



United Nations
MOLDOVA

TOWARDS UNITY IN ACTION

United Nations - Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework
2013-2017

Mid-Term Review
Final Report

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Acronyms

AA	EU – Republic of Moldova Association Agreement
ATU	Autonomous Territorial Unit
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CAT	UN Convention Against Torture
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
CESCR	UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EU	European Union
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPO	General Prosecutor’s Office
HAI	HelpAge International
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IBBS	Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILS	International Labour Standards
JSRS	Justice Sector Reform Strategy 2011-2016
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
LPAs	Local Public Authorities
LTAs	Long-Term Agreements
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MP	Member of Parliament
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NES	National Environmental Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIJ	National Institute of Justice

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMT	Operations Management Team
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSCE/ODIHR	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
SADI	Small Areas Deprivation Index
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNPF	United Nations - Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017
UNPRPD	United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
YFHC	Youth Friendly Health Centre

UNCT

Resident Agencies

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
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
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

Non-resident 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
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Introduction

The Republic of Moldova-United Nations Partnership Framework 2013–2017 (UNPF) voices the collective determination of the United Nations to support the Republic of Moldova in tackling major development challenges as it implements its vision to be a prosperous and modern European country.

The UNPF was developed collectively by the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the UN Country Team (UNCT) through extensive consultation with national and other development partners. It provides focus and direction to the UN Development System in the Republic of Moldova in setting its strategic priorities. The framework is designed with a view to support the Republic of Moldova's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), advance sustainable development and successfully pursue its European integration ambitions. It takes note of the emerging challenges and the realities in a lower middle-income country in transition, and reflects on the opportunities that the post-2015 development agenda brings to bear.

The UNPF stipulates that a comprehensive and strategic mid-term review should be conducted to ensure that the programme continues to be relevant and fully aligned with national priorities and the Government's international commitments. The mid-term review is an opportunity to take stock of progress achieved thus far and adjust the programme in light of changing circumstances and other influencing factors. The review covers the time period 2013-2014, i.e. the two first years of the UNPF. A final evaluation to assess the overall achievements will be carried out at the end of the UNPF programming cycle.

The Republic of Moldova signed the EU-RM Moldova Association Agreement (AA) coupled, with a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) agreement, on 27 June 2014. The European Parliament gave its consent to the AA on 13 November 2014 and the agreement is now provisionally applied until it will officially come into force once ratified by all EU members.

The actions included in Visa Liberalization Action Plan were also completed. The Plan envisions the adoption of a comprehensive anti-discrimination law; measures to improve the rights of minorities and Roma inclusion; steps in the improvement of border management, migration and asylum policy and practice; and strengthening of the rule of law in the country. Recognizing the Republic of Moldova's progress, the EU granted Moldovan citizens biometric passports for visa-free travel to the Schengen zone on 28 April 2014.

In this regard it is worth mentioning that the Republic of Moldova falls within the list of countries with the most advanced systems of personal data security contained in biometric passports. Currently the Republic of Moldova is among the first European countries applying the new biometric passport security features.

Many other notable achievements have been attained over the past year; however, key reforms in the rule of law, justice sector and fight against corruption, public administration and civil service, and financial and banking sector are lagging behind and are long overdue. The swift implementation of the AA, as well as the broader sustainable development agenda, are held back by rising geopolitical risk and security concerns, the unstable domestic political and economic environment, social exclusion and the lack of social cohesion.

The Republic of Moldova is facing formidable challenges stemming from global, regional and local development trends. Geopolitical instability, the conflict in Ukraine, the regional economic slowdown, and trade and currency shocks have negatively impacted domestic socio-economic and political climate. Society is deeply divided and social cohesion is weak. The protracted conflict in Transnistria further exacerbates social exclusion and regional disparities. It is important however to note that the Republic of Moldova demonstrates full commitment to a peaceful resolution of the conflict and constructively participates in the negotiation process, despite some fears among the public of a conflict outbreak.

Against this background, the relevance of the UN presence in the country and the value that the UN family brings to bear are attested by the strong and strategic partnership with the Government of Moldova and the impactful development results that our concerted and collective efforts yield. The UN's impartiality, enhanced system-wide coherence, flexibility and operational effectiveness, as well as the sharpened focus of our programme, are making the UN in the Republic of Moldova fit for purpose and the 'go-to agency' for sustainable development.

The complexity of the development landscape is rapidly increasing, which calls for new strategic partnerships and innovative approaches to address the interrelated challenges. In the Republic of Moldova, the UN family is well positioned to maintain the established partnerships with national counterparts and international development partners while forging new alliances and reaching out to new actors such as the private sector. Our collective efforts are aiming at promoting liberal democracy and human rights for all, enhancing sustainable human development and ensuring peace and security.

Purpose, Scope and Methodology of the Mid-term Review

The mid-term review provides an opportunity for the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the UNCT to assess their collective performance during 2013-2014 in relation to the country's development agenda. It also endeavours to take into account, to the extent possible, developments during the first half of 2015. It has two primary objectives, namely to produce:

1. An overview of cumulative UNPF progress since its outset in 2013
2. An adjusted Action Plan results matrix and fine-tuning of the UNPF as necessary

The review was carried out as a participatory, self-assessment exercise. Programmatic leadership was provided by the UN Resident Coordinator and members of the UNCT chairing three Result Groups – Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights; Human Development and Social Inclusion; Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management – and two Thematic Groups – Communications and Operations. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office assumed the overall coordination and ensured consultation with all involved parties. In its capacity as national Coordinating Authority, the State Chancellery represented the Government in this process, with line ministries and other government bodies contributing to the review.

As a starting point of this mid-term review, the Result Groups produced progress reports for each UNPF Action Plan outcome during 2013-2014 (point 1 above). The Communication Group and Operations Management Team (OMT) compiled the achievements under their thematic areas for the same time period. In line with the Standard Operational Format & Guidance for Reporting Progress on the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the reports cover key development trends, progress towards the UNPF outcomes and the UN's contribution, progress on UN reform, and lessons learned and way forward.

In parallel, the Results Groups revised the results matrix. The adjusted matrix is included in this document (point 2 above). The revision aimed to highlight the following factors:

1. Achievement of programmatic results and experience of Delivering as One to date
2. Cohesion and alignment between the result matrices in the UNPF and Action Plan, with focus on the relationship between outcomes and outputs
3. Presence of duplications, overlaps and gaps in the Action Plan results matrix
4. Areas for greater synergies, especially across pillars, bearing in mind that the Sustainable Development Goals explicitly stress the interlinkage between development issues
5. Ensuring that outputs, indicators, baselines and targets are measurable and realistic, with relevant justifications for eventual change, deletion or replacement
6. Linkage between national monitoring and reporting systems and those adopted by the UNCT
7. Implementation of the five programming principles of a human rights-based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results-based management and capacity development

In addition, the mid-term review process served as a tool to increase the knowledge of UN staff of the Delivering as One approach, and enhance their capacity to effectively apply it.

The final report of the mid-term review, including the adjusted action plan results matrix, was approved by the State Chancellery as the national coordinating authority on 1 October 2015.

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

1.1 - Public Administration

Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities

Key Development Trends

Notwithstanding considerable efforts, the political instability of these last two years had a negative impact on the implementation of many reforms and on Moldova's capacity to provide tangible improvements in people's lives.

The Decentralization Strategy, including fiscal decentralization, would have allowed for more transparency in the use of public funds, more independence of the local public authorities (LPAs) and greater citizen participation in the decision-making process. However, it was halted by Parliament decision until 2015. Delays meant that the implementation of the Decentralization Strategy is now at only 54% of planned actions. The agenda for public administration and justice reforms, tackling pervasive corruption and overcoming weaknesses in democratic institutions, remains unfinished. While the Population and Housing Census was undertaken in May 2014 and the methodology for the questionnaires met international standards, full data processing is still not yet undertaken. More generally, there is a remaining gap in terms of using accurate data to develop and monitor policy and ensure that results impact people's lives.

Confidence and trust in the state fluctuated during this period. Public trust in the Government increased from 23% (baseline, May 2011) to 28% in 2014 (27% men/29% women), trust in LPAs from 47% to 56% (55% men/56% women), and trust in Parliament from 19% (21% men/19% women) to 24% (23% men/25% women). However, public trust broadly was very negatively affected by a banking fraud scandal – reportedly resulting in the disappearance of an amount equal to approx. 15% of GDP – developing throughout 2014 and coming to public attention in early 2015. In addition to triggering a new public movement against corruption, and having an apparent impact on the June 2015 local elections, these developments have led to the suspension of USD 45 million in direct budgetary support from the World Bank, among other development support now apparently in question.

Progress towards Results

The UN contributed to the country's progress on the European integration reform process, resulting in implementation of the Visa Liberalization Action Plan, signing of the EU – Moldova AA and the DCFTA agreement on 27 June 2014, and in the establishment of a visa-free regime to the Schengen zone for Moldovans in April 2014. The UN provided policy advice, expertise, exposure to the best practices, capacity development and advocacy in justice, law enforcement, anti-corruption, migration, border management, and food safety. At least 16 sector strategies and action plans and 23 legal acts were prepared and approved.

The draft law on normative acts containing provisions on ex-ante and ex-post policy analysis was at the final stages of consultations within the Government, while the guidelines for ex-ante policy impact evaluation were in the piloting phase. In 2013, gender impact was added to the guidelines, increasing the types of impacts to eight; introduction of migration impact and the diaspora is under consideration. At the same time migration impact was considered in five sectoral strategies.

Some steps were taken to tackle corruption. The National Integrity Commission, a corruption preventive mechanism dealing with civil servants' declarations on income, assets and conflict of interest, became operational in 2013, and a package of anti-corruption legislation addressed the justice system. The Parliament adopted a package of anti-corruption laws allowing for tougher sanctions for bribery and illicit actions committed by law enforcement officers, and professional integrity testing was introduced as a corruption prevention measure in August 2014. As noted above, however, the inefficacy of these measures to stop very high-profile corruption cases, as well as more broadly the public's view that corruption has considerably worsened recently,¹ will necessitate a redoubling of efforts in this area in the coming period. The UNCT has already begun responding to these challenges; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) began to support the anti-corruption agency in June 2015, while the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) published its first report examining interlinkages between corruption and human rights.²

To strengthen the Parliament, the UN supported implementation of the Parliament Strategic Plan by establishing a sound system to evaluate staff performance and increase abilities to perform main functions, with gender and human rights considerations. Women MPs' capacities were developed to strengthen their role in decision making. The share of women in Parliament increased slightly by 2.2% after the 2014 national elections compared to 2010. With UN support, the Parliament institutionalized effective instruments for better oversight and outreach, such as public hearings and fact-finding field visits in country districts.

Under UNDP's lead, the UN supported the national elections held in November 2014. The voting system was modernized and for the first time an electronic voter registration system was used. It introduced a centralized database accessible from all polling stations against which all voters could be verified. For the first time uniform election equipment was used: ballot booths, including for the disabled, and transparent ballot boxes. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)/OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) international observer

¹ In a widely noted piece appearing in the Moldovan media in June 2015, Moldova World Bank country representative Alex Kremer noted, "The percentage of a Government contract's value spent on bribes rose from 8% to 11% during 2008-13. The percentage of firms saying that bribes were at least moderately important in getting business went up from 12% to 53% during 2005-13 – a staggering increase. The percentage of firms saying they had to pay a bribe to get a construction permit rose from 23% to 43% during 2008-13; it went up from 7% to 22% to get an operating license."

² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), "Study: The Human Rights of Children with Spina Bifida in the Republic of Moldova", Chisinau, February 2015.

mission noted elections were generally well-administered but highlighted concerns about late deregistration of one party; interference in media; and legislative gaps in financing.

There has been steady implementation of the e-Governance Agenda, which led to a change in the overall efficiency of public administration, including the use of data.

In May 2014, the government undertook Moldova's Population and (for the first time) Housing Census. Led by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), an International Technical Advisory Board was established. UN agencies contributed to the strengthening of national efforts: questionnaires and methodology manuals met international standards, and for the first time a post-enumeration survey was undertaken as a main tool for evaluation of census quality. An innovative informational "Door to Door" campaign on the Population and Housing Census was carried out by the National Youth Council of Moldova with UN support in 16 districts, covering around a third of the population, including the most vulnerable groups and minorities.

The UN invested in data generation. It reviewed the Small Area Deprivation Index (SADI) to support evidence-based policymaking focused on local development and targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population. It supported the updating and dissemination of data on Roma. It provided advisory services for the implementation of the recommendations of the 2012 global assessment of the National Statistical System of Moldova. It supported a series of studies to strengthen evidence-based policymaking. Analytical notes based on the first Time Use Survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) focused on women and unpaid work, childcare and women's employability, health and disability.

In follow-up to its commitment to the 2002 Madrid Action Plan on Ageing and the 2012 Ministerial Declaration of Vienna, the Cabinet approved a new National Plan for Mainstreaming Ageing in June 2014. The UN through the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) provided enhanced capacity to the government on migration statistics and on modernizing and streamlining statistical processes. This work will continue through the UN Joint Programme on Statistics.

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 (JSRS) and its action plan. 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 Government and the EU signed a Policy Matrix on the JSRS implementation, including annual indicators, with the provision of direct budget support conditional on their achievement. Analysis of the JSRS Action Plan implementation showed an increase in the percentage of planned actions due to be implemented from the beginning of the JSRS implementation and by the end of each year: 56% of actions planned were implemented by the end of 2012, 60% by the end of 2013, and 69% by the end of 2014.³ However, the EU evaluation mission held in May 2014 recorded that only 88% of Policy Matrix indicators had been reached. Budget support was therefore decreased by EUR 1.8m from the second tranche. By the end of 2014 serious concerns were raised regarding slow progress, especially in two areas: reform of the prosecution service and combating corruption.

Confidence in the justice system fluctuated during the period and some decrease in trust was observed by the end of the reporting period: 24% (24% men/23% women) of people had trust in the justice system in May 2011, and 23% (22% men/23% women) in November 2014.⁴

Progress towards Results

The problem of corruption in the justice sector was addressed during this period. In 2013 the Parliament adopted a legislative package tightening the judges' disciplinary responsibility and tackling corruption. It includes laws on testing the professional integrity of justice sector actors, on criminalization of illicit enrichment, and on introduction of extensive seizure of goods and assets that 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. This legislation now needs to be effectively implemented.

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 a strategy was drafted. A new draft law on prosecution was approved by the Parliament in the first reading in May 2015. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) initiated the drafting of the amendments to the legislation for consistency and further implementation into the new draft law on prosecution.

The UN supported extensive training of public authorities, judicial and quasi-judicial bodies and civil society in anti-discrimination law as well as in other areas of international human rights law as per international requirements. NIJ, the Bureau on Interethnic Relations, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and its subordinated institutions, the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO) and the General Police Inspectorate all benefited from UNDP, OHCHR and UNICEF substantive and technical support. As a

³ Annual report on the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy for the years 2011-2016: Reporting period: January-December 2014, http://justice.gov.md/public/files/file/reforma_sectorul_justitiei/rapoarte/2015/RAPORT_ANUAL_SRSJ_2014_ENGL.pdf

⁴ According to the Barometer of Public Opinion as of May 2011 and November 2014, <http://www.ipp.md/lib.php?l=ro&idc=156>.

result of curriculum development activities, OHCHR supported in 2014 the development and publication by MoJ of a manual for judges in anti-discrimination law. Training courses were convened for lawyers from the right and left banks of the Nistru River.

Some 100 prosecutors, police officers and judges increased their understanding of the international human rights principles outlining the definition of rape and abilities to recognize illegal sexual acts as gender-based crimes. MoJ reported commitment to work towards implementation of the 2013 recommendations of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee. It engaged, jointly with other actors, in the modification of the criminal statutory and procedural legislation to abolish discrimination related to sexual and gender-based violence and to bring provisions in accordance with internationally recognized human rights.

The UN, especially OHCHR and UNDP, provided extensive support for Moldova's Council on Preventing and Combating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality (Equality Council). It supported the elaboration of its strategic plan and operational structure, staff training, and MoJ efforts to provide a wider road map for the first three years of the Council's work. The Equality Council had taken 74 decisions by December 2014, and OHCHR provided extensive methodological and legal guidance to the Council and its staff during its incipient phase. This support was reciprocal: Council staff and members joined OHCHR in training public officials in anti-discrimination law.

In November 2014, the Constitutional Court issued a major decision upholding the right to effective access to justice for people deprived of legal capacity on grounds of psychosocial and intellectual disabilities. In addition, the Supreme Court of Justice adopted three guidance decisions on the application of international human rights law and two more decisions on issues relevant to human rights.

Through a Minister of Justice decree from December 2013, a working group to amend and supplement the Civil Code was established. Within the group, the issue of adjusting the national legislation to Article No. 12 of the Convention on persons with disabilities was discussed. The amendments to the Civil Code and other legislative acts in the field were drafted, following a consultation process with the relevant authorities and civil society.

Following the delivery to the Parliament by the Equality Council of a detailed memorandum on deficiencies in Moldova's law, policy and practice in the area of combating hate or bias crime, the MoJ set up a working group to draft amendments to the provisions of the Criminal and Contravention Codes. The memorandum was developed with extensive OHCHR support.

The *de facto* authorities of the Transnistrian region developed a comprehensive draft rules framework on combating domestic violence following OHCHR work with civil society.

The police service is undertaking a major reform process covering operational, professional, institutional and legislative aspects. UNDP invested in enhancing police capacity in crime scene management, as well as in collection and securing of evidence in ordinary and high-profile crimes.

UNDP is also bringing the police closer to the community by using social innovation. “Design thinking” and “users’ safari” innovative techniques were applied to make police closer to the community and more responsive to population needs. These resulted in a new vision for a client-oriented community police station layout based on functionality, transparency and accessibility, including for people with special needs. A catalogue of new forms of police engagement with the community was developed. In a joint project implemented by UNFPA, 600 police officers were trained in more effective responses to gender-based violence.

With the support of UNICEF, a training event with 115 local trainers was conducted. The trainers will assist Regional and Municipal Departments in training the teaching staff in order to conduct activities addressing violence prevention through interactive methods of teaching. The training programme includes the aspects of child protection against sexual abuse and sexual exploitation as well.

