 (as the periodicity and norms will be determined)	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport monitoring system	
2.1.5	Mechanisms are developed and in place to ensure participation of school-children, their parents and communities in school governance and management [UNICEF]	- Proportion of schools with mechanisms (parents associations, school boards, and others) established and allowing participation of school-children and parents in decision-making processes. - Percentage of school budget collected by parent associations <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD		
2.1.6	New pre-school curricula, regulations and national ECD standards are developed and implemented nation-wide [UNICEF]	% kindergartens implementing new ECD curriculum, standards & regulation package <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> TBD % children 3-5 years attending any form of ECD programme by: sex, rural/urban, SES (when possible); <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD	- Assessments by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and Ministry of Health and Social Protection - Routine reports and yearly statistical reports issued by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport	

2.1.7 Parenting programmes are developed and incorporated into health and education systems in support of key childcare practices [UNICEF]	% parents benefiting from Parenting Programmes <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> TBD (25 %) - Number of education institutions offering parenting programmes <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> TBD - Proportion of pedagogical universities and colleges that introduced Better Parenting modules in pre-service & continuous training programmes of teachers <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 100 %	Evaluation of Better Parenting programme (2009);	Risks: - Difficult to predict the behavior of certain groups, considering the high migration rate abroad; - Failure to reach for the youth with substance abuse; - Knowing why using condoms during sexual intercourse is not necessarily using them (knowing ≠ doing). Assumptions: - People of reproductive age do not have safe behaviors now and do not seek sufficient health commodities and information; - There are scarce youth friendly services (incl. VCCT for STI/HIV/AIDS) in the country; - There is no functional system for logistics and monitoring of health commodities; - Groups at high risk for HIV/AIDS have limited access to prevention and care programs; - There is a discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS in the workplace;
CP Outcome 2.2 People of reproductive age adopt safe behaviours and seek health commodities and information on HIV/AIDS/STIs and Reproductive Health	- Contraceptive prevalence rate increased by 10% by: rural/urban, SES (when possible); <i>Baseline:</i> Under supervision at the end of 2004, women: - with intrauterine sterilizers 204,066 - use hormonal contraceptives 72,612 Hormonal contraceptives and condoms are available in 90% of urban medical institutions, compared to 24% of rural medical institutions (2004) <i>Target:</i> Increase CPR by 10% - Proportion of people aged 15-24 years old able to correctly identify ways of HIV transmission and rejecting misconceptions by: rural/urban, SES (when possible); <i>Baseline:</i> 29,1% <i>Target:</i> 90% - Proportion of YP 15-24 years of age who reported using condoms at the last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner; <i>Baseline:</i> 71% <i>Target:</i> 90% - Smoking prevalence/incidence by age, sex, rural/urban; <i>Baseline:</i> More than 10% of young people smoke and consume alcohol 2-3 times per week 48,6% of men and 3,1% of women in the age group 25-44 smoke 18,9% of men and 2,2% of women in the age group 16-24 smoke		

		<i>Target:</i> Decrease percentage of smokers by - No. of drug users by age, sex, rural/urban, SES (when possible); <i>Baseline:</i> the majority of registered drug users are under 25 years old and nearly 1 in 3 are between the ages of 15 and 18. - Proportion of people alcohol consuming by age, sex, rural/urban; <i>Baseline:</i> 78.4% of young people reported that they have drunk alcohol at least once or more <i>Target:</i> Reduced by half		
Outputs 2.2.1 Supportive legal and regulatory framework on YFHS (national concept on YFHS, guides and standards for the activity of YFHS, accreditation system, financial mechanisms) approved and applied nation-wide [UNICEF]	- Number of facilities offering YFS; <i>Baseline:</i> 12 Youth Friendly Services functioning <i>Target:</i> TBD - Proportion of YP, especially EYYP, using YFHS (for the first time and repeated attendees); <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD - Legal and regulatory framework on youth friendly services <i>Baseline:</i> does not exist <i>Target:</i> Legal and regulatory framework on YFS adopted and implemented			
2.2.2 Appropriate policy framework and operation LMS are in place to ensure Reproductive Health commodity security [UNFPA, WHO]	- A system of logistics and monitoring of health commodities operational (Yes/No); <i>Baseline:</i> does not exist - RHCS Strategy in place (Yes/NO) <i>Baseline:</i> NO			

2.2.3 HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes are made available to high-risk and especially vulnerable groups, including IDUs, CSWs, MSM, people in uniform, mobile populations, children in institutions [UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM]	• Proportion of eligible IDUs on methadone; • No of prevention and care programmes targeting high-risk groups		
2.2.4 Trade Unions and largest employers are better able to promote comprehensive workplace policies in response to HIV/AIDS with a focus on protection against discrimination in the workplace [ILO/IPEC, UNAIDS, ILO/MIGRANT]	• Proportion of business/organizations that adopted HIV/AIDS prevention in the workplace protocols; • Proportion of most-at-risk and especially vulnerable adolescents covered by HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes <i>Baseline:</i> TBD in 2006 <i>Target:</i>		
2.2.5 Counseling and information services on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention for young people are scaled-up nation-wide [UNFPA]	• CPR <i>Baseline:</i> 68% <i>Target:</i> 78% • Prevalence of condom use in 15-24 age group, last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner <i>Baseline:</i> 71% <i>Target:</i> 90% • % of young people aged 15-24 years old who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission <i>Baseline:</i> 29,1% <i>Target:</i> 90%		

