



United Nations
MOLDOVA

United Nations – Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework 2013 – 2017

2013 Progress Report



Chişinău 2014

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UN Country Team

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

Non-Resident UN Agencies

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ITC	International Trade Centre
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

FOREWORD

Towards Unity in Action

In 2013, the Republic of Moldova made significant progress in implementing its modernization agenda, underpinned by its strategic commitments to the European association agenda, to advance a sustainable development path, and achieve the Millennium Development Goals by their 2015 deadline. While much remains to be done, Moldova's progress is widely recognized. Through this 2013 Annual Report on results of the Government – UN Partnership Framework 2013-17, we can see the important contribution of the United Nations family to the country's goals. We appreciate the role of the many development partners who made this possible.

Building on the State's international commitments, the UN supported the country in translating the ultimate goal of all rights for all people, into a daily reality. With progress across almost all priority areas, the UN supported the Government in accelerating key reforms. This involved efforts to increase national capacities to design and carry out reforms, timely and relevant policy advice, data for evidence-based solutions, and offering global best practice to innovate around entrenched challenges. As important was the geographical breadth of this support which extended to a quarter of all communities, including fostering cooperation across the banks of the Nistru River to resolve common challenges.

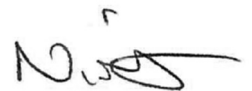
As often, the rising tide of progress doesn't lift all boats at once. A red thread of the Partnership Framework has been the human rights based approach. Together, we worked with a range of partners to ensure progress is increasingly inclusive and the most vulnerable are not left behind, but rather have their stake in contributing to, and benefiting from, the country's well-being. We remain committed to tackling entrenched inequalities impeding the country's development with re-doubled fervour and resolve.

Strong, accountable and responsive institutions are of course key to lasting progress. Thus, we focused efforts to support modern and efficient institutional frameworks, in areas as diverse as education, health, justice, migration, local development, labour, economy, culture and environment. In this first year, we have seen how the strategic decision of the Government to request the UN including the Bretton Woods to "Deliver as One UN" perfectly fits the development imperatives of a country whose challenges and opportunities are multi-sectorial in nature.

We also look with hope to the future. Throughout national consultations on the future global development agenda, Moldovan people voiced their aspirations for "The Future We Want". Overwhelmingly, people seek sustainable livelihoods, access to quality services, and a fairer society in which all can participate equally. Most inspiring was the voice of children and youth, who expressed a strong desire to drive their own development and to support those around them. Hence, while the country has some way to go in achieving The Future We Want, if the past progress is a guide, these goals are within Moldova's reach. And under our Partnership Framework we commit to do all we can to help the people of Moldova enjoy the Future You Want.



Iurie Leanca
Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova



Nicola Harrington-Buhay
UN Resident Coordinator in the Republic of Moldova

Introduction

2013 started with a political crisis as the government fell on 5 March. Given the prospect of initialing an Association Agreement with the European Union, the coalition negotiated a new agreement and voted a new government to power by 31 May. The EU Association Agenda, driven by the preparations for the Visa Liberalization Agreement, also continued to usher in major reforms related to rule of law and other areas. The realization of other important reforms such as fiscal decentralization, however, has been postponed.

Moldova initiated the Association Agreement, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement and - uniquely - a separate chapter on child rights, with the European Union on 28 November. Moldova also completed the implementation of the Visa Liberalization Action Plan, which includes major steps in the improvement of border management, migration and asylum policy and practice, and strengthening the rule of law in the country. Recognizing Moldova's progress, the European Commission requested the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers to grant Moldovan citizens visa-free travel in 2014. Thus, despite instability and partners' concerns related to transparency, accountability and efficiency of the judiciary and public administration, Moldova progressed on European integration and is regarded as a front-runner in the Eastern Partnership.

The National Human Rights Action Plan for 2011-2014 was amended, incorporating the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review into the activity plans of the responsible state institutions. In September, the UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights undertook an official mission to Moldova. In September, the Committee on the Rights of the Child reviewed the first report on the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children and in October the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women reviewed the combined Fourth and Fifth Periodic Reports of the Republic of Moldova. Also in October, the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture conducted an advisory visit to the country.

In economic terms, following a 0.7% drop in GDP in 2012 as the economy was hit by drought, growth rebounded in 2013. Driven by a record harvest in agriculture GDP increased by 8.9 percent. Private consumption was the main driver of growth on the expenditure side, fuelled by remittances and wage growth. In 2013, exports of goods and services grew by 10.7 percent, driven mainly by sales to major trading partners, in particular Turkey and Romania. However, the sustainability of progress is not certain. Sluggish recovery in the European Union, economic slowdown in Russia and geopolitical risks may affect Moldova's economic growth. On the World Bank's Doing Business *Distance to the Frontier* indicator, which measures how far a country is from global best practice, Moldova has risen from 55.9 in 2006 to 64.5 in 2014. Reforms have reduced the time spent by management on meeting regulatory requirements from 17 percent in 2005 to 10.7 percent in 2013.

The current progress should not mask the rural character of poverty, with around 80% of the country's poor residing in the countryside. Non-monetary dimensions of poverty, such as limited access to water and sanitation, further magnify the plight of many Moldovans living in rural areas. Unemployment remains

an important challenge according to latest national data. Local service provision and the access of the rural population, especially women and the vulnerable, to local public services remains a crucial issue for local governments.

The third national Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) showed that Moldova has already achieved MDG 1 before the target date of 2015, with the incidence of poverty according to the international threshold of 4.3 dollars per day decreasing from 34.5% in 2006 to 20.8% in 2012; and the share of the population suffering from hunger from 4.5% to 0.6% in the same period.

The reduction in fiscal poverty reflected in MDG 1 correlates with the increased access to education (MDG 2) but discrepancies between rural and urban areas persist. Many rural children continue to face marginalisation, and about 30% of them do not attend kindergarten. While the target set for 2015 for gross school enrolment has already been reached, people are still not satisfied with the quality of formal education. And although progress is visible in inclusive education, many children with disabilities are still sent to institutions or kept at home without education. Gender disparities are not evident in preschool and compulsory education, but appear as people start entering the labour market and participating in economic and political life. Among elected mayors, the share of women is 18.51%, and at the rayon counsellors' level it is 18.39% (2011). At the same time, the number of women MPs remained at 19.8% in November 2010 and 2011. Given these realities, reaching the MDG 3 target on gender equality is still far from certain.

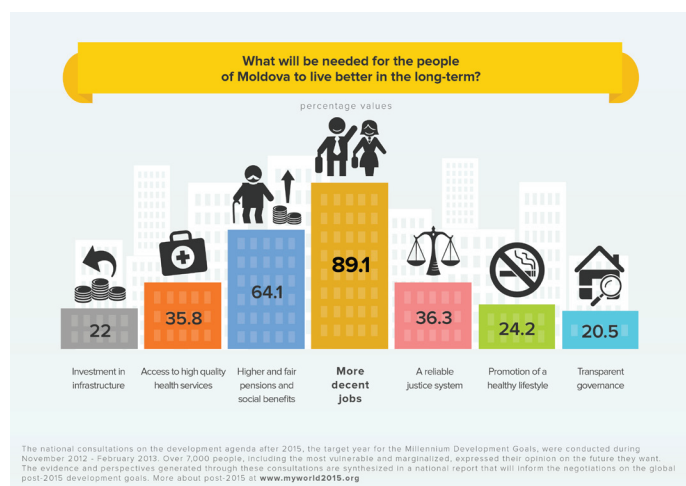
The final targets set for 2015 for MDG 4 on infant mortality and under-5 mortality rate have already been reached. Also, the high level of access to perinatal health has been maintained. However, the improvement of access for vulnerable groups and the increasing quality of family planning services provided to these groups is essential in achieving the targets on maternal health (MDG 5). Perhaps the most troubling area is MDG 6 on combatting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases. None of the targets under this goal were achieved, and it will not be possible to reach them by 2015. Although still concentrated in the groups such as injection drug users and commercial sex workers, HIV/AIDS infection has shown a trend towards infection of partners, feminisation and a tendency to spread in the rural areas.

Moldova has made some progress towards ensuring a sustainable environment (MDG 7). The target related to coverage with state protected natural areas (4.65%) was achieved in 2006. The share of the population with access to improved sewerage has increased from 43.3% in 2006 to 56.6% in 2012, but the majority of these systems are in poor condition. Also, many water supply



systems are not functional, and it will be difficult to achieve most targets under MDG 7. Moldova has made satisfactory progress on MDG 8, especially in building an information society, with the penetration of mobile phones reaching 114.6% in 2012 as compared to 37.8% in 2006. The PC penetration rate reached 65% in 2012, and internet penetration rate reached 57% in the same year.

The national post-2015 consultation campaign “The Future Moldova Wants” in the context of the post-2015 global development agenda highlighted people’s expectations for the country’s long-term development. The key areas identified for Moldova were economic development, including education, jobs and sustainable economic growth; social development and creating a more inclusive, tolerant and solidary society; and environment and health. Good governance, human rights, and a decrease in rural-urban discrepancies were identified as cross-cutting priorities.



The first year of implementation of the UN-Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017 “Towards Unity in Action” saw the UN Country Team working together closely in support of national development priorities and under the Delivering as One approach. The UN retained its focus on the needs of marginalized populations and on policy reforms fostering equity across its three pillars of work, as reinforced by the national post-2015 consultations. Its work benefited both from strong national ownership and from financial support from the country’s development partners.

The team built on the diverse expertise of UN Agencies to reinforce the link between the normative, capacity building and advocacy roles of the UN. Joint programmes addressed strategic national priorities and reforms, including strengthening the national statistical system and supporting the census; integrated HRBA-focused local development; deepening democracy through strengthening capacity of Parliament, the Electoral Commission and local governments; supporting confidence-building on both banks of the Nistru river through community, business and health initiatives; mainstreaming migration into national policies; advancing human rights and justice sector advocacy; fostering deinstitutionalization and social inclusion of persons with mental or intellectual disabilities; and combatting domestic violence.

Building on the post-2015 consultation and the Secretary-General’s UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth, young people were prioritized across the UN Partnership Framework, fostering opportunities for them as co-producers of their own development.

Close cooperation between the human rights and development pillars of the UN’s work allowed for groundbreaking work in further human rights. A report by Senior UN Expert Thomas Hammarberg for the first time highlighted key human rights issues in the Transnistrian breakaway region.

The UN committed to strengthen and use national systems, including national monitoring and evaluation structures. A One Budgetary Framework provides a comprehensive overview of on-going and planned UN work under the Partnership Framework, showing indicative costing and funding needs for 2013-2017. A Multi-Donor Trust Fund was established in support of improving human rights mechanisms as per Outcome 1.3 of the Partnership Framework.

United Nations in Moldova

About News Center Jobs Tenders

National Campaign “Investing in Youth Health” was launched in Moldova

UN Secretary General

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL MESSAGE ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DAY IN SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

26 June 2014

Every day, mental and physical torture and ill-treatment are intentionally inflicted on women, men, children in all regions of the world at the instigation of public officials – the very people whose job it is to enforce the rule of law. ... More.

All UN Secretary General News

END POVERTY 2015

THE UN in MOLDOVA

ONU in MOLDOVA

Latest News

The UN is increasingly speaking with a common voice, helping the Government tell its story on its development and human rights results to the people to whom it is accountable, and demonstrating how UN-supported interventions improved peoples’ lives. Together with national counterparts, campaigns around UN international days promoted messages and showcased results around areas such as violence against women and girls, women’s empowerment, youth, disaster risk prevention and reduction, human rights, positive parenting, anti-corruption and HIV/AIDS. A new UN website provided news, recruitment and procurement opportunities for all 21 resident and non-resident UN agencies participating in the Partnership Framework.

The UN agencies continued to harmonize business practices to reduce costs, enhance savings in staff time, and increase quality and timeliness of procurement. 11 Long-Term Agreements ensure resident and non-resident UN agencies benefit from economies of scale in areas such as the purchase of equipment, stationery, fuel, printing services, translation and travel.

The UN remained first and foremost a provider of technical cooperation and a facilitator of policy dialogue. The support of national and international partners, including the European Union, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Moldcell, Orange Moldova and Open Society Institute has been vital for the United Nations’ cooperation with Moldova.

This 2013 progress report covers key development trends, progress and results achieved by national partners and supported by the UN under the three pillars of the United Nations – Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017, progress on communications and operations, and an overview of the UN-Moldova Budgetary Framework 2013-2017. The annex illustrates progress against the indicators in the UN-Moldova Partnership Framework and its Action Plan.

Pillar 1:

Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights

1.1 Public Administration	Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities
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Key development trends

2013 started with a political crisis as the government fell on 5 March. Given the prospect of initialing an Association Agreement with the European Union, the coalition negotiated a new agreement and voted a new government to power on 31 May. The EU Association Agenda and the preparations for the Visa Liberalization Agreement also continued to usher in major reforms related to rule of law and other areas. The realization of other important reforms such as fiscal decentralization however has been postponed until 2015.

Moldova initialed the Association Agreement, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, with the European Union on 28 November. Moldova also completed the implementation of the Visa Liberalization Action Plan, which includes major steps in the improvement of border management, migration and asylum policy and practice, and strengthening the rule of law in the country.

Important steps were taken to reform the justice system and fight corruption. The Parliament adopted a legislative package tightening judges' disciplinary responsibility and tackling corruption in the justice sector. A package of anti-corruption laws allowing for tougher sanctions for bribery and illicit actions committed by law enforcement officers was also adopted. Successful implementation of the Central Public Administration Reform Strategy continued with work to de-politicize and professionalize the central and local public administration.

Recognizing Moldova's progress, the European Commission requested the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers to grant Moldovan citizens visa-free travel in 2014. Thus, despite instability and concerns related to the transparency, accountability and efficiency of the judiciary and public administration, Moldova progressed on European integration and is regarded as a front-runner in the Eastern Partnership.

However, progress the implementation of the decentralization strategy and of fiscal decentralization, which would allow for more transparency in the use of public funds, more independence of the local governments and closer citizens' participation in decision-making, stalled. In addition, important issues remained unresolved, regarding for instance political party financing rules or transparency of media ownership.

Public opinion polls have demonstrated decreasing trust in the government despite the reforms. Between May 2011 and November 2013, public trust in the Government fell from 23% to 16%; in the Parliament from 25% to 14,3%; and in Local Public Authorities from 47% to 46,5%.¹ While this regres-

sion can be explained by the political crisis, it can also reflect the increased transparency, acknowledgement of systemic deficiencies and revelation of corruption cases.

Public Administration: Progress towards results

The UN team continued to support Moldova's progress towards a more transparent, accountable and efficient public administration. UNDP support tangibly contributed to reforms required for the initialing of the EU Association Agreement and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, implementation of the Visa Liberalization Action Plan, and in the European Commission's proposal to offer a visa free regime to Moldovans.

Major impediments to the reform, such as weak technical and institutional capacities, were addressed through the provision of policy advice and expertise, exposure to best practices, and capacity development and advocacy in the areas of justice, law enforcement, anti-corruption, migration, border management and food safety. 16 sectorial strategies and action plans, and over 23 legal acts were elaborated with UN support and approved. The Ministry of Interior, accountable for 70% of the Visa Liberalization Action Plan, received support in the implementation of the Integrated Border Management Strategy, Migration and Asylum Strategy, and Police Reform. Moreover, the Ministries of Agriculture, Transport, and Interior were supported to further advance the EU legal approximation process.

UNDP assisted national partners in their efforts to put into practice the National Anti-Corruption Strategy to ensure the independence of anti-corruption bodies. With the close involvement of civil society, a self-assessment of the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption was conducted. The results were transparently made available and published on the National Anticorruption Center website.

Following the establishment of the e-Government Center in 2010, and creation of a national e-Transformation Coordination Council, with continued World Bank support around 724 government data sets have been published by 39 public bodies on the Open Government Data Portal to date, and a number of e-services and shared platform services were launched such as e-Applications for Criminal Record and Activity Licensing, e-Registration to Social and Health Insurances Systems, e-Procurement (with UNDP support), Governmental Documents and Records Management System, M-Signature, M-Pay and e-Visa. Moreover, the Government Shared Computing Infrastructure "M-Cloud" was launched.

UNDP and UNICEF supported the Parliament in implementing its Strategic Plan by establishing a sound system

¹Public Opinion Barometer, Institute of Public Policies, November 2013

of staff performance evaluation and developing abilities of staff to perform main functions. For the first time, the role of Parliament in anti-corruption was discussed at a Regional Forum. A roadmap for improving voter registration was elaborated to establish a modern e-based electoral system. Gender considerations in the electoral process were mainstreamed through a gender audit at the Central Electoral Commission.



Decentralization reform laid the basis for improved public services at the local level Photo: UNDP Moldova

Following the adoption of the National Decentralization Strategy in 2012, the first national strategic document to be gender-mainstreamed and guided by the human rights based approach - a Law on Local Public Finance - was passed in 2013 based on UN analytic inputs. The law includes provisions for autonomous local budgets, local revenue sources, and formula-based transfers, thus diminishing the political influence on allocation of funds and providing incentives for raising local revenue.

Evidence-based policy-making was improved, for instance by reviewing the Small Area Deprivation Index that enables local development initiatives to target the most vulnerable

segments of the population. New tools for compiling regional data allow better measurement of the development of the country's regions, and therefore to monitoring of the Decentralization Strategy. Data on the Roma minority was updated and widely made available to be used as a basis for better integration of Roma and the elimination of discrimination.

Following the recommendations of the 2012 global assessment of the National Statistical System, the public availability of data to track progress towards the Millennium Development Goals was improved with UNECE support. The UN team also assisted in the development of other analytic works, such as a study on time-use that provided insights on the time women spend on unpaid work and child care. The National Bureau of Statistics was supported by UNFPA and other UN agencies in the preparation of Population and Housing Census foreseen in May 2014.