Under UNICEF’s lead, progress was made with regard to juvenile justice. The legal basis for applying child-friendly procedures and alternatives to detention is improving, and criminal investigators, prosecutors, defence lawyers, judges and probation counsellors continue to be trained in child-friendly methodologies. Between 2013 and 2014 NIJ organized 25 training seminars for over 600 justice staff.

The way cases are assigned, however, remains arbitrary, resulting in many children not benefiting from child-sensitive proceedings. Services to support diversion remain scarce and assessments of each child to find the best solution for their reintegration are limited.

UNICEF’s model for diversion of children with ‘anti-social’ behaviour, based on inter-sector cooperation and specialized services, however, may change this. The model, implemented in five districts, was adopted by one district and is under finalization in the remaining four. Over 200 children and their parents benefited from services aimed at behaviour change, and children in conflict with the law benefited from mediation services by one of the 20 mediators trained nationwide.

The multi-sector technical working group on justice for children coordinated by MoJ remains a key actor in justice reform, with consistent support from UNICEF. Several changes in the regulatory framework were proposed based on UNICEF’s assessment, including on the length of pretrial detention for children. The Penal Procedure Code was amended in July 2014 on child victim-friendly interviewing, limiting the number of interviews and regulating the status of the interviewer. A set of justice-for-children indicators were drafted to be recognized cross-institutionally for harmonized data collection and analysis, based on UNICEF’s 15 global juvenile justice indicators and on indicators related to child victims of crimes.

UNDP strengthened the capacities of the Goian prison for juveniles in vocational training: the training premises and related infrastructure were renovated and proper training tools were provided for the

vocational training of juvenile inmates. The Goian prison staff were also trained in psychological aspects of working with juvenile offenders.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) assisted the Government to establish effective container control in the Giurgiulesti port, which will serve not only to prevent drug trafficking and other container crime, but also to facilitate legitimate trade and increase state revenues.

The legal aid system became fully operational in non-criminal matters. To ensure the quality of legal aid, the National Legal Aid Council institutionalized the induction and initial training of new legal aid lawyers and widened the variety of continuing training courses. With UNDP assistance, the National Legal Aid Council increased its transparency, offering public online access to disaggregated data on the provision of the legal aid services in Moldova. According to the data available, 75 victims (36 women and 39 men) received legal aid support in 2013, and 91 victims (52 women and 39 men) in 2014. Collection of disaggregated data still needs to be strengthened, especially in terms of the time people spend in pre-sentence detention.

1.3 - Human Rights, Empowerment of Women and Anti-discrimination

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

Key Development Trends

With regard to human rights, the period under review has seen some positive trends. The Council for Preventing and Combating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality (Equality Council) was established. A number of legal reforms were developed, including ones concerning the rights of persons with disabilities and combating gender-based violence. An independent National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) was created.

However, several packages of legal reforms were pending at the end of the period, including those related to the representation of women in public life, and strengthening of domestic law in the area of combating gender-based violence.

Some setbacks regarding the structural oversight of implementation of international human rights recommendations should also be mentioned. Moldova's National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) 2011-2014 lapsed at the end of 2014, without a clear plan as to next steps. As such, 2015 began without an overarching supervisory structure, posing challenges for realizing the relevant target. After careful assessment of NHRAP 1 and NHRAP 2 implementation, a further decision will be taken regarding the next NHRAP.

Progress towards Results

The UNCT supported major advances in Moldova's human rights and gender equality commitments during 2013-2014, as set out under UNPF, although progress was more difficult during the election year of 2014. Progress continued even in the difficult circumstances of early 2015.

2013 saw the establishment of the Equality Council, Moldova's Equality Law enforcement body, established under Law 121/2012. In the period to the end of 2014, the Equality Council took 74 decisions in individual cases, identifying discrimination in a number of them, with courts upholding decisions and applying sanctions. As a result, Moldova for the first time has domestic law jurisprudence related to the international legal ban on discrimination.

Separately, courts undertook a number of important equality decisions, including sanctioning a major figure in the Orthodox Church for hate speech against LGBT groups, as well as upholding the equal rights of persons with mental and intellectual disabilities to legal standing. UN agencies, in particular OHCHR and UNDP, were at the forefront of efforts to advance these developments, through a range of measures ranging from direct support to the Equality Council, training of judges and prosecutors in the framework of NIJ, supporting lawyers in strategic cases, and filing legal briefs on international law aspects of cases.

The Equality Council presented to Parliament, with OHCHR support, recommendations as to further amendments to Moldovan law in the areas of equality and the ban on discrimination.

Moldova also saw a number of other positive developments in these areas, as a result of UN engagement. The UNCT supported the Government in the development of a number of legal reforms, and its work in 2010-2013 bore fruit in 2014 with a revised legal basis for the Centre for Human Rights (Moldova's ombuds-institution and a recognized B-status NHRI). UNICEF and OHCHR efforts led to a strengthening of the role and profile of the child rights ombudsperson, against efforts to remove this institution. The UN was also at the centre of efforts by Moldova's ombudspersons to strengthen Roma inclusion, act on individual discrimination cases, and advance the human rights of persons with mental disabilities and psychosocial disorders. Further efforts are now needed and are to be undertaken in the period 2015-2016 to consolidate gains for the NHRI, with a view to supporting the application of the Centre for recognition as an A-status NHRI.

In May 2013, Moldova deposited the declaration envisioned under Article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), enabling victims of ICERD violations to submit communications to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and thereby increasing possibilities for access to justice in this regard.

Moldova implemented a number of major international human rights review recommendations. Following recommendations made in the September 2013 mission by United Nations Special Rapporteur (SR) on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, authorities closed the tuberculosis wing of the Pavlovca facility, and reduced the number of patients at the facility from approx. 100 to approx.

30, keeping with the general orientation to move towards in-community mental health care. In this regard, a November 2013 decision by the College of MoH reoriented all policy in this area to community mental health care, with a view to implementation of Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In 2014, MoH fully established an ombudsperson for psychiatry, with a view to improving human rights oversight in psychiatric hospitals, an issue at the top of international human rights concerns in Moldova.

As a result of work on gender mainstreaming in the Parliament facilitated by UNDP and UN Women, political parties' awareness of gender equality improved. The Centre for Continuous Electoral Training mainstreamed gender in training materials and used them in the 2014 pre-electoral training activities to ensure a gender-sensitive election management process. At the 2014 national elections, an increase of women candidates (+1.5 percentage points), their better placement on party lists (+3 percentage points in the top 20) and a higher share of women elected to the Parliament (21%, or +2.2 percentage points) were registered compared to the 2010 elections.

Important discussions were opened on the inclusion of women from particularly marginalized or stigmatized groups, including Romani women, women living with HIV/AIDS, women with disabilities, and others, with political parties for the first time engaging these constituencies.

A critical facilitating factor for achieving gender equality relates to early and pre-school education services. Access and the quality of these services help in reconciling parental and family roles and constitute an essential element in increasing the share of women in the labour market. In order to promote gender equality and contribute to women's employability and professional development, UNICEF modelled services for children under age three in 10 targeted communities. This intervention ensured access to quality early learning and care services for 240 young children. The community-driven approach applied facilitated the direct involvement and ownership of the beneficiaries and was essential to ensure sustainability of the services created.

OHCHR supported Moldova's Equality Council in developing a memorandum on problems in criminal and contraventional law in the area of hate crime. On the basis of these efforts, and pursuant to joint work with Ombudsman Tudor Lazar and the American Bar Association - Rule of Law Initiative (ABA-ROLI), MoJ initiated a working group to prepare revisions to Moldova's criminal and contraventional law. It has also drafted the law on sanctioning acts committed on social, national, racial or religious hatred, which is under consultation. The UN worked with the police, the prosecutor and MoJ to begin preparing changes to Moldova's gender-based violence law to transpose CEDAW and international criminal law requirements.

Moldova held its first ever public LGBT Pride events in 2013 and 2014, again with the support of the UNCT. The 2013 event saw full police protection for the first time after 12 unsuccessful previous efforts. The 2014 event was undertaken again with full and excellent police protection in conformity with international law, as well as for the first time without any form of legal challenge from the Chisinau municipality.

As concerns human rights in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova, UN Senior Expert Thomas Hammarberg completed his work in assessing human rights in this territory in February 2013. The UNCT mobilized to undertake common UN action for the implementation of Senior Expert Hammarberg's recommendations, focusing in particular on (1) violence against women; (2) rights of persons with disabilities; and (3) rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS.

As a result of these efforts, several hundred persons were released from custody, and advances were made in areas including freedom of religion or belief. The *de facto* authorities adopted Transnistria's first ever rules framework on alternative service for conscientious objectors in early 2014. The UN worked towards the development of the first shelter for victims of domestic violence in the Transnistrian region. Other areas, however, such as efforts to adopt a rules framework for the protection of victims of gender-based violence, stalled after opposition from the Orthodox Church and other conservative groups. No progress was made in other areas of highest concern, such as pre-trial detention. As of the end of 2014, donor support for these efforts remained piecemeal, including as a result of heightened geopolitical tensions.

Finally, the ground floor of the UN House was rendered accessible in 2014, and further efforts in this regard were planned for 2015, with a view to UN Moldova being the change it seeks to achieve.

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

During this period, partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) and media were strengthened to better monitor and promote human rights, equality, democratic governance and rule of law. A number of civil society groups were supported by the UN, bringing together *inter alia* parents of children with disabilities, users and survivors of psychiatry, Romani women and girls, Roma community mediators, and women rights defenders, including in the Transnistrian region.

Important institutional and media-related issues remained unresolved, regarding for instance political party financing rules or transparency of media ownership. Trends towards political bias in the media continued and, if anything, became more pronounced in the run-up to 2014 Parliamentary elections.

In early 2015 the Parliament adopted a law on amending and supplementing certain legal acts in order to establish clear rules for political parties' financing, the results of which remain to be seen.

Progress towards Results

With the support of OHCHR and UNICEF, a network of parents of children with disabilities was formed for the purposes of mutual support and advocacy for inclusive education. The UN mobilized a network of experts working with children with disabilities, to convene parents and children otherwise working in isolated situations. Parents received help in shaping advocacy messages and engagement on individual cases received support. UN-supported teams worked with children on issues such as communication and overcoming shame. In September 2014, 22 children, whose parents are part of this network, started school in mainstream kindergartens and schools. Work continued into the school year, to support these children in succeeding in mainstream schooling, and to profile the network and its successes nationally. Work is currently ongoing to formalize the network as a CSO.

Supported by the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Fund, Moldova's first-ever CSO of users and survivors of psychiatry was registered in early 2014, and took on management and guidance responsibilities for a new community mental health centre in Chisinau.

OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women supported the establishment of Moldova's first national network of Romani women and girls. During the period, OHCHR also supported the successful establishment in 2014 of a civil society network of the Roma community mediators, with a view to strengthening common action by this group. As 2014 ended, OHCHR was engaged in efforts to support the first Roma CSO in the Transnistrian region.

For the first time ever, Transnistrian CSOs took part in an international human rights review, with a number of women's rights organizations participating in the 2013 review of Moldova by the CEDAW Committee, with OHCHR support. The action was part of broader efforts by the UNCT to strengthen human rights in the Transnistrian region. Also as a result of OHCHR action, women's rights NGOs in the Transnistrian region made common cause for the first time to work towards a common voice for victims of domestic violence and other gender-based violence.

As a result of UN effort, children's participation and the right to expression was ensured through the *School of Young Bloggers*, a network of 55 young bloggers, including from the Transnistrian region, monitoring child rights and reporting about them. The young bloggers participated in press briefings and media field visits, and organized flash mobs and other awareness raising initiatives leading to higher country awareness of child rights. A special effort was undertaken by the UN to increase adolescent and youth engagement through social media discussions.

As a result of a joint UNICEF and Government effort aiming to address the issue of violence against children, a communication campaign involving various NGOs and media representatives stimulated public debate and showed parents how to establish non-violent relations with their children.

As of the end of 2014, OHCHR was involved in various capacities in supporting civil society and independent advocates on both banks of the Nistru River in approx. 30 cases pending before judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, including courts and the Equality Council.

Despite political bias in the media, certain aspects of reporting manifestly improved, including as concerns human rights, gender equality and coverage of diversity-related issues. UNICEF continued to support the Child Friendly Journalists Network and improved the media's capacity to report on child rights and respect ethical standards. Press briefings and a public debate were organized, resulting in more than 50 stories and nine investigations on child rights infringements. Also due to this media attention, a few cases of child rights infringements were solved successfully after the intervention of national or LPAs.

UNICEF's advocacy efforts led to the development and official approval of the regulations on effective communication with media by the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, and MoH. The Association of Independent Press organized capacity-building workshops for professionals to support them to understand the provisions of the regulations and apply them in a practical way.

Guided by UNICEF and the Association of Independent Press, the Broadcasting Coordination Council developed its methodology for monitoring child rights on TV and presented its results publicly. Results emphasized an improvement of reporting on sensitive child rights issues in Moldova, and concluded that journalists were more aware of ethical standards as compared to few years earlier, and more committed to respecting them.

Civil society and media remain vulnerable to various pressures; the UNCT Moldova has a key role to play in strengthening the independence and vibrancy of civil society and media in the public interest, including its ability to tackle the most difficult issues.

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, growth rebounded in 2013. Driven by a record harvest in agriculture, GDP increased by 8.9%. 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 21.9% in 2010 to 12.7% in 2013. In 2014, however, growth slowed down due to increased economic pressures. The Russian Federation, absorbing almost 30% of Moldovan exports and accounting for over 50% of migrants' remittances, temporarily blocked Moldovan wine and fresh fruit exports, and restricted labour migration, contributing to a significant decline of economic growth from 8.9% in 2013 to 4.6% in 2014. The significant depreciation of the Russian ruble contributed to the instability in the volume of remittances in 2014.

The evolving geopolitical context and political instability affected the reintegration of the breakaway Transnistrian region, as noted above. The region's *de facto* administration avoided any serious engagement with Moldova's EU association process, opting for the Eurasian Union instead. Despite the resumption of dialogues between Chisinau and Transnistrian leadership, little progress was seen in the 5+2 confidence-building talks. Positive changes were observed on the non-political side, where civil society actors established joint initiatives and cross-river partnerships. A positive signal was also the adoption by Transnistrian leadership of an action plan following the release of the first UN human rights report on the Transnistrian region.

Moldova moved from 55.9 in 2006 to 64.5 in 2014 on the World Bank's Doing Business *Distance to the Frontier* indicator, measuring how far a country is from global best practice. Reforms in business registration, business regulation, licences, authorizations, tax administration, insolvency and other areas have reduced the time spent by management on meeting regulatory requirements from 17% in 2005 to 10.7% in 2013.

Moldova displays a significant economic polarization, coupled with disparities between regions and a widening development gap between rural and urban areas. According to Ministry of Economy data, the South remains the poorest (eight times poorer than Chisinau), followed by the Centre, North and Gagauzia regions. While economic activity and a qualified labour force are concentrated in the capital, socio-economic development of rural areas is weak, focused predominantly on the agriculture sector with a poverty ratio outside the capital around 23-30%. In 2014, the average disposable income of a rural inhabitant was 29% lower than an urban one and 7% below the average national subsistence level (MDL 1,627.1). Poverty levels are further compounded by non-monetary

dimensions, such as limited access to water and sanitation. This, coupled with stagnant decentralization reform and a low employment rate, contributes to a high level of labour migration.

Employment rates in Moldova are among the lowest in Europe and Central Asia due to a significant decrease in labour force participation (from 53% to 41% compared to 60-70% for countries in Europe and Central Asia). The general unemployment rate was 3.9% in 2014; however, unemployment among youth aged 15-24 was 9.8% and a cause of concern. According to government statistics in 2014, 15.5% of men and 7.8% of women of working age were working abroad or looking for work abroad. The Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family undertook considerable steps to ensure the protection of migrants' rights to social security outside the country. The UN system supported the signing of two agreements and the negotiation of four agreements focusing on equal treatment and social security rights of all migrants in the destination country.

Local governance in Moldova is fragmented and underfinanced and can provide only few services, thus negatively impacting the vulnerable and poor population. Education and communal services such as water, sanitation and waste management account for 80-90% of local expenditures, but a large part of the population in rural areas still does not have access to these services. Despite the solid policy foundation in the areas of decentralization and regional development since 2005, challenges in advancing local government reform and regional development persist. The implementation of the National Strategy for Regional Development 2013-2015 is slow due to underfunding (only 1% of the state budget allocated for regional development) and limited capacity of functionaries. The strategy does not provide sufficient clarity on roles and responsibilities of Regional Councils and Agencies, and coordination mechanisms between the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction and line ministries is unclear. Key regional development agencies (Gagauzia, Chisinau, Transnistria) are not yet established. Initial attempts to improve data collection and produce regional statistics have been made, although efforts need further improvement.

Progress towards Results

Regional Development

In 2013-2014, with support from the United Nations, a number of system reforms were undertaken by the Government aimed at improving the quality of life for all citizens.

UNDP supported Government's local socio-economic development strategies in conducting comprehensive community profiling, focusing on economic opportunities and job creation. In line with the Decentralization Strategy, the administrative capacity of 30 local governments in public procurement, property management, public finance management, tax collection and human resource management was strengthened. A Law on Inter-Municipal Cooperation was prepared. Ten pilot projects on inter-municipal cooperation were developed, focusing on communal services, waste management, and joint building and exploration of road infrastructure.

The Government's capacity to make evidence-based decisions on regional development was strengthened through the production and the dissemination of territorial statistics by NBS.

In 2014 UNDP successfully piloted a new system of local public financing in four districts, thus increasing local budget autonomy and predictability and providing incentives for local revenue enhancement while diminishing political influences on public fund allocation. Close to 95% of the functionaries in pilot localities received specialized trainings in public finance management and local revenue enhancement.

Qualitative and methodological revision of SADI was undertaken and options for its institutionalization were explored. SADI has been correlated with the priorities and objectives of the regional development policy promoted by the Government. An assessment of the quality of data sources used for calculation of the index and their compliance with UN and Eurostat criteria was undertaken.