CP Outcome 2.3 All individuals, especially the vulnerable ones, enjoy improved access to essential health care of good quality <i>* Vulnerable groups include: children, women, the poor, refugees, people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, people affected by most common non-communicable diseases (e.g. mental diseases, cervical and breast cancer), and with a special emphasis on those living in rural areas and small towns.</i>	• Coverage rates with essential health services: - antenatal care, - immunization, - skilled attendant at birth, - contraception, - VCCT for HIV/AIDS, - Youth Friendly Services by: sex (when appropriate), rural/urban, SES (when possible); Baseline: • Antenatal care: • From total pregnant women who terminated their pregnancy with consultation 34,770 or 99.3% • From total pregnant women who terminated their pregnancy with ecographic investigation within 18-21 weeks of pregnancy term 29,178 or 86.0% Immunization: • Against diphtheria and tetanus children up to 1 year 33,267 or 96.1% • Against pertussis children up to 1 year 33,206 or 95.9% • Against hepatitis B children up to 1 year 34,284 or 99.0% • Against polio children up to 1 year 33,270 or 96.1% • Against measles, mumps, rubella children up to 1 year 33,424 or 96.6% • Against tuberculosis children up to 0-12 months 34,417 or 99.1%	- Administrative data by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection; - Official statistics by the national Bureau of Statistics; - Demographic and Health Survey (2005, 2010); or MICS, or RHS (2010) - Data generated by the 2nd Generation Surveillance System on HIV/AIDS; - Relevant progress reports; - Relevant evaluations; - Administrative data by the Ministry of Finance - Administrative data by the health insurance company	Risks: • Turnover of national/local policy-makers (shifting priorities, need for new training and lobbying etc.); • Difficult to reach vulnerable groups (high migration, working abroad); • Sustainability of funding for specific therapies (DOTS, ART) in the future when donors will pull out; • Difficult, expensive and time-consuming to measure the capacity of policy-makers to deal with cross-sector programs to control micronutrient deficiencies. Assumptions: • Individuals, especially the vulnerable, do not have good access to essential health care of good quality; • There is need for ART and DOTS for PLWHA and TB patients; • There is need for further scaling up PMTCT in the country; • There is little quality integrated services to pregnant women, newborn and young children, including parent education and community mobilization;
Outputs: 2.3.1 Efficient budgeting tools and processes are developed for the Basic Benefit package on primary health services and MCH programmes [UNICEF]	• % state allocations/spending on MCH Baseline: 435,0 thousand MDL /\$35,000 2005) Target: TBD • Budgeting tools in selected MCH programs (immunization, nutrition, perinatal) developed & used to track progress Baseline: 0 Target: TBD		

2.3.2 Supportive supervision systems for MCH/PHC are made operational to increase effectiveness of integrated care services for children and women [UNICEF]	• Performance indicators established & costs of supervision estimated (Yes/No) <i>Baseline:</i> does not exist <i>Target:</i> TBD • % supervision protocols developed & streamlined into existing quality monitoring systems (insurance, accreditation, licensure) <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> TBD		
2.3.3 Evidence-based policies, including standards of care, for improved MCH (mother and child healthcare), most common non-communicable diseases, TB are formulated and operationalized [WHO]	• Proportion of health care providers implementing cost-effective and evidence based interventions in relation to MCH services;		
2.3.4 Primary healthcare workers have improved skills to provide quality integrated services to pregnant women, children and adolescents, including counseling [UNICEF]	• % PHC providers offering integrated, evidence-based MCH services, including, counseling, on key care practices <i>Baseline:</i> TBD in 2006 <i>Target:</i> : TBD 2006		
2.3.5 PMTCT and comprehensive care, support and treatment are made available nation-wide for HIV infected children and mothers [UNICEF, WHO]	• Number of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving free basic external support; <i>Baseline:</i> TBD 2006 <i>Target:</i> At least 80% • Proportion of HIV infected children receiving ART; <i>Baseline:</i> 100% <i>Target:</i> 100% • Proportion on artificial alimentation born by HIV positive women <i>Baseline:</i> 100% <i>Target:</i> 100 % • Proportion of health facilities offering VCCT for HIV/AIDS services as part of antenatal care; <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> 100 %		

2.3.6 Comprehensive treatment, care and support scaled up to all PLWHA and TB [WHO, UNAIDS]	• Number and type of facilities/programmes/services offered to PLWHA; • No. of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, who receive care and support services (by type of support services) <i>Baseline:</i> appr. 1,000 • No./proportion of eligible HIV positive people on ART (by sex, urban/rural); • Number of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receiving free basic external support; • Proportion of HIV infected children receiving ART;		
2.3.7 Comprehensive reproductive services, standards and oversight mechanisms integrated into the primary health care system and maternity hospitals, including services provided by private sector [UNFPA]	• Number of primary service delivery points offering quality reproductive health services; <i>Baseline:</i> 47 in 2004 • Proportion of family doctors offering quality counseling, diagnosis, and referrals on reproductive health and family planning; <i>Baseline:</i> 850 in 2004		
2.3.8 The Ministry of Health and Social Protection is better able to plan strategically and implement Inter sectoral programmes to control micronutrients deficiencies [UNICEF]	• National Flour fortification plan adopted <i>Baseline:</i> O <i>Target:</i> Plan adopted • % dynamics of state allocations/ expenditure for micronutrients deficiencies programs <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD • % households using: adequately iodized salt <i>Baseline:</i> 59%; rural (48) and urban (76%); <i>Target:</i> 90%		