A new Aid Management e-Platform was launched in early 2014 with UNDP support. The platform increases transparency and accountability by making information on amounts, strategic policy alignment and distribution of aid easier to find and understand, so that all stakeholders have a voice. It also gives leaders in Moldova the tools they need to access timely information and make informed decisions.

IOM together with UNDP assisted in the participatory development of a National Proposal on mainstreaming migration into development to improve the coordination of Government entities at national and local levels around migration. Migration aspects are better integrated into policy interventions through an amendment of the Methodological Guide on Ex-Ante Assessment of the Impact of Public Policies.

Through study visits and other learning events, IOM facilitated exposure to European Union best practices on implementing and monitoring readmission agreements and national migration policies for representatives of the relevant authorities. Extensive expertise was offered to put into action the Integrated Border Management Strategy.

1.2 Justice

Justice sector actors are better able to promote access to justice and uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments

Key development trends

Moldova continued to put into action the comprehensive Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2011-2016. The European Union became the main donor in this area, committing to provide EUR 60m in direct budget support and an additional EUR 10m in technical assistance between 2013 and 2016. The budget for justice sector reform thus increased by 59.6% compared to the previous year. 79% of actions in the Strategy's Action Plan received budget coverage.² However, Government capacity to absorb the funds meant that despite strong Government commitment, the pace of the reform is somewhat slower than planned: according to the Ministry of Justice, of 258 actions outstanding as of 31 December 2013 60% have been implemented; 30% have been partially implemented; and 8% have not been implemented. 2% of actions have been qualified as irrelevant.³

The scope of the reform was nevertheless enhanced: steps were taken to fight corruption in the justice sector, the Parliament adopted a legislative package tightening judges' disciplinary responsibility and tackling corruption, including laws on testing the professional integrity of the justice sector actors, on criminalization of illicit enrichment, and on introduction of extensive seizure of goods and assets which cannot be justified. A package of anti-corruption laws allowing for tougher sanctions for bribery and illicit actions committed by law enforcement officers was also adopted.

In addition, a comprehensive legislative reform of the prosecution system was initiated to strengthen the independence of the prosecution and the professionalism of prosecutors. A working group chaired by a civil society representative was set up to address the reform in a multidisciplinary manner and the strategy has been drafted.

Reform of the forensic system continued on the foundations of the progress achieved in the past years: the drafting of a new law on forensic service reached its final stage, and standardization of forensic methodologies continued as an important step towards international certification.



Youth show solidarity with victims of trafficking during a flash mob dedicated to the European Anti-trafficking Day Photo: IOM Moldova

The legal aid system became fully operational in non-criminal matters. To ensure the quality of legal aid, the National Legal Aid Council has institutionalized the induction and initial training of new legal aid lawyers and widened the variety of continuing training courses.

The Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons adopted a new case intake policy, directing resources from less serious crimes to more complex human trafficking cases. International reports noted the improvement of the criminal justice response to trafficking. At the same time they criticized corruption in the judicial system, unjust sentences that did not correspond with the severity of the crimes and long criminal proceedings, leaving victims vulnerable to threats and intimidation.⁴

A new Law on Ombudsperson was passed by the Parliament. Amendments introduced at a late stage risked jeopardizing the independence of the Ombuds and received strong criticism from civil society. The law was subsequently revised.

It remains for the justice sector reform, aiming for change in the long-term, to produce results that are visible to the public. According to the Barometer of Public Opinion,⁵ only 15.5% of Moldovans trust the justice system.

Justice: Progress towards results

Having contributed to the elaboration on the Justice Sector Reform Strategy and the Action Plan, the UN team continued its support in order to enable justice sector actors to promote access to justice and uphold the rule of law in compliance with international commitments.

A monitoring and reporting system for the strategy and its action plan was set up with UNDP support, enabling the Ministry of Justice to analyze the reform's progress. Moreover, the capacity of government institutions was strengthened to effectively absorb the increased funding.

Contributions were also made to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to render consistent, independent judgments in conformity with international law and standards: IOM cooperated with the National Institute of Justice, the Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons, and the General Prosecutors Office to improve the handling of human trafficking cases. Three specialized training modules were developed and piloted. UNICEF supported the National Institute of Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office, National Council for Legal Aid and Police Academy to improve the handling of cases involving child offenders, child victims and witnesses.

UNODC contributed to national efforts to improve criminal justice in response to trafficking in human beings. Law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners are now better able to adequately address cases of trafficking in persons, including investigation, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators, while protecting the human rights of trafficked persons.

IOM also issued two publications related to the criminal justice response to trafficking. Based on an analysis of 380 criminals investigated and tried between 2006 and 2010, the Analytical Study on the Investigation and Trial of Cases of Trafficking in Persons and Related Offences provides recommendations to

² Annual report on the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy for the years 2011-2016. Reporting period: January-December 2013. http://justice.gov.md/public/files/file/reforma_sectorul_justitiei/rapoarte/2013/Raport_ENG_print_05_aprilie.pdf

³ Annual report on the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy for the years 2011-2016. Reporting period: January-December 2013, http://justice.gov.md/public/files/file/reforma_sectorul_justitiei/rapoarte/2013/Raport_ENG_print_05_aprilie.pdf

⁴ 2013 Trafficking in persons report, by the US Department of State

⁵ www.ipp.md/libview.php?l=en&idc=156&id=666&parent=0

enhance the criminal justice system's response to trafficking, including investigation and trial, protection of victims' rights, and access to remedies for victims. Based on the study, a practical guide for the investigation of crimes of trafficking in persons was developed for investigators and prosecutors.

UNHCR conducted two specialized trainings for the Court of Justice (Centru District Court) and the Chisinau Court of Appeal on asylum and statelessness. UNHCR also established a legal clinic that serves as a training center in the area of asylum and statelessness for interested lawyers, civil servants and students. A total of 20 trainings and workshops were organized at the clinic.

Law enforcement authorities were also assisted to better secure fundamental rights of all parties in criminal proceedings. For instance, analysis by UNICEF revealed that the legal basis for applying child-friendly procedures and alternatives to detention is relatively good. Criminal investigators, prosecutors, defense lawyers, judges and probation counsellors were trained by UNICEF to implement these provisions in a child-friendly manner. Also, in five districts of the country representatives of the police, justice, social welfare, health and education received a better understanding of the needs of children in conflict with the law. They are increasingly collaborating to divert, rehabilitate or reintegrate children who came in conflict with the law. Alternatives to detention, such as probation and unpaid community work, are increasingly used: on 76% of criminal sentences on minors' cases in 2011 and in 77% cases in 2012. Moreover, solitary confinement of children in detention has been banned.

IOM supported the authorities to improve the quality of investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases. Expertise and advice was provided to the Ministry of Interior's Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons, the Center for Combating Cyber Crimes and the General Prosecutors' Office, enhancing knowledge on the existing national mechanisms to address trafficking in human beings and identifying gaps, needs and priorities; knowledge and capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners was enhanced to adequately address cases of trafficking in persons; and regional cooperation was improved. An IOM supported feasibility study on financial compensation to victims of trafficking in persons identifies significant financial, organizational and legislative hurdles. The report will help the Government establish a compensation system.

rejection of application for citizenship through naturalization. Overall, 119 persons benefited from counseling and representation in courts in 2013.

Support was also provided to ensure access of Moldovans, especially the most vulnerable, to quality procedures to resolve justice claims and secure effective remedy. In this context, UN agencies such as OHCHR and UNDP worked closely with the National Legal Aid Council. The council's website was updated, and modern software enables collection and processing of disaggregated data on the legal aid beneficiaries. Inter alia, these statistics will support better identification and analysis of trends and budget planning.

Lawyers of the Center for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings were supported by IOM in providing legal aid to 230 beneficiaries. As a result of continuous UNICEF advocacy and advice, legislative and policy changes enhanced the protection of children. Children who are victims of crime now have access to free legal aid and special child-friendly justice proceedings. Child protection workers at the community level and an inter-sectorial referral mechanism were introduced by law to help identify and support children at risk of abuse, exploitation and neglect, and those separated from their parents. The finalized National Strategy on Child and Family Protection elaborates objectives related to deinstitutionalization and stopping violence against children.



An asylum-seeker gets legal counseling within Chisinau International Airport
Photo: John McConico/UNHCR

UNHCR continued to provide legal advice and counseling to all asylum-seekers, refugees, beneficiaries of humanitarian protection, as well as stateless persons who approached UNHCR and its partners for legal assistance in areas of detention, rejection of asylum application at the administrative stage or

1.3 Human Rights, Empowerment of Women and Antidiscrimination

State bodies and other actors effectively promote and protect human rights, gender equality and nondiscrimination, with particular attention to the marginalized and the vulnerable

Key development trends

Results in the area of human rights were mixed: while the authorities achieved considerable progress in some areas, other areas deteriorated, provoking civil society criticism.

The National Human Rights Action Plan for 2011–2014 was amended, incorporating the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review into the activity plans of the responsible state institutions. According to the Ministry of Justice, 86% of envisaged activities were fully implemented. However, civil society criticized that the action plan should be more results oriented. A comprehensive evaluation of the plan and achievements is therefore foreseen in early 2014.



UN Senior expert Thomas Hammarberg presents the human rights situation in the Transnistrian region of Moldova Photo: UN Moldova

In February, a report by senior UN expert Hammarberg for the first time highlighted key human rights issues in the Transnistrian breakaway region. Mr. Hammarberg recommended a review of the de facto ordinary legislation to address aspects which are not consistent with international human rights law. He also called for a thorough reform of the penitentiary system, including a reduction of the number of prisoners, the abolition of inhuman disciplinary measures in prisons and training of prison staff. The human rights expert also asked the de facto authorities to give high priority to measures against trafficking of human beings and its root causes.



UN Special Rapporteur Magdalena Sepúlveda called for more steps to achieve social inclusion in Moldova Photo: UN Moldova

In September, Magdalena Sepúlveda, the UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, undertook an official mission to Moldova. Her report to the Human Rights Council will be presented in June 2014. At the close of her mission, the Special Rapporteur set out a list of actions, namely: close the

Pavlovca tuberculosis facility; establish and budget adequately the Ombudsperson for Psychiatry; reform the guardianship system with a view to implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 12; adopt an adult deinstitutionalization strategy; desegregate schools where Roma are currently educated in separate, substandard arrangements; and hire in transparent, consultative processes the first Roma community mediators. She also urged a stop on the expulsion of a number of persons under deportation proceedings.

Also in September, Moldova's obligations under the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children to the Convention on the Rights of the Child were reviewed by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, with a number of recommendations brought for follow-up action.

Another important event took place in October, when the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reviewed the combined Fourth and Fifth Periodic Reports of the Republic of Moldova. In its concluding observations the Committee raised four main issues for the authorities to address: applicability of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women in the Transnistrian region; magnitude of violence against women, including rape; social reintegration of victims of trafficking; and practices of coercive sterilization and abortions used instead of birth control. The Committee noted in particular the exclusion of certain marginalized groups, including Romani women and women with disabilities. For the first time, civil society organisations from the Transnistrian region took part in an international Treaty Body review session.

Parliament adopted legislation to amend the legal basis of the National Human Rights Institution in December which raised a number of concerns including on non-transparent appointment procedures, anti-torture provisions and a bar on complaints from persons under guardianship, which risked contravening international human rights obligations. Following interventions by a number of parties, including civil society and the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights and the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, the President returned the adopted law to Parliament for revision with a list of specific points for action.

One of the major achievements consisted in the establishment of the Equality Council through the appointment of its five members by the Parliament. Thus Moldova became the first CIS country to adopt anti-discrimination legislation and set up the corresponding enforcement body. The Council began its work in September, receiving 44 complaints on discrimination on the grounds of opinion, disability, language and ethnicity, HIV, age, gender and sexual orientation/ It delivered 12 decisions.

Human Rights, Empowerment of Women and Antidiscrimination: Progress towards results

Parliament approved the deposition of a declaration to recognize the competence of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to review individual complaints. Despite international calls and a recommendation by the Universal Periodic Review, Moldova has not yet ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. OHCHR supported a feasibility study for its ratification.

In close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, civil society and international partners, the UN team supported the elaboration of a bill to reform the Centre for Human Rights to improve its oversight functions in conformity with the Paris Principles. After the bill was sent to Parliament, the UN cooperated with the OSCE and the Council of Europe to advise Members of Parliament on problematic aspects of the bill. The UN team and the Human Rights Adviser worked regularly with the Ombudspersons, undertaking joint field missions in cases of concern, and providing legal and methodological advice. The staff of the Centre for Human Rights was trained on the anti-discrimination law. Persistent capacity building efforts were directed towards the strengthening of the National Mechanism to Prevent Torture and ensuring its functional and operational independence.

OHCHR led UN agencies in providing technical support to the Parliament on the election procedures of the newly-established Equality Council, established to enforce the new anti-discrimination law. The technical support was also provided to the elected five members of the Equality Council who began work in September, with the UN stepping in to support urgently needed assistance to Moldova's newest institution. Members were trained and assisted in developing the Council's work plan and institutional map, drafting of job descriptions, staff recruitment, elaboration of internal rules and regulations, staff employment and other internal regulations, and training staff. Although the private sector began implementing decisions by the newly-established Council, State bodies challenged all of the Council's decisions in court.

Under the auspices of the National Institute of Justice, OHCHR also led UN efforts to train circa 200 judges and prosecutors in international standards on the anti-discrimination law during 2013. UN agencies also enhanced the understanding of key national partners on international human rights standards in other areas emphasized by the Universal Periodic Review, accelerating the implementation of most recommendations. The governmental commission on the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and civil society were supported in monitoring its progress.

persons in psychiatric facilities was designed and successfully piloted.

The interventions of the UN team laid the foundation for legal capacity law reform that is compliant with current human rights norms, including those set out in Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Members of Parliament and Government were provided with comprehensive information about international legal commitments to secure equal legal capacity for all members of society without discrimination based on psycho-social or intellectual disabilities, and alternatives to deprivation of legal capacity.

The chair of the monitoring mechanism for the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities participated in the High-level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Disability and Development. UN support was provided to the mobilization, establishment and capacitation of the first organization of people with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities. Under national leadership, coordinated UN interventions supported adults with psycho-social and intellectual disabilities for the first time to claim their rights to live in the community, as opposed to institutions.



Women voicing their needs during the local consultations in Anenii Noi
Photo: UN Women

Deinstitutionalization continued to be promoted, with a shift of policies and practices of care away from long-stay mental hospitals and residential institutions towards community settings. Authorities were capacitated to understand the human rights dimension and acknowledged the extent and severity of abuses which reportedly take place behind the walls of some institutions.

The UN team jointly continued supporting to public authorities to mainstream human rights and gender equality into key national strategies and policies. The UN Human Rights Adviser worked with UN agencies to strengthen the capacities of Parliament, Bureau for Interethnic Relations and Central Electoral Committee in minority rights issues. The Bureau for Interethnic Relations committed to monitor the impact of school closures on minority rights and other minority rights aspects of education, such as efforts to improve language education in the Gagauzia region.

Training curricula have been developed and taught to key law and policy makers, judiciary, law enforcement and local authorities to increase their understanding of international human rights law in areas such as anti-discrimination, violence against women, rights of persons with disabilities and refugee protection.

Efforts continued to increase the capacity of women and men from vulnerable groups to stand for their rights. To facilitate respect for gender equality and women empowerment, OHCHR and UN Women worked with grass-roots organizations and women representing different marginalized groups,



Promoting the rights of the people with disabilities has been at the forefront of UN's work in Moldova Photo: Association "Motivatie"/Moldova

OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO joined forces to support implementation of key strategic aspects of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The National Council on the Rights of People with Disabilities and governmental focal points benefited from support to ensure the realization of the rights under the Convention. An independent complaints and monitoring mechanism for securing the rights of

training them on the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This enabled them to draft alternative reports for the CEDAW Committee and participate directly in the review process in Geneva.

A first national network of Roma women was created and receives support to strengthen Roma inclusion and end discrimination.

The UN effort to strengthen documentation of the nature and scope of human rights issues in the Transnistrian region

of the Republic of Moldova reached the end of its first phase with the publication in February of a comprehensive report by Senior Expert Thomas Hammarberg on human rights issues on the left bank of the Nistru and recommendations for positive change. It met with a broadly positive response from both banks and a series of follow-up actions. Positive impact to date includes the release of over three hundred persons from custody, as well as a moratorium on calling up conscientious objectors for military service.

1.4 Civil Society and Media Civil society and media better monitor and promote human rights, equality, democratic governance, and rule of law

Key development trends

The media policy framework improved, enhancing the quality of reporting by journalists on human rights, equality and rule of law. The Press Council and the Broadcasting Council strengthened their cooperation. The Broadcasting Council issued the first public warning to a private broadcaster in June for violating the rights of a sexually abused boy in a TV story. A new Law on the Protection of Children from the Negative Impact of Public Information came into force in July. Nevertheless, media remained polarized, and misunderstandings remained as to the scope and content of international human rights law surrounding freedom of the media. Registration of civil society organizations also remained unduly complex. A case concerning the denial of registration of an organization devoted to promoting the Moldovan language was in court throughout the year. Civil society reported difficulties in establishing transparent governance frameworks according to international best practices.



Network of Child-friendly journalists discuss how to address ethically violence against children in the media Photo: UNICEF Moldova

Civil Society and Media: Progress towards results

Partnerships with civil society organizations and media were strengthened throughout the year. As a result of joint efforts by the Government and UNICEF to promote the inclusive education of children with disabilities and address violence against children, a media campaign stimulated debates around the importance of inclusion of children with disabilities in mainstream schools. TV and radio shows and public events called parents of children with disabilities to enroll their children in mainstream schools, and encouraged communities to create a supportive environment for every child. This resulted in a better understanding and acceptance of inclusive education and increased enrolment of children with disabilities in mainstream schools.