UN Women supported the Government in establishing five new Joint Information and Service Bureaus to increase the access of women to employment and social protection services coupled with mobile visits to villages. A total of 20 out of 32 districts (including those in the security zone) were covered and more than 350 persons benefited from the Bureau services, contributing to women's economic empowerment.

With technical support from the joint UNDP-UN Women Integrated Local Development Programme, the regulatory mechanism for inter-municipal cooperation was approved. Ten municipal enterprises were developed in 10 clusters of 40 rural communities in Moldova. Through them public services in water and sanitation, road maintenance, snow removal, waste management, greening, and public lighting were provided, contributing to improved living conditions and access to new services for over 120,000 women and men and 1,000 small businesses. Additionally 200 people from rural areas (55% of them women) were supported to initiate small businesses, and 22 community and Roma mobilization projects were implemented.

UNECE developed country profiles of the housing and land administration sectors, comprehensively analysing housing, urban development and land management, and providing policy recommendations in these areas.

Transnistria

The UNDP-led and EU-funded Support to Confidence Building Measures Programme has invested more than EUR 10.5m since 2012 improving the lives of more than 120,000 people on both banks on the Nistru River through 120 cross-river initiatives, focusing on business development, social infrastructure, health and environment. The UNDP Support to Confidence Building Measures Programme supported by the EU has been instrumental in resolving common problems, strengthening the cooperation among technical experts, communities and business.

Over 100,000 people, of whom 54% are women, have been benefiting since 2012 from 40 infrastructure projects providing improved access to basic social and health care services, improving service outreach and facilitation of cross-river cooperation, thus breaking down prejudice and misconceptions. 69 permanent and over 400 temporary jobs were created. Along with social infrastructure component, support to five perinatal institutions from the Transnistrian region was offered, providing medical equipment worth EUR 480,000.

A total of 120 civil society actors implemented 41 cross-river partnership projects in 15 areas. A business education programme enabled more than 900 entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) from the Transnistrian region to become more efficient and establish viable business connections. A comprehensive grant and business support programme enabled 40 young entrepreneurs from both sides to create and develop their own businesses, network across the river and create more than 220 jobs. All in all, the Support to Confidence Building Measures Programme contributed to wealth creation on both banks of the river by supporting the establishment of more than 1,200 permanent and temporary jobs.

Economic Opportunities and Migration

In support of the national policy of poverty reduction and remittance investment, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provided targeted support through loans and grants amounting to over USD 13 m, expecting to create up to 2,000 jobs. A total of 1,178 rural entrepreneurs, 1,500 members of Savings and Credit Associations, 252 young entrepreneurs and 36 SMEs benefited from loans. IFAD also supported investments in productive infrastructure, i.e. road and irrigation water systems' construction. Grants amounting to USD 1.3 m have been invested in construction of 5.9 km of roads and 20.6 km of a water supply system. 712 agricultural producers were trained in value chain development, 769 persons in conservation and 154 in contract farming.

The World Bank programme (2006-2013) facilitated 200,000 consulting services to 380,000 beneficiaries and disbursed first investment credits for approximately 1,000 businesses, generating 2,600 jobs in rural areas and tax income for the budget, thus contributing to regional development. The World Bank also provides support to the Food Safety Agency and food safety Border Inspection Point.

In 2013 the Government's Pare 1+1 programme was allocated MDL 32 m, doubling the 2012 investment. An estimated 61% of the supported enterprises were newly created businesses, of which 20% were women-led. IOM developed capacities of national and local SMEs to support the needs of youth and women entrepreneurs and enabled communication and information sharing through the SME Referral System web portal.

Meanwhile, Moldova continues to play a relatively high-profile role in international forums on migration and development – including key roles in the Global Experts Meeting on Migration and the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the 2014 Global Forum for Migration and Development. This

global profile complements engagement and negotiations at EU and bilateral levels. It also reflects the fact that Moldova is playing an important role exploring new global approaches to migration and development.

IOM continued to support the dialogue with migrant destination countries to ensure repatriation of social benefits to Moldova as an incentive for return. In 2013, agreements on social insurance and an administrative arrangement for its application were signed with Poland and Hungary, and negotiations were held with Lithuania, Latvia, Belgium and Turkey. The website www.migratie.md offers targeted information on social entitlements for Moldovan migrants in destination countries. In 2014 IOM facilitated the development of a rapid money transfer system between the Moldovan and Italian Post Offices, reducing the transfer costs by three to five times.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) assisted the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family and the National House for Social Assistance in carrying out an information campaign on the main stipulations of social insurance agreements. With ILO support, the Italian trade unions signed an agreement with their Moldovan counterpart to ensure better protection of migrant workers' rights. NBS, supported by ILO, updated data on labour migration, supporting analysis of migration trends, with a special focus on skills and qualifications of labour migrants.

UNHCR continued to assist in the implementation of the Law on Integration, supporting individual integration plans, language training, cultural orientation, access to public services and official employment of refugees. Due to the difficult socio-economic situation and limited local capacities, refugees and asylum seekers continued to rely on the UNHCR-implemented Local Integration Project supported by the EU.

Employment Opportunities

UNDP provided technical assistance to the Government for the establishment of three employability centres in Chisinau, Cahul and Rezina, supporting employment and self-employment through development of soft skills and provision of matching seed funds (partnership with private companies) for business startups. The business startup seed funds were particularly attractive for returning migrants. More than 65% of the centres' services beneficiaries are women. In the period 2013-2014, more than 250 skilled persons (including more than 170 women) were supported to obtain relevant employment on the local market, predominantly in Chisinau.

Decent Work

The United Nations continued to support the Decent Work agenda as a central poverty reduction strategy. UNCTAD conducted an Investment Policy Review and provided a number of policy recommendations and innovative measures to strengthen SMEs and create more economic opportunities and jobs.

ILO enhanced the national capacity to produce, monitor and analyse certain areas and indicators related to decent work. Specifically, support was provided for data collection and analysis on (1) collective bargaining, (2) migration and skills, (3) functioning of private employment agencies, (4) labour accident and occupational disease reporting and injury insurance, (5) school to work transition, (6) work and family reconciliation, etc. Throughout 2013 ILO supported the development of the draft law on Labour Dispute Settlement and the development of the National Strategy on Vocational Education (2013-2020). Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family to improve the employment injury insurance system.

With ILO support, three employers' organizations were created in Straseni, Orhei and Falesti. They were assisted with the registration process, and relevant capacity building in organizational management, service provision and public advocacy was provided. As a result, in 2014, three collective agreements providing more rights and guarantees to workers than the existing labour legislation were signed at local level.

The capacity of the Government to apply International Labour Standards (ILS) and discharge reporting obligations on ILS was increased. The capacity and understanding of 100 judges and labour inspectors on international and national legislation and practice related to freedom of association, collective bargaining, the right to organize, termination of employment, social security and minimum wage, as well as of ways to apply international law in such cases, was raised. ILO-supported improvements to the Information System on Management of Cases of MoJ, allowing quick generation of statistical reports on labour litigation and access information and statistical data on the application of fundamental labour standards.

A study supported by ILO measured the scale of the return migration and analysed the reasons for return and the challenges returnees face when back in Moldova. The findings were reflected in relevant policies on return and reintegration of migrants in Moldova.

Information sessions organized by the State Labour Inspectorate in April-May 2014 raised the awareness of 1,000 employers and workers on prevention of occupational risks and risks associated with the use of chemical substances at the workplace.

A National Plan of Action supporting the reintegration of returning migrants was developed with IOM support, aiming at better information sharing on job opportunities for returnees and their referral to relevant services. IOM provided information and financial support (a monthly allowance of MDL 3,000 for a period of up to six months) to 59 young Moldovan graduates, who studied abroad and wanted to return temporarily or permanently to Moldova to work in the public or private sector. All 150 programme applicants received information on employment opportunities in Moldova.

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 2013-2014 in primary and specialized health care to improve the quality and equitable access of the population to health services. 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 2013.

Joint collaboration between health and other sectors was seen also in the development 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 improvement of the quality of medical services and extension of the services offered to uninsured people. The coverage of health insurance was increased as well. The National Health Insurance Company introduced new health services in the list and revised the list of compensated drugs.

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

In 2014 the Information System in Primary Health Care was launched, and the capacities and reach of specialized community support services were expanded for a range of groups including youth, people living with HIV, injecting drug users, and tuberculosis (TB) patients. Overall, the health care delivery system remains fragmented and services are not equally distributed across the country.

In 2014 progress was achieved in strengthening the policy and legislative framework for the control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and implementation of key strategies and programmes. Two national programmes, one on nutrition and one on prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases, were approved by the Government. The new Tobacco Act, aiming to ban smoking in enclosed public spaces, applying health warning messages covering 75% of the front and back of cigarette packages, and banning the advertising and promotion of tobacco products, was approved by the Parliament and enacted by the President in 2015.

The country successfully applied for two three-year grants of the Global Fund (HIV and TB), while also participating in two regional applications for HIV and TB granted for 11 countries in the European region. It also secured first-line anti-TB drugs for adults for Transnistrian region and paediatric formulations for the whole country through the Green Light Committee.

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) earmarked for Moldova a graduation support grant focusing on vaccine supplies for 2015-2017. In 2014 WHO, jointly with GAVI, provided assistance in evaluation of vaccine procurement, financing, regulations, strategic guidance and

system performance. The National HIV Control programme was updated and endorsed by the Government, while initiating the development of new national programmes for HIV and TB control for 2016-2020. The country also evaluated the introduction of new vaccines for rotavirus and pneumococcal, while preparing to introduce the inactivated polio vaccine.

WHO and other UN agencies including UNICEF, UNFPA, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), OHCHR, and UNODC continued to support the development of institutional capacities in the health sector, including MoH, National Health Insurance Company, Public Health Services and individual health programmes. Gradually, the reform experiences in Moldova are being 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 service delivery.

Progress towards Results

In 2013 MoH, with support from UN agencies and development partners coordinated by WHO, increased its capacity to lead the Health Sector Coordination Council, aligning partners' support to national strategies and priorities. The regulation of the Council was revised in late 2013 to improve its functioning. The Annual Report on Monitoring the Official Development Assistance to the Health Sector in the Republic of Moldova was successfully launched in both 2013 and 2014.

HIV/AIDS and TB

A Strategy on Safe Sexual Behaviour aiming to reduce high-risk sexual behaviours and new cases of HIV and sexually transmitted infections was developed with support from UNICEF and approved by MoH. The guidelines for service providers on HIV counselling and testing of adolescents were developed with UNICEF support. WHO supported the development of national protocols for HIV treatment and care for adults, children and those with opportunistic infections.

Two surveys were conducted with WHO and UNAIDS support, estimating the modes of transmission and size of vulnerable groups, and on integrated bio-behaviour in vulnerable populations. The results of both surveys will be used for the evaluation of ongoing HIV programmes.

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, including the adolescents most at risk. UNAIDS supported the development of training modules for 5th-12th 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.

UNFPA contributed to increasing 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 organized information campaigns in schools, summer camps and via a social theatre festival, raising awareness among 8,800 young people.

UNAIDS supported MoH and MoJ to conduct an evaluation of harm reduction programmes. 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 the cost-effectiveness of opioid substitution therapy, needles/syringe programme and antiretroviral treatment in injection drug users was launched with the joint support of WHO and UNAIDS.

Throughout 2013-2014, UNODC contributed to maintaining and scaling up the Methadone Substitution Treatment Programme to prevent the spread of HIV among injection drug users. The National Clinical Protocol on Methadone Substitution Treatment and psychosocial regulation was revised, the capacity and knowledge of medical and non-medical methadone substitution treatment specialists were built, and 270 medical and non-medical specialists from the drug dependency, HIV and prison systems were developed. UNODC also provided support to the medical component of the penitentiary system. Prison current HIV policy frameworks were revised and updated to ensure evidence-based and comprehensive HIV services for inmates. 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.

UNODC has technically supported the law enforcement authorities in developing a communitarian policing approach towards people living with HIV and people who inject drugs. Technical and policy documents for police officers are being changed, and the capacities of 80 police officers were built in the sense of a public health approach.

A strategy to scale up access of HIV key populations (injecting drug users, sex workers and men having sex with men) to community HIV testing and counselling through rapid testing was also developed in December 2014, as one of the services to be procured through state budget resources.

WHO conducted a review of the national programme on TB and provided country-wide recommendations. An action plan was developed and endorsed to improve TB 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 2013. With WHO assistance, the Global Drug Facility approved the support of TB treatment in the Transnistrian region and child-friendly formulations for the entire country.

In 2014 UN agencies offered technical assistance to MoH for preparing a country application for Global Fund grants for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and TB, as well as for planning the drafting new national HIV and TB programmes. In light of the development of the new national

programme for HIV/AIDS, WHO and UNAIDS provided assistance for the situational analysis assessment from the epidemiological perspective at the end of 2014. UNAIDS, World Bank and UNDP supported investment case exercises.

Vaccination

WHO and UNICEF provided support to improve vaccination coverage rates, including through the European Immunization Week campaign. With financial support from the GAVI, 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 shift towards an inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine. National capacities for vaccine and cold chain management were developed. Within the framework of the Support to Confidence Building Measures Programme, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO provided support to improve immunization and perinatal care programmes in the Transnistrian region.

Reproductive Health

UNFPA contributed to enhancing access to reproductive health commodities and family planning, and supported policymaking related to reproductive health. The reproductive health curricula for school nurses was scaled up nationwide and the capacity of the National College of Medicine was developed. OHCHR and UNDP continued to support the health sector in human rights-based reforms, in areas including promoting sexual and reproductive health, tackling discrimination based on HIV status, moving towards human rights-based psychiatry, strengthening oversight of institutions, improving access to medicines for rare diseases, and beginning work towards examining problematic treatment of spina bifida. The Ministry began work towards establishing an anti-discrimination review panel.

NCDs

The most significant progress in 2013 was made in the area of 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.

In 2014 continued support was provided in strengthening NCD control policies. WHO contributed to the development of a new, comprehensive National Cancer Control Programme. Additional support was provided in increasing capacity of Cancer Registry personnel. UNFPA supported MoH in developing and implementing the Action Plan on Cervical Screening for 2014-2015, including development of standard operating procedures for screening. WHO contributed to the development of the new strategy for child and adolescent health through addressing an integrated approach to the prevention of NCDs among children and adolescents.

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, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and UNFPA, cancer control strategies were assessed, with focuses on breast and cervical cancer screening activities and on the National Cancer Registry and Screening Registry. A set of recommendations was included in the draft National Cancer Control Programme.

Evidence and Knowledge

In 2013 support was provided to the development of the e-Health Strategy, to guide investments in 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 for health, increasing the capacity of MoH and subsidiary institutions in management and governance of health workers. UNICEF supported the assessment of the implementation of the child development and care standards at the level of primary health care. The results will contribute to further strengthening of childcare services at the level of the primary health care system.

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. The capacities of the Youth Friendly Health Centre (YFHC) 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.

In 2014 the UN system continued its support to evidence and knowledge generation in support of health sector reform. A number of policy papers and studies have been completed and published with WHO support addressing NCDs, health care affordability and the implications of health worker migration.⁵ Strategic information has been made available and used to guide and strengthen the HIV response through the Global AIDS Response Progress Report for the Republic of Moldova, including the National Commitment and Policy Instrument and WHO European Supplement for 2013. With the support of UNAIDS and WHO, the Integrated Bio-Behavioural Survey (IBBS) 2012-2013 of vulnerable

⁵ Studies and assessments include: “The costs of training of health professionals in the Republic of Moldova”, “Better non-communicable disease outcomes: challenges and opportunities for health systems – Republic of Moldova country assessment”, “Prevalence of non-communicable disease risk factors in the Republic of Moldova. STEPS 2013”, “Framework for addressing out-of-pocket and informal payments for health services in the Republic of Moldova”, “A retrospective and prospective assessment of mortality in the Republic of Moldova”, and “Health workers who migrate from the Republic of Moldova to work in Italy and other European Union countries”.

populations was finalized, as well as the exercise to estimate the size of populations. With the efforts of WHO and with the participation of MoH, an assessment of antimicrobial resistance in Moldova was conducted, based on the European Strategic Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.

The second and third Health Forums were organized to provide a platform for transparent, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder discussions on the implementation of the national health policies and other initiatives to improve the population's health. Preparatory meetings included several policy dialogues at sub-national level, involving hundreds of health specialists and public health managers.

Important steps were taken in evaluation of population health at the local level and the development of local health profiles in four pilot regions. MoH approved the National Guide on the Development of Health Profiles in December 2014. It is expected that results of this exercise will support the local authorities in developing the local health policies and will help to monitor the health outcomes in future.

Capacity Building

In 2014 WHO continued to focus on building capacities and strengthening management of MoH and key public institutions to implement health sector reforms. The management of human resources in the health sector was improved through the development and implementation of Information System Records of Human Resources (SIERUSS). The National Health Insurance Company received support for an institutional strategy annual review, along with management coaching for key management staff. MoH received support in mapping the public health service to support the design of a new organizational structure. The country participated in a WHO regional initiative, Better Labs for Better Health, to develop a cross-sector laboratory policy paper and strengthen laboratory services.

Across UN agencies, contributions were made to strengthen capacities of health and non-health sectors in different areas. WHO and UNFPA conducted an evaluation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy (2005-2015) to provide recommendations to future strategic documents on reproductive health. To reduce micro-nutrient deficiencies, UNICEF built capacities of civil servants, millers, laboratory staff and other professionals involved in production and quality assurance of fortified flour.

The joint initiative of UN agencies for implementation of CRPD provisions was finalized in 2014. A number of successes were achieved for the implementation of the Convention's Art. 19 provisions.

UNFPA supported the capacity building of the network of CSOs working with persons living with HIV and substance users on the integration of sexual and reproductive health services and improvement of the referral system to health services. UNODC assisted the Medical State University in revising the training curricula on drug dependency, and with UNAIDS provided support to training drug dependency service specialists from the civil and penitentiary sectors on methadone treatment. Support was also provided to expanding methadone treatment availability in communities and

prisons, bringing services closer to injecting drug users. A dialogue with law enforcement was initiated; technical and policy documents for police officers were modified and police officers were trained in community policing in support of vulnerable groups. This will help in their transition from being solely involved in drug demand reduction towards public health aspects, such as participation in harm reduction programmes.

