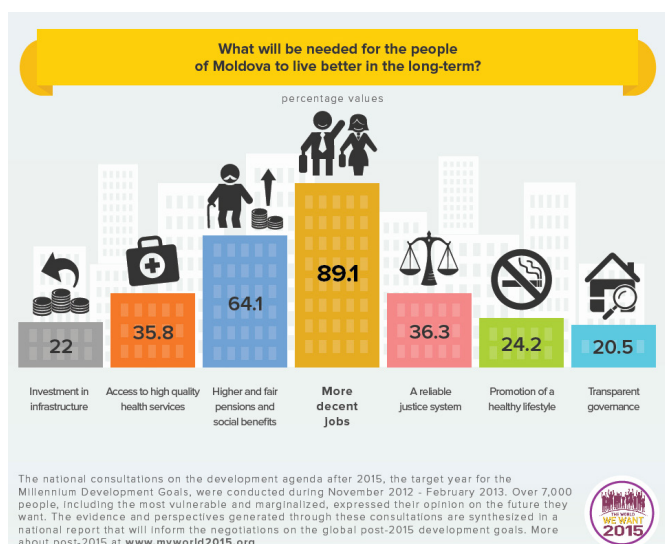


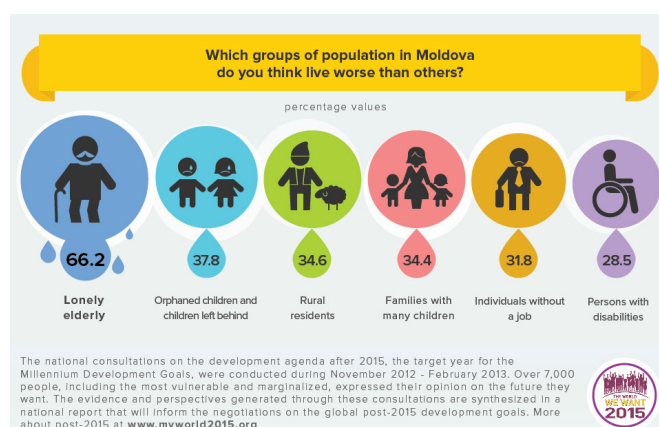


THE FUTURE MOLDOVA WANTS*



Moldova has a strong voice in global discussions on the future international development agenda. Moldovans call for an inclusive and tolerant society that delivers decent jobs and quality services for all and guarantees women equal space. The voice of youth is particularly inspirational: they are keen to lead and to take their development in their own hands.

Moldova is making considerable progress towards such aspirations, yet inequalities persist. Many are concerned about the rural/urban divide. International evidence shows societies offering equality of opportunity are more robust and adaptable in the face of change. Investing in opportunities for women has proven to be a major accelerator of development.



With targeted actions, Moldova can make a quantum leap towards the future people want:

1. QUALITY AS WELL AS QUANTITY AND AVAILABILITY OF JOBS MATTER:

In its Decent Work Programme, the Government and social partners commit to secure rights of all workers including discriminated groups, and to tackle informal employment (which confines many to low-paid precarious activity) and occupational health and safety risks.

2. EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO LEAD AND SHAPE THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT PATH:

E-governance offers greater possibilities to engage people directly in the design and delivery of

policies and services. Decentralization will take decisions closer to people and strengthen trust. Temporary measures e.g. quotas are the fastest route to equal opportunities.

3. REAFFIRM THE RIGHTS OF THOSE PEOPLE MOST IN NEED OF PROTECTION:

Moldova can consolidate and advance progress towards international obligations by extending its national human rights action plan, ensuring a fully independent Ombuds and implementing decisions of the Equality Council. Strong leadership is needed to end stigmatization, discrimination and violence.

4. POPULATION CHANGES ARE NOT A THREAT – BUT LACK OF PREPARATION IS:

Moldova's population dynamics – births, fertility, ageing, migration – are complex. Moldova can best deal with the changes by incorporating population dynamics into all policies, focussing on quality health and education, and ensuring data and access to information.

5. LEVERAGE MIGRATION AS AN ENABLER OF MOLDOVA'S DEVELOPMENT:

Emigrants, immigrants and refugees, are potential actors in the country's progress. Leveraging this requires data to shape policies, mechanisms that maximize use of skills, and coordinated efforts to simplify/enhance integration including for those under international protection.

6. PROVIDE QUALITY AND RELEVANT EDUCATION TO ALL CHILDREN:

The commitment to quality education for all is commendable. Funding formulae, as well as attitudes, play a crucial role in securing full inclusion of Roma children and children with disabilities. Enlarging the network of rural kindergartens will enhance pre-school education.

7. SECURE UNIVERSAL AND AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE:

Universal access to health requires a sustainable health insurance system and decreasing direct payments from patients. Improving lifestyles is vital: smoking alone costs 4% of GDP in lost economic productivity. Overcoming stigma is key to reach people with HIV and TB.

8. PROVIDE UNIVERSAL AND NEEDS-BASED PROTECTION FROM SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RISKS:

To support those most in need, the ongoing drive for sustainability and efficiency in social protection requires eradicating remaining informal payments, and continuing the transition from institutional to community-based services for adults and children with disabilities.

9. A GREEN DEVELOPMENT PATH CAN BE CENTRAL TO MOLDOVA'S FUTURE:

Leveraging synergies between economic growth and environmental sustainability offers Moldova enormous potential. It requires a comprehensive cross-sectorial approach and a focus on getting the incentives right in legislation, regulation, subsidies and taxation.

10. INVESTMENTS TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE WILL SAVE LIVES AND MONEY:

Natural disasters cost Moldova over 2% of GDP. Greater prioritization of investments in preventing and mitigating effects of disasters is needed, climate change must be integrated into development plans, and national funds used to leverage international financing.