A 2013 survey demonstrated that public acceptance of children with disabilities is constantly increasing with 19% of caregivers accepting a child with disabilities in mainstream school compared to 5% in 2009. Other surveys however indicated increasing concerns around discrimination against persons with disabilities. The largest number of cases brought to the newly established Equality Council concerned discrimination on grounds of disability.

Public events and roundtables organized by the UN team under UNICEF lead helped media representatives and non-governmental organizations improve their understanding of human rights related issues such as immunization, inclusive education and preventing child abuse. Children from all regions of the country were empowered to express their views on the prevention of violence through drawing and video clips contests. Flash-mobs in the capital and the regions captured media attention on the issues of inclusive education and violence against children.

Given the media's huge influence on human behavior and the perception of gender roles, UN Women supported print and electronic media organizations to undertake a gender self-assessment to address the unbalanced representation of women and men in media, especially in areas where inequality is most evident, such as politics and business. The results were widely disseminated. As a result, 30 mass-media organizations committed to ensure balanced representation of women and men, including during election campaigns.

Led by UNICEF and UNDP, the UN team helped children and youth input into the consultations on the Post-2015 global development goals. Media and on-line platforms were used to promote voices of the vulnerable children. UNICEF supported the School of Young Bloggers resulting in a vibrant network of 55 young bloggers from all over the country who monitor and blog about child rights.

IOM continued to support monthly social partnership meetings in the Transnistria region that have been run since 2007 in cooperation with the OSCE and local NGOs. The meetings serve as a platform for discussing new social initiatives and sharing best practices. IOM worked with the Centre for Investigative Journalism to transfer knowledge on conducting journalistic investigations on human trafficking, migration and domestic violence from mass media on the right to the left bank of the Nistru.

Pillar 2:

Human Development and Social Inclusion

2.1 Economic Opportunities and Regional Development

People have access to more sustainable regional development, economic opportunities - innovation and agriculture in particular - and decent work

Key development trends

Following a 0.7% drop in GDP in 2012 as the economy was hit by a drought-induced contraction in agriculture, growth rebounded in 2013: driven by a record harvest in agriculture GDP increased by 8.9 percent. Private consumption was the main driver of growth on the expenditure side (+6.5%), fuelled by remittances and wage growth. In 2013, exports of goods and services grew by 10.7%, driven mainly by sales to major trading partners, in particular Turkey and Romania. These factors coupled with social assistance reforms helped reduce absolute poverty from 21% to 16%, year-on-year. However, the sustainability of progress is not certain. Sluggish recovery in the European Union, economic slowdown in Russia and geopolitical risks may affect Moldova's economic growth.

On the World Bank's Doing Business *Distance to the Frontier* indicator, which measures how far a country is from global best practice, Moldova has risen from 55.9 in 2006 to 64.5 in 2014. Reforms have reduced the time spent by management on meeting regulatory requirements from 17 percent in 2005 to 10.7 percent in 2013.⁶ These reforms covered business registration, business regulation, licenses, authorizations, tax administration, insolvency and other areas. However, the Moldovan business environment remains unfavourable and characterized by uncertainty and high transaction costs. Policy measures were limited and not able to significantly improve the investment climate. The investment framework remained mostly limited to small and medium-sized projects.

The current progress should also not mask the rural character of poverty, with around 80% of poor residing in the country side. Non-monetary dimensions of poverty, such as limited access to water and sanitation, further magnify the plight of many Moldovans living in rural areas.

Unemployment remains an important challenge according to latest national data. Highly educated people, recent graduates and returning migrants continue to face the hard reality of being unemployed and failing to locate and engage in relevant and decent productive activity.

The Labour Code revision is ongoing and a technical group consisting of Government representatives, trade unions and employers' organizations is working on amending around 40 articles of the code, aiming at, for instance, elimination of discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and improving sections on the negotiation of collective agreements and signing and interruption of individual labour contracts.

To ensure the protection of the migrants' rights to social security outside the country, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family undertook considerable steps to establish a

viable legal framework for the due enforcement of its citizens' rights to social security in their countries of destination. To that end, support was offered for signing two and negotiating four agreements on Labour and Social Security with destination countries for Moldovan migrants. One of the main principles of these agreements is the equal treatment of all workers to ensure that citizens working in these countries are entitled to the same rights, obligations and social security benefits as nationals of the destination country.

Local service provision and the access of the rural population, especially women and the vulnerable, to local public services remains a crucial issue for local governments. Education, social services and communal services such as water, sanitation and waste management are the most important responsibilities of local authorities, accounting for 80-90% of local expenditures. Unfortunately, a large part of the population, especially in rural areas, is deprived of access to these services.

Ministry-led working groups for most of the sectors have initiated sectorial decentralization strategies. Strategic documents have also been drafted for education and social services and await approval and implementation. The Ministry of Environment has elaborated national strategies for the development of service related infrastructure. These national strategies will clarify important aspects such as competences and the availability of financial and institutional resources.

In 2013, Moldova was increasingly exposed to economic pressure. The Russian Federation, one of Moldova's most important partners absorbing almost 30% of Moldovan exports and accounting for over 50% of migrants' remittances,⁷ temporarily blocked Moldovan wine⁸ and some fresh fruit exports⁹, and restricted labour migration.

The evolving geopolitical context and political instability affected the re-integration of the breakaway Transnistrian region. The region's de-facto administration avoided any serious engagement with Moldova's EU association process, opting for the Eurasian Union instead.

Little progress has been achieved in the official 5+2 conflict settlement talks. Still, the resumption of direct talks between Chisinau and the region's leadership, as well as work on solving some basic socio-economic issues is seen as a good sign.

Despite political constraints to cooperation between sides, positive changes took place in non-political areas, where civil society actors were enabled to materialize joint initiatives through cross-river partnerships, exchanges of experience and best practices, into concrete actions. Another positive signal

⁷ The total remittances-to-GDP ratio is around 23%

⁸ 3% of total exports

⁹ 6% of total exports

⁶ Cost of Doing Business survey

came from the de-facto authorities, who publicly adopted an action plan in response to the first UN-released human rights report on the Transnistrian region.

Economic Opportunities and Regional Development: Progress towards results

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Recent reports such as the Report on the Post-2015 Country Consultations and the third Millennium Development Goal Report have confirmed the scale of the rural-urban divide. Rural inhabitants are perceived as most disadvantaged by 24.6% of the respondents and are lagging behind on most Millennium Development Goals. There is strong need to address regional disparities, and to provide opportunities and access to basic services such as clean water, health care and quality education. The Government embarked on a number of systemic reforms to modernize the country and improve the quality of life for all citizens with strong support from the United Nations, for instance on the National Decentralization Strategy, and the Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development.

In line with the Decentralization Strategy, the administrative capacity of 30 local governments in public procurement, property management, public finance management and tax collection, and human resources was strengthened. UNDP supported authorities to update their local socio-economic development strategies, with comprehensive community profiling and a strong focus on economic opportunities and job creation, integration of the Human Rights Based Approach, and inter-municipal cooperation. A Law on Inter-Municipal Cooperation was drafted and submitted for review to the line ministries. Ten pilot projects on inter-municipal cooperation were developed in fields such as communal services, waste management enterprises, common building and exploration of road infrastructure, spanning over 40 local public administrations.

With the support of UN Women, Government institutionalized and expanded a new model of coordinated and gender sensitive service provision. The local one-stop joint information and service bureaus increase the efficiency of service delivery by providing coordinated services at one location, complemented by mobile visits to villages. The service bureaus offer vital assistance with employment, social protection and other concerns. In 2013, the joint information and service bureaus approach was replicated in 12 new districts, including in the security zone, bringing the total number of covered districts to 20 out of 32. Moreover, the Government has adopted a regulation institutionalizing the joint information and service bureaus model with state funding for 2013, 2014, and 2015.

The Government's capacity to make evidence-based decisions on regional development has been strengthened through the production of territorial statistics and their broad dissemination: The National Bureau of Statistics databank's newly-created section on territorial statistics includes 15 statistical social and economic areas with 92 territorial indicators, disaggregated by regions, districts, cities, communes and dimensions such as age, sex, education level. Time series are available starting 2002.¹⁰ A comprehensive publication on territorial statistics¹¹ was developed and distributed to users at central and local public authorities, civil society organizations and international organizations for their use in planning, monitoring and reporting.

UNECE developed a Country Profile of the Housing and Land Administration Sectors, comprehensively analysing housing, urban development and land management, and providing policy recommendations in these areas. The country profile provides a tool for the government to assess and streamline policies in these areas and to establish long-term strategies for housing improvement and land management. It will be published in 2014.



Building confidence on both banks of the Nistru river through bringing children together to play chess Photo: UNDP Moldova

Drawing from the experience in other regions, the de-facto social protection authorities in the Transnistria region launched a child deinstitutionalization reform. In addition, more social and legal services are offered to people with disabilities, children from vulnerable families and single parents in the region. Community leaders from both sides are involved in many locally owned initiatives that benefit from cross-river mutual support networks, exchanging experiences on how to use renewable energy technologies, protect the ecology of the Nistru River, use social media, and support victims of domestic violence.

The EU-funded Support to Confidence Building Measures Program of UNDP was challenged by an increasingly complex situation, but despite constraints to cooperation between both sides, positive changes took place in neutral, non-political areas, where civil society actors were enabled to establish cross-river partnerships.

Significant progress was achieved with 89 new confidence building projects launched around business development, civil society, social infrastructure, health and environment, benefiting 53,000 people. A comprehensive business education programme enabled entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises from the Transnistria region to use innovative methods and establish business connections across the conflict divide. Trade from the Transnistria region to the other side reached 41% in the first 10 months of 2013, up from 36% in 2012, and 8% in 2007, together with an increase in trade with European Union countries, denoting a diversification of the geography of exports, and a 37% increase in value added produced by small and medium enterprises.¹² A high interest of entrepreneurs on both sides as well as good potential for expanding such programs was identified by a microfinance pre-feasibility study and discussion platforms carried out by the United Nations. A comprehensive grants and business support program for youth from both sides was launched.

DECENT WORK

The United Nations continued to support the decent work agenda as central to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable and inclusive development.

¹⁰ The territorial statistics are available at <http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/RO/databasere.asp>

¹¹ The publication is available at <http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&id-c=350&id=4290>

¹² German Economic Team Moldova/Berlin Economics: "The Impact of the EU-Moldova DCFTA on the Transnistrian Economy", 4 June 2013

UNCTAD's 2013 Investment Policy Review includes a number of policy recommendations and proposes innovative measures to strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises and create more economic opportunities and jobs. With UNDP support, Government opened the first SYSLAB centre in Chisinau with the aim to increase the employability of skilled people, particularly young people and returning labour migrants. The results are encouraging: In less than half a year, around 100 people benefited from its services, of whom 62 have already found relevant employment, including 48 women. With the opening of the regional centres, this successful model will be replicated.

ILO assisted tripartite constituents to develop a draft law on the establishment of an effective Labour Dispute Settlement mechanism. The Confederation of Employers' Organizations of Moldova was supported to engage more actively in economic and social fora at national and local level, and extended its presence in seven districts. Comprehensive research reports on the enabling environment for sustainable enterprises and key constraints for business, as well as on the environment for women entrepreneurship were developed.

ILO also contributed to the Government's drafting of the National Strategy on Development of Vocational Education for 2013 – 2020, approved in January. Its aim is to align the educational offer to the needs of the labour market. Similarly, support was provided to the development of a draft law on professions and six occupational standards in the area of construction and agriculture, which provide for a detailed description of relevant work tasks and competences specific for the occupation.

Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family to improve the employment injury insurance system by designing contribution rates that reflect the risk of industries. The contribution rates incentivize employers to commit to the prevention of employment injuries and the facilitation of injured workers' early return to work. Additional capacity building on social protection floors, and financial and actuarial methods in modelling social security systems was conducted. Moreover, ILO supported the State Labour Inspectorate in conducting an awareness raising campaign for employers to prevent labour accidents in baking and beverage industries.

With IOM assistance, a National Plan of Action supporting the reintegration of return migrants was drafted aiming at better information-sharing on job opportunities for returnees and their referral to relevant services.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND MIGRATION

In line with the national policy of poverty reduction and remittance investment, IFAD continued to promote rural financial services and assistance to rural agricultural entrepreneurs. Targeted support through loans and grants was provided to rural entrepreneurs – especially start-ups, members of Savings and Credit Associations, and small and medium enterprises. In addition, IFAD supported investments in productive infrastructure

Throughout 2013, IFAD supported 1,152 entrepreneurs, as well as 36 small and medium enterprises, 957 Savings and Credit Associations beneficiaries and 159 young entrepreneurs with loans with a total value of US\$ 16 million, of which IFAD contributed US\$ 7.6 million, with additional funds from DANIDA, beneficiaries and participating financial institutions. These investments are expected to create 1,270 jobs. IFAD infrastructure support led to the construction of over four kilometres of

roads and nearly six kilometres of water systems, mainly for irrigation. 712 agricultural producers were trained in Value Chain Development and 551 persons in conservation and contract farming.

Having closed in 2013, the World Bank's support to rural investment and services secured funding from the state budget for the coming five year. Between 2006 and 2013, the programme facilitated 200,000 consulting services to approximately 380,000 beneficiaries and first investment credits for approximately 1,000 businesses, which generated the creation of over 2,600 jobs in rural areas. All these businesses generate taxes to local budgets and offer competitive wages, thus contributing to regional development. The World Bank is also providing day-to-day support to the newly created Food Safety



Over 100 young people and women from rural areas all over Moldova received small business grants to start entrepreneurial activities Photo: IOM Moldova

Agency, and supporting the establishment of the country's first food safety Border Inspection Point.

Introduced with IOM support in 2010, the Government's Pare 1+1 programme supports migrant workers and their first-degree relatives in starting or developing their own business, matching remittances with national funds 1+1. In 2013, the Government allocated 32 million Moldovan Lei – twice the amount of the 2012 allocation – to the programme. An analysis indicated that to date 61% of the supported enterprises were newly created businesses, of which women lead 20%. 313 contracts were signed, with a total investment value of 194 million Moldovan Lei and more than 8,000 jobs were created, of which 429 were for women. IOM also supported the capacity development of national and local small and medium enterprise support structures to comprehensively cater for the needs of youth and women entrepreneurs, and the establishment of a small and medium enterprise Referral System via a web portal.¹³ The portal contains local business profiles of each rayon¹⁴ and serves as a communication platform between national and local support structures and entrepreneurs.

IOM also continued to support Moldova's dialogue with its migrants' main destination countries to ensure their social protection, and the repatriation of their social benefits to the homeland, as a strong return incentive and reintegration tool. In 2013, agreements on social insurances and the administrative arrangement for its application were signed with Poland and Hungary, and negotiations took place with Lithuania, Latvia, Belgium and Turkey. The website www.migratie.md offers targeted information on social entitlements for Moldovan migrants in destination countries. To support consistent application of agreements signed by Moldova, ILO assisted the

¹³ <http://www.businessportal.md>

¹⁴ <http://www.businessportal.md/ro/regions>

Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family and the National House for Social Assistance in carrying out an information campaign on main stipulations of social insurance agreements. As a result, the number of calls to the National House for Social Assistance has tripled. In addition, with ILO assistance, Italian Trade Unions committed to a better protection of Moldovan migrants workers' rights through the conclusion of an agreement with their Moldovan counterparts.

UNHCR continued to support the Government in its efforts to implement the Law on Integration, primarily access to individual integration plans, language training, cultural orientation, access to public services and official employment of refugees. Due to the difficult socio-economic situation, as well as the limited capacity of the authorities, refugees and asylum-seekers continued to rely heavily on the EU-funded and UNHCR-imple-

mented Local Integration Project to improve their integration opportunities.

With methodological support of ILO, based on a survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics¹⁵, updated statistical data have been made available on labour migration. The results of the survey fed into a comprehensive analytical report on migration trends and characteristics, with a special focus on skills and qualifications of labour migrants. The Small Area Deprivation Index was revised, making it more responsive to data requirements on regional disparity and the level of rural community deprivation. An assessment of the quality of data sources used for calculation of the index and their compliance with UN and Eurostat criteria was undertaken.

¹⁵ The survey is available at <http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=ro&id-c=350&id=2570>

2.2 Health People enjoy equitable access to quality public health and health care services and protection against financial risks

Key development trends

Reforms continued in primary and specialized health care to improve the quality and equitable access of the population to health services. Implementation of the National Program on Mental Health (2012-2016) began, with the main objectives to integrate mental health into primary health care and develop community health services. Like many countries in the world, Moldova faces an increasing burden from non-communicable diseases, while at the same time the incidence of communicable diseases and injuries remains high. A number of policies, strategies and plans are being implemented to address these challenges, however resources are limited.

In line with national development objectives, EU requirements and the European policy Health 2020, the national Public Health Strategy was approved by the Government in December. The strategy will ensure the improvement of public health and the development of core public health operations. The collaboration between health and other sectors increased, for example around the development of the National Public Health Strategy and of national policies on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors.

The premium of the compulsory medical insurance was increased by one percentage point, allowing to improve the quality of medical services and to extend the services offered to the uninsured people. Furthermore, the coverage of health insurance has increased. The National Health Insurance Company introduced the new health services in the list and revised the list of compensated drugs.

The extent of out-of-pocket payments has been marginally reduced but is still significant at above 45 percent of total expenditures on health care. Moldova also continues to face severe challenges related to the mobility and emigration of health workers.

Health: Progress towards results

In 2013, collaboration towards the achievement of key Millennium Development Goals such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis control and improving maternal and child health continued to gradually improve the situation and ensure equitable access to services. Furthermore, the collaboration has also addressed new topics such as non-communicable diseases and moving towards universal health coverage.