CP Outcome 2.4 Vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality social protection services, including systems to prevent and protect from violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination	- Regulatory system in place to ensure protection and response services to address violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination; - Number and type of new facilities & programmes offering protection and response services to address violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination;	- Administrative data by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection; - Official statistics by the national Bureau of Statistics; - Demographic and Health Survey (2005, 2010); or MICS (2010); - Specific studies and research; - Relevant progress reports; - Relevant evaluations; - Administrative data from Police, Ministries of Interior, Health and Social Protection and Ministry of Justice Please review and insert sources	Risks: - Difficult, expensive and time-consuming to measure people's knowledge and skills; - Multiple stakeholders involved in social protection – poor coordination between them and cross various sectors; - Difficult to clearly define and identify all the vulnerable, due to migration, discrimination etc.; - It is lengthy and oftentimes cumbersome to change the legal framework in an area; - It takes a relatively long time to notice a behavioral change in a representative sample of population.
Outputs: 2.4.1 Local authorities and specialists in the area, especially social protection and law enforcement, have improved knowledge and skills to identify, prevent and respond to child labor, exploitation and child trafficking [ILO/ IPEC, IOM, UNHCR, ILO/MIGRANT]	- No. and type of professionals providing rehabilitation and reintegration services to victims of abuse, neglect, and exploitation; - No. affected groups (victims of abuse, neglect, and exploitation) successfully rehabilitated and reintegrated; - No. traffickers prosecuted; - No. and type of professionals possessing knowledge and skills to prevent and address child abandonment; - No. children in conflict with the law benefiting from alternative measures; - No and coverage of services available to victims of gender-based violence - No. refugees and asylum seekers who benefit from improved legislation		Assumptions: - Vulnerable groups have little access to quality social protection services; - The current laws and bylaws are not good enough to properly deal with most social issues and forms of abuse; - Local authorities and specialists have relatively poor knowledge and skills in identifying, preventing and responding to all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination; - Social protection services, although complex, could solve the issues of abuse, discrimination, violence etc.
2.4.2 Prevention and protection mechanisms are in place to reduce gender-based violence [UNFPA, ILO/MIGRANT]	- GBV services included in the basic benefits package covered by the health insurance (Y/N) <i>Baseline:</i> No - Cases of domestic violence reduced <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> Reduce by 10%		
2.4.3 Improved institutional capacity at national and rayon level (to manage and carry-out the social sector reform process and) to develop social services for including children [UNICEF, UNDP]	- No. of social services for children function at the national and local levels <i>Baseline:</i> lack of social services for children nationwide <i>Target:</i> TBD in 2006 - No. of social workers hired at the rayon and community level <i>Baseline:</i> lack of social workers working with children and families nationwide <i>Target:</i> TBD in 2006		

2.4.4	Improved legal and regulatory framework for the provision of family support and community-based social services for children [UNICEF]	- No. of laws and regulations amended; <i>Baseline:</i> lack of legal and regulatory provisions on family support and community-based social services for children <i>Target:</i> TBD in 2006 - Proportion of service-providers that apply amended provisions <i>Baseline:</i> Professionals providing social services for children are working without having improved provisions <i>Target:</i> Amended provisions are applied by all categories of professionals providing services for children; staff working in service provision for children are able to apply improved provisions		
2.4.5	Financial mechanisms for the provision of social services to children encourage referral to family support and community-based services [UNICEF]	Financial ratio between residential care and family support/community based services <i>Baseline:</i> TBD in 2006 <i>Target:</i> TBD in 2006		
2.4.6	Gate-keeping procedures/mechanisms to prevent separation of children from their family environment are in place at the community level [UNICEF]	- Ratio between residential care and community based care, including family support <i>Baseline:</i> TBD in 2006 <i>Target:</i> TBD in 2006 - Number of officially reported and addressed cases of violence against children <i>Baseline:</i> TBD in 2006 <i>Target:</i> TBD in 2006		
2.4.7	Child protection specialists and social workers have improved skills to prevent separation of children from their families and to reintegrate children from institutions into families and communities [UNICEF]	Proportion of child protection specialists able to prevent separation of children from their families and to reintegrate children into communities <i>Baseline:</i> child protection specialists do not have adequate skills in prevention and reintegration work <i>Target:</i> child protection specialists are able to provide adequate services to families in need		
2.4.8	Improved capacity of academic institutions to teach social work [UNICEF]	There is enough no. of human resources and university curricula covering child and family protection issues <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD		

2.4.9 National and local authorities are better able to monitor and analyze the situation of children at risk, set priorities and draw evidence-based plans [UNICEF]	Proportion of staff able to monitor and analyze the situation of children at risk, set priorities and draw evidence-based plans in compliance with standardized procedures <i>Baseline:</i> lack of standardized procedures for evaluation and monitoring of the situation of children and families; lack of a central body to monitor the functioning of the service providers <i>Target:</i> social services for children are properly monitored based on the existing standardized procedures	
2.4.10 Families and communities have better knowledge and practices to prevent separation of children from the family environment [UNICEF]	Ratio between residential care and community based care, including family support <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD	
2.4.11 Improved legal, policy and regulatory framework for the prohibition of all forms of violence against children, especially violence in the family [UNICEF, UNDP]	- No. of laws, policies and regulations amended; <i>Baseline:</i> lack of policies and legal provisions on the prohibition and enforcement measures in cases of violence against children, especially violence in the family <i>Target:</i> TBD in 2006 - Proportion of law enforcement and social professionals that apply amended provisions <i>Baseline:</i> Professionals working with children and families at risk do not have specific provisions to follow on the prohibition and penalization of violence against children within the family <i>Target:</i> Amended provisions are applied by all categories of professionals working with children and families at risk; professionals are able to apply improved provisions	
2.4.12 Investigative procedures in the law enforcement, judicial, (health) and social sectors respect the rights of children victims of violence [UNICEF]	- Professionals are trained to deal with cases of children victims of violence respecting their rights <i>Baseline:</i> lack of specific trainings for professionals dealing with cases of children victims of violence <i>Target:</i> TBD - Laws and regulations contain specific procedures/measures for law enforcement, judicial, health and social sector professionals on how to deal with children victims of violence <i>Baseline:</i> lack of specific provisions in respect of dealing with children victims of violence <i>Target:</i> TBD	

2.4.13 National and local authorities are better able to detect, monitor and report on cases of violence against children, including child trafficking [UNICEF]	Proportion of staff able to detect, monitor and report on cases of violence against children, including child trafficking <i>Baseline:</i> lack of detection, monitoring and reporting procedures in regard to cases of violence against children, including child trafficking <i>Target:</i> cases of violence against children, including child trafficking are properly detected, monitored and reported by the authorities	
2.4.14 Law enforcement and social professionals have improved skills to prevent, detect, identify and respond to violence against children, specially violence in the family [UNICEF]	% of communities having qualified professionals able to work with vulnerable families and to address the issue of violence in the family <i>Baseline:</i> lack of specialized services to address violence, abuse against children, especially within the family <i>Target:</i> local authorities at the community level are equipped with social workers/ child protection professionals working with categories of families and children in need of protection violence and neglect - Number of recorded/reported/addressed cases of violence within the system	
2.4.15 Specialized services for the protection and recovery of children victims of violence are developed/in place [UNICEF]	Proportion of specialized services for the protection and recovery of children victims of violence are in place <i>Baseline:</i> lack of specialized services for the protection and recovery of children victims of violence nationwide <i>Target:</i> TBD	
2.4.16 Families and communities have better knowledge and practices to prevent violence against children, especially violence in the family [UNICEF]	Number of communication campaigns implemented <i>Baseline:</i> violence traditionally accepted in families as education measure <i>Target:</i> violence are challenged in the society, the attitudes changed	