The first comprehensive website in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region for adolescents on sexual and reproductive health with a counselling service, Teenslive.info, was launched in 2014 with UNESCO assistance. Health centres received continuous support to strengthen their capacities to provide better services and increase coverage. UNFPA supported specialists from the 20 YFHC and 130 school nurses in reaching out to young people and providing comprehensive sexual education. Through outreach activities, awareness was raised in around 10,000 young people; more than 2,000 at-risk adolescents received different services, and 1,000 were tested for HIV. UNICEF contributed to the development of skills of specialists and managers for monitoring their activities using new monitoring software, and for providing HIV counselling and testing for adolescents most at risk.

Within the framework of the Support to Confidence Building Measures Programme, UNICEF and WHO provided support to improve the perinatal care and immunization programmes in the Transnistrian region. Joint training on effective perinatal care was organized for maternity care centres in the region, and clinical protocols for major perinatal diseases were disseminated. Additionally, health managers were trained on use the BABIES tool (Birth Weight and Age at death Boxes for an Intervention and Evaluation System), to analyse major causes of perinatal mortality and quickly address identified weaknesses at both institutional and regional levels.

With UNICEF assistance, the Future Mother's Guide was revised, translated into Russian and handed over to medical facilities. WHO also contributed to performing the feasibility assessment of new vaccines and conducting a comprehensive immunization program review with key recommendations for actions. A vaccine communication review was undertaken by WHO, together with a series of workshops on vaccine contraindications. UNICEF provided assistance in conducting a comprehensive assessment of the cold chain needs.

As part of overall efforts of MoH in improving quality of paediatric care in hospitals, the assessment of children's rights in hospitals was conducted with the support of WHO. UNESCO offered support to evaluate the current school curriculum and provide recommendations directed to improve the quality of health education and especially sexual and reproductive health education. UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP jointly with MoH carried out the campaign Investing in Youth Health (on the occasion of World Population Day on 11 July and International Youth Day on 12 August) in order to boost the interventions and good practices in the field of adolescent health, as well as to raise awareness of services available and information among the mass media and general population.

WHO provided support to improve the rational selection of medicines for the reimbursement list, and to build capacities of the regulatory agency and the national health insurance company in the

rational use and promotion of medicines. Jointly with other UN partners (UNDP and UNAIDS), country consultations on intellectual property rights and the use of trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights flexibilities in Moldova were organized following the signing of the DCFTA.

The quality of health care is still an unresolved issue, due to delays in translating knowledge into practices, a high level of out-of-pocket payments, fragmentation and a lack of integrated clinical information systems, and duplication and delays in the provision of health services. To improve the quality of health care through a health systems approach, a mapping of the quality management system was performed and a framework with recommendations for improvement was developed.

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 programmes. 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. The discrepancies between rural and urban areas are still high, with rural children being less advantaged, and children from the poorest families less likely to be in school than their better-off peers.

The number of children with special educational needs and children with disabilities in mainstream schools increased to almost 9,000 in 2014; however, there are still over 1,800 children with disabilities in special and auxiliary schools. Only about 50% of Roma children attend school,⁶ and many of them are still in segregated schools and classes with substandard education. Poor children and children living with HIV still face barriers to accessing quality education in mainstream schools. Improved regulations, institutional capacity and addressing the social culture of intolerance remain top priorities.

In 2014 Moldova adopted the new Code of Education and the new sector strategy Education 2020, which places a special focus on inclusive, quality and relevant education and sets the basis for further promotion of education reform. Efforts continued to increase access of all children to mainstream education with support of UNICEF. Services were strengthened at district level to assess and support

⁶ *Roma in the Republic of Moldova in areas of their compact population*. Report developed within the UN Joint Programme "Strengthening the National Statistical System", with the support of UNDP, UN Women, and UNICEF and the financial support of the Swedish Government. Chisinau, 2013.

children with special educational needs. An increased number of resource centres, as well as improved capacities of support teachers in schools, contributed to making the education system more inclusive.

Progress towards Results

In 2013-2014 the UN continued to assist the Government in its commitment to increase enrolment rates, with a special focus on the most vulnerable. UNICEF supported evidence generation, to inform policy decisions on education and analyse supply and demand for early childhood services, prevention of dropout and absenteeism, inclusive education, impact of reforms on equity in access to education, and teachers', parents' and children's opinions about the inclusion of children with disabilities in regular schools. The latter fed into a national awareness-raising campaign promoting messages for teachers, parents and children on inclusive mainstream education for children with disabilities.

Improving access and inclusion

Enrolment rates for pre-school and primary education improved, and the acceptance of the number of children with disabilities in regular pre-school by caregivers increased to from 5% in 2010 to 36% in 2014.

To address disparities in enrolment rates between rural and urban areas, combat discriminatory perception regarding Roma children and children with disabilities, and support their inclusion in regular schools, coefficients for the education funding formula were proposed in 2013. UNICEF supported the development of the Programme and Plan of Action for School Dropout Prevention. The Government was also supported in revising the legal framework regulating children's social inclusion. The capacities of educational professionals were increased through mentoring, promoting innovative approaches to teaching and learning, child-centred training and communication for inclusive education. The capacity of newly created services to support the inclusion of children with disabilities was addressed through UNICEF, OHCHR, UNDP and WHO programmes.

In 2014, facilities providing specialized services for young children with disabilities were set up in the Nisporeni and Ceadir-Lunga pre-schools. Five centres are now functional through UNICEF, World Bank and Global Partnership for Education support. Across the country, 1,321 young children with special educational needs were mainstreamed in regular preschool groups.

To ensure quality education for children with special educational needs, in 2014 UNICEF strengthened the psycho-pedagogical assistance services and training. At the pre-service level, support was provided for strengthening the capacities of resource persons from all education faculties and teacher training colleges in Moldova. At the in-service-level, service providers across the country - including NGOs - were trained and provided with tools for child development assessment and support for inclusion in mainstream schools. At the school level, in three districts, multidisciplinary teams piloted a package of inclusive education services.

A transfer of good practices from Bulgaria and Serbia, supported by UNICEF, and coupled with advocacy, capacity development and community mobilization, made it possible for central and local education authorities and Roma parents to transfer a number of Roma children from a segregated school in Vulcanesti to a mainstream school in Cioresti.

OHCHR's action to stimulate school desegregation measures in Roma communities started to bring good results. Together with the ombudsman institution, MoE and the State Chancellery, OHCHR supported national partners to tackle segregation of Roma in education, focusing on five school districts. Children of Roma and other ethnicities from the Otaci, Stejareni, Lozova, Parcani and Raciula schools came together to overcome educational segregation in their communities. In Otaci, intensive awareness raising and dialogue initiatives between Roma parents and schools helped facilitate educational inclusion. A total of 24 Roma community mediators improved their advocacy and practical skills in working on desegregation and school inclusion of Roma children. A major breakthrough was achieved in September 2013 when MoE approved a package of measures to end segregated education in Otaci.

With UNICEF support, renovation of pre-schools and modelling of services for children under age three contributed to increased access of young children to quality early learning and care services. Availability of quality childcare services and pre-schools is expected to improve employment opportunities for mothers. Evaluation and costing of the childcare model are planned for 2015, before advocacy for national scale-up is undertaken.

Improving Education Quality and Child-Friendly Schools

UNICEF supported the Government's efforts towards improved education quality by providing inputs on the draft Code of Education, the Education Decentralization Strategy and the sector strategy Education 2020. A functional review of MoE and its subordinated structures identified gaps in the functions and roles of the education administration, and provided recommendations for the improvement of its effectiveness and efficiency.

Quality education standards in line with the Child-Friendly Schools concept were adopted and tested in 15 general schools, including standards for monitoring school readiness; hygiene and sanitary norms for pre-school were reviewed. Capacity of staff to support children with disabilities in regular schools, and prevent and refer cases of violence, was increased, with almost 400 teachers applying the learning outcome standards; 1,400 education staff resulting able to prevent violence in school and pre-school; and 50 key mentors mastering new knowledge and training a further 260 local mentors to support professional development of 7,000 pre-school teachers.

The Global Partnership for Education Grant, implemented by the Government in cooperation with the World Bank and UNICEF, supported (1) the renovation and endowment of 65 pre-school institutions (6.4% of the national total), (2) the supply of various teaching materials to around 600 pre-school institutions (42% of the national total), (3) the development and nationwide application of

new policy documents such as a child-centred curriculum, early learning development standards, professional standards for teachers, pre-service and in-service curricula for teachers and application guides, and (4) training of 57% of national managers and teaching staff.

In 2014, UNICEF supported the national pilot of mentoring for professional development. Over 300 national mentors (including teachers, inspectors and methodologist) were trained on child-centred education for young children. In turn, the mentors trained 84% of all pre-school teachers, and out of these, 46% benefited from individual coaching. Due to this initiative, 75,000 young children could demonstrate improved cognitive and non-cognitive skills.

An analytical report with recommendations on arts education in the Republic of Moldova, targeting all levels of arts education and creative educational institutions, was developed by Moldovan experts with support from UNESCO.

UNESCO's Institute for Information Technologies in Education and UNESCO's Moscow Office supported the increased use of information and communication technologies in education through international and regional conferences, regional projects, shared publications and interaction with the University Twinning and Networking Scheme (UNITWIN)/UNESCO Chairs working in the field of ICTs in education and innovative pedagogy.

UNICEF supported efforts to address violence in school and through school. Specialists at district level were trained on violence prevention, identification and integration of relevant topics into the school curriculum. The School Readiness Guide and Tool were approved by the National Curriculum Council.

Sanitary and hygiene norms for pre-schools were developed in consultations with line ministries and practitioners. All district departments of education started developing strategic and operational plans for education development at local level, with a focus on increased equity in access and outcomes.

Parenting

UNICEF supported cross-sectoral cooperation on positive parenting involving line ministries, civil society and the World Bank. The strategy on parenting was drafted and is going through public discussions.

A training programme on inclusive early childhood development and work with parents was delivered to about 1,000 cross-sectoral community teams, comprising preschool teachers, medical staff and social workers from all rural localities of the country. Capacity development activities in synergy with continuous communication, targeting parents and pre-school teachers, led to an increase in the number of young children with special educational needs in regular pre-schools, which surpassed 1,300. Initial monitoring of the innovative parenting intervention shows that

mothers and fathers were empowered to apply positive parenting at home; still, additional work is required for teams' capacity building.

Outside the education system, a campaign in social media was initiated with UNICEF support. National celebrities were involved in promotion of positive parenting messages, and TV and radio talk shows on national stations were used to inform parents about non-violent parenting. In a national drawing contest, 800 children from all regions of the country were empowered to express their views on prevention of violence through drawing.

2.4 - Social Protection

People enjoy equitable access to increased social protection

Key Development Trends

Social protection spending in Moldova, at 13% of GDP in 2013, was quite high by regional standards. Of this, 11% was spent on social insurance (mostly pensions), and about 2% for non-contributory social assistance programmes. The overall targeting accuracy of social assistance spending remains low, while pension outlays fail to provide adequate benefits for the elderly. Gloomy demographic prospects, with a rapidly ageing population and a shrinking labour force, create multiple pressures on the social protection system and call into question its financial sustainability in the long term.

The process of reforming the social protection system is ongoing, with major reforms being implemented. One of these is the transition from a *categorical* cash benefit system to a *means-tested* scheme. The reforms are expected to shift the social model to a system that responds to particular needs of the beneficiary and ensures efficient spending of public funds. To make sure that the most disadvantaged will not suffer in the transition process and will benefit from the reforms, the social assistance safety net is being strengthened through improved redistribution and referral mechanisms, as well as introducing flexibility for emergency situations.

The Government worked to implement the National Referral System for the protection and assistance to victims and potential victims of trafficking, now covering most of the country, with district multidisciplinary teams functioning in all districts and many communities. The services are also accessible by citizens living in the region of Transnistria. The Government's engagement with NGOs and international organizations in all aspects of human trafficking has been an important factor for progress in this sphere.

The reform of the childcare system progressed with support from UNICEF. Of all children under public care, around 35% were in residential institutions and 65% in family-based care. At the beginning of 2014, about 4,000 children were in public residential institutions, an annual decline of 20%. Significant problems remain with the deinstitutionalization of children under age three and those with disabilities.

The 2014 Annual Social Reports of the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family shows an increase in the number of cases presented to gatekeeping commissions and guardianship authorities. This may indicate an increase in vulnerability, or be related to the increased coverage of the country by gatekeeping commissions. The proportion of children in difficulty who are maintained or integrated into their biological and extended families is increasing (from 19% in 2012 to 26% in 2013). However, the percentage of new cases referred to residential institutions, at 51%, remained stable between 2012 and 2013, suggesting that not enough is being done to prevent children from entering formal care in the first place.

Children continued to suffer from abuse. According to data from the UNICEF 2012 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) in Moldova, three out of four children aged 2-14 were subjected to violent forms of discipline by their parents or caregivers. Every second child suffered from corporal punishment for misbehaving.

In 2014 the results of the MICS was disseminated and the Population and Housing Census conducted. Census preliminary data shows a decrease in the number of inhabitants to 2,913,281 people, of which 329,108 are abroad. Two thirds (65.8%) of the population live in rural areas, and one third (34.2%) in urban settings.

Progress towards Results

In 2013 the National Referral System assisted 1,403 potential victims of trafficking. *Inter alia*, potential victims benefited from repatriation assistance; medical, psychological, social and legal assistance; placement at rehabilitation and reintegration centres; school support; vocational training; and first aid supplies. The government, with partners' support, continued to strengthen the capacity of regional and local specialists from the National Referral System and in 2013-2014 trained 1,382 specialist members of multidisciplinary teams. Cost-sharing schemes between the government and international/non-governmental organizations have continued in 2014 as part of a general shift to state financing. Trafficking victims, including children, benefited from assistance provided by both state and external stakeholders at national, regional and community levels.

The capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols in terms of human trafficking has been improved with the support of UNODC. The Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the Cybercrime Centre were equipped with software in order to contribute to cross-border cooperation among criminal justice professionals.

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

The National Decentralization Strategy and Action Plan were adopted in 2013 and line ministries started the process of elaboration of sector strategies, such as Education and Social Services decentralization. A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the National Decentralization Strategy was developed to measure the impact of decentralization on the most disadvantaged.

In 2013 UNICEF provided technical support to line ministries in prioritizing and defending actions that benefit the most marginalized children, and conducting budget negotiations with the Ministry of Finance. As a result, the Inclusive Education Programme was included in the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework of MoE; and co-payments for visits to physicians, including of children, were abolished by MoH.

During the reporting period UNICEF continued to support evidence generation on the most vulnerable children. Results of the 2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) were disseminated and were widely used for policy, advocacy and programming by national and international partners. UNICEF provided technical assistance to local authorities in the Transnistrian region on MICS5, with results expected in 2015.

Limited capacity, staff turnover and the general workload of Government institutions remained 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. Challenges and gaps remain in the child protection system, with regard to the continuum of services, capacity of social welfare, and constructive attitudes of and towards families who struggle with raising their children.

The Law on Special Protection for Children at Risk and the National Strategy for Child Protection 2014-2020, developed with UNICEF support, addresses child protection in an increasingly comprehensive manner. Crucial is the referral mechanism introduced by the law on social welfare, education, health services and police at local levels, which was approved by government decision in 2014 for nationwide adoption. Thirteen districts have started implementing an inter-sector mechanism. The education sector had approved internal protocols and since 2013 started training coordinators and teachers in all districts, with support from UNICEF, to improve identification of abuse and referral. The Ministry of Interior and MoH approved their internal protocols in 2015.

In 2014 the Government's understanding of the interrelation between human rights and poverty was incorporated into the National Action Plan for the implementation of the EU - Republic of Moldova AA, approved by Government decision on 7 October 2014. Targeted actions on adult deinstitutionalization, legal capacity reform, combating gender-based violence, social and labour inclusion of people with disabilities, and empowerment of marginalized individuals and groups - as recommended by the UN SR on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights in her official report on Moldova - were presented to the UN Human Rights Council and to the UN General Assembly.

Moldova is making an important step in the implementation of the UN CRPD by switching from an evaluation of disability based on pathology to one based on functioning. With UNICEF's advocacy

and technical assistance, in 2014 a road map was drafted for adopting the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health for Children and Youth to assess child disability.

In 2014 UNICEF built capacity of the Parliamentary Commissions in mainstreaming child rights, equity and gender. Policy recommendations, analytical reports and impact assessments were discussed with key decision makers during public discussions on child rights issues. Technical assistance was provided to line ministries on mid-term budgetary planning to improve child-friendly budgeting. Together with think tank partners, a costing exercise was completed, resulting in institutionalization of child protection specialist positions at local/community levels. An assessment of funding needs to implement the National Inclusive Education programme was also completed.

Due to successful UNICEF advocacy, in 2014 a long-term partnership between Moldovan and Lithuanian social protection ministries was established, with a focus on more effective social assistance delivery. Lithuanian partners presented their comprehensive approach to social sector reforms, covering management, human resources, monitoring and quality assurance. Good practices will be transferred and adjusted to the Moldovan context with the support of UNICEF and the Lithuanian Government.

UNICEF assisted the Government in performing a complex capacity assessment of the social assistance sector in Moldova, to respond swiftly and flexibly to particular needs of households facing idiosyncratic shocks.

With UNICEF support, social protection authorities in the Transnistrian region undertook reforms targeting deinstitutionalization of children and improving the access to social and legal services for people with disabilities, as well as children from vulnerable families and single parents.

Addressing Domestic Violence

In the area of domestic violence, a joint UNFPA-IOM initiative increased the capacities of 600 police officers in a multidisciplinary approach to protect victims of domestic violence. As a result of capacity building of police officers conducted jointly by UNFPA and the Women's Law Centre, 204 protection orders for domestic violence survivors were issued during 2014, based on the law on preventing and combating violence. UNFPA also supported the capacity building of 175 family doctors and social assistants, including from the Transnistrian region, on the health system response to domestic violence.