The Ministry of Health through support provided by UN agencies and development partners coordinated by WHO, has increased

its capacity to lead the Health Sector Coordination Council to align partners' support to national strategies and priorities. Throughout the year, quarterly coordination meetings were organised in the Ministry of Health as well as the development partners' pre-meetings called by WHO to share information and ensure a harmonised approach. In order to improve the functioning of the Sector Coordination Council, the Regulation has been revised in late 2013 and coordinated with all partners. The already regular Report on Monitoring the Official Development Assistance to the Health Sector in the Republic of Moldova for 2012 was launched.

In order to reduce levels of high-risk sexual behaviour and new cases of HIV and sexually transmitted infections, with UNICEF support a Strategy on Safe Sexual Behaviour was developed and approved by the Ministry of Health. UNAIDS supported the development of training modules for 5-12 grade pupils and guides for teachers in the framework of the life skills based education curriculum. UN Agencies supported national partners in organizing campaigns on HIV/AIDS such as the Candle Light Memorial and World AIDS Day. UNODC organized a national campaign around the world drug day, under the auspices of the Drug Control Commission. UN-



Intellectual contest Brain Ring amongst inmates, 2013 World Drug Day
Photo: UNODC

FPA contributed to increase the access of young people to age-appropriate Sexual and Reproductive Health education and prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases by scaling up the peer-to-peer network. The Y-PEER network has organized information campaigns in schools, summer camps and via a Social Theatre Festival, raising awareness among 8,800 young people.

WHO supported national protocols for HIV treatment and care for adults, children and opportunistic infections. Two surveys to es-

timate the modes of transmission and size of vulnerable groups; and on integrated bio-behaviour in vulnerable populations were conducted with WHO and UNAIDS support. The results of both surveys will be used for the evaluation of on-going HIV programs.

With joint efforts of UNODC, UNICEF, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Hospital for Dermatology and Communicable Diseases, NGO and social workers were trained with the purpose of scaling up Voluntary Counselling and Testing services for vulnerable groups to HIV.

With efforts of UNAIDS and participation of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice an evaluation of Harm Reduction Programs was conducted. The evaluation results were used to develop a three-year harm reduction strategy and revise the National Programme of HIV Prevention and Control. A study on cost-effectiveness of opioid substitution therapy, needles/syringe programme and antiretroviral treatment in injection drug users was launched with joint support of WHO and UNAIDS. Throughout the year, UNODC contributed to the maintenance and the scaling up of the Methadone Substitution Treatment Program, to prevent the spread of HIV amongst injection drug users. The National Clinical Protocol on Methadone Substitution Treatment and psycho-social regulation was revised, and the capacity and knowledge of medical and non-medical Methadone Substitution Treatment specialists was built. Also, UNODC provided support to the medical component of the penitentiary system. The prison systems' normative framework on HIV and Injection drug users was revised and updated and the capacities of 210 medical and non-medical specialists from the narcology system were developed.

WHO also provided support in the area of tuberculosis control through a review of the National Program on tuberculosis that resulted in recommendations for the entire country. An action plan was developed and endorsed to improve tuberculosis case holding. The Green Light Committee report and the Global Drug Facility report were also supported, and a follow-up round table with civilian health and prison authorities was organized in June. With WHO assistance, the Global Drug Facility approved the support of tuberculosis treatment in the Transnistria region and child-friendly formulations for the entire country.

WHO provided support to improve vaccination coverage rates, including through the European Immunization Week campaign. With financial support from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, WHO and UNICEF supported the introduction of new rotavirus and pneumococcal vaccines and evaluation of vaccine implementation, cost-efficiency and case-control studies, as well as the shifting towards an inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine. National capacities for vaccine and cold chain management were developed. Within the framework of Confidence Building Measures, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO provided support to improve the immunization and perinatal care programs in the Transnistria region.

UNFPA contributed to enhancing access to reproductive health commodities and family planning, and supported policy making related to reproductive health. The reproductive health curricula for school nurses have been scaled up nationwide and the capacity of the National College of Medicine has been developed.

OHCHR and UNDP continued to support the health sector in human rights-based reforms, in areas including sexual and reproductive health, tackling discrimination based on HIV status, moving toward human rights-based psychiatry, strengthening oversight of institutions, improving access to medicines for rare diseases, and beginning work toward examining problematic treatment of spina bifida. The Ministry began work towards establishing an anti-discrimination review panel.

The most significant progress in 2013 was made in the area of the non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including mental health. The surveillance system was strengthened, NCD control legislation was enforced, assessments of health system barriers and NCD policies were conducted, and the capacity of public health specialists at the local and national levels was developed to address NCDs and their risk factors.

Campaigns were organized to increase knowledge and awareness among different target populations regarding the harmful effects of tobacco and alcohol consumption. With joint efforts of WHO, IAEA and UNFPA, cancer control strategies were assessed, with focus on breast and cervical cancer screening activities and on the National Cancer Registry and Screening Registry. A set of recommendations were included in the draft National Cancer Control Programme.

With WHO support, the National Public Health Strategy was finalized in line with national development objectives, EU requirements and the European policy Health 2020, and approved by the Government in December. The strategy will ensure the development of core public health operations and the improvement of public health. In 2013, the collaboration between health and other sectors increased and new strategies were developed to enforce the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors.

Support was provided to the development of the e-Health Strategy, to guide investments into ICT and improve data management. To address challenges related to the shortage of medical workers and their uneven distribution within the country, WHO supported the improvement of the monitoring system for human resources



Awareness campaigns helped make the WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control a priority for Moldova
Photo: WHO Moldova



Health specialists trained how to apply the Human Resources in Health Information Management System (SIERUSS) Photo: WHO Moldova

for health, increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Health and subsidiary institutions in management and governance of health workers. Policy dialogues were organized on payment for performance in primary health care, nursing education and legislation; and a model was developed for bilateral agreements to regulate the movement of professionals at international level. These efforts aim to manage the shortage of medical workers and their uneven distribution within the country, as well as their migration.



Health Forum 2013, the annual platform for strategic health reform discussions in the Republic of Moldova to ensure broad participation and dialogue in moving towards universal health coverage Photo: WHO Moldova

2.3 Education All children and youth enjoy equitable and continuous access to a quality and relevant education system

Key development trends

Moldovan children are still far behind their European peers and the educational standards the country aspires to. One in five young children in rural areas does not have access to early childhood development programs. Gross primary education enrolment rates remain stable at 93.8% with a slight decrease for lower secondary education from 87.5% in 2011 to 86.7% in 2012. Discrepancies between enrolment in rural and urban areas remain large at all levels of education, with rural children being worse off.

Although the number of children with disabilities in regular schools increased to over 2,300, poor children, Roma children, children with disabilities and children living with HIV face significant barriers to access quality education in mainstream schools. Improved regulations, institutional capacity and addressing the social culture of intolerance, therefore, remain top priorities.

Education: Progress towards results

The UN assisted the Government in its commitment to increase enrolment rates, with special focus on the most vulnerable. Enrolment rates for pre-school and primary education improved, and the number of children with disabilities in regular school increased by 29%.

However, discrepancies between children from urban and rural areas and between Roma and non-Roma children are still big, and the widespread perceptions that children with disabilities should be in residential institutions and attend special schools impede their inclusion in regular schools. To support inclusion in regular school, coefficients to the education funding formula were proposed. The minimum package of services for inclusive education was successfully defined and the first-year expenditure for inclusive education went to schools. With UNICEF support, policy documents were developed to support the reform, including the Programme and Plan of Action for School Dropout Prevention, quality standards for general schools from the perspective of child friendly schools and standards for monitoring school readiness. Support was also provided to the Government to revise the legal framework regulating the social inclusion of children. Capacities of educational professionals were increased through mentoring - an innovative approach to teaching and learning, child centred training and communication for inclusive education. The capacities of newly created services were enhanced to support the inclusion of children with disabilities in

The capacities of the Youth Friendly Health Centres network were strengthened with UNICEF support through the development of the legal framework and capacity building for managers and specialists. To ensure sustainability of these activities, the in-service curricula on Youth Friendly Health Service were developed and integrated into the Medical University curricula.

WHO has continued to support the development of institutional capacities in the health sector, including Ministry of Health, National Health Insurance Company, Public Health Services and individual health programs. Gradually, the reform experiences in Moldova are shared with other middle and low income countries.

The National Health Forum facilitated open and transparent discussions on health sector reforms and whole-of-society involvement, with debates on priority issues such as decentralization, tobacco control, and the restructuring of health services delivery.



One of the inclusive high schools in Moldova Photo: UNICEF Moldova

regular schools, in the context of joint UNICEF-led work involving also OHCHR, UNDP and WHO.

Moreover, UNICEF supported evidence generation to inform policy decisions on education, supply and demand for early childhood services, prevention of drop-out and absenteeism, inclusive education, impact of reforms on equity in access to education, and teachers', parents' and children's opinion about the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools. The latter fed a national awareness raising campaign promoting messages for teachers, parents and children about the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular school.

UNICEF supported the Government in improving quality of education through a mix of strategies: policy advocacy, knowledge management, capacity development, and communication for development and community mobilization: it provided advice on the draft Code of Education, the Education Decentralization Strategy and the sector strategy "Education 2020". A functional review of the Ministry of Education and subordinated structures identified gaps in the functions and roles of education administration and provided recommendations for the improvement of effectiveness and efficiency.

New management and mentoring concepts were developed. Quality education standards for general schools from the perspective of Child Friendly Schools were adopted, standards for monitoring school readiness were developed and hygiene and sanitary norms for pre-school were reviewed. The capacity of staff was developed to support children with disabilities in regular schools, and prevent and refer cases of violence. As a result

Child Friendly School standards were tested in 15 schools; 396 teachers apply the learning outcome standards; 1,390 education staff are able to prevent violence in school and pre-school; 50 key mentors mastered new knowledge and trained further 260



Roma children enjoying their right to education
Photo: UNICEF Moldova/Tibirica

local mentors to support professional development of 7,000 pre-school teachers through mentoring and collaborative learning.

OHCHR supported national partners to tackle segregation of Roma in education, including with the Ombuds institution, the Ministry of Education and the State Chancellery, focusing increasingly on 5 school districts: Otaci, Stejareni/Lozova, Schinoasa/Tibirica, Parcani/Raciula and Vulcanesti. A major breakthrough was achieved in September when the Ministry of Education approved a package of measures to end segregated education in Otaci.

The World Bank Global Partnership for Education Grant supported the renovation and endowment of 65 preschool institutions (6.4 percent of national total), supply of various teaching materials to around 600 preschool institutions (42 percent of the national total), the development and nationwide application of new policy documents, such as a child-centered curriculum, early learning development standards, professional standards for teachers, pre-service and in-service curriculum for teachers, and application guides, and training of 57 percent of national managers and teaching staff.

2.4 Social Protection

People enjoy equitable access
to an improved social protection system

Key development trends

Total social protection spending in Moldova is quite large by regional standards; it grew from 9 percent of GDP in 2003 to almost 13 percent in 2013. Of this amount, over 11 percent of GDP was spent on social insurance – mostly pensions, and about 2 percent was used for non-contributory social assistance programs. The overall targeting accuracy of social assistance spending remains low, while pension outlays fail to provide adequate levels of benefits for the elderly. Moreover, gloomy demographic prospects, with a rapidly aging population and a shrinking labor force, create multiple pressures on the social protection system and call into question its financial sustainability in the longer run.

The Government continued to implement the National Referral System for the protection and assistance of victims and potential victims of trafficking, to protect the fundamental rights of victims of trafficking and the most vulnerable categories of population that are at risk of falling prey to this crime. The National Referral System now covers most of the country, with district multidisciplinary teams functioning in all districts and most of the communities. The services are also accessible by citizens living in the region of Transnistria. The Government's openness to engagement with NGOs and international organisations in all aspects of countering human trafficking has been an important factor in the speed of progress achievable in this sphere.

Cost-sharing schemes between the Government, international and non-governmental organizations have been implemented as part of a general shift to state financing. These included co-support for the National Coordination Unit within the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family to oversee the operation of the National Referral System, co-support of the Permanent Secretariat, as well as of the Centre for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking, a specialized government-run Centre providing services to victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

In 2013, the Government continued to financially support the repatriation of victims and potential victims of trafficking,

including unaccompanied minors identified abroad, for their further rehabilitation and reintegration in Moldova. The funds for repatriations in 2014 increased by 500% – MDL 600,000 as compared to MDL 100,000 in 2013.

The on-going reform of the childcare system has registered continuous improvement. Out of the total number of children under public care, around 35% are in residential institutions and 65% are in family-based care. In 2006 the proportion was exactly the opposite. At the beginning of 2013, there were 4,889 children in residential institutions, which represent an annual decline of 14%. The de-institutionalization process continued throughout 2013, with at least 293 children re-integrated in family environment from the residential institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Education. Significant problems remain, however, with deinstitutionalising children under three and those with disabilities.

Children continue to suffer from abuse. According to data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 3 out of 4 children aged 2–14 are subjected to violent forms of discipline by their parents or caregivers. Every second child suffered from corporal punishment for misbehaving.

Social Protection: Progress towards results

According to IOM and data provided by the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, in 2013 assistance was provided within the National Referral System to at least 150 victims of trafficking. The victims were identified by territorial multidisciplinary teams at rayon and local level, law enforcement agencies, international organizations and NGOs and referred for assistance and protection within referral system.

At the same time, as part of the National Referral System, vulnerable categories of population are provided with specialized rehabilitation and reintegration services to pro-actively prevent recruitment and exploitation of vulnerable persons by addressing social and economic factors that are the root causes of trafficking. In this way in 2013 the National Referral System assisted 1,403 potential victims of trafficking including 473 victims of domestic violence, 165 stranded migrants, 53 unaccompanied minors identified

abroad, 324 children left without parental care and 387 other extremely vulnerable persons such as single parents without homes, large families, children who graduated boarding schools, street children, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable Roma people. Inter alia, victims benefited from repatriation assistance; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance, placement at rehabilitation and reintegration centres, school support, vocational training and first need supplies. Highly specialized rehabilitation services were provided within the Centre for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking to 400 persons.

Refugees and asylum-seekers in acute humanitarian need continued financial assistance, food, personal hygiene items and sanitary assistance from UNHCR to meet the basic needs and to sustain a decent life.

The government, with the assistance of its external partners, continued to strengthen the capacity of regional and local specialists in identifying, referring and assisting victims and potential victims of trafficking as part of a multidisciplinary approach of the National Referral System. Throughout 2013, the capacity of 482 specialist members of multidisciplinary teams within the National Referral System were developed.



Police officers trained to address domestic violence Photo: UNFPA Moldova

Within a joint programme funded by the US Embassy, UNFPA conducted trainings for 500 police officers to address domestic violence. IOM continued to support a hotline for victims of trafficking and potential migrants and a Trustline for victims of domestic violence in the Transnistria region. In 2013, the Hotline received 1,170 and the Trustline 1,745 calls; 378 beneficiaries residing in the Transnistria region were assisted with a comprehensive package of help within IOM's counter-trafficking program.

The National Decentralisation Strategy and its Action Plan were adopted and line ministries started the process of elaboration of sectorial strategies, such as Education and Social Services decentralisation. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the National Decentralisation Strategy was developed to measure the impact of decentralization on the most disadvantaged.

UNICEF provided technical support to help line ministries prioritise and defend actions that benefit the most marginalised children for their budget negotiations with the Ministry of Finance. As a result, the Inclusive Education Programme was included in the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework of the Ministry of Education and co-payments for visits to physicians, including children, were abolished by the Ministry of Health.

An analysis to identify bottlenecks in social assistance delivery to the most vulnerable took place, and UNICEF assisted the Min-

istry of Labour, Social Protection and Family in strengthening the social assistance safety net through improved redistribution and referral mechanism.

Awareness raising and public debates were promoted on child rights, including support to the Deputy Speaker's office on legal and communications matters. Significant child-related legislation in this period includes: adoption of a draft law amending the Criminal Code to include provisions of the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse; adoption of Law on Special protection of children under risk and children separated from their parents; and the law on an Ombudsperson for Children's Rights.

UNICEF supported generating evidence on the most vulnerable children, making disaggregated data available for policy-makers: A Situation of Roma report was launched by UN Agencies; the 2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Summary report was finalised, and the final report will be published in early 2014. Another Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is being successfully implemented in the breakaway region of Transnistria, where statistical capacity of local public authorities has been strengthened and data collected from more than 3,000 households.

Limited capacity, staff turnover and general workload of Government institutions remain issues. Data disaggregation to monitor the situation of the most disadvantaged children is still weak and will be further addressed to close existing data gaps. The main challenges can be brought back to gaps in the child protection system: legislative, continuum of services, capacity of social welfare and constructive attitudes of and towards families who struggle raising their children. The Law on Special Protection for Children at Risk and the National Strategy for Child and Family Protection increasingly address child protection in a comprehensive manner.

One crucial mechanism introduced is the referral mechanism between social welfare, education, health and police at local levels, which has been submitted to Government for nationwide adoption. In the meantime, five districts have already started implementing the inter-sectorial mechanism. Moreover, the education sector has approved their internal protocol and trained coordinators and teachers in all districts to improve identification of abuse and referral. The remaining three ministries are currently finalizing their protocols.

The evaluation of the child care reform, a follow-up study on foster care arrangements, an assessment on child care in Transnistria, a quick assessment of local budgeting for social protection services and a case study on case management in residential institutions generated evidence of remaining challenges in child care on both banks of the Nistru river, including for children under three years and those with disabilities.

These achievements will form the basis for continued efforts to improve budget allocations and accountability of local authorities for the identification of children at risk, including through gate-keeping and periodic review of their situation, and for the replication of promising family- and community-based mechanisms and services in partnership with NGOs.

Pillar 3:

Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

3.1 Environmental Management

Improved environmental management in increased compliance with international and regional standards

Key development trends

Moldova's initialing of the Association Agreement in November gave a new impetus to move towards increased compliance with international and regional standards for environmental management.