Area of Cooperation: Regional & Local Development

Results	Indicators & Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks & Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome 3 By 2011, vulnerable groups in poor rural and urban areas take advantage of sustainable socio-economic development opportunities through adequate regional and local policies implemented by Local Public Authorities (LPAs) and partners	- Level of absolute and extreme poverty: - in the republic at large - in rural areas - in towns - in cities - Gini Coefficient , based on consumption, per one inhabitant (relative) <i>Baselines: (2004)</i> - Level of absolute and extreme poverty: - in the republic at large – 26,5% and 14,7% - in rural areas – 31,2% and 18,0% - in towns – 34,9% and 17,5% - in cities – 6,9% and 2,9% - Gini Coefficient , based on consumption, per one inhabitant (relative) – 0,361 <i>Targets:</i> - Reducing the level of poverty, in the first place, in the rural areas and town - Inequality reduction	- DevInfo information - Reports by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, including poverty reports	Assumptions: - Macroeconomic stability is preserved and economic growth is continued - Structural reforms in the social and public sector and in the sphere of regional development according to PRSP are hold. Risks: - Ceasing the economic growth and, as a result, lack of budget resources for the implementation of the budgetary programmes - Reforms are carried out in a very slow and inefficient manner
CP Outcome 3.1 LPAs operate in a more effective and transparent manner	- tempo of the local budgets income growth (without grants and remittances from the state budget); - amount of resources, mobilized by the LPAs from the non-budget sources to finance the local programmes and projects; - Increasing level of consumers' satisfaction <i>Baselines:</i> the tempo of the local budgets incomes growth (without grants and remittances from the state budget) – minus 3,3% in 2004, as compared with 2003 <i>Targets:</i> - enhanced financial independence of the LPAs; - increase in possibilities to attract non-budgetary financial resources to settle the local development issues; - increased satisfaction of the population with respect to the LPAs operation.	- the Ministry of Finance - LPA budget reports - data from the local public administrations of the municipalities, districts, the Autonomous Republic of Gagauzia) - customer satisfaction surveys - report on local elections	Assumptions: - Public Administration Reform is being undertaken. - The intra-budgetary links reform, aiming at ensuring the financial sustainability of the local budgets, is completed. - Trainings for the servants of the local public administration are organized, courses on the new methods of budget planning, including the introduction of the new type of social services, etc. are provided. - The local institutions of public administration are properly informed on the objectives and priorities of the country development, enlisted in the PRSP, Millennium Development Goals, and Moldova – EU Action Plan

Outputs 3.1.1 Legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures and systems are improved with particular emphasis on: (1) delegation of authority, (2) decentralization of services and resources, (3) increased women's representation in decision-making positions, (4) simplified and streamlined provision of services [UNDP]	• % of women working at the LPAs <i>Baseline:</i> 37.4% in 2003 <i>Target:</i> Enhanced representation of women at the LPAs • number of the local development programmes/projects, initiated and implemented by the LPAs (or with their participation) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> enhanced LPAs initiative, targeted at performance of delegated authorities • % of the local budgets incomes (without grants and remittances from the state budget) in consolidated budget incomes <i>Baseline:</i> 27.8% in 2003 <i>Target:</i> increased decentralization of the budgetary resources as a prerequisite for the LPAs services decentralization • expenditures of the local budgets for social assistance and protection <i>Baseline:</i> 61.7 mln. Lei in 2003 <i>Target:</i> increased contribution of the local authorities as regards provision of social support to the population	• % of women working at the LPAs <i>Baseline:</i> 37.4% in 2003 <i>Target:</i> Enhanced representation of women at the LPAs • number of the local development programmes/projects, initiated and implemented by the LPAs (or with their participation) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> enhanced LPAs initiative, targeted at performance of delegated authorities • % of the local budgets incomes (without grants and remittances from the state budget) in consolidated budget incomes <i>Baseline:</i> 27.8% in 2003 <i>Target:</i> increased decentralization of the budgetary resources as a prerequisite for the LPAs services decentralization • expenditures of the local budgets for social assistance and protection <i>Baseline:</i> 61.7 mln. Lei in 2003 <i>Target:</i> increased contribution of the local authorities as regards provision of social support to the population	• % of women working at the LPAs <i>Baseline:</i> 37.4% in 2003 <i>Target:</i> Enhanced representation of women at the LPAs • number of the local development programmes/projects, initiated and implemented by the LPAs (or with their participation) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> enhanced LPAs initiative, targeted at performance of delegated authorities • % of the local budgets incomes (without grants and remittances from the state budget) in consolidated budget incomes <i>Baseline:</i> 27.8% in 2003 <i>Target:</i> increased decentralization of the budgetary resources as a prerequisite for the LPAs services decentralization • expenditures of the local budgets for social assistance and protection <i>Baseline:</i> 61.7 mln. Lei in 2003 <i>Target:</i> increased contribution of the local authorities as regards provision of social support to the population	Risks: • The empowerment of the public authorities and the budgetary resources is still very high. • Professional qualification of the local administration servants is not raised, an efficient system of continuous training for them is lacking. • LPAs are inefficiently developing cooperation mechanisms with the NGOs/CSOs and donors.
3.1.2 Local referral system on social services strengthened/created and functional [UNICEF]	• new implemented modalities to render social services <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> implementation of new/alternative social services modalities • Number of seminars on budget planning and administration issues, conducted for the local administrations' employees <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> the local authorities' employees master progressive methods, related to budget planning and administration	• new implemented modalities to render social services <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> implementation of new/alternative social services modalities • Number of seminars on budget planning and administration issues, conducted for the local administrations' employees <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> the local authorities' employees master progressive methods, related to budget planning and administration	• new implemented modalities to render social services <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> implementation of new/alternative social services modalities • Number of seminars on budget planning and administration issues, conducted for the local administrations' employees <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> the local authorities' employees master progressive methods, related to budget planning and administration	Risks: • The empowerment of the public authorities and the budgetary resources is still very high. • Professional qualification of the local administration servants is not raised, an efficient system of continuous training for them is lacking. • LPAs are inefficiently developing cooperation mechanisms with the NGOs/CSOs and donors.
3.1.3 Capacities of targeted LPAs are improved to plan, implement and monitor in a participatory manner [UNDP, UNAIDS, IOM] <i>(Substantive matters concern the situation of children, youth, women, and PLWHA, and population and migration issues.)</i>	• number of public consultations that have been carried out (meetings with participation of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs, protecting the rights of children, youth, women, PLWHA etc.), within the framework of the local budgets planning procedure <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increased participation of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs at local budgets planning • number of proposals, received from NGOs within the framework of consultations on local budget planning issues <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> increased involvement of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs in the process of budget and budgetary policy planning	• number of public consultations that have been carried out (meetings with participation of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs, protecting the rights of children, youth, women, PLWHA etc.), within the framework of the local budgets planning procedure <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increased participation of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs at local budgets planning • number of proposals, received from NGOs within the framework of consultations on local budget planning issues <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> increased involvement of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs in the process of budget and budgetary policy planning	• number of public consultations that have been carried out (meetings with participation of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs, protecting the rights of children, youth, women, PLWHA etc.), within the framework of the local budgets planning procedure <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> Increased participation of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs at local budgets planning • number of proposals, received from NGOs within the framework of consultations on local budget planning issues <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> increased involvement of the public associations/NGOs/CSOs in the process of budget and budgetary policy planning	Risks: • The empowerment of the public authorities and the budgetary resources is still very high. • Professional qualification of the local administration servants is not raised, an efficient system of continuous training for them is lacking. • LPAs are inefficiently developing cooperation mechanisms with the NGOs/CSOs and donors.