OHCHR supported GPO and the General Police Inspectorate in the implementation of the recommendations following the 2013 review of Moldova by the CEDAW Committee. Under the guidance of international experts, new draft guidelines on investigation and prosecution of rape and related gender-based violence were developed in consultation with women rights organizations. MoJ committed to modify the criminal statutory and procedural legislation, to abolish discrimination related to sexual and gender-based violence and to bring provisions in accordance with internationally recognized human rights frameworks.

In the Transnistrian region, the UNCT mobilized a consolidated platform of CSOs and set the basis for establishing the first shelter for victims of domestic violence. A unique interdisciplinary group of representatives of the *de facto* decision makers, specialized human rights organizations working on gender-based violence and women self-advocates was supported to better understand the international human rights framework on combating discrimination and gender-based violence, and best practices for developing regulatory frameworks and services for victims.

Protecting the Most Vulnerable

Based on the findings of the 2013 UNICEF study on foster care services, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family revised foster care regulations and minimum standards to align them with international standards. UNICEF presented recommendations of its childcare assessment in the Transnistrian region, and recent developments show that these are being taken on board by the local authorities.

The National Council on the Protection of Child Rights, in close collaboration and with support of UNICEF, convened round tables to discuss cross-sector issues and decentralization with district administrations. The Council organized a multi-sector visit to a residential institution under MoH for children affected by TB, which initiated the process of integrating children in local schools.

The inter-sector referral mechanism on violence and neglect among the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, MoH, MoE and Ministry of Interior was approved by a Government decision in 2014 following UNICEF's assistance. MoH and the Ministry of Interior followed MoE in adapting their sector regulations on child protection instruments.

In 2014, with UNFPA support and based on the Romanian experience in applying active ageing principles, 50 representatives from LPAs and NGOs were trained on improved delivery of services for elderly. Qualitative and quantitative research on elderly abuse has been conducted by HelpAge International (HAI) and the Demographic Research Center with UNFPA support. The research findings have been presented to the members of the National Commission for Population and Development to support further decision making.

In the area of youth work, UNFPA supported the capacity building of 24 youth workers from local public administration and youth centres. Comprehensive training was delivered on development and implementation of youth policies, including youth participation in the decision-making process, non-formal education, institutional development and advocacy for youth participation. To improve access of vulnerable youth to relevant services UNFPA, in partnership with UNICEF and Chisinau Child Protection Department, supported five youth centres and strengthened their capacities. Reaching out to over 300 children, the centres became more appealing to young people and are better at providing support and referral services.

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 initiation of the EU AA in November 2013, and its signing seven months later, gave a new impetus to move towards increased compliance with international and regional standards for environmental management. The 2014 National Environment Strategy laid the foundation for modernization of the national environmental management system, initiated a comprehensive institutional reform in the sector and was conducive to mainstreaming of environmental considerations in other sectors. The strategy is a clear sign of cross-sector commitment towards sustainable green growth.

Further alignment of national legislation with the EU environmental acquis is visible in the approval of the Strategy on Water Supply and Sanitation of the Waste Management Strategy. The approval of the Law on Environment Protection is pending; however, the national Environmental Impact Assessment Law was adopted and the Strategic Environmental Assessment legislation is being finalized with UN support. While there is steady progress towards improved environmental management at the sector level, including biodiversity conservation, the overall institutional reform process, including the creation of an Environment Protection Agency, is lagging behind.

The national coverage of protected areas remained at the 2013 level of 5.75%. The Government set a new target of 8% by 2023, still distant from the international 17% target of territory stipulated in the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The new Biodiversity Strategy, which came into force in 2015, integrates biodiversity conservation concerns into agriculture, forestry, water, fishery, tourism, transport and hunting, the sectors mostly leading to biodiversity loss in Moldova.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry started implementation of the National Strategy on Agriculture and Rural Development 2014-2020, where one of the key priorities is to ensure sustainable management of natural resources in agriculture. The Strategy is complemented by the National Monitoring Program of Pesticide Residues and Nitrate Content in Food of Plant Origin 2015-2020, the Program for Conservative Agriculture, and the National Plan for Implementation of the Program for Increase of Soil Fertility.

The 2013 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.

The environment sector is still considerably underfinanced, while the estimated financing and investments needs are very high. With the provisions of the new public finance legislation resulting in the end of earmarked revenues dedicated to the National Environmental Strategy, as of 2016 it will be even more difficult to channel the required funding into the sector.

Progress towards Results

Environmental Mainstreaming

In April 2014, a UN-supported high-level event resulted in a joint declaration of intention to promote sustainable development and green economy signed by the Minister of Economy, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Environment.

Two widely consulted analytical studies on greening the agricultural subsidy scheme and promoting organic agriculture, and on facilitation of eco-technology investments, resulted in the development of reform proposals and draft legislation for further implementation. The assessment of the current system of environmental taxes and charges produced specific reform proposals targeting packaging waste and electronic waste in alignment with EU legislation.

Two key legal instruments, the Environmental Impact Assessment and the Strategic Environmental Assessment, were prepared and operationalized. With UNECE support, progress was made in finalizing the national legislation on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), while the pilot application of the SEA procedure in the context of the development of the Master Plan of Orhei Town contributed to enhanced understanding of procedures, informing the further elaboration of secondary legislation.

WHO continued to support national authorities in strengthening capacities to perform health impact assessments at selected public health centres, and to network in the region with other countries. The energy-related legislation and policy frameworks approved in 2013 bring additional evidence of environmental mainstreaming and inter-sector cooperation.

Environmental Management and Policymaking

In 2013, the third Environmental Performance Review undertaken with UNECE assistance took 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.

Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Environment in a detailed planning of the first implementation phase of the AA, outlining time frames, financial resources and institutional capacities required to meet the objectives of the European integration reform agenda.

The practical safety guidelines 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 received continuous support, strengthening national capacities for the implementation of the approved national water and health targets as part of the UNECE/WHO-Europe Protocol on Water and Health. Analysis of 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 exchange of information in the respective area.

In view of improved air quality, the EU approximation of legislation relating to the reduction of sulphur content of certain liquid fuels advanced. The capacity of the Ministry of Environment and its subordinate institutions was raised to upgrade national legislation, institutional arrangements, procedures and best practices in the area of industrial hazards in line with EU legislation.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020 contributed to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation targets and actions across economic sectors through an improved participatory planning process. The Fifth National Report on Biological Diversity was submitted to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat in 2014, and the National Clearing House Mechanism updated as a reference point for biodiversity information nationally and internationally. The study on the economic value of biodiversity and ecosystem services made a solid case for biodiversity conservation and financing.

Progress was registered towards the continued phasing out of ozone-depleting substances. The 10% reduction target by 2015 of the Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan 2013-2040 was achieved, resulting in a phase-out of 1.7 mt of ozone-depleting substances. The annual quota for HCFCs imports was distributed, and almost 30 Customs officers were trained on monitoring and control of imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances and the equipment containing or relying on them.

FAO support was critical for the implementation of integrated pest management, eliminating and preventing recurrence of obsolete pesticides, and the revision and preparation of a new draft Land Code for Moldova. This resulted in the disposal of the most dangerous obsolete pesticides site in Pascani, Criuleni District, while the pesticide landfill site and risk assessment study in the Chishmichioi village, Vulcanesti District, supported the identification of measures to ensure its environmental security. In order to contribute to sustainable agricultural production based on innovative technologies, FAO provided support for the implementation of integrated pest management.

Protected Areas

In 2013 Moldova's first National Park was established in the region of Orhei. The park increased the coverage of the National Protected Area System by 33,792 ha, or 1% of the country, and it served as

an example of a complex protected area with natural, cultural, historic, recreational and touristic value that can be replicated nationwide.

Protected areas' passports, supported by geographic information system data, were incorporated into the National Biodiversity Database, increasing access to biodiversity information and serving as a tool for policy development and decision making. The reform proposals for 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 ensured increased coverage of the Protected Areas System, improved representation of threatened ecosystems, like steppes and meadows, and served as a road map for establishment of the European NATURA 2000 network, critical in view of Moldova's European integration agenda.

The Study on Protected Areas Funding and Financing Mechanisms contributed to a better understanding of funding gaps and highlights opportunities and instruments for additional fundraising. The 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 was ensured. A set of operational guidelines on protected areas planning, management and monitoring significantly contributed to improving operational capacities.

3.2 - Low Emissions and Resilient Development

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

Key Development Trends

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

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 428,000 tons of oil equivalent, as well as in cutting the CO₂ emissions by 962,848 tons during the same period.

While the approval of the improved Law on Renewable Energy is still pending, the adoption of the Regulation for Energy Service Provision and the Law on Energy Performance of Buildings as well as the

established relevant targets will accelerate the shift in consumption patterns and development of a more resource-efficient economy.

As a partner country to the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership, Moldova committed to keep a strong policy dialogue in addressing issues of concern, and immediate action in finding practical solutions for municipalities that are facing problems when investing in energy efficiency measures.

The National Cleaner Production Programme concepts and methods have been successfully integrated into the National Environmental Strategy 2014-2023 and its Action Plan. With the adoption of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, an important step was taken towards creating the enabling framework needed to assure that Moldova's social and economic development is increasingly resilient to climate change impacts.

The Strategy for Disaster and Climate Risk Management was not yet adopted. The country is however 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.

Progress towards Results

Cleaner Production and Consumption and Renewable Energy

In line with the country's climate change mitigation efforts, national capacities to formulate Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in different priority sectors increased. The national greenhouse gas inventory system was being strengthened in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) requirements, and legal provisions for the institutionalization of the system were elaborated.

The use of renewable energy sources, specifically biomass, is steadily growing, contributing to the creation of a whole new industry in the country. With EU funding, over 199 biomass heating systems were installed in municipal institutions and efficient briquette/pellet-fired boilers in over 620 private households to provide sustainable heat comfort, resulting in annual emission reductions of 30,000 tons of CO₂. More than 120 companies supply locally produced solid biofuels to these systems, creating jobs and income throughout the country. The country's first public-private partnership for heat provision based on local fuel demonstrated replicable solutions for private sector engagement.

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 an essential ingredient for the further development of the biomass market.

To ensure sustainability of biomass-related interventions, capacity was developed at all levels, including LPAs, boiler operators, the private sector, and education providers. A training programme

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.

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 in 2013 together with the Energy Efficiency Agency as a local partner. Support was initiated for the establishment of energy service companies to provide integrated energy efficiency solutions to the public sector.

UNDP also contributed to the positive shift in perception towards renewables and energy efficiency as a result of continuous nationwide communication and education activities. The National Awards Competition Moldova Eco-Energetica, showcasing the best achievements in the area of energy efficiency and renewables, was organized for the third time under full national ownership.

Within the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, low-emission technologies in street illumination were successfully piloted in more than 20 villages, benefiting over 100,000 people. The initiative's positive impact was recognized as best practice of the 2014 Moldova Eco-Energetica Gala. 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. MoE included the subject 'Renewable Energy Sources' in the National Curriculum for 2013-2014 as an optional subject for children of seventh and eighth grades.

With United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) support, the country registered progress in terms of increased resource productivity and decreased pollution intensity, with a growing number of enterprises and organizations benefiting from resource-efficient cleaner production. In the framework of the National Cleaner Production Programme, around 70 enterprises benefited from thematic training seminars. Based on post-implementation monitoring of a set of indicators, it was found that low-cost and no-cost options of resource-efficient cleaner production resulted in savings almost of USD 600,000 annually. Their annual resource conservation amounts up to 1,473,354 kWh of energy, 49,858 m³ of water and over 8,800 tons of materials. The first two public buildings assessed under the framework of the National Cleaner Production Programme secured nearly EUR 375,000 grant funding from the National Energy Efficiency Fund for implementation of recommended options.

Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation

In 2013, Moldova was recovering from the impact of the severe 2012 drought - evidence that climate change and disaster risks remain important challenges for Moldova's development progress.

The United Nations Team, including World Bank, WFP, FAO and UNDP, supported the recovery 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 USD 7m in World Bank loans to farmers, mitigating the negative effects of the drought.

Capacities to address climate and disaster risks improved at the national and local level with the coherent assistance of several UN agencies. An important achievement was the adoption of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, designed and advocated with UNDP support.

In view of further operationalizing the strategy, a cross-sector coordination mechanism was designed and capacities of sector ministries built to mainstream climate change into their plans. UNDP further assisted the development of health and forestry sector-specific adaptation strategies, and mainstreamed climate change in the energy and transport sector.

At the local level, climate change and disaster risk management is increasingly integrated into development planning with UNDP and UNICEF contributions. A toolkit for district- and local-level risk management was widely disseminated. One Urban Development Plan and several local development plans, integrating climate change and disaster risk management, were successfully piloted. More than 10 UNDP-supported pilot projects on innovative solutions for climate risk management, including ecosystem-based adaptation, are informing policymaking for further replication and up-scaling. Ecosystem-based adaptation solutions were successfully demonstrated by UNDP through forest and pasture management planning in 18 communities of the Orhei National Park, afforestation of 150 ha of degraded lands, and initiation of pasture restoration on approximately 500 ha.

Building on an initiative started in 2013, UNICEF advocated for mainstreaming the disaster risk reduction concept in the education sector and provided a number of recommendations to be included in the Education Strategy 2020, enhancing schools' preparedness and children's participation in reducing vulnerability to disaster risk.

WHO further contributed to increased resilience of the health sector by providing support to strengthen the country's competences on the International Health Regulations (IHR). Capacities of health workers in managerial positions and in all regions, concentrating on the hospital sector, were developed. Country preparedness and response to the Ebola virus was assessed and strengthened through regular briefings and updates.

With the new Institutional Development Plan of the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Services, a reform process in support of a prevention and preparedness-focused disaster risk management system was initiated. To increase access to statistical data for the elaboration of national policies on climate and disaster resilience, FAO assisted the capacity building of the Market Information Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, focusing on agricultural data information and its management.

Measures leading to improved hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta were implemented by UNECE towards compliance with the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, including designing a hazard spots map. Procedures will be introduced for hazard notification, and practical recommendations and actions for national authorities to strengthen hazard and crisis management will be developed.

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.

Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Lessons Learned

- UNCT work supporting Moldova's efforts to act on normative commitments has succeeded during the period in pushing forward important reforms, even in a difficult political environment. A number of reforms are ongoing, but results to date are only partial. Continued UNCT engagement is crucial to carry forward a number of human rights-related reforms as set out under UNPF. UN neutrality is more crucial than ever to support for Moldova's human rights-based development, particularly given the very troubled regional environment.
- There has been uneven regional progress (while the North is progressing, there is regression in the Centre and South). In addition to regional disparities, a broader inclusiveness and social cohesion approach needs to be embedded in UN work (especially in relation to the Gagauz and Transnistrian regions).
- Reforms in the social protection domain are fragmented, efforts need to be consolidated to improve targeting of the poorest, to reach families in need of additional support, and to coordinate cash support with specialized services. In addition, there is limited capacity within the social protection system to flexibly respond to shocks and stresses.
- Better coordination and participation of all agencies contributing with relevant expertise can bring a different perspective on the way things are done and improve results.
- Data disaggregation to monitor the situation of the most disadvantaged is still weak and need to be further addressed to close existing gaps. It is important not to let the average hide existing disparities (regional, urban/rural, poorest/richest, etc.).
- The signing of an AA with the European Union in 2014 provides an opportunity to accelerate reforms in protection, education and health. However, political instability may slow down reform efforts.
- The situation in the Transnistrian region complicates programming; a politically sensitive and flexible approach is required for the UN to reach the most vulnerable population of Moldova.
- Engagement and partnership with CSOs need to be further strengthened and capacity increased.
- Capacity and staff turnover of government institutions remain an issue.
- Sustainability of achieved results and ownership of Moldovan stakeholders has been secured in certain cases, e.g. the stand-alone piloted migration module has been enshrined into the general, regularly conducted National Labour Force Survey to provide nationwide statistical data on the phenomenon for informed policymaking.
- The coverage of broader aspects of migration, such as return migration, is imperative and justified by the rather significant chunk of the Moldovan population involved in the migration process and its effects on the socio-economic development of the country. Migration gender aspects require wider acknowledgement and mainstreaming into social protection policies.

- Closer alignment of development programmes with national priorities is a prerequisite for achievement of development outcomes concurrently leading towards increased harmonization with the EU environmental and energy acquis.
- Programming coherence and inter-agency cooperation in such fields as environmental governance, energy and resource efficiency, and renewable, disaster risk management and climate change reduce the overlap and enhance aid effectiveness for the benefit of the environment and people.
- Successfully advancing cross-cutting reforms (environmental fiscal reform, green development, etc.) requires a comprehensive approach with concerted efforts of the entire government, civil society and the private sector. These range from updating national policy frameworks, financing instruments and incentives to promotion, awareness raising and education initiatives to educate the labour force fit for the transition.
- Data availability and indicators have to be further improved for evidence-based decision making in the environmental sector. Further concerted effort is required to put in place a Shared Environmental Information System contributing to accuracy of and access to environmental data.

Way Forward

- In March 2010, in line with the country's global commitments on aid effectiveness, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova agreed a set of Development Partnership Principles with the country's development partners. These established a Joint Partnership Council and sector coordination councils to improve development policy and assistance coordination. Activation of the Joint Partnership Council and continuation of sector councils can provide the platforms for the effective coordination of external cooperation.
- Support the Government to accelerate reforms in environmental protection, education and health.
- Address targeting and coverage of most vulnerable categories of the population and support resilience of families to shocks and risks.
- Promote social work strengthening and services availability, so that children and families can more easily access benefits and other support.
- Regularly track poverty, social inclusion, vulnerability and the impact of social benefits on the most vulnerable population.
- Address financial sustainability at the local level (decentralization), with a strong focus on making sure that services for most vulnerable children, including disabled children and children at risk of institutionalization, are sustained.
- Focus on data and evidence for policymaking, strengthening national statistics, especially disaggregated data and high-quality evaluation of new interventions.