The Government advanced the alignment of policy and legal frameworks with the European Union acquis, touching upon key environmental issues such as water, sanitation and waste management. The National Environmental Strategy sustained the country's efforts towards harmonization and compliance with commitments under the main Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which Moldova is party, as well as towards green and inclusive development. The strategy provides for reforms in areas such as air, water, biodiversity and climate change, and promotes mainstreaming of environmental considerations across all sectors along with the Law on Environmental Protection where Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment are foreseen as important and relevant tools for mainstreaming.

The ratification of the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Aarhus Convention - an integrated system of information on emissions and transfers of pollutants, including greenhouse gases, pesticides and toxic chemical compounds - enables better environmental planning and decision-making.

Moldova's main environmental problems remain soil degradation, surface water pollution, the lack of sustainable waste management, and increased groundwater pollution due to poor manure management in rural communities.

Environmental Management: Progress towards results

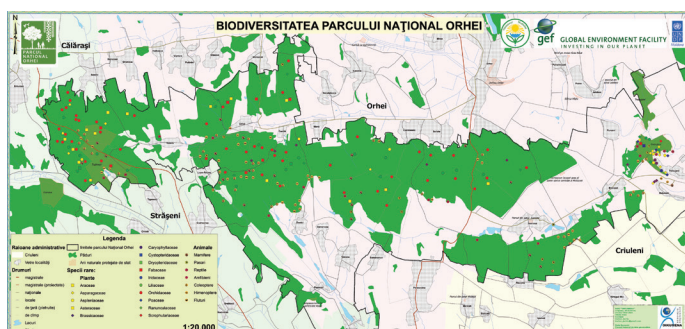
In line with national priorities, the UN system continued to support initiatives and reforms addressing the main environmental challenges of the country. A major success was the official establishment of Moldova's first National Park in the region of Orhei. The Park not only increased the coverage of the National Protected Area System by 33,792 ha, or 1% of the country, it also serves as an example for a complex pro-

tected area with natural, cultural, historic, recreational and touristic value that can be replicated nationwide. A management plan for the park was drafted, capacities developed and key equipment provided as basis for its future sustainable management in line with its conservation objectives. With UNDP support, the National Park region is also promoted as a model for sustainable regional development, demonstrating integrated win-win solutions for green economic development. For example, the eco-tourism potential of the region is promoted with a trilingual touristic map including all major natural and cultural sites and tourism facilities. A training course for local administrations and NGOs increased their project development and resource mobilization skills. A new project supports sustainable community forest and pasture management in the region.

Protected Areas, an essential cornerstone of effective biodiversity conservation, protection of species and maintenance of functioning ecosystems, currently cover 5.75% of the territory. This corresponds to the targets established by the country's 2002 Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy but is much less than the international target stipulated in the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which aims for a coverage of 20%.

Protected Areas passports, supported by GIS data, were incorporated in the National Biodiversity Database, increasing access to biodiversity information and serving as a tool for policy development and decision making. The reform proposals to the national legal and regulatory framework provide for a modern and sustainable Protected Areas System in accordance with international best practice. The National Programme for Protected Areas Consolidation and Expansion ensures increased coverage of the Protected Areas system and improved representation of threatened ecosystems, like steppes and meadows, and serves as a roadmap for establishment of the European NATURA 2000 network, critical in view of Moldova's EU integration agenda. The Study on Protected Areas Funding and Financing Mechanisms contributes to a better understanding of funding gaps and highlights opportunities and instruments for additional fundraising. Moldsilva Forest Agency is the institution responsible for managing a large share of Moldova's Protected Areas, including the new National Park. By including the short-course training on Protected Areas Planning and Management, developed with UNDP, in the Agency's learning programme, continuous capacity building of Protected Areas staff is ensured. The set of Operational Guidelines on Protected Areas planning, management and monitoring significantly contributes to improved operational capacities.

These results are institutionalized by being included in the new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014 – 2020 which is at the final stage of drafting and pending public con-



Map of the first National Park in Moldova Photo: UNDP Moldova

sultation. It contributes to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation targets and actions across economic sectors through an improved participatory planning process. It builds on a comprehensive economic evaluation of ecosystem goods and services which can be used as an important advocacy tool for increased financial allocations for biodiversity conservation.

The Ministry of Environment's capacities for cross-sectoral and evidence-based policy making, for instance in the area of Environmental Fiscal Reform, were strengthened with a study elaborating reform proposals for environmentally harmful energy subsidies and a comprehensive assessment of the current system of environmental taxes and pollution charges in view of their reform in line with EU standards. The energy related legislation and policy frameworks approved in 2013 bring additional evidence of environmental mainstreaming and inter-sectoral cooperation.

Further cross-sectoral cooperation materialized into recommendations for integration of the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedures and principles into Regulatory Impact Assessment, which is also contributing to strengthened national capacities for implementation of the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, and in particular its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

The practical safety guideline and good industry practices developed for the oil terminals with UNECE support reduce the risks of potential failures and incidents, minimizing the consequences for the environment and human health in case of emergency.

Access to safe-drinking water and proper sanitation facilities is of paramount importance for the Government, as well as for its sustainable development and the strengthened national capacities



Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is one of the key priorities for Moldova Photo: UNICEF Moldova

for implementation of the approved water and health targets as part of the UNECE/WHO-Europe Protocol on Water and Health will be supporting the country towards this end. Furthermore, analysis on the current state of implementation of 2010 targets on water and health will feed into an upcoming new Action Plan on Environment and Health while the established Clearing House Mechanism will facilitate the exchange of information in the respective area.

The third Environmental Performance Review undertaken with UNECE assistance takes stock of progress made in improving overall environmental management since 2005, focusing on assessing the country's efforts to reach policy commitments and goals as regards the use and management of its natural resources and the extent to which the environmental consideration are mainstreamed into socio-economic policies and plans.

3.2 Low Emission and Resilient Development	Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption
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Key development trends

The policy frameworks and plans approved in 2013 in the area of energy efficiency and renewables, and the 2030 Energy Strategy set the tone for further development and modernization of the country's energy sector, identifying the required balance between the use of resources, energy needs and the commitments assumed by the country within the Energy Community Treaty and beyond.

Towards this end, the Energy Efficiency Action Plan for 2013-2015 will guide the country in achieving a 9% intermediary energy saving target by 2016 and a reduction of energy end-use in all national economic sectors by 428 thousand tons of oil equivalent as well as in cutting the CO₂ emissions by 962,848 tons during the same period. The updated energy-related legislation and frameworks as well as the established relevant targets will accelerate the shift in consumption patterns and development of a more resource-efficient economy.

The draft National Adaptation Strategy is serving as an umbrella policy planning framework providing for a comprehensive sectoral adaptation, and the draft Low Emission Development Strategy sets the pathway for low carbon and climate resilient development while slowing down the increase of greenhouse gas emissions. While significant efforts are made to promote and approve both finalized Strategies by the Government, presently Moldova lacks the appropriate institutional and strategic framework to ensure effective and coherent climate change adaptation and mitigation. However, the Ministry of Health has initiated the development of a sectoral climate change adaptation strategy and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has identified a menu of adaptation options which later will feed into a sectorial adaptation planning process.

Lately, disaster risk resilience is receiving increased attention from the Government and there is an indication that the country is embarking on strengthening disaster risk governance through the revision of institutional arrangements and prioritization of immediate actions for disaster risk reduction to become preventive rather than reactive.

Low Emission and Resilient Development: Progress towards results

UNDP supported the development and implementation of the renewable energy policies and legislation: With EU funding, 40 new biomass heating systems were installed in social facilities in 2013, contributing to increased heat comfort, reduced energy bills, job creation and local level income generation. The implementation of over 120 biomass-based heating projects throughout the country, together with targeted financing instruments like a Revolving Fund for biofuel production equipment, stimulated the development of a whole new industry for biomass processing and burning technologies. In 2013, 16 local producers installed new equipment to produce briquettes and pellets from agricultural biomass. To stimulate the uptake of biomass technologies and sustainable energy consumption at the level of households and small businesses together with

local boiler manufacturing, a subsidy scheme was launched together with the Energy Efficiency Agency as local partner.

During 2013, new standards for solid biofuels and a mandatory technical regulation were adopted by the Ministry of Economy to ensure a high quality of biomass fuel and consumer protection in compliance with existing EU norms as essential ingredient for the further development of the biomass market.

To ensure sustainability of biomass-related interventions, capacity is systematically developed at all levels, including local administrations, boiler operators, private sector, and education providers. The Training Programme on "Sustainable Energy Production from Renewable Sources and Implementation of Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings" was institutionalized with the Academy of Public Administration – the institution appointed by the Government to conduct the professional training of civil servants and elected officials in Moldova.



Children learn how to produce renewable energy and use it efficiently at Summer Camp ENERGEL Photo: UNDP Moldova

The Educational Initiative on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency designed with UNDP support and implemented since 2011 was further scaled up in 2013, reaching 3,000 pupils. Based on the successful pilot and the high academic standards of the Manual and Teacher's Guide developed, the Ministry of Education included the subject "Renewable Energy Sources" in the National Curriculum for 2013-2014 as an optional subject. Children of 7th and 8th grades throughout Moldova choosing the course will learn about renewable energy technologies, becoming promoters of sustainable energy in sharing their knowledge about the multiple benefits of alternative energy sources.

UNDP also contributed to the positive shift in perception towards renewables and energy efficiency as a result of continuous nation-wide communication and education activities. The National Awards Competitions "Moldova Eco-Energetica" showcasing the best achievements in the area of energy efficiency and renewable energy was successfully organised for the third time under full national ownership.

With UNIDO support, the country registered progress in terms of increased resource productivity and decreased pollution intensity with an additional 25 enterprises and organisations benefiting from Resource Efficient Cleaner Production.

Post-implementation monitoring at seven such enterprises demonstrated savings of energy of 720,000 kWh, 6300 m³ of water and more than 7,000 tons of materials. Moreover, the interventions have led to a reduction of 6,300 tons of waste water and 450 tons of greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, the Resource Efficient Cleaner Production Programme generated savings of USD 240,000. As a follow up to this success, the Resource Efficient Cleaner Production initiative will be enhanced to another 29 enterprises.

Within the framework of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents in the Republic of Moldova and as part of the project on hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta, UNECE designed a hazard spots map in the Danube Delta region. Procedures for hazard notification and the development of practical recommendations and actions for national authorities to strengthen hazard and crisis management will be introduced.

In 2013, Moldova was recovering from the impacts of a severe drought in 2012, evidence that climate change and disaster risks remain important challenges for Moldova's development progress. 2013 saw UN supported progress on the integration of climate change, climate and disaster risk management into national, sectoral and local policies and plans.

At the same time with UNDP support, a National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan for 2014-2020 is under elaboration, covering the entire cycle of disaster risk management, with a focus on prevention and preparedness. The United Nations Team, including World Bank, WFP, FAO

and UNDP supported the recovery from the impacts of the 2012 drought and subsequently an assessment of the disaster response and coordination, resulting in the elaboration of a recovery framework and proposal of a reformed coordination mechanism. A grievance mechanism implemented by the Government disbursed US\$ 7 million in World Bank loans to farmers, mitigating the negative effects of the drought.

Also at the local level with UNDP and UNICEF contribution climate change and disaster risk management is increasingly integrated into development planning. A toolkit for district- and local-level risk management was widely disseminated and one Urban and several Local Development Plans integrating climate change and disaster risks were successfully piloted. At the same time more than 10 UNDP supported pilot projects on innovative solutions for climate risk management, including ecosystem based adaptation, are informing policy making for further replication and up-scaling.

The World Bank supported the installation of a dual polarization Doppler radar system to improve the precision of forecasting severe weather, and staff of the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service received training in the technical concepts of modern communications.

WHO has continued to develop the capacities of health workers in managerial positions and in all regions, concentrating on the hospital sector. Health workers acquired knowledge in public health, emergency management and disaster response. Further support was provided to build national capacities to fully implement the International Health Regulations.

Communicating as One

The first year of the 2013-2017 United Nations - Moldova Partnership Framework Communications Strategy took an innovative approach towards joint advocacy and communications, which had greater impact and visibility for the UN's work. The UN Country Team and its communications group further advanced in implementing the corporate guidance and best practices on communicating as one.

First, broad campaigns were used to promote messages around specific areas such as violence against women and girls, women empowerment, youth, disaster risk prevention and reduction, human rights and anti-corruption. These have been organized in close cooperation with national counterparts and involvement of civil society organizations and youth. Apart from traditional media, social media and blogging were widely used to engage various audiences in conversations about these issues.

Second, through a spokesperson approach, several agencies took the UN lead on themes of common interest and coordinated campaigns and the events on behalf of the entire UN team, for instance on violence against women and girls - UN Women and UNICEF, anti-corruption campaign - UNDP, Youth- UNFPA, and human rights - OHCHR. This helped strengthen advocacy and enhanced consistent messaging. Fast Facts around key areas such as youth, Millennium Development Goals, violence, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, migration and most vulnerable were jointly disseminated for use by media and other partners.



Annual UN Human Rights Gala of Awards celebrates the best human rights achievements in Moldova Photo: Valeriu Corcimari/UN Moldova

The UN Human Rights Gala of Awards was organized for the 9th year, continuing to be a key joint UN advocacy event recognizing and awarding outstanding achievements in the area of human rights in Moldova. Aired live by the public broadcaster Moldova 1 TV and Radio Moldova, the event was attended by the Speaker of the Parliament as well as representatives of Government, civil society, international organizations, and media. The 2013 gala was preceded by a series of debates on human rights issues on Moldova 1 TV which has nation-wide coverage with the participation of national institutions, experts and NGOs. The human rights exhibition organized on this occasion brought together human rights NGOs, including from the Transnistrian region.

The United Nations Day was marked through week-long activities promoting the role of youth, the prevention of violence against children and access to services for the most vulnerable. UN agencies met with young people from State University in Balti and the lyceum from Rezeni village and discussed about

the future they want for Moldova and how they can actively engage in activities and taking decisions in their communities.

The communication around the global Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 agenda continued with the launch of the 3rd MDG report and of results of the national consultations on the Future Moldova Wants, and the promotion of the key messages and findings of these reports. To reach out to as many as possible, infographics and posters were developed, which were widely disseminated on websites and social media, and shared with rural communities throughout Moldova.

The AIDS Day saw an extraordinary partnership with NGOs active in the area of HIV/AIDS while the in-depth interviews of UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS for Eastern Europe and Central Asia to a key newspaper and public TV Mol-



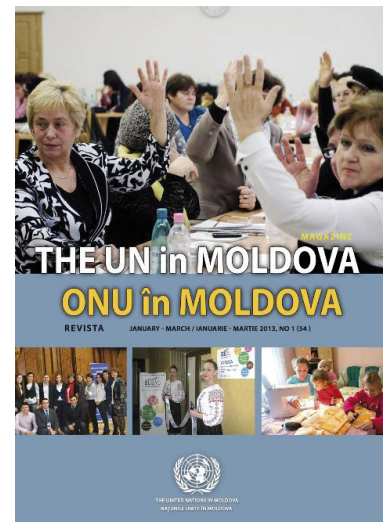
International day of families marked through a week-long campaign addressing domestic violence in Moldova Photo: UNICEF Moldova

dova 1 advocated for actions to meet the rights and needs of people living with, or affected by, the pandemic.

The Family Festival and the 16 Days Against Violence focused on violence against women and girls and saw the strong and active involvement of young people, communities and local authorities in efforts to prevent and combat violence. Moldovan mayors were the first globally to "localize" international commitments to create violence-free communities, within the framework of the UN Secretary-General's UNITE to End Violence against Women Campaign.

An anti-corruption campaign involved young people in secondary schools through blogging and signing a manifesto together with representatives of the Ministry of Education, teachers and parents, in promoting quality education and integrity during school tests and exams.

The above events received extensive coverage in traditional media as well as social media, includ-



Quarterly UN Magazine highlights latest developments of UN's work in Moldova Photo: UN Moldova

ing blogs. In addition, the UN Resident Coordinator and other members of the UN Country Team gave at least 10 interviews to major media in Moldova around human rights issues, women's empowerment, Millennium Development Goals and other priority issues. Media monitoring was carried out for major events and missions such as of the UN Special Rapporteur on Poverty and Human Rights and of the UN Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Europe and CIS, and presentation of the Hammarberg report on human rights in the Transnistrian region.

As Moldova marked the tenth anniversary of participation in UN peacekeeping missions, a message by the UN Resident Coordinator was included in the anniversary publication. The quarterly UN magazine continued to focus on promoting the results of the UN's work in Moldova through human stories and strong imagery. As of 2013 the magazine

started being disseminated through the Moldovan embassies abroad as well.

To ensure consistency of message and promote a One UN image, templates for various communications materials, including a media advisory and press release in 3 languages, and email signatures featuring a UN Moldova logo and slogan were developed and shared with agencies for use.

In 2013, 180,896 people visited the UN Moldova website, with 416,649 page views, compared to 162,818 people and 387,626 page views in 2012. There were 68,728 unique visitors in 2013 compared to 51,549 unique visitors in 2012. A new daily record was set with 4,132 visits on 23 January. These increases are partially due to the use of the UN Website to promote the Post-2015 agenda. A new UN Website was launched in February 2014.

Operating as One

The realization of the full potential for cost reduction and efficiency gains through inter-agency cooperation at the country level has become a top priority for the entire UN Team, including the Operations Management Team. The harmonization of business practices can have multiple benefits, such as a reduction of costs, savings in staff time and increased quality and timeliness of procurement.

In the area of joint procurement, as of 2013, 11 joint long-term agreements are actively in use on printing services, purchase of fuel, supply of IT equipment, supply of office equipment and printers, internet connectivity services, providing written translation services, transportation services, purchase of office stationery, conducting micro-assessments in the context of the harmonized approach to cash transfers and travel agency services.