CP Outcome 3.2 New businesses and jobs are created in targeted, poor rural and urban areas	- number of operating small enterprises <i>Baseline:</i> 22,928 according to the data of 1.01.2004 <i>Target:</i> increased number of small enterprises as one of the factors to reduce the level of poverty - the number of unemployed people, placed in a job (via employment agencies) <i>Baseline:</i> Nr of unemployed registered for professional training – 5,269 people, out of whom 4,628 people completed the professional training and 3,119 were employed (2004) <i>Target:</i> increase in number of unemployed people, placed in a job, and reduction of unemployment	- national employment agency (Ministry of Economy and Trade) - Annual social reports by Ministry of Health and Social Protection	Assumptions: - Plans/Strategies for regional development at the local level are developed and implemented. - The infrastructure necessary for the support of the small business, entrepreneurship development and investment attraction at the local level is created. - Microfinancing institutions are developing efficiently. Risks: - The local institutions of the public administration are unable to develop qualitative plans/strategies for regional development. - The local budget resources are not sufficient for the creation of funds and institutions to support the entrepreneurship and the small business. - Efficient mechanisms for stimulating the bank credits for the small business and microfinance developing are not implemented at the national level.
Outputs 3.2.1 Policies and mechanisms are enhanced/developed to foster regional development, with an emphasis on: (1) increasing investment and trade, (2) private sector development, and (3) piloting of local development funds [IFAD, UNDP]	- number of local funds, created to support entrepreneurship development <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> development of local funds to support private business undertakings - volume of financial resources, mobilized to develop private business undertakings <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> increase in local financial resources, targeted at supporting the development of private business undertakings	- data from the local public administration authorities (economic departments of the municipalities, districts, the Autonomous Republic of Gagauzia) - LPA budget reports	
3.2.2 Better business opportunities are made available through: (1) improved policy framework and business services, (2) the financial sector offering innovative products of interest to SMEs and the poor, and (3) improved local level infrastructure [IFAD, UNDP]	- number of Centers, assisting the business development <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> development of infrastructure to support business - the volume of loans/credits, provided by the banks to the small businesses <i>Baseline:</i> 912.6 mln. Lei in 2004 <i>Target:</i> increase in the number of loans, provided by the banks to the small businesses	- data from the local public administration authorities (economic departments of the municipalities, districts, the Autonomous Republic of Gagauzia) - Ministry of Economy and Trade – report on carrying out the European Charter for Small Enterprises	
3.2.3 Private public partnerships (PPPs) are created in poor rural and urban areas for infrastructure development and service provision [UNDP]	number of bodies (commissions, committees etc.), the permanent members of which are the representatives of local administrations and NGOs <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> increase in the number of PPP in the area of local development administration	data from the local public administration authorities	
3.2.4 National microfinance institutions are strengthened and financially viable [IFAD, UNDP, ILO/MIGRANT]	number of enterprises, involved in microfinancing <i>Baseline:</i> 538 in 2005 <i>Target:</i> extension of access to micro-credits	Ministry of Economy and Trade – report on carrying out the European Charter for Small Enterprises	

3.2.5	Disadvantaged young people have better access to qualitative market-based vocational training programmes [UNAIDS, IOM, UNESCO, ILO/MIGRANT]	number of unemployed, who went through professional training <i>Baseline:</i> 6,000 people in 2003 <i>Target:</i> extended assistance in professional training of the unemployed	- Annual social reports by Ministry of Health and Social Protection - National Employment Agency	
CP Outcome 3.3 Empowered communities and CSOs participate in local development planning, implementation and monitoring				
3.3.1	Mechanisms and fora are developed at local level to better engage children and young people in policy development and programme implementation [UNICEF]	- Number of CSOs, which participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the regional development plans/programmes/projects <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> increased impact of the local CSOs on regional development planning - number of SCOs, which provide new services and implement projects <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> increased practical impact of the local CSOs on settlement of regional development issues	- LPA and SCO reports - CONTACT study - civil society study by UNDP - local councils reports; programme reports - programme reports, submitted by NGOs	Assumptions: - LPAs effectively develop co-operation with the NGOs - The capacities of the NGOs are reinforced in the field of argumentation/reasoning and protection of the socially vulnerable groups - The capacities of the NGOs are reinforced as concerns formulation of the well-grounded proposals to implement efficient regional policy (for elaboration of regional development strategies and programmes, budget planning etc.) - The NGOs effectively cooperate with the donors and are able to attract external financial resources to settle local issues Risks: - The process of participation at the local level is not developing - The NGOs are not able to formulate well-grounded proposals to the local authorities. The NGOs are not highly attractive to the donors
3.3.2	Capacities of local NGOs in targeted areas are strengthened to influence local decision-making, and implement and monitor development activities [UNDP, IOM]	- number of NGOs, which are involved in fundraising, provide services, administer funds, for to protect the interests of the marginalized groups at the local level <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> - financial resources, mobilized by the NGOs, for regional development <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i> - number of policies/services, monitored by/advocated in favor of CSOs <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Target:</i>	- programme reports, submitted by NGOs - programme reports, submitted by NGOs - NGOs monitoring reports	

Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar: Introduction

The Results Framework of the UNDAF provides a summary of the expected results of the UN cooperation with government and civil society, as well as the indicators and targets for measuring success. Tracking the progress of the UNDAF will require a number of research, monitoring and evaluation activities. These will provide additional information about Government and UN efforts to achieve the aims of the EGPRSP and the Millennium Development Goals. These major data gathering activities will be coordinated with this calendar. It is linked to the UNDAF M&E Framework, which serves as an overall plan for monitoring and evaluating the contributions of the UN system in Moldova.

The calendar shows major data gathering activities and publications including:

- Surveys and studies;
- Evaluations; and
- Major reviews such as the UNDAF final review (first half of 2010) and End-of-Cycle Country Programme Reviews.

The calendar also shows ongoing UN support to introduce or strengthen routine monitoring systems. Efforts will be made to establish annual and quarterly programme and project reviews. Government ministries, departments or agencies, noted in the Results Matrix as partners, will be supported to provide high quality progress reports on an annual basis, using a standardized format.

This M&E Calendar was developed during a half-day in-house workshop in July 2005, with representatives of the three working groups for each UNDAF outcome. A large format calendar was created on the wall of a conference room. Participants were asked to reflect on the draft M&E framework. Where the indicators or sources of information require a data collection activity, to be supported with UN funds, these were written on post-it notes and placed on the calendar. In the next step, attempts were made to rationalize these data collection activities to secure time or cost savings. The resulting M&E Calendar provides an 'at-a-glance' view of the major data gathering activities of UN agencies for the duration of the UNDAF cycle.

Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar: Part I: Major Data Collection Activities

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Surveys & Studies	- Human rights study related to justice system functioning (baseline for 2.1) (UNDP) - Study of the nature and status of NGO development in Moldova (baseline for 1.3) (UNDP) - Survey of citizens' satisfaction with services provided by Local Public Administrations (LPAs) (baseline for 1.1) (UNDP) - Qualitative study of education policies, regulations, and school curricula (baseline for 3.1) (UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA)	- Study of family knowledge, attitudes and practices in the area of child care and rearing (3.1; 3.2) (UNICEF)	- 2nd Human rights study related to progress since 2007 of justice system functioning (2.1) (UNDP) - Study of Young people's knowledge, attitudes and practices in health and development (3.2) (UNICEF) - 2nd Qualitative study related to progress in education policies, regulations, and school curricula (3.1) (UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA)	- DHS/MICS (3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4) (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO) - 2nd Study to assess change in level of citizens' satisfaction with services provided by LPAs (1.1) (UNDP) - 2nd Study of progress of NGO development in Moldova (1.3) (UNDP) - Reproductive Health Survey (UNFPA)	- Study to assess the scale, scope, and success of HIV/AIDS policies in the Moldovan workplace (3.2) (UNAIDS, ILO)
Monitoring Systems	- 2nd Generation HIV/AIDS Surveillance System A (prevalence, incidence, behaviours, services related to methadone and PMTCT) (3.2; 3.3) (UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WB) - Administrative data collection system for targeting and delivery of National Social Assistance Program A (3.3) (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILL, WB) - Health & nutrition M&E system of the MoHSP A (3.3) (UNICEF, WHO) - State Business Registry System A (1.2) (UNDP) - Disaster Early Warning System A (2.5) (UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM) - National MDG and EGRSP monitoring system A (Devinfo) (1.2,3) (UNDP, UNICEF) - NBS Surveys A (Household Budget; Labour Force; Agriculture) (1,2,3) (UNDP)				
Evaluations		- Evaluation of parenting programmes implemented by MoHSP and MoET (3.1; 3.3) (UNICEF, UNESCO) - Evaluation of effectiveness and sustainability of Life skills-based education (LSBE) programme (3.1) (UNICEF, UNFPA)	- Evaluation of the National HIV/AIDS programme (3.3, 3.4) (UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO) - Evaluation of the de-institutionalization process and prevention of child abandonment program (3.3, 3.4) (UNICEF) - Evaluation of linked National and local interventions to increase community and CSO participation in development planning (1.1, 1.3, 2.4) (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA)	- Evaluation of effectiveness of business development interventions in poorest urban and rural areas (1.2) (UNDP)	- Final Evaluation of the Governance and Electoral Reform Projects (B1.1) - Evaluation of the NPRSP monitoring system (A1.1.2-3)

The brackets in the calendar contain a reference to the relevant outcome or output in the Results Matrix and M&E Framework, as well as the contributing agencies. The Symbol A denotes an activity which is Annual

Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar – Part II: Planning References

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Reviews	- AWP Quarterly Reviews ^A - Annual Programme/ Project Reviews ^A - Programme/ Project Progress Reports ^A			- Final UNDAF Evaluation	End-of-cycle Country Programme Reviews (ExCom agencies)
M&E Capacity Building	- Joint and single-agency interventions to improve performance and outputs of National Statistical Bureau, particularly for the disaggregation of data ^A (1,2,3) (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA)				
Use of Information	- MDG report - HIV/AIDS UNGASS report - CRC report - Annual reviews and AWP preparation - Dissemination of key reports and findings to partners, donors and the media ^A	- Moldova Human Development Report	- MDG report - CRC report - CEDAW report	- Moldova Human Development Report - CCA and UNDAF Preparation, 2011-2015	- MDG report - ExCom agency CPD and CPAP Preparation, 2012-2016
Partner Activities	- IPP Public Opinion Barometer ^A (public opinions across a range of governance matters) (2, 2.1) - Corruption Perception Index ^A, Transparency International Moldova (2) - NGO sustainability index ^A, USAID (1.3) - UNECE Environmental Review (2.3)	- WB and IMF - REMR, CFAA, CPAR, ROSC - Doing Business Indicators (1)	- WB Quality of Governance Survey "Governance Matters" (2)		- WB Quality of Governance Survey "Governance Matters" (2)