- Focus on Moldova–EU cooperation.
- Strengthen capacities of the ombuds-institution, CSOs in child rights monitoring and implementation of the children’s chapter and other relevant chapters of the EU AA.
- Decent work for all will continuously require particular approach and support. The informal economy, non-standard forms of employment, extension of social protection to the most vulnerable, and protection of the working poor will stay high on the UN cooperation agenda for the country.
- Further ensure availability of reference data and ways to obtain the data on dynamics of return migration indicators.
- Foster the capacity of the relevant public authorities to ensure the coordination, coherence and integration of the migration and gender agendas within sector-level policymaking.

Communicating as One

During the reporting period UN entities in Moldova stepped up their joint initiatives in advocacy and communication. The UN is increasingly speaking with a common voice, and this results in greater impact and visibility for the work of the UN and its partners in the country.

All core elements of the global “Communicating as One” standard operating procedures were achieved: a joint 2013-2017 UNPF Communications Strategy was approved by the UNCT, monitored and reported against in regular reporting; and a Country Communications Group, chaired by an international head of agency, developed common annual communication work plans and established ways to effectively bring together the communication resources of different UN entities to implement common activities.

Clear, coherent and consistent joint messaging on issues of shared interest has improved the quality and visibility of UN dialogue with the Government and other national stakeholders. For example, in the 2014 pre-electoral context the UN presented all registered parties and civil society with a package of issue briefs based on evidence, national post-2015 consultations and UN best practice. To ensure consistency, communication templates and visual identity guidelines were developed and used regularly in all joint communication products.

The UN.md website was fully redesigned in early 2014, which led to a doubling of hits. Social media and blogging were used regularly to engage various audiences in conversations about key issues. A joint Facebook page, “ONU Moldova”, was created and quickly became a go-to resource for citizens, partners and staff alike to personally engage with the UN messages, activities and results. Both the joint website and Facebook page were managed by the UNCT in a decentralized manner, with various UN agencies working together under central guidance of the Resident Coordinator’s Office.

Four issues a year of the quarterly *UN Magazine*, printed in English and in the state language, promoted the results of the UN’s work in Moldova through human stories and powerful imagery. As of 2013, the magazine was also disseminated through the network of Moldovan embassies abroad.

Regular press briefings and media trainings were organized to reinforce public awareness on key topics. In-depth interviews of the UN Resident Coordinator and other members of the UNCT were organized with major Moldovan media outlets. Media monitoring was conducted regularly.

Campaigns continue to be considered the most impactful communication initiative by both UN staff and stakeholders (as shown in the UN Communications Perception Surveys of 2012 and 2015). Campaigns conducted around UN international days embedded the spokesperson approach, with specialized agencies taking the UN lead on themes of common interest, as planned in a common calendar. Communication initiatives on violence against women and girls, women’s leadership and political participation were led by UN Women on behalf of the UNCT; anti-corruption by UNDP; youth by UNICEF and UNFPA; human rights (including the annual Human Rights Gala broadcast on national TV) by OHCHR; child rights by UNICEF; health, NCDs and mobility of health professionals by WHO;

and drug abuse and illicit trafficking by UNODC. This approach helped strengthen advocacy and enhanced consistent messaging. Such campaigns were organized in close cooperation with national counterparts and with the involvement of CSOs and youth. United Nations Day was marked through week-long activities showcasing the UN's local development work and promoting key messages across the country.

At the end of 2014 the UN, the World Bank and the EU worked together to present a development partners' briefing book with policy proposals for the new Government. The partnership between the UN and the EU in Moldova was also regularly showcased at the annual European Village, organized by the EU Delegation to the Republic of Moldova on the occasion of Europe Day in Chisinau and other cities, where the UN family presented its messages and results to the public.

Communication between national authorities and development partners was strengthened in individual sector coordination councils, where UN agencies were co-chairing selected topics as health; work and social security; and decentralization.

UN policy advocacy deepened with a sustained engagement with Parliament on legislation key to Moldova's international commitments. Such efforts helped achieve results such as the revision of the ombuds law, the first reading of the tobacco control framework law, the first reading of the gender quota law, the fiscal decentralization law, approval by Parliament of the concept of the Prosecutor General reform, and the development of a law on the Prosecutor service.

Communication around the global MDGs and the post-2015 agenda was intense in 2013 and 2014, with national consultations on The Future Moldova Wants. Consultations made wide use of innovative tools, including infographics, social media, and the interactive platform Futurescaper. They engaged communities throughout Moldova during three weeks, collecting views about the most important challenges, and proposed solutions for the Government to address the country's development challenges. Another innovative communication tool launched in support of transparency and good governance was the UN-supported national Aid Management Platform.

While visibility of the UN systems and agencies in Moldova is stable at a satisfactory level (a majority of respondents to the UN Communications Perception Surveys conducted in 2012 and 2015 consider it good or very good), a number of challenges still persist in communication. Outreach at local level shall be increased to reach smaller cities and rural communities, and language coverage extended with more UN communication products available in the state language and Russian, as requested by over one third of respondents to the 2015 UN Communications Perception Survey. Media relations shall be better streamlined at UN level, aiming at improved results in terms of quality and quantity of media coverage, as well as efficiency gains. A higher degree of transparency and timely information sharing towards external partners and civil society on results, money spent and contracting opportunities could be achieved using the appropriate communication tools.

An upcoming initiative will extend accessibility of communication products to allow use by persons with visual impairment and increase readability. Internal communication across UN entities will be reinforced to raise the level of information sharing between agencies.

More work is needed to help the Government tell its story on its day-to-day development and human rights efforts to the people to whom it is accountable, demonstrating how UN-supported interventions affect people's lives, and engaging citizens in two-way, transparent communications around policy proposals and achieved results.

Operating as One

The UNCT in Moldova was one of the first ones globally to develop a joint Business Operations Strategy (BOS). The BOS supports the implementation of the UNPF and it covers the corresponding time period, 2013-2017. It currently sees participation of 12 UN agencies. An empowered OMT chaired by an international head of agency oversees the implementation of the BOS.

During the first years of BOS implementation, the UNCT focused on efficiency and quality gains: reducing costs and increasing quality of operations support through strengthened procurement, common human resources, reduced logistics and transportation costs, and decreased costs in financial management.

The BOS was implemented through 2013 and 2014 Annual Work Plans, managed by the OMT. Through the implementation of these Annual Work Plans the UN agencies continued to harmonize business practices to reduce costs, enhance savings in staff time, and increase quality and timeliness of procurement.

An increasing number of long-term agreements (LTAs) – from 12 in 2012 to 21 in 2014 – ensured that resident and non-resident UN agencies could benefit from economies of scale in areas such as printing services, purchase of fuel, supply of IT equipment, supply of office equipment/printers, Internet connectivity services, provision of written translation services, transportation services, purchase of office stationery, a harmonized approach to cash transfers, micro-assessments, travel agency services, and arrangements with individual translators/interpreters. Two further joint arrangements (express mail services and UN House administration) were approved and efficiently used by UN agencies. The LTAs are accessible to the team on the UNCT restricted web space, and are in use by a majority of agencies including UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC and WHO.

During the reporting period, the UN House increased its occupancy from four to seven UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, OHCHR, UNAIDS and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. WHO, UNDP and UN Women projects are accommodated in nearby shared premises. Co-location of offices has greatly improved cross-agency information sharing and strengthened the One UN identity.

A new decentralized UN Moldova website, UN.md, facilitated direct access for agencies, including non-resident agencies, to independently post news, recruitment and procurement opportunities, leading to efficiency gains.

Eight agencies applied a UN diversity clause in recruitment procedures, resulting in recruitment of two persons with physical disabilities and several persons of ethnic minority backgrounds (including in contracts with individuals).

Inter-agency trainings were provided by in-country UN staff on *inter alia* a human rights-based approach, communications for development, the Aid Management Platform, statistics and time management. These were complemented by a gender marketplace, as well as joint trainings in a harmonized approach to cash transfer and results-based management by regional UN staff.

Together with a first all-UN staff meeting, these joint training initiatives boosted team building and enhanced UN staff understanding of their role and the potential to extend actions in support of the Delivering as One approach.

An innovative Multi-Donor Trust Fund has been set up to support joint work under the UNPF, secure additional funds that would not otherwise come to Moldova or to the UN, garner further support to follow up on the Hammarberg Report recommendations, and allow pass-through between agencies. Four projects supported by three donors were channelled through the multi-donor trust fund in 2014.

An OMT focus area for 2015-2017 will be to strengthen incorporation of celebration of diversity issues into the UN Moldova BOS as a way to enhance the currently implemented UNPF and its next cycle. The approach will be twofold: (1) mainstreaming diversity into the BOS; and (2) deepening the inclusion of minorities and other marginalized groups in the work of UNCT Moldova. These measures will be closely coordinated with other diversity initiatives of UNCT Moldova. Implementation will focus on advancing UN common premises' physical accessibility and improving UN informational and communication accessibility. For this purpose earmarked financial support was obtained from the UNDAF Design Innovation Facility through the Business Operations Window. By implementing this initiative, UNCT Moldova is aiming at contributing to prototype a new generation of UNDAFs that are positioned to advance modern business operations innovations to support UNDAF implementation with sustainable development in mind, based on evidence and through public participation and multi-stakeholder engagement, and ensuring sustainability by accountability mechanisms. UNCT Moldova will contribute to upstream policy development by actively communicating the results of this initiative to internal and external stakeholders.

In terms of future opportunities, UNCT is aiming at increasing the share of agencies accessing the LTAs through placing them on a common platform, thus reducing transaction costs and increasing efficiency. Additional focus will be on promoting and facilitating access to UN information, procurement, and HR announcements by the general public, prospective vendors and partners in an efficient and simplified manner. This will also imply placement of adequate information in other languages than English to ensure wider access. With regard to the human resources area, one of the key opportunities would be to establish a common UN roster of consultants.

Moreover, the OMT and UNCT will strive for a fully operationalized BOS modality to better support UNPF implementation and monitoring in Moldova in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

OMT will aim at increasing the number of common trainings conducted for UN staff. Another focus area will be to build capacities of partners through coordinated joint efforts with the objective of increasing efficiency of UN support to the country.

One Budgetary Framework

The One Budgetary Framework provides a financial overview of 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.

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

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent in 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Budget for 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2013- 2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
IOM	1,464,424	3,908,110	4,341,014	829,916	297,600	1,717,750	155,000	1,860,350	10,166,148	4,408,016
OHCHR	170,000	379,946	432,660	0	200,000	200,000	64,000	336,000	1,246,606	536,000
UN Women	166,209	826,593	1,591,109	386,310	1,083,398	349,690	0	148,510	3,667,309	884,510
UNDP	8,978,702	5,619,835	3,795,513	450,000	3,961,936	0	3,150,000	0	25,505,986	450,000
UNECE	15,000	86,000	36,500	0	0	0	0	0	137,500	0
UNESCO	15,000	0	0	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000	15,000	60,000
UNFPA	144,821	675,722	114,354	30,000	92,928	30,000	92,679	30,000	1,120,504	90,000
UNHCR	750,000	735,000	739,378	100,000	490,000	250,000	490,000	250,000	3,204,378	600,000
UNICEF	1,095,000	676,454	394,689	367,620	0	650,000	0	650,000	2,166,143	1,667,620
UNODC	450,000	50,000	350,000	0	0	0	0	0	850,000	0
WHO	150,000	150,000	200,000	0	50,000	150,000	50,000	150,000	600,000	300,000
Total	13,399,156	13,107,661	11,995,217	2,183,846	6,175,862	3,367,440	4,001,679	3,444,860	48,679,574	8,996,146

Pillar 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent in 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Budget for 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2013-2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
FAO	360,000	187,806	923,285	0	249,000	0	0	0	1,720,091	0
IAEA	426,962	202,335	336,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	965,297	50,000
IFAD	9,890,500	5,278,751	9,630,200	0	7,861,052	0	5,193,000	0	37,853,503	0
ILO	440,000	71,054	150,326	0	0	0		0	661,380	0
IOM	1,979,744	825,320	1,124,299	1,660,701	566,886	2,218,114	566,886	2,218,114	5,063,135	6,096,929
ITC	0	0	0	230,000	0	80,000	0	40,000	0	350,000
OHCHR	50,000	162,970	162,245	0	75,000	75,000	24,000	126,000	474,215	201,000
UN Women	857,077	317,239	267,323	250,000	76,614		0	0	1,518,253	250,000
UNAIDS	60,100	75,000	120,000	130,000	0	130,000	0	130,000	255,100	390,000
UNCITRAL	0	0	0	100,000	0		0	0	0	100,000
UNCTAD	0	0	0	445,000	0	340,000	0	270,000	0	1,055,000
UNDP	8,148,356	7,946,498	6,823,650	0	6,547,970	0	4,344,634	0	33,811,109	0
UNECE	35,000	0	51,000	0	0	0	0	0	86,000	0
UNESCO	43,000	0	0	65,000	0	65,000	0	65,000	43,000	195,000
UNFPA	226,325	476,915	344,646	165,000	280,070	165,000	279,322	165,000	1,607,278	495,000
UNHCR	140,000	140,000	120,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	700,000	300,000
UNICEF	2,500,000	2,140,301	762,650	1,626,350	537,000	1,963,000	316,000	2,184,000	6,255,951	5,773,350
UNIDO	0	22,543	1,835	0	0	0	0	0	24,378	0
UNODC	280,000	90,000		200,000	0	0	0	0	370,000	200,000
WHO	1,703,000	1,950,000	1,720,000	580,000	420,000	1,780,000	420,000	1,780,000	6,213,000	4,140,000
Total	27,140,064	19,886,732	22,537,459	5,602,051	16,763,592	6,916,114	11,293,842	7,078,114	97,621,689	19,596,279

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent in 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Budget for 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2013-2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
FAO	641,727	48,940	465,723	0	210,000	0	0	0	1,366,390	0
UNDP	7,330,221	5,615,766	4,216,221	0	8,380,187	0	2,481,381	0	28,023,777	0
UNECE	245,000	336,184	261,677	40,000	0	0	0	0	842,861	40,000
UNEP	200,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	0
UNICEF	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	300,000
UNIDO	264,922	174,921	484,543	0	95,000	0	0	0	1,019,386	0
WHO	50,000	100,000	80,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	20,000	80,000	270,000	180,000
Total	8,831,870	6,275,811	5,558,164	160,000	8,705,187	180,000	2,501,381	180,000	31,872,414	520,000

One Budgetary Framework 2013-2017

Pillar	Indicative Amount in Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Budget for 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget for 2013-2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
1	13,399,156	13,107,661	11,995,217	2,183,846	6,175,862	3,367,440	4,001,679	3,444,860	48,679,574	8,996,146
2	27,140,064	19,886,732	22,537,459	5,602,051	16,763,592	6,916,114	11,293,842	7,078,114	97,621,689	19,596,279
3	8,831,870	6,275,811	5,558,164	160,000	8,705,187	180,000	2,501,381	180,000	31,872,414	520,000
Total	49,371,090	39,270,204	40,090,840	7,945,897	31,644,641	10,463,554	17,796,902	10,702,974	178,173,677	29,112,425

Annex 1: Revised results matrix

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

Outcome 1.1 - Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and LPAs				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Confidence in public administration institutions; Corruption Perception Index	<u>Baseline:</u> (May 2011): Government – 23%; Parliament – 19%; LPA – 47%; Corruption Perception Index: 36;	<u>Target:</u> Government: 45%; Parliament: 40%; LPA: 60%; Corruption Perception Index: Improvement of the Moldova index	2014: Government: 28%; Parliament: 24%; LPA: 56%; Corruption Perception Index: 35 (2014); 35 (2013); 36 (2012)	a. Public Opinion Barometer; Gallup Survey; Transparency International Report
b. Hunter coefficient of vertical balance (the degree of fiscal dependency of local governments on resources transferred by central government)	<u>Baseline:</u> Varies between 13% and 19% (2011)	<u>Target:</u> A Hunter coefficient that is above 20% and not varying	2011: 19.67% 2012: 14.30% 2013: 14.29% 2014: 15.27%	b. Ministry of Finance Local Budgets Analytical Data
c. Public availability of data on equality, disaggregated by key/target vulnerable groups and cross-cutting dimensions (incl. territorial, inhabitants' area, etc.) to track progress towards MDGs and Moldova's long-term development goals	<u>Baseline:</u> Certain data available on gender and regional disparities but data missing on a number of key groups	<u>Target:</u> Data on target vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, Roma, persons with stigmatized diseases, third country nationals and stateless persons) made available and used in policymaking	Statistical data are available on vulnerable groups: - persons with disabilities; - stigmatized deceases Data not available for stateless persons (these were collected during the 2014 Census but not processed yet).	c. MDG report and other reporting to international bodies Statistical data of public institutions: - Reports and statistical data of MoH (http://www.ms.gov.md/sites/default/files/07.expert_itm_si_dizabilitatea.pdf) - DataBank of NBS (disabilities http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/EN/08%20SAN/SAN05/SAN05.asp , HIV http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/EN/ODM/ODM.asp , other diseases http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/EN/08%20SAN/SAN02/SAN02.asp) Bureau for Migration and Asylum (repatriates)

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Ex-ante policy analysis and results-based management principles mandatory for public policy development, ensuring results- oriented, rights-based, and gender-sensitive response implementation and monitoring with clear linkages to programme-based budgeting	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) The methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (including a human rights and gender-sensitive approach) is not a mandatory step for public policy development	<u>Target:</u> Ex-ante policy analysis, including human rights- based, migration and gender-responsive methodology, is mandatory for development, implementation and monitoring of all new public policies developed after 2013	According to State Chancellery information, the new law on public policies elaboration was drafted and now is with MoJ for expertise. As well, the methodology for ex-ante policy impact evaluation was drafted, and since 2010 has been in the pilot stage. In 2013 the gender impact was added to the Guide and now it consists of eight types of impacts.	a. Laws and Normative Acts; Government Decision on Methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (Official Monitor)
b. Public Expenditure Framework Assessment (PEFA) scoring on multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) PEFA scoring B+	<u>Target:</u> PEFA scoring A	No new PEFA carried out	b. PEFA reports
c. EU-Moldova AA signed and implemented in line with the action plan	<u>Baseline:</u> EU-Moldova AA not signed	<u>Target:</u> EU-Moldova AA signed and is being implemented in line with the action plan	EU-Moldova AA signed and is being implemented in line with the action plan	c. EU and government annual progress reports on AA
d. 2014 Population and Housing Census undertaken	<u>Baseline:</u> non-existent (last census in 2004)	<u>Target:</u> (2015) census undertaken successfully, providing reliable and credible data for policy formulation	(2014) Census carried out, post-enumeration survey conducted, preliminary results disseminated in December 2014	d. Population and Housing Census and post-enumeration survey