In addition, long-term agreement arrangements with individual translators and interpreters, and 2 joint arrangements on express mail services and UN House administration are in place, resulting in efficiency gains such as reduced workload and costs and increased quality of procurements.

Rosters for event venues and for hotels with special UN rates are used by all agencies. The new UN website is used by 8 agencies to place tenders.

In the area of human resources, 9 agencies are placing job ads for recruitment on the UN website, 8 of which are using a newly introduced diversity clause to improve the diversity of the UN workforce. Facebook is occasionally used to share the link on UN websites for recruitment. Inter-agency trainings on communications for development, on the use of the Aid Management Platform and on time management were conducted.

In the area of Information and Communications Technology, the UN House continues to benefit from an exceptionally reliable and fast internet connection, and wi-fi access information is placed in all common areas and conference rooms for ease of access.

In the area of travel and logistics, the new long-term agreement offering below market prices for air travel is being used by 7 agencies. 6 agencies are using the long-term agreement on transportation services.

Finally, in the area of finance, as of 2013, 7 agencies are using the same bank, benefitting from negotiated and significantly reduced bank fees.

The UN House increased its occupancy from 4 UN Agencies to 6: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, OHCHR and UNAIDS. WHO and projects of UNDP and UN Women are accommodated in nearby shared premises.

One Budgetary Framework

The One Budgetary Framework provides a financial overview on available funds and funding gaps over the entire duration of the United Nations - Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017. The amounts reflected here are indicative and as such should not be interpreted as binding commitments. The Budgetary Framework is updated on an an-

nual basis. This document reflects indicative January 2014 estimates of FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, OHCHR, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC and WHO.

Pillar 1 - Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Budget 2014 in USD		Indicative Budget 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013-2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
IOM	1,464,424	4,374,032	1,083,768	3,430,278	1,740,652	142,000	1,873,350	72,000	1,943,350	9,482,734	6,641,120
OHCHR	383,054	632,983	130,000	550,000	400,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	2,616,037	1,630,000
UN Women	166,209	548,693	605,000	265,298	740,000	100,000	440,000	0	100,000	1,080,200	1,885,000
UNDP	9,222,611	7,676,528	2,172,548	3,697,806	832,576	1,700,000	0	1,050,000	0	23,346,945	3,005,124
UNECE	15,000	10,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	7,000	0	0	0	34,000	8,000
UNESCO	15,000	10,000	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000		20,000	25,000	80,000
UNFPA	144,821	124,569	30,000	114,354	30,000	92,928	30,000	92,679	30,000	569,351	120,000
UNHCR	750,000	580,000	350,000	580,000	250,000	490,000	250,000	490,000	250,000	2,890,000	1,100,000
UNICEF	1,095,000	321,750	408,250	0	650,000	0	650,000	0	650,000	1,416,750	2,358,250
UNODC	450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450,000	0
WHO	150,000	150,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	150,000	500,000	450,000
Total	13,856,119	14,428,555	4,854,566	8,739,736	4,766,228	3,131,928	3,963,350	2,304,679	3,693,350	42,411,017	17,277,494

Pillar 2 - Human Development and Social Inclusion

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Budget 2014 in USD		Indicative Budget 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013-2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
FAO	360,000	1,025,000	0	650,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,035,000	0
IAEA	556,000	331,000	50,000	336,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	1,223,000	100,000
IFAD*	9,890,500	7,549,600	0	8,859,000	0	6,416,500	0	4,002,600	0	36,718,200	0
ILO	440,000	300,000	280,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	740,000	280,000
IOM	1,979,744	1,326,165	1,458,835	0	2,785,000	0	2,785,000	0	2,785,000	3,305,909	9,813,835
ITC	0	25,000	150,000	0	230,000	0	80,000	0	40,000	25,000	500,000
OHCHR	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	200,000
UN Women	749,584	350,284	0	74,741	0	38,500	0	0	0	1,213,109	0
UNAIDS	60,100	90,000	100,000	25,000	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000	175,100	400,000
UNCITRAL	0	0	150,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
UNCTAD	0	0	445,000	0	445,000	0	340,000	0	270,000	0	1,500,000
UNDP	7,564,565	7,947,096	2,621,600	2,347,399	5,064,800	0	5,000,000	0	0	17,859,060	12,686,400
UNECE	35,000	15,500	35,000	15,500	25,000	15,500	15,000	5,000	25,000	86,500	100,000
UNESCO	43,000	25,000	35,000	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	65,000	68,000	230,000
UNFPA	226,325	375,431	170,000	344,646	170,000	280,070	170,000	279,322	170,000	1,505,794	680,000
UNHCR	140,000	160,000	100,000	160,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	760,000	400,000
UNICEF	2,500,000	1,800,000	700,000	0	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	4,300,000	8,200,000
UNIDO	0	0	1,032,500	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,032,500
UNODC	280,000	53,000	150,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	333,000	350,000
WHO	1,703,000	1,700,000	450,000	1,400,000	950,000	420,000	1,780,000	420,000	1,780,000	5,643,000	4,960,000
Total	26,577,818	23,073,076	7,977,935	14,212,286	13,834,800	7,320,570	12,985,000	4,856,922	7,885,000	76,040,672	42,682,735

* of 2013 indicative amount spent by IFAD, USD 9,694,230 is loans and USD 196,270 is grants

Pillar 3 - Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Budget 2014 in USD		Indicative Budget 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013-2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
FAO	641,727	262,307	0	165,400	0	0	0	0	0	1,069,434	0
UNDP	7,536,646	5,496,808	0	1,688,659	0	1,301,797	0	737,585	0	16,761,495	0
UNECE	245,000	360,000	60,000	255,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	860,000	120,000
UNEP	200,000	120,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	370,000	0
UNICEF	100,000	100,000			100,000		100,000		100,000	200,000	300,000
UNIDO	264,922	212,055	800,000	95,000	0	95,000	0	0	0	666,977	800,000
WHO	50,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	40,000	20,000	80,000	20,000	80,000	110,000	240,000
Total	9,038,295	6,561,170	900,000	2,264,059	200,000	1,416,797	180,000	757,585	180,000	20,037,906	1,460,000

One Budgetary Framework 2013-2017

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Budget 2014 in USD		Indicative Budget 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013-2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights	13,856,119	14,428,555	4,854,566	8,739,736	4,766,228	3,131,928	3,963,350	2,304,679	3,693,350	42,411,017	17,277,494
Human Development and Social Inclusion	26,577,818	23,073,076	7,977,935	14,212,286	13,834,800	7,320,570	12,985,000	4,856,922	7,885,000	76,040,672	42,682,735
Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management	9,038,295	6,561,170	900,000	2,264,059	200,000	1,416,797	180,000	757,585	180,000	20,037,906	1,460,000
Total	49,472,232	44,062,801	13,732,501	25,216,081	18,801,028	11,869,295	17,128,350	7,919,186	11,758,350	138,489,595	61,420,229

Progress Indicators

Pillar 1 - Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights

Outcome 1.1 - Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Confidence in public administration institutions; Corruption Perception Index	(May 2011): Government – 23%; Parliament – 19%; LPA – 47%; Corruption Perception Index: 2.9;	Government: 45%; Parliament: 40%; LPA:60%; Corruption Perception Index: Improvement of the Moldova index	Government: 16% (18% men/ 14,2% women); Parliament 14,3% (16,2% men/ 12,6% women); Local Public Authorities 46,5% (45,6% men/ 47,3% women) (Nov. 2013) Corruption Perception Index: 35/100 (2014)
b. Hunter coefficient of vertical balance (the degree of fiscal dependency of local governments on resources transferred by central government)	Varies between 13% and 19% (2011)	A Hunter Coefficient that is above 20% and not varying	14.3% (2013)
c. Public availability of equality data (disaggregated data on vulnerable groups) to track progress towards MDGs and Moldova long-term development goals	Certain data available on gender and regional disparities but data missing on a number of key groups	Improved data in key areas in particular on persons with disabilities, Roma, persons with stigmatized diseases, third country nationals and stateless persons	In 2013 and 2014 several studies were produced by UN/UNDP on Roma and specifically on Roma women. The third MDG monitoring report (2013) shows availability of data on persons with stigmatized diseases. For the first time in the 2014 General Census the authorities will use specialized questionnaires to collect disaggregated data on ethnic minorities, including Roma, persons with disabilities as well as stateless persons.

Output 1.1.1 - A modernized public administration system is capacitated to effectively and efficiently develop, budget, implement and monitor evidence-based policies in support of the country's national priorities and European integration objectives

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Ex- ante policy analysis and results based management principles mandatory for public policy development, ensuring results oriented, rights based and gender response implementation and monitoring with clear linkages to program based budgeting	(2011) The methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (including human rights and gender sensitive approach) is not a mandatory step for public policy development	Ex-ante policy analysis, including human-rights based and gender responsive methodology, is mandatory for development, implementation and monitoring of all new public policies developed after 2013	All public policies and normative acts at the level of all ministries pass the ex-ante analysis before approval. Four volumes of the methodological guide on Ex-ante policy analysis published by the State Chancellery. The Prime Minister's Order nr. 58 of 7 June 2013 established the inclusion of migration and diaspora impact analysis into the "Ex-Ante and Ex-Post Impact Assessment of Public Policies" Methodological Guides.
b. Public Expenditure Framework Assessment (PEFA) scoring on multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting	(2011) PEFA scoring B+	PEFA scoring A	Data for PI-12 indicator of PEFA not available for 2012/2013
c. EU-Moldova Association Agreement signed and implemented in line with the Action Plan	EU-Moldova Association Agreement not signed	EU-Moldova Association Agreement signed and is being implemented in line with the Action Plan	EU- Moldova AA initialed in November 2013
1.1.1 - d. (2015) census undertaken successfully, providing reliable and credible data for policy formulation	non-existent (last census in 2004)	2014 Population and Housing Census undertaken	General Census planned for May 2014

Output 1.1.2 – The Parliament and the Central Electoral Commission are better able to exercise their functions including to ensure human rights and gender equality

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Women representation in decision-making positions	(2011) MPs: 22%; Members of the Government at Minister-level: 2 (10%)	(2015) MPs: 30%; Members of the Government at Minister-level: 30%	(2014) MPs: 19% Members of Government: 5 (23%)
b. Public confidence in Parliament (sex-disaggregated)	(spring 2012): – 25% report confidence in Parliament (27% of men, 22% of women)	(2017): –40% report confidence in Parliament (at least 40% of women)	(Nov. 2013) Confidence in Parliament: 14.3% (16.2% men, 12.6% women)
c. Human Rights and gender analysis of the draft laws in the Parliament	0	100%	0%
d. ODIHR/OSCE overall assessment of the quality of the general elections	2010 parliamentary election 'met most standards'; 2011 local elections 'largely met' standards	Steady improvement in meeting electoral standards as assessed by ODIHR' (general elections 2014 and local elections 2015)	General Elections planned for 2014

Output 1.1.3 – Local Public Authorities have increased capacity and resources to exercise their functions including in better planning, delivering and monitoring services in line with decentralization policies

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Increase in the share of local own revenues in the overall local budgets	(2011) 10.6%	13%	(2013) 9.3%
b. Degree of implementation of Decentralization Strategy Action Plan	Decentralization Strategy approved in 2012	Decentralization Strategy Action Plan implemented in a timely manner at a rate of 70% of planned actions for the respective year	(2013) 45%
c. Women representation in decision-making positions at the local level	(2011) Mayors -18%; Local councilors - 28,7%	Mayors - 25%; Local councilors - 40%	(2013) Mayors -18% Local councilors - 26%

Outcome 1.2 – Justice sector actors are better able to promote access to justice and uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Level of public confidence in the Justice System	24% of people trust the justice system in May 2011	34% of people trust the justice system by 2017	(Nov. 2013) 15.5%
b. Number of existing negative European Court of Human Rights judgments against Moldova (where one or more violations of the European Convention have been identified by the ECHR) waiting for their effective resolution	187 cases under monitoring as of 31 October 2011	100 cases under monitoring by 2017	235 cases under monitoring
c. Number of judicial instances and/or equality body recognizing and remedying discrimination in individual cases.	No known cases to date of judicial recognition of discrimination on any ground	100 recognition/remedy decisions by 2015; 400 recognition/remedy decisions by 2017	In 2013, the Equality Council took 12 decisions on 14 cases and found discrimination in 9 cases.

Output 1.2.1 – Judiciary has increased capacity to render consistent, independent judgments in conformity with international law and standards

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Training curriculum modules (introductory and continuous) on international human rights law developed and implemented by National Institute of Justice (NIJ);	NIJ trains in selected ECHR provisions, but not at all on international human rights law.	By 2017, NIJ curriculum substantively amended with modules on each of the international treaties, mechanisms and instruments (ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT, ICERD, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD)	- 3 training modules for law enforcement dealing with trafficking in human beings piloted in cooperation with NIJ - training modules for lawyers and prosecutors on the Justiciability of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Freedom of Religion and Belief; International Anti-discrimination Standards; Bias Crime; Rights of Persons with Disabilities in cooperation with NIJ
b. Number of Supreme Court of Justice explanatory guidance decisions explicitly related to the implementation of international human rights law	Four known guidance decisions on international human rights law	Seven guidance decisions or similar guidance arrangements on international human rights law issues during 2013-2017.	No data available

Output 1.2.2 – Law enforcement authorities are better able to secure fundamental rights of all parties in criminal proceedings

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Share of cases of pre-sentence detention over 6 months	(2010) 32% of cases of pre-sentence detention over 6 months (of which 19% - 6 months to one year; 8% - 1-2 years; 5% - more than two years)	Reduction by 10% of cases of pre-sentence detention over 6 months	No data available.
b. Ratio of alternatives to pre-trial detention applied in practice, out of total number of persons who were initially detained as crime suspects	(2011) 39% of persons who were initially detained as crime suspects benefit from alternatives to pre-trial detention	Annual increase in the application of alternatives to pre-trial detention.	No data available.
c. Share of children in conflict with the law diverted from the judicial system	(2011) 53.08% of children diverted from judicial system	63% of children diverted from judicial system	(2013) 84.9% of juveniles sentenced in 2013 to non-custodial sanctions such as suspended imprisonment, fine, community service
d. Existence of a state program for compensation of victims of trafficking in persons	Mechanism of asset seizure not effective in ensuring the rights of victims of trafficking in persons to compensation	Human rights-based state compensation program for victims of trafficking in persons created	- feasibility study conducted on the implementation of a state program to provide financial compensation to victims of trafficking in persons and recommendations made available; - the development of a concept for the development of a compensation system provided in the draft National Action Plan (2014-2016)

Output 1.2.3 – Individuals, including the most vulnerable, have improved access to quality procedures to resolve justice claims and secure effective remedy

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Quality assurance system for legal aid delivery developed and sensitive to gender and vulnerability criteria	No such system existing at present; limited systemic knowledge about quality of legal assistance or gender/vulnerability status of recipients.	Existing and functional monitoring system, with qualitative gender-sensitive indicators and functioning sanctioning mechanism, for legal services; system in place for assuring quality and monitoring gender and vulnerability criteria.	Constitutive elements of the quality assurance system in place - revised criteria for the selection and admission of lawyers to the legal aid system, systematized training of legal aid lawyers, specialization of legal aid lawyers on specific groups of beneficiaries, including people with mental disabilities and juveniles; 259 quality monitoring exercise conducted) (2013)
b. Percentage of victims who receive legal aid, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, citizenship, criminal code, article of crime suffered	0, and no coverage by law of the victim in criminal proceedings	Elaborated eligibility of victim for legal assistance, in particular for serious crimes.	According to NLAC data, 11 victims benefited from legal aid in 2013 (of which 8 adults and 3 juveniles; 3 men and 8 women);

Output 1.2.4 – Police, prosecution, judiciary and health authorities better safeguard fundamental rights of persons in detention

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Percentage of effective criminal investigations opened, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill-treatment	(2011) 11%	Effective criminal investigation opened in 40% of complaints	(2012) 14.43% 140 investigations opened out of 970 complaints
b. Percentage of final convictions, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill-treatment	(2011) 0.94%	Substantial progressive increase of proportion of convictions including custodial sentence for crimes related to torture and ill-treatment.	(2012) 2.27% 22 convictions out of 970 complaints
c. Share of people in detention who have access upon need to quality medical services, comparable to the civil sector standards	0	100% of those needing medical assistance	0

Outcome 1.3 – State bodies and other actors effectively promote and protect human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination, with particular attention to the marginalized and the vulnerable

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Share of international human rights recommendations, in particular UPR, implemented in timely manner.	Report of the UPR Working Group	All UPR recommendations implemented	No data available so far. The status of UPR recommendations will be assessed within the first half of the 2014 in the context of planning for a 2014-2016 NHRAP.
b. Number of protection orders issued by courts for victims of domestic violence effectively implemented by police and other relevant authorities	circa 200 protection orders issued by courts since September 2009, 0 effectively implemented	At least 40% of protection orders effectively implemented.	No data available

Output 1.3.1 – Relevant public authorities exercise improved oversight of implementation of international human rights recommendations

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Mechanism for human rights oversight in place (National Human Rights Action Plan oversight mechanism) has representative membership and mechanism for transparency/civil society/public input	National Commission for National Human Rights Action Plan monitoring in place in the form of meeting convened by Deputy Prime Minister for Social Affairs; civil society not effectively included.	Effective and representative oversight and coordination body for implementation of international and regional human rights recommendations meets regularly with agenda published in advance and open to public input.	Commission met two times during 2013. Agenda is available shortly in advance for the members of the Commission, at is not published publicly in advance of the meetings. Four NGO representatives were allowed to take part in the meetings as observers
b. Percentage of UPR recommendations implemented	0 of 122 recommendations in the first UPR cycle implemented	100% of UPR recommendations of the first cycle implemented	No data available so far. The status of UPR recommendations will be assessed within the first half of the 2014 in the context of planning for a 2014-2016 NHRAP.
c. Percentage of Moldova-specific UN Treaty Body and Special Procedures and related relevant recommendations implemented, taking 1 December 2012 as baseline	CEDAW (2006), CRC (2009), (Human Rights Committee (2009), CAT (2009), CERD (2011), CESCR (2011) aggregate, taken together with SRs VAW, Torture and Freedom of Religion or Belief, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria	All Moldova-specific UN Treaty Body, Special Procedures and related relevant recommendations implemented	No data available

d. Parliamentary Advocates, Centre for Human Rights and National Preventative Mechanism against torture ("Ombuds Institution") establish working methods in conformity with the Paris Principles on National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)	Ombuds Institution not in conformity with Paris Principles (B-status accredited)	Ombuds Institution recognized as A-status NHRI	No progress
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Output 1.3.2 - Relevant public authorities are able to mainstream human rights and gender equality into all key national strategies and policies and their implementation, including in budgeting