The brackets in the calendar contain a reference to the relevant outcome or output in the Results Matrix and M&E Framework, as well as the contributing agencies. The Symbol ^A denotes an activity which is **Annual**

Glossary of Terms:

Data Collection Activities

- **Surveys/ Studies:** Studies refer to investigations of a problem or phenomenon intended to identify underlying causes. They are used to develop or refine programme strategy and/or help to define useful baseline indicators. Surveys are assessments or measurements of conditions of a specified population group or of public goods (e.g. health services, schools, water systems).
- **Monitoring Systems:** This refers to information systems with regular and fairly frequent reporting of data related to major CP outputs and CP outcomes contributing to the UNDAF. Typically this will include UNCT support to national information systems, such as Health Information Systems, Early Warning Systems.
- **Evaluations:** This should include evaluations of strategic importance to the assessment of individual agency CP outcomes and major CP outputs contributing to the UNDAF or of the performance of the UNDAF as a coordination framework. An evaluation is an assessment that attempts to systematically and objectively determine the worth or significance of a development activity, policy or program. (Ref: OECD-DAC Glossary of Evaluation, April 2001)

Planning references

This section of the calendar includes a range of activities, events or milestones that the UN may wish to bear in mind:

- **Reviews:** This refers to UN agency and inter-agency reviews. These review processes will generally draw on agency and partners performance monitoring systems as well as outputs of studies/surveys and evaluations.
- **M&E Capacity Building:** Where gaps in national capacities in relation to planned M&E activities are identified, list the strategic capacity building activities planned
- **Use of information:** This refers to any decision-making processes or events that will draw on the findings, recommendations and lessons learned from M&E activities. This would include, for example, national or international conferences, MDG reporting, national reporting on implementation of human rights conventions, preparation of the CCA, the UNDAF and individual UNCT agency CPs.
- **Partner M&E activities:** This row is used to situate major partner data collection and analysis exercises that may input to the UN M&E activities or to which they may provide input (for example national census, DHS). This will be filled out according to information available at the time of developing the UNDAF and will likely be filled in with more details through UNDAF review mechanisms.

ANNEX C

LINKING TABLE — HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
PROBLEMS, THE EGPRSP, MDGs AND
RATIFIED HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

PROBLEM	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP) and National Programmes	Millennium Development Goals	Main Human Rights Instruments
1. Unfavourable business environment.	1. Reform of the regulatory framework (Objective, para 287); 2. Support and development of Small and Medium Enterprises (Objective, para 287); 3. Development and protection of competition (Objective, para 287); 4. Promotion of external trade (Objective, para 287); 5. To reduce inflation in order to provide favourable conditions for business and investment, and to protect the real incomes of the population (Objective, para 167).	1. Halve, between 1998 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$2.15 a day (PPP values) (Objective 1, Target 1); 2. Further development of financially transparent and non-discriminatory commercial system, in accordance with rules, through exports promotion and investment attraction (Objective 8, target 12).	
2. Stark regional development disparities	1. Balanced and sustainable socio-economic development throughout the country's territory through the reduction of differences in socio-economic development amongst regions and, especially, between centre and periphery (Objective, para 458); 2. Provision of support to local administration bodies in socio-economic development of territories and coordination with national, sector and territorial development programmes (Objective, para 458).		
3. Public expenditure policy not supporting sustainable growth and poverty reduction	1. Ensuring stability and predictability of public revenues, especially tax collections for full coverage of budgetary obligations (Objective, para 187); 2. Rationalization of education system for enhancing the efficiency of resource use by directing additional allowances for the increase of alimentary norms in pre-school and boarding-school institutions, as well as for increasing the stipends by circa 20% (Medium-term measures, para 208); 3. Ensuring a more efficient directing of expenditures for social protection (Medium-term measures, para 208); 4. Improve the efficiency of the social benefit system by targeting them at the poorest and focusing on the social groups at risk (Objective, para 552).	Restructuring and complex approach to the external debt problem (Objective 8, target 14).	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
4. Child health and mortality.	1. To increase access of the population and, especially, of the poor to basic health services through the development of primary medical care (Objective, para 523); 2. Programmes of medical assistance for pregnant women and sick children (EGPRSP, para 530); 3. Provision of compensated drugs in to babies and pregnant women ambulatory conditions (EGPRSP, para 530); 4. Programme of quality perinatal services (EGPRSP, para 529); 5. National Immunization Programme for 2001-2005 (EGPRSP, para 529). 6. 2004 Law on food products 7. National Programme "Child Nutrition for 1998-2003"	1. Reduce by two-thirds by 2015 the under-five mortality rate (Objective 4, target 5). 2. Halve, between 1998 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (Objective 1, target 2, indicator "Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age"). 3. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (Goal 7, target 10)	1. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); 2. ICPD Programme of Actions; 3. National Human Rights Action Plan.