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Women's representation in decision-making positions	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) MPs: 22%; members of the Government at Minister level: 2 (10%)	<u>Target:</u> (2015) MPs: 30%; members of the Government at Minister-level: 30%	[2014] 21% of women (or 21 women) elected to the Parliament, 20% of women (or 4 women) as members of Government Cabinet.	a. Central Electoral Commission Report on general elections, Government website.
a.1. Participation in voting of Moldovan citizens abroad [New Indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) 64,199 Moldovan citizens from abroad; (2014) 73,311 Moldovan citizens from abroad	<u>Target:</u> Increase in Moldovans citizens from abroad participation in parliamentary elections in 2018		a.1. Central Electoral Commission Raport cu privire la rezultatele alegerilor parlamentare din 30 noiembrie 2014, pag.20 http://cec.md/files/files/raporttotalizarealegeri2014din5decemredactat_5373809.pdf OSCE/ODIHR overall assessment of the quality of the general elections, including voting abroad

b. Public confidence in Parliament (sex-disaggregated)	<u>Baseline:</u> (spring 2012): – 25% report confidence in Parliament (27% of men, 22% of women)	<u>Target:</u> (2017): – 40% report confidence in Parliament (at least 40% of women)	24% of respondents having trust in Moldovan Parliament, incl. 23% men, 25% women [<i>Public Opinion Barometer as of November 2014</i>]	b. Public Opinion Barometer (sex-disaggregated)
c. Human rights and gender analysis of the draft laws in the Parliament	<u>Baseline:</u> 0	<u>Target:</u> 100%	Lack of progress – Parliament is not carrying the human rights and gender analysis of the draft legislation	c. Parliament Annual Report
d. OSCE/ODIHR overall assessment of the quality of the general elections	<u>Baseline:</u> 2010 parliamentary election ‘met most standards’; 2011 local elections ‘largely met’ standards	<u>Target:</u> Steady improvement in meeting electoral standards as assessed by OSCE/ODIHR (general elections in 2014 and local elections in 2015)	2014 Parliamentary election administration was generally professional and transparent and enjoyed the confidence of most stakeholders, with citizens able to “vote in a free and dignified manner”.	d. OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission reports and other observer mission reports

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Increase in the share of local own revenues in the overall local budgets	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 4.0%	<u>Target:</u> Not less than 10%	2012: 3.4% 2013: 3.5% 2014: 5.3%	a. Ministry of Finance annual reports; law on local public administration funding
b. Degree of implementation of Decentralization Strategy Action Plan	<u>Baseline:</u> Decentralization Strategy approved in 2012	<u>Target:</u> Decentralization Strategy Action Plan implemented in a timely manner at a rate of 70% of planned actions for the respective year	2013 – 42%; 2014 – 50%	b. Government reports on the implementation of the Decentralization Action Plan

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Level of public confidence in the justice system	<u>Baseline:</u> 24% of people trust the justice system in May 2011	<u>Target:</u> 34% of people trust the justice system by 2017	Regress is observed comparing to the baseline, although progress is observed compared to the indicator for 2012. On average 23% (22% of men and 23% of women) of respondents trusted the justice system in November 2014 (+8% as compared to November 2012), http://ipp.md/public/files/Barometru/Brosura_BOP_11.2014_prima_parte-r.pdf	a. Public Opinion Barometer
[b. Indicator has been deleted as it is not deemed relevant.]				

c. Number of judicial instances and/or equality body recognizing and remedying discrimination in individual cases.	<u>Baseline</u> : No known cases to date of judicial recognition of discrimination on any grounds	<u>Target</u> : 100 recognition/remedy decisions by 2015; 400 recognition/remedy decisions by 2017	Progress is observed. The Equality Council has delivered 12 decisions in 2013 and 48 decisions in 2014 recognizing discrimination. In total, there have been 60 such decisions. The number of judicial decisions on discrimination is not known; OHCHR will research this issue.	c. UN working group covering human rights accounts for such cases, govt. data monitoring discrimination cases, civil society and NHRI reports.
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Output 1.2.1 - Judiciary has increased capacity to render consistent, independent judgements in conformity with international law and standards

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Training curriculum modules (introductory and continuous) on international human rights law developed and implemented by NIJ	<u>Baseline</u> : NIJ trains in selected European Court of Human Rights provisions, but not at all on international human rights law.	<u>Target</u> : By 2017, NIJ curriculum substantively amended with modules on each of the international treaties, mechanisms and instruments (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention Against Torture (CAT), ICERD, CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), CRPD), including the 1951 Refugee Convention	No progress observed yet. In 2015 UNDP started a 4-year project with NIJ, and its implementation will help to reach the target.	a. Objective verification, regular independent assessment. NIJ annual reports.
b. Number of Supreme Court of Justice explanatory guidance decisions explicitly related to the implementation of international human rights law	<u>Baseline</u> : 4 known guidance decisions on international human rights law	<u>Target</u> : 7 guidance decisions or similar guidance arrangements on international human rights law issues during 2013-2017	Progress has been observed. 3 more guidance decisions on international human rights law adopted and 2 more decisions adopted are relevant to human rights issues. http://jurisprudenta.csj.md/db_hot_expl.php	b. Objective verification

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
[b. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
c. Share of children in conflict with the law diverted from the judicial system	<u>Baseline</u> : (2011) 53.08% of children diverted from judicial system	<u>Target</u> : 63% of children diverted from judicial system	Data should be available.	c. MoJ and Ministry of Interior data, reports by Government of Moldova under international treaty review, civil society, official data and reports of GPO

d. Existence of a state programme for compensation of victims of crimes	<u>Baseline:</u> Mechanism of asset seizure not effective in ensuring the rights of victims of crimes to compensation	<u>Target:</u> Human rights-based state compensation programme for victims of crimes created	The draft of the law on compensation the victims of crimes was drafted and is being discussed in MoJ. The programme is in the drafting process and represents the mechanism for this law implementation.	d. Annual Report of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings on implementation of the National Action Plan on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings; civil society reports
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Output 1.2.3 - Individuals, including the most vulnerable, have improved access to quality procedures to resolve justice claims and secure effective remedy

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Quality assurance system for legal aid delivery developed and sensitive to gender and vulnerability criteria from human rights perspective*	<u>Baseline:</u> No such system existing at present; limited systemic knowledge about quality of legal assistance or gender/vulnerability status of recipients	<u>Target:</u> 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 from human rights perspective*	Some data on progress is available from the National Legal Aid Council: 43,912 persons (including 2665 minors and 9437 women), of whom 3,670 were granted legal aid cases of emergency (in case of detention in criminal offences and misdemeanors), and 39,477 cases qualified for legal aid (of which 36,099 were criminal and non-criminal cases 3378).	a. Civil society reports, National Legal Aid Council reports with vulnerability criteria disaggregation as a perspective including migration http://www.cnaigs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/567/Raportul_de_activitate_al_CNAIGS_2014_18.02.2015.pdf

* As per Footnote 6, Para 1.3 of the UNPF (2013-2017)

b. Percentage of victims who receive legal aid, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, language, citizenship, criminal code, article of crime suffered	<u>Baseline:</u> 0, and no coverage by law of the victim in criminal proceedings	<u>Target:</u> Elaborated eligibility of victims for legal assistance, in particular for serious crimes	Progress has been observed. Since 2013 juvenile victims have been able to benefit from the legal aid services and 2 juvenile victims were beneficiaries in 2013, 19 in 2014, and 1 in 2015. There are plans to provide legal aid services for victims of domestic violence. The National Legal Aid Council has compiled a list of legal aid lawyers specialized in services for victims, and has approved quality standards for services for juveniles. In 2013 UNDP assisted in the elaboration of case registration and data generation software and since 2014 disaggregated data on legal aid services and beneficiaries has been publicly available through the	b. National Legal Aid Council data; civil society reporting
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Output 1.2.4 - Police, prosecution, judiciary and health authorities better safeguard fundamental rights of persons in detention				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of effective criminal investigations opened, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill treatment	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 11%	<u>Target:</u> Effective criminal investigation opened in 40% of complaints	Progress has been observed in comparison to the baseline: criminal investigations were opened in 21.84% of complaints in 2013, and in 17.8% in 2014. http://procuratura.md/md/com/1211/1/6052/	a. Data publicly available from Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor; civil society reports; National Prevention Mechanism reports
b. Percentage of final convictions, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill treatment	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 0.94%	<u>Target:</u> Substantial progressive increase of proportion of convictions including custodial sentences for crimes related to torture and ill treatment	Progress has been observed. 14 (22,58%) out of 62 persons convicted in 2014 on torture related cases were sentenced to prison terms, and 2 persons in 2013. http://procuratura.md/md/com/1211/1/6052/	b. Data publicly available from Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor; civil society reports
c. Share of people in detention who have access to medical services independent from the administration of the detention facility/system	<u>Baseline:</u> Detention medical services and medical staff are subordinated to the Department of Penitentiary Institutions of MoJ.	<u>Target:</u> 100% of people in detention have access to medical services independent from the administration of the detention facility/system	The established target has not been achieved. The action plan for reorganization of medical services has been adopted through Government decision, but not implemented	c. Verification via Human Rights and Health Working Group
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				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Share of international human rights recommendations, in particular Universal Periodic Review (UPR), implemented in timely manner	<u>Baseline:</u> Report of the UPR Working Group	<u>Target:</u> All UPR recommendations implemented	17 recommendations have not been implemented, 28 recommendations have been partially implemented, and 12 recommendations have been fully implemented. No answer was received for 63 out of 123 recommendations and voluntary pledges. More detailed information available at: http://www.upr-info.org/followup/index/country/moldova	a. Interim and follow-up UPR reporting; reports to UN treaty bodies; civil society reporting

b. Number of protection orders issued by courts for victims of domestic violence effectively implemented by police and other relevant authorities	<u>Baseline</u> : Approx. 200 protection orders issued by courts since September 2009, 0 effectively implemented	<u>Target</u> : At least 40% of protection orders effectively implemented		b. Government data monitoring domestic violence, civil society and NHRI reports.
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Output 1.3.1 - Relevant public authorities exercise improved oversight of implementation of international human rights recommendations

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Mechanism for human rights oversight in place (NHRAP oversight mechanism), with representative membership and mechanism for transparency/civil society /public input, including diaspora*	<u>Baseline</u> : National Commission for NHRAP monitoring in place in the form of a meeting convened by Deputy Prime Minister for Social Affairs; civil society not effectively included	<u>Target</u> : 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	<p>The NHRAP 2011-2014 was adopted in 2011 through Parliamentary Decision nr. 90 of 12.05. 2011. Subsequently the NHRAP 2011-2014 was modified in December 2012, to incorporate the UPR recommendations. Amended version available at: http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=346972.</p> <p>A National Commission for implementation and monitoring of the NHRAP 2011-2014 was established through Government Decision no. 70 on 5 February 2012. Available at: http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=342121. The Commission was constituted by the vice ministers, civil society representatives, representatives of the local public administration congress and development partners. The workings of the Commission were coordinated by the vice-prime minister. Technical support was provided by the State Chancellery and MoJ. An assessment of the implementation and accomplished results of the NHRAP 2011-2014 has been carried out and the concluding report has been published on the web page for public consultation. All draft regulation, legislation and policy documents are available for</p>	a. Annual Reports of the People's Advocate; b. Assessment of the NHRAP 2004-2008/ 2011-2014; c. Annual implementation reports by the NHRAP Governmental Commission

public consultation at
<http://justice.gov.md/public/files/file/voluntariat/Raport15.07.2015.pdf>
 Discussion is currently ongoing as to possible extension and follow-up to the current NHRAP, in particular in light of the second Moldova UPR, scheduled for 2016.

* Government decision nr.759 as of 06.11.2009, Art.7 (j1), defines diaspora as Moldovan citizens temporarily or permanently settled abroad, people from Moldova and their descendants, and communities formed by them.

b. Percentage of UPR recommendations implemented	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 of 122 recommendations in the first UPR cycle implemented	<u>Target:</u> 100% of UPR recommendations of the first cycle implemented	17 recommendations have not been implemented, 28 recommendations have been partially implemented, and 12 recommendations have been fully implemented. No answer was received for 63 out of 123 recommendations and voluntary pledges. More detailed information available at: http://www.upr-info.org/followup/index/country/moldova	b & c. Annual reports of National Committee for Periodic Reports; National Commission for Human Rights Action Plan monitoring, National Commission for Child Rights Protection, annual reports of National Participation Council, Annual Report on trafficking in human beings by Permanent Secretariat of Trafficking in Human Beings National Committee, other civil society reports. d. 2014 Moldova Mid-term Implementation Assessment e. 2016 Report of UPR Working Group on Republic of Moldova
c. Percentage of Moldova-specific UN treaty body special procedures and related relevant recommendations implemented, taking 1 December 2012 as baseline	<u>Baseline:</u> CEDAW (2006), CRC (2009), (Human Rights Committee (2009), CAT (2009), CERD (2011), Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) (2011) aggregate, taken together with SRs on Violence against Women, Torture and Freedom of Religion or Belief, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria	<u>Target:</u> All 2011 CERD concluding observations, 2011 CESCR concluding observations, 2013 CEDAW concluding observations, 2012 report by the UN SR on Freedom of Religion or Belief, 2014 Report by the UN SR on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights and related relevant recommendations implemented		Annual reports of National Committee for Periodic Reports; National Commission for Human Rights Action Plan monitoring, National Commission for Child Rights Protection, annual reports of National Participation Council, annual report on trafficking in human beings by the Permanent Secretariat of the Trafficking in Human Beings National Committee, other civil society reports
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 NHRIs	<u>Baseline:</u> Ombuds-institution not in conformity with Paris Principles (B-status accredited)	<u>Target:</u> Ombuds-institution recognized as A-status NHRI	A new law on the People's Advocate was adopted in April 2014. Subsequently the People's Advocate (ombudsperson) took successful action before the Constitutional Court against the provisions of the 2014 Law on the People's Advocate,	d. Assessment by subcommittee on NHRI accreditation

which prohibited persons under guardianship from submitting complaints on human rights infringements to the People's Advocate. Currently, work is in progress on elaborating a Regulation for the Office of the People's Advocate and supporting capacity building of the staff to apply for reaccreditation. Application for A status is expected in 2015. The rules of procedure and the law that modifies and proposes additions to the Law on the People's Advocate have been approved by the government and passed in the first reading in the Parliament.

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
b. Mechanism for mainstreaming gender, human rights, diaspora* in state budget in place	<u>Baseline:</u> (1) No data on human rights and gender mainstreaming in budget, across budget lines; (2) not all NHRAP activities budgeted; (3) NHRI has no ring-fenced budget item; (4) in 2014 two strategies included the diaspora dimension: strategy of culture development 2020 and Strategy of tourism development 2020	<u>Target:</u> (1) Gender and human rights- mainstreamed budget developed and applied by line ministries and Ministry of Finance; (2) all activities in NHRAP have clearly allocated budgets; (3) NHRI has ring-fenced budget; (4) all strategies for relevant sectors have allocated budget for subprogramme 'Diaspora Support'	UN Women is carrying out work related to the gender-sensitive budgets. Funds were allocated from the state budget for the period 2013-2014 for the implementation of the following subprogrammes: Diaspora Support (State Chancellery -2014, Bureau of Interethnic Relations - 2013); Respect for human rights and freedoms (Centre for Human Rights, 2013-2014); Protection against discrimination (Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality) (2013 to 2014).	b. Sector strategy monitoring groups, Ministry of Finance medium-term budgetary framework http://www.mf.gov.md/en/middlec ost

* Government Decision nr. 759 as of 06.11.2009, Art.7 (j1), defines diaspora as Moldovan citizens temporarily or permanently settled abroad, people from Moldova and their descendants, and communities formed by them.