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of strategies and policies, in particular sector strategies that effectively mainstream human rights, including child rights and gender equality.	One policy/strategy human rights/gender mainstreamed: the decentralization strategy.	All national and sector strategies and other high-level policy documents human rights and gender mainstreamed	No data available
b. Mechanism for mainstreaming gender and human rights in State budget in place	(1) No data on human rights and gender mainstreaming in budget, across budget lines; (2) not all National Human Rights Action Plan activities budgeted; (3) NHRI has no ring-fenced budget item.	(1) Gender and human rights mainstreamed budget developed and applied by line Ministries and Ministry of Finance; (2) all activities in National Human Rights Action Plan have clearly allocated budgets; (3) NHRI has ring-fenced budget.	No data available

Output 1.3.3 - Increased capacity of women and men from vulnerable groups, including children, to claim and stand for their rights

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Proportion of well-founded claims concerning discrimination received by Anti-discrimination Council receiving effective remedy	0 claims received by Anti-discrimination Council; Council not yet established	Anti-discrimination Council establishes working practices in conformity with international and regional best practices and provides effective remedy in all well-founded complaints of discrimination on any international law ground brought before it.	Equality Council established in 2013 and received 44 complaints. 12 decisions on 14 complaints were delivered in 2013, discrimination was found in 9 decisions. The information on the decisions' effectiveness is not available yet.
b. Curriculum modules covering or substantially mainstreaming human right, including child rights and gender equality incorporated in mainstream education and training	Human rights curriculum elements in primary and secondary education are mainly optional	Human rights included in mainstream curriculum in primary/secondary education	No data available
c. Percentage of population having trust in Moldovan justice system	26% trust the justice system	increased trust in justice system to at least 41%	(Nov. 2013) 15,5%

Outcome 1.4 – Civil society and media better monitor and promote human rights, equality, democratic governance, and rule of law

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Public trust in NGOs and media	Public Opinion Barometer trust index NGOs: 26% (May 2011) Media: 63% (May 2011)	Public Opinion Barometer trust index NGOs: 46% (2017) Media: 75% (2017)	(November 2013) NGOs: 21.6% Media: 52.3%
b. Heightened quality of reporting by media on human rights, equality, rule of law, and empowerment of women.	Media covers insufficiently the human rights issues with frequent infringements of ethical standards	Qualitative increase of coverage of human rights, equality and rule of law issue in mainstream media	Progress as planned, the situation is to be assessed in 2015
c. Number of entities submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular Universal Periodic Review	24 national-level stakeholder entities involved in submissions to 2011 UPR; 13 national-level CSOs involved in submissions to May 2011 CESC review.	100% increase in stakeholder submissions to relevant international bodies/review by 2017	The implementation is on progress. The CRC alternative report to be submitted in 2015, first discussions with NGOs Alliance and children around the reporting initiated.

Output 1.4.1 – Civil society capacity as regards human rights and equality law, democratic governance and rule of law standards, as well as its ability to act in and shape policy processes, is manifestly strengthened

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of independent civil society organizations or other independent groups submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular Universal Periodic Review	24 national-level stakeholder entities involved in submissions to 2011 UPR; 13 national level CSOs involved in submissions to May 2011 CESC review; 40 national NGOs involved in the alternative CRC reporting process.	60% increase in stakeholder submissions to all relevant international bodies/review by 2017 (including UPR, Human Rights Committee, CERD, CESC, CAT, CEDAW, CRPD, CRC and relevant Special Procedures)	The implementation is in progress. CRC alternative report to be submitted in 2015, first discussions with NGOs Alliance and children around the reporting initiated.
b. Legal and regulatory framework for civil society to be able to operate independently, including in capacity of service provider in place	Development of framework initiated but not yet completed	Law on social contracts in place and in conformity with best practices; Law on 1% support in place	Law on 2% adopted by the Parliament, then ruled as non-constitutional

Output 1.4.2 – Media, including social media, reports more frequently on human rights and equality concerns, adopts human rights-based approach, and has heightened human rights impact, thereby heightening journalistic ethics

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Increase in quality of human rights and gender equality reporting by media, including social media	Media cover events and issues related to human rights and gender equality, without addressing or raising the human rights aspects	Significant increase in quality of human rights-based and gender-sensitive reporting.	Progress as planned, the situation is to be assessed in 2015
b. Civil society and Press Council monitors gender and human rights quality and impact of media	Sporadic monitoring	Systematic annual monitoring	(August 2013) 43 complaints solved by Press Council, half of them on human rights infringements

Progress Indicators

Pillar 2 - Human Development and Social Inclusion

Outcome 2.1 – People have access to more sustainable regional development, economic opportunities – innovation and agriculture in particular – and decent work

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Level of absolute and extreme poverty (national, regional, rural areas; urban areas, gender)	(2010) National: 21,9% and 1,4% Rural areas: 30,3% and 2,1% Regions: North: 23,7%; Center: 29,6%; South: 27,7% Town: 14,2% and 0,3% Cities: 7,3% and 0,4% Gender (head of household): 22.1% male and 21.6% female	National: 19 % and 1% Rural areas: 25 and 1.5% Regions: North: 21.7%; Center: 27.6%; South: 25.7% Town: 12.2% and 0.2 % Cities: 5.3% and 0.3 % Gender (head of household): 20.1% male and 19.6% female	(2012) Absolute and extreme poverty rates: National: 16.6% and 0.6% Rural areas: 22.8% and 0.8% Town: 13% and 0,2% Cities: 4.3% and 0,2% Absolute poverty rate by Regions: North: 18.2%; Center: 18.8%; South: 25.4%, mun. Chisinau 4.4% Absolute poverty rate by By sex of head of household: 16.4% male and 16.9% female.
b. Small Areas Deprivation Index (SADI) by regions (North; South; Center; UTA Gagauz Yeri)	(2009) North: 472 South: 455 Center: 462 Chisinau municipality: 808 UTA Gagauz Yeri: 629	Increased SADI indicator per region by 10%	(2012) North: 541 (+69 points) South: 417 (-38 points) Center: 404 (-58 points) Chisinau municipality: 772 (-36 points) UTA Gagauz Yeri: 631 (+2 points) (general ranking between 0-843)
c. Employment rate, disaggregated by urban/rural, geographical areas, gender and age	General: 41.9%; Women: 48.1%; People (age 55-64): 41.6%; Youth: 17.8 %	General: 60.0%; Women: 62.0%; People (age 55-64): 62,0%; Youth: 10.0%	(2013) General: 39.3%; Women: 37%; men – 41.8% People (age 55-64): 39.5%; Youth (age 15-24): 18.1 % Youth (age 15-29): 28 % Urban: 42.8%, Rural: 36.6% By statistical areas: Mun.Chisinau: 50%, North – 38%, Center – 37%, South – 31.8%

Output 2.1.1 – Government and relevant public institutions and private sector have increased capacities to support economic opportunities, and better use of Moldova's innovation and export potential

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of policies with related legislative actions implemented to take advantage of global and regional trade, international legal standards, investment and innovation opportunities that promote sustainable development objectives	4 UN international legal standards on trade, investment and innovation	8 (including 4 in the baseline) UN international legal standards, policy recommendations on trade, investment and innovation	Issuance of the UNCTAD Investment Policy Review including a significant number (>8) of policy recommendations on trade, investment and innovation

Output 2.1.2 – Local public authorities and partners in the North, Centre, South, Chisinau, UTA Gagauz Yeri and Transnistria development regions are better able to ensure equitable access to quality services

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Regional GDP	TBD in 2014	TBD in 2014	No data available before 2016
b. % of households with permanent access to sewage systems and quality water, disaggregated by urban/rural and geographical	(2011) access to water: 59.5%; urban: 90,4%; rural: 35% access to public sewage system: 33,4%; urban: 73,3%; rural: 1,7%	access to water: 65%; urban: 92%; rural: 40% Access to sewage system: 38%; urban: 76%; rural: 5%	(2012) Access of households to piped water 60.5% (urban: 89.9%, rural: 36.8%) Public sewer system: 34.7% (urban: 75.6%, rural: 1.5%)

c. Share of capital expenditures in the total expenditures of local budgets	(2011) 13,7%;	17%, representing 0,5p.p. annual increase	No data available
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Output 2.1.3 - SMEs and potential entrepreneurs, including from rural areas, have increased access to business infrastructure and financial services, including agriculture and agrifood business

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of SMEs per 1000 population, disaggregated by regions and by women/youth-led rural SMEs	(2009) 13 SMEs per 1000 population; North: 6; Centre: 6; South: 4; Women-led 28% (2012) Young people 15-34 years old: 23%	a. Number of SMEs per 1000 population, disaggregated by regions and by women/youth-led rural SMEs	(2012) 14 SMEs per 1000 population; North: 6; Centre: 7; South: 5; Gagauzia ATU: 8, mun.Chisinau – 41. Share of all enterprises led by: Women: 25% Young people of 17-34 years old: 14.4%
b. Share of medium and long term loan from the total amount of accessed loans	39% share of medium term loans and 18% of long-term loans from the total amount of accessed loans;	20p.p. increase for medium term loans share and 15p.p.for long-term loans	Financial liabilities (credits + loans) as of 31 Dec 2012: Long-term (>1 year) liabilities - 62.4% Short-term (<1 year) liabilities - 37.6%.

Output 2.1.4 - Government and social partners are better able to promote decent work and employment opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of people employed as a result of active labour market measures per year (disaggregated by sex and age)	(2011): 13,548 - of which women: 7,738 / 57%; people aged 50-64: 2,400 / 18%; youth (aged 16-24): 3,350 / 24%	15,580 (of which women: 9,036 / 58%; people aged 55-64: 2,600 / 17%; youth: 4,360 / 28%);	(2013) 16,722 of which women: 9482/56,7%; people aged 50-65: 3239/19,4%; youth of 16 - 24 years: 4132/24,7%. Out of 105 direct beneficiaries in SYSLAB Project, 67 got relevant employment on local labor market (49 women and 18 men) in 2013
b. Number of bi-lateral Agreements on Labour and Social Security signed between the Republic of Moldova and countries of destination for Moldovan migrants	7 Agreements on Social Security and Labour Migration	14 Agreements	With IOM support bilateral social protection agreements and implementing protocols signed with 6 countries (2010-2012: Romania, Luxemburg, Austria, Estonia, Czech Republic and Belgium; and 2 bilateral labour migration agreements - with Italy (July 2011) and with Israel (December 2012) During 2013 Agreement with Poland and Agreement with Hungary signed in the field of social security and the Administrative Arrangement for its application.
c. The share of youth aged 15-34 out of total migrants' group	(2011) 55,8%	(2017) 52.2%	(2013) 54.38%

Outcome 2.2 - People enjoy equitable access to quality public health and health care services and protection against financial risks

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Life expectancy at birth, disaggregated by urban/rural, sex, ethnicity, income quintiles, education, geographical area (if available)	Total: 69.1 yrs (2010) Men: 65 (2010) Women: 73.4 (2010)	Increase in total figure of 2 yrs (2017) Men: increase to 69 yrs (2017) Women: increase to 75.5 yrs (2017) Reduction in the gap between the sexes of 2 yrs (2017)	Total: 71 yrs Men: 67 yrs Women: 75 yrs Rural:70 yrs Urban:74 yrs
b. Under five Mortality Rate, disaggregated as per indicator (a)	13.6 per 1,000 live births (2010) Urban: 9.6 per 1,000 live births (2010) rural: 14.8 per 1,000 live births (2010)	Decrease of 10% in total figure (2017) Decrease of 15% among most disadvantaged population (2017)	9.5 per 1,000 live births (0-1 years) 11.9 per 1,000 live births (under 5 years)

c. Private households' out-of-pocket payment on health as % of total health expenditure, disaggregated as per indicator (a)	48.4%	Decrease to 35 % by 2017	43.1% (2012)
d. Percentage of adults and children with HIV still alive and known to be on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, 24 months, and 60 months after initiating treatment; disaggregated by age, sex, regimen type, first/second line drugs	12 months:88% (2010); 24 months:79% (2010); 60 months:73% (2010)	12 months:88% (2017); 24 months:80% (2017); 60 months:75% (2017)	(December 2013): 12 months – 81.2%; (76.1% men; 85.8% women; 100% <15 yrs.; 80.7% 15+ yrs.) 24 months – 78.5%; (76.3% men; 80.9% women; 90.9% <15 yrs.; 78.2% 15+ yrs.) 60 months – 74.2%. (68.2% men; 85.7% women; 100% <15 yrs.; 72.9% 15+ yrs.)
e. Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births), disaggregated as per indicator (a)	44.5 per 100,000 live births in 2010 Urban: 35% of total maternal deaths Rural: 65% of total maternal deaths	13.3 per 100,000 live births (2017)	15.8 per 100,000 live births

Output 2.2.1 – Adolescents and youth have increased aged appropriate knowledge and skills to adopt gender sensitive healthy lifestyle behaviours

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Percentage of youth 15-24 years old who benefit from Youth Friendly Health Services in locations where such services exist	20% Disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age-groups, regions	40% Disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age-groups, regions	UNICEF estimate (for 10-19 years): 25% . UNFPA estimate (for youth 15-24 years): 15%.
b. Percentage of women and men aged 15-24 who had more than one partner in the last 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse	Men 15-19 years old – 60.6% Women 15-19 years old – 19.8% Men 20-24 years old – 45.7% Women 20-24 years old – 49.7%	Men 15-19 years old – 70% Women 15-19 years old – 70% Men 20-24 years old – 70% Women 20-24 years old – 70%	(GARPR 2014) Men 15-19 yrs. – 87.2% Women 15-19 yrs. – 36.4% Men 20-24 yrs. – 63.4% Women 20-24 yrs. – 51.4% UNICEF data (for 15-24 group): 49%
c. Number of abortions among adolescents 15-19 years old	(2011) 1,768	decrease by 30%	(2012) 1,383

Output 2.2.2 – National stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to HIV and TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of key populations

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Treatment success rate – number and percentage of new smear-positive TB cases successfully treated [cured plus treatment completed] among the new smear-positive TB cases registered in a given year.	57.3% (2011, NTP).	65% (2013), 69% (2014), 74% (2015 cohort)	62.2% (NTP, 2012 data, based on 2011 treatment cohort)
b. Percentage of individuals belonging to key populations who are covered with HIV prevention services in the last 12 months.	Coverage with harm reduction (2009-2010) (coverage data for Chisinau): IDU – 7.4% SW – 15.3% MSM – 25.7%	60% for each population group	Integrated indicator (GARPR 2014): IDU – 28.8% SW – 49.4% (<25 yrs. – 37.1%; 25+ yrs. – 53.7%) MSM – 24% (<25 yrs. – 28.6%; 25+ yrs. – 24.1%)

c. Mother to child HIV transmission rate (disaggregated by rural/urban)	2.8% (disaggregation by rural/urban tbd in 2013)	MTCT rate under 2% (disaggregation by rural/urban tbd in 2013)	(GARPR 2014, based on 2012 cohort) 3.3%
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Output 2.2.3 - Public and private sector has increased capacity to manage the non-communicable diseases and developed improved environments enabling healthy choices to address key risk factors

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Premature mortality from NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases) in the age group 30-70 years. (rate per 100,000 population disaggregated by sex and rural/urban)	(2011) 591.5 (of which male 772.2; female 429.7; rural 679.9; urban 477.4)	10% reduction (based on the annual reduction by 2%, same disaggregation will be applied by sex and rural/urban)	(2013) 497.5 (of which male 678.7; female 343.6; rural 554.3; urban 423.8)
b. % of regular daily smokers in the population, age 15+ (disaggregated by rural/urban and age groups)	(disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups tbd in 2013) Male 51% (DHS 2005), 51% (WHO European Tobacco Control Report, 2007), 47% (WHO KAP study, 2012) Female 7.1% (DHS 2005), 5% (WHO European Tobacco Control report, 2007), 6% (WHO KAP Study, 2012)	(disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups tbd in 2013) Male 3% reduction annually Female 0.5% reduction annually	Male 48.5% (MICS 2012), 47% (WHO KAP study, 2012) Female 8.2% (DHS 2012), 6% (WHO KAP Study, 2012)

Output 2.2.4 - Health care and public health service providers, particularly at primary health care level, have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to deliver integrated quality health services, medicines and vaccines, with a focus on vulnerable populations including reproductive health, mother & child health and immunization