PROBLEM	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP) and National Programmes	Millennium Development Goals	Main Human Rights Instruments
5. Maternal health and mortality.	1. To increase access of the population and, especially, of the poor to basic health services through the development of primary medical care (Objective, para 523); 2. Programmes of medical assistance for pregnant women and sick children (EGPRSP, para 530); 3. Provision of compensated drugs in to babies and pregnant women ambulatory conditions (EGPRSP, para 530); 4. Programme of quality perinatal services (EGPRSP, para 529); 5. National Programme of Assistance in Family Planning and Protection of Reproductive Health, 1999-2003 6. 2004 Law on food products 7. Draft National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005 – 2015 8. Draft Law on equal opportunities for women and men 9. Draft Law on prevention and combating of family violence	Reduce by three-quarters by 2015 the maternal mortality ratio (Objective 5, target 6);	1. National Human Rights Action Plan; 2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); 3. ICPD Programme of Actions.
6. Adolescent's and young people's health.	1. To increase access of the population and, especially, of the poor to basic health services through the development of primary medical care (Objective, para 523); 2. Increase the accessibility to educational and health services, as well as to those regarding healthy life style and personal development (Objective, para 587). 3. Draft National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005 – 2010 4. draft National Programme for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and STIs 2006-2010	Develop and implement strategies for youth (Objective 8, target 15).	1. ICPD Programme of Actions
7. HIV/AIDS, STIs and Tuberculosis.	1. Improve measures for the prevention and treatment of socially conditioned diseases (Objective, para 523); 2. National Programme for TB Control, 2001-2005 (EGPRSP, para 529); 3. National Programme for the Prevention and Treatment of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), 2001-2005 (EGPRSP, para 529). 4. Draft National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005 – 2015 5. Draft National Programme for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and STIs 2006-2010	1. Have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS (Objective 6, target 7); 2. Have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the incidence of tuberculosis and malaria (Objective 6, target 8).	1. ICPD Programme of Actions
8. Poor access to quality education.	1. Increase access to educational services, especially for children from vulnerable families (Objective, para 503); 2. Systemic improvement in the quality of educational services rendered (Objective, para 503); 3. Updating the system of social integration of children with special educational needs (SEN) and of vulnerable children (Objective, para 503); 4. "Education for All" National Strategy.	Ensure universal access for all children to attend the gymnasium (Objective 2, target 3).	1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); 2. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); 3. ICPD Programme of Actions.
9. Poor vocational training.	1. Reconsidering the place and role of secondary professional education and adjusting it to community requirements, while updating the range of professions offered in consultation with social partners (Mid-term objective, para 507);		1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); 2. ICPD Programme of Actions

PROBLEM	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP) and National Programmes	Millennium Development Goals	Main Human Rights Instruments
10. Pollution of surface and ground waters.	Reduction of the pollution of water resources (Objective, para 489).	Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
11. Soil degradation.	Reduction in speed of soil degradation (Objective, para 489).	Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources (Objective 7, target 9).	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
12. Loss of bio-diversity.	1. Protection and increase of forestry fund (Objective, para 489); 2. Protection and extension of areas of natural reserves protected by the state (Objective, para 489).	Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources (Objective 7, target 9).	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
13. Children at risk, particularly separated children.	1. Develop and implement some specific programmes, such as: protection of family and child and protection of people with disabilities (Objective, para 552); 2. Improve the efficiency of the social benefit system by targeting them at the poorest, and focusing on the social groups at risk (Objective, para 552); 3. Develop the system of social services by diversifying and improving their quality and facilitating a more active involvement of civil society (Objective, para 552); 4. Updating the system of social integration of children with special education needs and of vulnerable children (Objective, para 503)	1. Halve, between 1998 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (Objective 1, target 2, indicator „Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age“); 2. Reduce by two-thirds by 2015 the under-five mortality rate (Objective 4).	1. National Human Rights Action Plan; 2. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
14. Violence, neglect, and exploitation.	1. Develop the system of social services by diversifying and improving their quality and facilitating a more active involvement of civil society (Objective, para 552); 2. Draft Law on prevention and combating of human trafficking 3. Draft Law on equal opportunities for women and men 4. Draft Law on prevention and combating of family violence	1. Reduce by two-thirds by 2015 the under-five mortality rate (Objective 4); 2. Reduce by three-quarters by 2015 the maternal mortality ratio (Objective 5); 3. Have halted by 2015 and begun reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS (Objective 6, target 7); 4. Develop and implement strategies for youth (Objective 8, target 15).	1. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); 2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); 3. ICPD Programme of Actions.
15. Young people are falling through the cracks.	1. Improve employment and self-employment prospects for young people (Objective, para 587); 2. Increase the accessibility to educational and health services, as well as to those regarding healthy life style and personal development (Objective, para 587); 3. Stimulate the involvement of young people in decision-making process in the areas of social, economic, cultural and political development of the country, by creating local youth councils and other forms of participation (Objective, para 587);	1. Develop and implement strategies for youth (Objective 8, target 15); 2. Ensure universal access for all children to attend the gymnasium (Objective 2, target 3, indicator „Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds“).	1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); 2. ICPD Programme of Actions.

PROBLEM	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP) and National Programmes	Millennium Development Goals	Main Human Rights Instruments
16. People with disabilities are excluded from society.	4. Preventing unemployment of youth and assisting the young people in finding employment (Medium-term policy objectives, para 578); 5. National Youth Strategy. 6. Draft Law on equal opportunities for women and men 1. Assisting the disabled people in finding employment (Medium-term policy objectives, para 578); 2. Diversifying and improving the quality of employment services (Medium-term policy objectives, para 578); 3. Develop and implement some specific programmes: protection of family and child and protection of people with disabilities (Obj, para 552).	1. Halve, between 1998 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$2.15 a day (PPP values) (Objective 1, Target 1).	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
17. Weak public administration.	1. Increasing the efficiency of public sector at the central level (Objective, para 221); 2. Improving the decision-making process and its strategic approach (Objective, para 221); 3. Improving the interaction between public administration and civil society (Objective, para 221); 4. Increasing efficiency by developing capacity of the institutional and human resource development system (Objective, para 221); 5. Improvement of legislation for local autonomy and self-governance (Objective, para 222); 5. Clear delineation of functions and responsibilities between central and local public administrations (Objective, para 222); 6. Increase of the fiscal and economic independence of local public administration bodies (Objective, para 222).		
18. Political and legislative instability.	1. Improvement of the quality of drafting the legislative and support acts in general and, especially, those regarding economic development (Objective, para 261); 2. Development of the legal education system (Objective, para 261); 3. Improving the interaction between public administration and civil society (Objective, para 221).		1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); 2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
19. Weak rule of law.	1. Development of the legal services market and respecting rights of legal services consumers (implementing quality services) (Objective, para 261); 2. Development of the legal education system (Objective, para 261); 3. Execution of courts decisions (Objective, para 261).		1. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); 2. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
20. Lack of media freedom and access to information		Millennium Declaration	

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