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Rate of coverage with doctors and nurses as primary health care level to 10.000 population	(2011) Average 5.2 Family doctors 15.0 Nurses Highest region 6.8 Family doctors 22.1 Nurses Lowest region 2.6 Family doctors 7.8 Nurses Rural 4.3 Family doctors 18.2 Nurses Urban 6.7 Family doctors 10.7 Nurses	(2017) Average 6.5 Family doctors 16.0 Nurses Highest region 7.0 Family doctors 22.1 Nurses Lowest region 3.5 Family doctors 9.0 Nurses Rural 5.0 Family doctors 18.5 Nurses Urban 7.0 Family doctors 11.5 Nurses	(2013) Average 4,9 Family doctors 14,2 Nurses Highest region 6,5 Family doctors 20,6 Nurses Lowest region 2,6 Family doctors 7,4 Nurses Rural 4,2 Family doctors 16,4 Nurses Urban 4,9 Family doctors 8,2 Nurses
b. Coverage with MMR vaccine of children under 24 months	(2011) 92.8% Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district –73.5 %	more than 95 % Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district – 93 %	94.3% (JRF, 2013) 8 highest districts 100% Lowest district – 96.6%
c. Percentage of pregnant women covered with antenatal care services starting with 12 weeks of pregnancy	(2011) 78%	85%	79.9% (2013)

d. The share of expenditures for medicines in the total out-of-pocket payments (Information to be available including for vulnerable groups and income groups)	73.1 %	45 %	76,8% (2013)
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Output 2.2.5 – People, including those most marginalized, are able to claim and exercise their rights to health, seek health services and benefit from them

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Percentage of people who did not seek health care when they felt it was justified	Men 17.6 % Women 20.7 % Rural 18.4 % Urban 20.3 %	Information to be available including for vulnerable groups and income groups) Men: less than 15 % Women: less than 16 % Rural: less than 15 % Urban: less than 16 %	Men 25.3 % (2012) Women 31,5 % (2012) Rural 26,6 % (2012) Urban 31,2 % (2012)
b. Percentage of children of one year of age benefited from health-care supervision according to national health-care standards	74 %	90%	No data available

Outcome 2.3 – All children and youth enjoy equitable and continuous access to a quality and relevant education system

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Gross enrolment rates in pre-school, primary and lower secondary education (disaggregated by urban/rural, girls/boys, refugee children, quintile for pre and primary school)	(2010) Pre-school: 77.1% Pre-school rural/urban: 67.1%/94.5% Pre-school boys/girls: 77.4%/76.9% Pre-school by quintiles: 75.93%/102.37% Primary: 93.6% Primary rural/urban: 88%/104% Primary boys/girls: 94%/93.2% Primary by quintiles: 103.52%/108.77% Lower secondary: 88.1% Lower secondary rural/urban: 84.3%/95.6% Lower secondary boys/girls: 88.4%/87.8% Enrolment rate of refugee children: 100%	Increase by 10% the overall enrollment rates in pre-school and lower secondary and by 5% in primary Increase by 15% the enrolment rates in pre-school and lower secondary and by 8% in primary of the most disadvantaged groups	Pre-school: 82.1% Pre-school rural/urban: 71.4%/100.5% Pre-school boys/girls: 82.8%/81.3% Pre-school by quintiles: 75.93%/102.37% Primary: 93.8% Primary rural/urban: 86.1%/107.4% Primary boys/girls: 93.7%/93.8% Primary by quintiles: 103.52%/108.77% Lower secondary: 86.7% Lower secondary rural/urban: 81.8%/96.2% Lower secondary boys/girls: 87.1%/86.2% Enrolment rate of refugee children: 100%
b. Percentage of educators and teachers applying child-centered methodologies	Less than 1 percent	Increase by 10 percentage points annually	Educators: 30%

c. Percentage of Roma children who were enrolled in grade 5 successfully completing grade 9 (disaggregated by gender) in five communities: Schinoasa/Tibirica, Buda/Ursari (Calarasi Raion), Ciores-ti/Vulcanesti (Nisporeni Raion), Minjir (Hincesti Raion) and Stejareni/Lozova (Straseni Raion)	18.8% 12.5% boys 25% girls (2012)	tbc	
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Output 2.3.1 - The government at all levels, stakeholders and caregivers increase inclusion, enrolment and retention of all children and adolescents, especially vulnerable ones in mainstream pre-schools and schools

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in mainstream pre-school institutions and schools (grades 1-9) disaggregated by age and sex	For school (grade 1-9) estimation on existing data is 17.6% Pre-school - 2100	50% Pre -school - 3000	School grades 1-9 – 20% Pre-school – 2100 children with special educational needs. A new indicator on CWSEN mainstreamed in regular kindergartens groups was included into annual statistical form. Data will be available by end May 2014.
b. Completion rate disaggregated by level of education, rural/urban and sex	Primary education total-91.1; Primary Education Boys-91.98, Primary Education Girls-90.17 (UNESCO)	Increase by 3 p.p.	Total Primary: 110.6 Primary Boys: 110.1 Primary Girls: 110.0 Primary Urban: 113.0 Primary Rural: 109.7 Total Lower Secondary: 106.0 Lower Secondary Boys: 103.3 Lower Secondary Girls: 108.7 Lower Secondary Urban: 91.1 Lower Secondary Rural: 112.4 (2012 Moldova MICS)
c. The perception of Roma school children and their caregivers about the inclusiveness and quality of education in classroom on a scale of 1 to 5	TBD in 2013	TBD in 2013	
d. The number of communities that have Roma segregated schools or classes	3	0	2

Output 2.3.2 - Education authorities at all levels apply new quality education standards and mechanisms for improved teaching skills, learning environment and learning outcomes in ways which reduce disparities

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Percentage of educators and teachers trained on child centred methodology or inclusive education	teachers: 10% in 2012 educators: 35% in 2012	teachers: 60% in 2017 educators: over 80% in 2017	Teachers – 42.5% Educators – 38%
b. Proportion of pre-schools and schools that correspond to quality education standards	Pre-schools 30%	Pre-schools 50%	Pre-school 30% Quality standards for schools were approved at the end of 2013.

c. Percentage of children ready for school disaggregated by sex, rural/urban	Total: 93%; 90% - boys, and 95% girls	96% total, 96% - boys, 96% - girls	93% total; 90%- boys; 95% - girls
d. Percentage of pupils competent in reading, mathematics and sciences (PISA report)	(2012 result of PISA 2009+) 43% of pupils are competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences	(2017 results of PISA 2015): 10 percentage points increase in each of the three	43% competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences Next PISA in 2015
e. Proportion of funds saved in the structural reform is reinvested in quality of education.	TBD in 2013	TBD in 2013	The indicator will not be calculated due to the introduction of per child funding formula and school autonomy.

Outcome 2.4 – People enjoy equitable access to an improved social protection system

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Percentage of the poorest quintile covered by social aid	14.3% in 2010	20% by 2017	(2012) 18.8 %
b. Rate of children (under the age of 18) living in formal care by the end of the year per 100,000 child population, disaggregated by rate in family-based care and rate in institutional care	(2010) 1,952, including 1,019 in family-based care and 933 in residential care	Based on target identified by the forthcoming strategy on family and child protection	On track for national average (age under 18 years). Per 100,000 children: 687 in residential care and 1,272 in family-based care.
c. Number of beneficiaries of social home care (outreach services)	25,403 persons	27,000 persons	No data available
d. Number of adult persons/families benefited from specialized social services for persons with disabilities	5,240	7,500	No data available
e. Population coverage with health insurance to ensure access to care (including to primary health care), disaggregated by urban/rural, sex, ethnicity, income quintiles, education, geographical area (if available)	74% (2011) Rural 68% (2011) Urban: 83% (2011) Roma: 23%	Increase to 100 % by 2017	(2013) 83.2%

Output 2.4.1 – Social protection system has functional continuum of services, with special attention to individuals and groups facing difficulties in exercising fundamental rights, and prevents and addresses violence, exploitation and family separation

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of districts with functional integrated services	TBD – agreement to define continuum of services at national and local level	Nationwide coverage with integrated services approach	National Referral System for protection and assistance of victims and potential victims of trafficking extended to and functional in all districts of Moldova
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. The share of vulnerable population accessing social services in the total number of vulnerable population by districts, age, sex, rural/urban.	TBD (National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Labour to provide the baseline)	Increase by 20 %	In 2013, protection and assistance was provided within the National Referral System to at least 150 victims of trafficking and 1403 vulnerable persons at risk of being trafficking.

Progress Indicators

Pillar 3 - Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Outcome 3.1 – Improved environmental management in significantly increased compliance with international and regional standards

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Institutional reform increases capacities for environmental policy implementation	Program and action plan of the Government for 2011-2014, draft National Environmental Strategy 2012-2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection foresee creation of an Environment Protection Agency (EPA); capacities for implementation and enforcement are weak	EPA established and fully functional by end 2013 (according to the GP Action Plan 2011-2014); Institutional reform provides for an effective and efficient system of environmental policy implementation and enforcement	The National Environmental Strategy was approved in April 2014, however the institutional reform process was not initiated to date; capacities for implementation and enforcement remain weak.
b. Surface of protected areas (% of territory) managed in compliance with international requirements	4.65% (2011); currently not managed in compliance with international standards	7 % of the territory (draft NES – 10% in 2022); Management plans developed and implemented for all sites	5.75% with alignment to international standards in progress (legislation approval pending)
c. Environmental considerations integrated into sectoral policies or sector specific environment action plans/policy documents in place	Integration of environmental requirements in the sectoral policies and strategies foreseen by draft National Environmental Strategy 2012-2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection; Current policies integrating environmental considerations	Sectoral policies and strategies integrate sectoral environmental objectives, actions and indicators	The National Environmental Strategy was approved only in April 2014. Energy efficiency targets are priorities in many documents in the energy sector, transport, industry and economic development, particularly: 1) Energy Efficiency Law; 2) Moldova 2020; 3) Energy Strategy until 2030; 4) Renewable Energy Law; 5) National Energy Efficiency Program 2011 – 2020; 6) National Efficiency Action Plan 2013 – 2015. 7) Renewable Energy Action Plan 8) National Waste Management Strategy

Output 3.1.1 – National institutions are able to apply their regulatory, organizational, and technical capacity to mainstream environment and natural resource management into norms, policies, programmes and budgets

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of public policies, plans and normative acts at central and local level which integrate environment and/or undergo strategic environmental assessment	Existing policies did not undergo environmental assessment, environment is not mainstreamed into sector policies; Ex-ante impact assessment for policies, including environmental impacts, is at the piloting stage (30 public policy proposals assessed as of June 2012)	Legal framework for environmental assessment of policies, plans and legal acts is in place; All newly developed policies (at least 5 key sectoral development policies) and legal acts screened and assessed, and existing policies and legal acts with large environmental impacts revised;	The recently approved National Environment Strategy provides for application of SEA during elaboration of policy documents, however the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment is still being elaborated (expected by end 2014); Ex- ante policy analysis is required for all new public policies developed after 2013. The Governmental Decision for approving the Regulation on ex- ante analysis is ready and will be approved after approval of the new Law on Normative Acts. During 2013 four policy proposals were developed including ex-ante analysis.

b. Environmental expenditures at national and local level in relation to state budget, including allocations in other sectors (%)	(2011) 0.69%	By 2017 the share of environmental expenditures not lower than the average in new EU member states /accession countries in Central and Eastern Europe	Share of total national public budget: (2012) 0.8 % (2013) 1,07 % At the Local Level: (2012) 1.4 % (2013) 2,1 %
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Output 3.1.2 – Environmental authorities, private sector and civil society are better able to develop, implement and comply with environmental legislation, policies, programmes/budgets in an accountable, transparent and participatory manner

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Degree of implementation of the “Environment” Chapter of the EU-Moldova Association Agreement in line with the Action Plan	Association Agreement is expected to be signed in 2013	Policy development and Legal Approximation commitments implemented in line with the Action Plan	n/a (Association Agreement not signed)
b. The National Ecological Fund has improved regulation and transparent programme and project cycle management in line with sectoral and national priorities; Number of financing strategies/ budget programmes for programmes/sub-programmes of the Strategy for Environmental Expenditures in place	The regulation of the NEF was developed and approved in the 1998 with several changes till 2010 and does not correspond to good international practices, projects from the NEF are not selected based on competition/ tenders; currently only one sub-programme (Water Sector) has a Financing Strategy in place	New regulation, spending strategies and project cycle management procedures of the NEF in place in line with good international practice; at least 2 additional sub-programmes have financing strategies/ budget programmes in place.	No progress
c. Surface of natural protected areas (in % of national territory); Number of natural protected areas managed in line with international requirements; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) updated and implemented	(2011) 4.65%; None fully managed in line with international requirements; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan expired	at least 7%; all protected areas managed in line with international standards; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan fully implemented	5.75% with alignment to international standards in progress (legislation approval pending); draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan presented
d. Quantity of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) present in the country; number of pilot projects with alternative integrated pest management	1,500 tons of Obsolete Pesticides in 23 locations (Baseline data source: FAO)	at least 10% of existing HHPs sent for disposal plus 1 major high risk site safeguarded; 5 pilot projects on integrated pest management developed	842 tons (2013); no progress

Outcome 3.2 – Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Number of communities which implement climate and disaster risk reduction measures in line with National DRM Strategy and climate change policies and international treaties	0% of 1,681 communities	40% of communities implement disaster risk management measures in line with the national strategies	14 communities

b. Energy and resource intensity	Energy Intensity 31.7 MJ / US \$ (2006); Currently Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RCEP) applications are underestimated by both public utilities and private sector; inefficient use/ consumption of natural resources (water, materials and energy) by enterprises and other organizations and implementation of ESTs (Environmentally Sound Technologies) lagging behind; limited incentives for sustainable consumption	Energy intensity: Reduce by 7% till 2017 in comparison with 2010 (minus 1% annually on average); Resource intensity: Reduce by minimum 5% the water (m3/GDP) and material intensity (direct material input/GDP) by 2017 (national target – minimum 10 % by 2020 according to draft NES)	Energy intensity: 24.6 MJ/ US \$ (2012) Resource intensity: no data available for 2013 Note: The approved National Environment Strategy and other relevant sector policies currently do not stipulate a target on reduction of resource intensity, why it is proposed to discontinue the monitoring of this indicator until its inclusion in the national indicator framework.
c. Share of renewable energy in gross domestic consumption	5%	11% by 2017 or increase of minimum 2% annually (national target is 10% by 2015, 20% by 2020)	11.9% Note: Government set a new baseline of 11.9% based on a 2009 study and revised the target to 17%

Output 3.2.1 – Public and private sector and individual consumers change production and consumption patterns towards increased energy and resource efficiency, and use of renewable energy

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Energy intensity; Number of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) developed and submitted for funding to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); HCFC consumption	(2009) 14170 Total Primary Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP (Btu per Year 2005 US \$ (Purchasing Power Parities)); no NAMAs developed at the moment; 2.3 Ozone-depleting potential (ODP) tons of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	5% by 2017 (tbc in 2013); At least 6 NAMAs developed and registered to the UNFCCC by 2015 and relevant measurement, reporting and verification system in place for NAMAs implementation; 10% reduction by 2015 compared to the basic consumption level	Energy intensity: 24.6 MJ/ US \$ (2012); no NAMAs developed at the moment; HCFC-22 Consumption 1 ODP ton (2013) Note: Baseline for HCFC consumption has been corrected by the National Ozone Office to 1.31 ODP tons of HCFC (2011)
b. Percentage of renewable energy in total gross domestic energy consumption; number of biomass heating installations in public buildings/ private households; number of biomass fuel producers	5%; 90/less than 100, 50 (2012)	9%; 200/500; 140	11.9%; 199/50; 83 (out of which 10 female) Note: Government set a new baseline for share of renewables of 11.9% based on 2009 study and revised target to 17%

c. Resource and Energy Efficiency and Pollution Intensity at the level of enterprises/organizations; role of RECP (Resource Efficient Cleaner Production) in relevant policies implemented at different administrative levels	5 enterprises implemented RECP from 2010 and achieved reductions in usage of materials, energy and water and reduction of waste and pollutants	At least 90 additional companies implement RECP practices and techniques resulting in increased resource productivity (through saving water, materials and or energy) and decreased pollution intensity (through reduction of waste and emissions) by 2017; Government has adopted policy measures that encourage enterprises to implement RECP techniques and practices	25 enterprises/organisations assessed and RECP implemented. Completed post-implementation monitoring of results in 7 enterprises (annual savings: energy - 56,000 m3 gas, 11 ton oil, 720,000 kWh; water - 6300 m3; materials - >7000 ton; waste water - 6300 tons; emissions - 450 tons GHG). Regional re-plication programme for enterprises through RECP clubs developed and launched in three regions Causeni/Ungheeni/Chisinau with participation of 29 enterprises; Initial policy appraisal completed and published, that incorporates feedback from stakeholders' consultations, increased interest of government in RECP.
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Output 3.2.2 - Policies, mechanisms and capacities strengthened at all levels for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Progress
a. Disaster Risk Management / Climate Change (DRM/CC) Strategies in place; Climate/DRM screening for sector policies implemented; Number of local policies/plans adopted/revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed, incl. number of child-focused and agriculture-focused plans	No DRM/CC Strategies in place; No Climate/DRM screening methodology for sector policies in place; less than 20 local plans in place which fully integrate climate change and DRM, none is child-focused, number of agriculture-focused plans tbd in 2013	National DRM/CC Strategies adopted; climate and DRM screening framework for sector policies adopted and implemented; 100 local development plans with CC/DRM mainstreamed, incl. at least 3 child-focused plans, number of agriculture-focused plans tbd in 2013	Drafts of both National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and National Adaptation Strategy presented; No Climate/DRM screening methodology for sector policies in place; 4 local policies adopted. Development of a health adaptation plan has been initiated.
b. Share of health facilities with an increased level of resilience to disasters and with health personnel having skills in public health and emergency management and disaster response planning and preparedness in place	The levels of resilience in public hospitals are distributed as follows: 25% - high, 76% - average and 8% - low; Number of skilled health personnel - 340	50%:50%:0%; 480 additional personnel have acquired skills	305 health workers in managerial positions have acquired knowledge and skills in public health and emergency management in 2013.
c. Number of Actions implemented from the National International Health Regulation Action Plan	17 actions out of 31 implemented	all actions fully implemented	21 actions out of 31 implemented. A draft government decision is being consulted with relevant national stakeholders covering 29 out of 31 actions planned



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