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
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a. Proportion of well-founded claims concerning discrimination received by Anti-discrimination Council receiving effective remedy	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 claims received by Anti-discrimination Council; Council not yet established	<u>Target:</u> Anti-discrimination Council establishes working practices in conformity with international and regional best practices and provides effective remedy to all well-founded complaints of discrimination on any international law grounds brought before it	From July to December 2013 the Equality Council received a total number of 44 petitions, out of which 34 were well founded. In 2014, out of the 151 petitions received, 90 were well founded.	a. Anti-discrimination Council annual reports
b. Curriculum modules covering or substantially mainstreaming human rights, including child rights and gender equality, in mainstream education and training	<u>Baseline:</u> Human rights curriculum elements in primary and secondary education are mainly optional	<u>Target:</u> Human rights included in mainstream curriculum in primary/secondary education		b. Education strategy monitoring mechanism

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Public trust in NGOs and media	<u>Baseline:</u> Public Opinion Barometer trust index NGOs: 26% (May 2011) Media: 63% (May 2011)	<u>Target:</u> Public Opinion Barometer trust index NGOs: 46% (2017) Media: 75% (2017)	Public Opinion Barometer trust index NGOs: 26% (Nov 2014) Media: 60% (Nov 2014)	a. Public Opinion Barometer
b. Heightened quality of reporting by media on human rights, equality, rule of law, and empowerment of women	<u>Baseline:</u> Media insufficiently covers the human rights issues, with frequent infringements of ethical standards	<u>Target:</u> Qualitative increase of coverage of human rights, equality and rule of law issues in mainstream media	Progressing as planned. New data will be available within next progress report planned for 2016	b. UN media monitoring reports
c. Number of entities submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular UPR	<u>Baseline:</u> 24 national-level stakeholder entities involved in submissions to 2011 UPR; 13 national-level CSOs involved in submissions to May 2011 CESCR review	<u>Target:</u> 100% increase in stakeholder submissions to relevant international bodies/review by 2017	(1) Association for Supporting Children with Special Needs (ASCSN), (2) Association of Social and Cultural Development 'Delfin' (DELFIN), (3) Centre of Legal Assistance for People with Disabilities (CLAPD), (4) Equal Rights Trust (ERT), (5) Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC), (6) HAI, (7) Human Rights Information Center (CIDO), (8) Informational Centre GENDERDOC-M Moldova (GENDERDOC-M), (9) The National Roma Centre (NRM)	c. OHCHR stakeholder summary for UPR; websites of treaty bodies

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
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a. Number of independent CSOs or other independent groups submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular UPR	<u>Baseline:</u> 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	<u>Target:</u> 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)	(1) ASCSN, (2) DELFIN, (3) CLAPD, (4) ERT, (5) GIEACPC, (6) HAI, (7) CIDO, (8) GENDERDOC-M, (9) NRM	a. OHCHR website, OHCHR UPR stakeholder submissions to the Human Rights Council
b. Legal and regulatory framework for civil society to be able to operate independently, including in capacity of service provider in place	<u>Baseline:</u> Development of framework initiated but not yet completed	<u>Target:</u> Law on social contracts in place and in conformity with best practices; law on 1% support in place		b. Objective verification

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Increase in quality of human rights and gender equality reporting by media, including social media	<u>Baseline:</u> Media cover events and issues related to human rights and gender equality, without addressing or raising the human rights aspects	<u>Target:</u> Significant increase in quality of human rights-based and gender-sensitive reporting	Progressing as planned. New data will be available within next progress report planned for 2016	a. Civil society monitoring
b. Civil society and Press Council monitors gender and human rights quality and impact of media	<u>Baseline:</u> Sporadic monitoring	<u>Target:</u> Systematic annual monitoring	2013 Monitoring Report produced by Press Council and available at www.consiliuldepresa.md	b. Civil society monitoring

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				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Level of absolute and extreme poverty (national, regional; rural areas urban areas; gender)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) National: 21.9% and 1.4% Rural areas: 30.3% and 2.1% Regions: North: 23.7%; Centre: 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	<u>Target:</u> National: 19% and 1% - achieved Rural areas: 25% and 1.5% - achieved Regions: North: 21.7%; Centre: 27.6%; South: 25.7% achieved Towns: 12.2% and 0.2% - achieved Cities: 5.3% and 0.3% - achieved Gender (head of household): 20.1% male and 19.6% female - achieved	(2014) Absolute and extreme poverty rates: National/total: 11.4% and 0.1% Rural areas: 16.4% and 0.1% Absolute poverty rate by region: North: 11.7%; Centre: 14.9%; South (incl. Gagauzia): 16.7%, mun. Chisinau 2.6% Urban: 5.0% and 0.1%. Towns: 8.4% and 0.1%. Cities: 2.2% and 0.0%. (2014) Absolute poverty rate by sex of head of household: 11.1% male and 10.2% female.	a. NBS and Ministry of Economy annually published data
b. SADI, multiple deprivations by region (North; South; Centre; Autonomous Territorial Unit (ATU) Gagauzia)	<u>Baseline:</u> North: 472 South: 455 Centre: 462 Chisinau municipality: 808 ATU Gagauzia: 629	<u>Target:</u> Increased SADI indicator per region by 10%	(2012 - last available) Small Areas Deprivation Multiple Index by region: North: 541 (↑14.6%) South: 417 (↓8.35%) Centre: 404 (↓12.55%) Chisinau municipality: 772 (↓4.46%) ATU Gagauzia: 631 (↑0.32%)	b. SADI yearly data published by Ministry of Economy
c. Employment rate, disaggregated by urban/rural, geographical areas, gender and age	<u>Baseline:</u> General: 39.4%; Women: 37.1%; Urban: 44.1%, Rural: 36% Regions: mun. Chisinau: 49.2%, North 37%, Centre: 37.6%, South (incl. Gagauzia): 34.7% People aged 55-64: 40.9%; Young aged 15-24: 18.9%	<u>Target:</u> General: 60.0%; Women: 62.0%; People aged 55-64: 62.0%; Youth: 10.0%	(2014) General: 39.6%; Women: 37.4%; Urban: 41.8%, Rural: 38.0% Regions: mun. Chisinau 48.5%, North: 39.9%, Centre: 37%, South (incl. Gagauzia): 33.1% People aged 55-64: 40.7%; Young aged 15-24: 17.4 %	c. NBS and Public Employment Service annual data
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				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification

[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]

Output 2.1.2 – LPAs and partners in the North, Centre, South, Chisinau, ATU Gagauzia and Transnistria development regions are better able to ensure equitable access to quality services

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
b. % of population with permanent access to sewage systems and quality water, disaggregated by urban/rural and geographical area	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) (2011) access of population to piped water: 60.2%; urban: 90.8%; rural: 37.5%; + mun. Chisinau: 96.3%, North: 37.8%, Centre: 46.7%, South: 71.1%; access of population to public sewage system: 32.1%; urban: 72.8%; rural: 1.9%; + mun. Chisinau: 87.6, North: 22.4%, Centre: 9.7%, South: 13.2% Note: South includes ATU Gagauzia	<u>Target:</u> access of population to piped water: 65%; urban: 92%; rural: 40%; Access of population to public sewage system: 38%; urban: 76%; rural: 5%	(2013) access of population to piped water: 61%; urban: 91.1%; rural: 38.3%; + mun. Chisinau: 96%, North: 39.2%, Centre: 48.2%, South: 70.3%; access of population to public sewage system: 32.4%; urban: 72.5%; rural: 2.1%; + mun. Chisinau: 88.8, North: 20.8%, Centre: 11.1%, South: 11.9% Note: South includes ATU Gagauzia	b. NBS; National Public Health Centre
c. Share of capital expenditures in the total expenditures of local budgets	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 13.7%;	<u>Target:</u> 17%, representing 0.5 p.p. annual increase	(2013) 15.2% (2014) 27.1%	c. Ministry of Finance annual reports

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of SMEs per 1,000 people, disaggregated by region and by women/youth-led rural SMEs	<u>Baseline:</u> (2009) 13 SMEs per 1,000 people; North: 6; Centre: 6; South: 4; ATU Gagauzia: 8, mun. Chisinau: 37; Women-led 28% (2009), Young people 15-34 years old: 23%	<u>Target:</u> 17 SMEs per 1,000 people; North: 8; Centre: 8; South: 7; Women-led 35%; Young people 15-34 years old: 30%	(2013) 15 SMEs per 1,000 population; North: 6; Centre: 7; South: 5; ATU Gagauzia: 9; mun. Chisinau: 43. Led by women: 28%; Young people aged 15-34: 13%	a. NBS, Annual enterprise report to NBS
b. Share of medium- and long-term loans from the total amount of accessed loans	<u>Baseline:</u> 39% share of medium-term loans and 18% of long-term loans from the total amount of accessed loans	<u>Target:</u> 20 p.p. increase for medium-term loans share and 15 p.p. for long-term loans	4.2 p.p. increase by the end of 2014 (91.7%) compared with 2012 (87.5%)	b. NBS, Market research on agricultural lending

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of people employed as a result of active labour market measures per year (disaggregated by sex and age)	<u>Baseline</u> (2011): 13,548 (of which women: 7,738/57%; people aged 55-64: 2,400/18%; young people aged 16-24: 3,350/24%)	<u>Target:</u> 15,580 (of which women: 9,036/58%; people aged 55-64: 2,600/17%; young people aged 16-24: 4,360/28%)	16,366 (of which women: 8,766/54%; people aged 50-65: 3,153/19%; youth (16-29 age): 6,261 / 38%)	a. Public Employment Service Annual Data (National Agency for Employment (ANOFM))

b. Number of bilateral agreements on labour and social security signed between the Republic of Moldova and countries of destination for Moldovan migrants	<u>Baseline:</u> 7 agreements on social security and labour migration	<u>Target:</u> 14 agreements	(2014) 11 agreements on social security and labour in place	b. Social Report of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and database of the National Office for Social Insurance (CNAS)
c. The share of youth aged 15-34 out of the total migrants' group	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 55.8%	<u>Target:</u> (2017) 52.2%	(2013) 54.4%	c. NBS Labour Force Survey migration statistics, own calculation. Method of calculation: ratio of number of labour migrants aged 15-34 against total # of labour migrants, yearly average

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Life expectancy at birth, disaggregated by urban/rural, sex, ethnicity, income quintiles, education, geographical area (if available)	Baseline: Total: 69.1 yrs (2010) Men: 65 (2010) Women: 73.4 (2010)	Target: Increase in total figure of 2 yrs (2017) - achieved Men: increase to 69 yrs (2017) - not achieved Women: increase to 75.5 yrs (2017) - achieved Reduction in the gap between the sexes of 2 yrs (2017) - reduced by 0.9 yrs	2014 Life expectancy at birth Total: 71.6 yrs Men: 67.6 yrs Women: 75.5 yrs	a. NBS of the Republic of Moldova (http://www.statistica.md/s , StatBank)
b. Under-five mortality rate, disaggregated as per indicator (a)	<u>Baseline:</u> 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)	Target: Decrease of 10% in total figure (2017) - achieved Decrease of 15% among most disadvantaged population (2017)	(2014) Total 11.7 per 1,000 live births. Urban: 8.9 per 1,000 live births. Rural: 12.4 per 1,000 live births	b. Statistical Yearbook of the Health System of Moldova (for year 2014, Demography, page 19)). Chisinau, National Center of Health Management, MoH of the Republic of Moldova (http://www.cnms.md)
c. Private households' out-of-pocket payments on health as % of total health expenditure, disaggregated as per indicator (a)	<u>Baseline:</u> 48.4%	Target: Decrease to 35 % by 2017 - there is progress but target is not yet achieved	(2013) 41.3%	c. National Health Accounts Database 2013, National Center of Health Management, MoH of the Republic of Moldova (http://www.cnms.md)
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	<u>Baseline:</u> 12 months: 88% (2010); 24 months: 79% (2010); 60 months: 73% (2010)	Target: 12 months:88% (2017) - not achieved; 24 months:80% (2017) - not achieved; 60 months:75% (2017) - not achieved	(2014) 12 months: 81.2%; 24 months: 78.5% ; 60 months:74.2%	d. GARPR 2014 (WHO indicators)

e. Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births), disaggregated as per indicator (a)	<u>Baseline:</u> 44.5 per 100,000 live births in 2010 Urban: 35% of total maternal deaths Rural: 65% of total maternal deaths	<u>Target:</u> 13.3 per 100,000 live births (2017) - good progress but not yet achieved	(2014) 15.5 per 100,000 live births	e. Statistical Yearbook of the Health System of Moldova (for year 2014, Demography, page 9)). Chisinau, National Center of Health Management, MoH of the Republic of Moldova (http://www.cnms.md)
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Output 2.2.1 - Adolescents and youth have increased aged appropriate knowledge and skills to adopt gender-sensitive healthy lifestyle behaviours

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of youth 15-24 years old who benefit from YFHCs in locations where such services exist	<u>Baseline:</u> 20% Disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age groups, regions	<u>Target:</u> 40% Disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age groups, regions	(2014) 17.25% - 28 rayons	a. Progress reports of the YFHS network (MoH)
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	<u>Baseline:</u> 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%	<u>Target:</u> Men 15-19 years old – 70%; Women 15-19 years old – 70%; Men 20-24 years old – 70%; Women 20-24 years old – 70%	(2014) Men 15-19 years old – 87.2%; Women 15-19 years old – ; Men 20-24 years old – 64.3% ; Women 20-24 years old –	b. GARPR 2014;
c. Number of abortions per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years old [New indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 13.0 per 1,000 females	<u>Target:</u> decrease by 30%	(2014) 9.3 per 1,000 females	c. Administrative statistics; MoH Annual Health Reports

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
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	<u>Baseline:</u> 57.3% (2011, National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP))	<u>Target:</u> 65% (2013), 69% (2014), 74% (2015 cohort)	(2014) 76%	a. NTP report 2013 (based on new WHO definitions)
b. Percentage of individuals belonging to key populations who have been covered by HIV prevention services in the last 12 months	<u>Baseline:</u> Coverage with harm reduction (2009-2010) (coverage data for Chisinau): injecting drug users (IDUs) – 7.4%; sex workers (SWs) – 15.3%; men who have sex with men (MSM) – 25.7%	<u>Target:</u> 60% for each population group	Coverage with harm reduction: IDUs – 16.5% (2013); SWs – 49.4%; MSM – 24.0% (2014)	b. IBBS 2013; GARPR 2014
c. Mother to child HIV transmission (MTCT) rate (disaggregated by rural/urban)	<u>Baseline:</u> 2.8% (disaggregation by rural/urban TBD in 2013)	<u>Target:</u> MTCT rate under 2% (disaggregation by rural/urban TBD in 2013)	1.7% programmatic data	c. GARPR 2015
d. Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) Total - 38.2%	<u>Target:</u> Total - at least 50%	(2012) Total - 35.7% Male - 33.3% Female - 38.1%	d. Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) study, 2012

Output 2.2.3 - Public and private sector has increased capacity to manage the NCDs and developed improved environments enabling healthy choices to address key risk factors

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Premature mortality from NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases) in the age group 30-70 years (rate per 100,000 people disaggregated by sex and rural/urban)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 591.5 (of which male 772.2; female 429.7; rural 679.9; urban 477.4)	<u>Target:</u> 10% reduction (based on annual reduction by 2%, same disaggregation will be applied by sex and rural/urban)	(2014) 480.1 (of which male 653.3; female 324.3; rural 534.9; urban 411.5)	a. MoH Annual Health Report (other age groups could be considered according to data availability)
b. % of regular daily smokers in the population, age 15+ (disaggregated by rural/urban and age groups)	<u>Baseline:</u> (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups TBD in 2013): Male 51% (Demographic and Health Survey (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)	<u>Target:</u> (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups TBD in 2013); Male 3% reduction annually; Female 0.5% reduction annually	Male 48.5% (15-49-year-olds MICS 2012), 43.6% (18-69-year-olds STEPS Report, 2013), 41% (WHO KAP study, 2014); Female 8.2% (15-49-year-olds MICS 2012), 5.6% (18-69-year-olds STEPS Report, 2013), 4% (WHO KAP Study, 2014)	b. Various sources available as follow-up: KAP studies, MICS, WHO Reports on Global Tobacco Epidemic, WHO European Tobacco Control Reports

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Rate of coverage by doctors and nurses as primary health care level to 10,000 people	<p>Nurses: Family doctors:</p> <p>Baseline: (2011)</p> <p>Average 15.0 5.2</p> <p>Highest region 22.1 6.8</p> <p>Lowest region 7.8 2.6</p> <p>Rural 18.2 4.3</p> <p>Urban 10.7 6.7</p>	<p>Nurses: Family doctors:</p> <p><u>Target:</u> (2017)</p> <p>Average 6.5 / 16.0</p> <p>Highest region 22.1 7.0</p> <p>Lowest region 9.0 3.5</p> <p>Rural 18.5 5.0</p> <p>Urban 11.5 7.0</p>	<p>Situation worsened. Rate of coverage with doctors and nurses as primary health care level decreased (2014).</p> <p>Nurses: Family doctors:</p> <p>Average 13.3 4.7</p> <p>Highest region 19.1 6.0</p> <p>Lowest region 12.1 2.6</p> <p>Rural 15.0 4.1</p> <p>Urban 8.4 6.2</p>	a. MoH Annual Health Report
b. Coverage with measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine of children under 24 months	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 92.8% Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district – 73.5 %	<u>Target:</u> more than 95 % Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district – 93 %	(2013) 90.76% (under 1 year of age) Highest district: 99.8%	b. Joint Reporting Form WHO/UNICEF (JRF), National

			Lowest district: 71.9% There has been no progress; MMR vaccine coverage of children in the lowest district decreased	Immunization Programme 2011-2015
c. Percentage of pregnant women covered by antenatal care services starting at 12 weeks of pregnancy	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 78%	<u>Target:</u> 85%	(2014) 80.3% There has been progress in the coverage of pregnant women by antenatal care services, but the target has not been achieved	c. MoH Annual Health Report
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)	<u>Baseline:</u> 73.1 %	<u>Target:</u> 45 %	Year available (2012 by quintile) Q1: 78%; Q2: 78%; Q3: 77%; Q4: 72%; Q5: 58% Progress worsened until 2012, but there is no data available up to 2014	d. NBS Household Surveys on population access to health services

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of people who did not seek health care when they felt it was justified	<u>Baseline:</u> Men 17.6 % Women 20.7 % Rural 18.4 % Urban 20.3 %	<u>Target:</u> 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%	Most recent data available (2012) Men 25.3% Women 31.5 % Rural 26.6 % Progress worsened until 2012, but there is no data available up to 2014 Urban 31.2%	a. NBS Household Surveys on population access to health services (collection of data on vulnerable groups is possible as additional module of household surveys on population access to health services - NBS - with the condition of financial support provided by UN agencies)
b. Percentage of children of one year of age benefiting from health care supervision according to national health care standards	<u>Baseline:</u> 74 %	<u>Target:</u> 90%	(2014) 73% There has been no progress	b. Assessment of Child Growth Monitoring Standards

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Gross enrolment rates in pre-school, primary and lower secondary education (disaggregated by urban/rural, girls/boys, children, quintile for pre- and primary school)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) Pre-school: 77.1% Pre-school rural/urban: 67.1%/94.5% Pre-school boys/girls: 77.4%/76.9% Pre-school by quintile: 75.93%/102.37% Primary: 93.6% Primary rural/urban: 88%/104%	<u>Target:</u> Increase by 10% the overall enrolment 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 by quintile: 75.93%/102.37%-no new data available Pre-school: 83.8% (72%/104%) - 6.7 percentage points increase (9.5 p.p. for urban and 4,9 p.p. for rural); Pre-school boys/girls: 84.3%/83.2%; Primary: 93.1 (84.8%/107.2%) - zero increase / 0.5 p.p. decrease (3.2 p.p.	a. Education in the Republic of Moldova, electronic publication, NBS, 2013/2014; Annual NBS report for enrolment of refugee children, UNHCR data

	Primary boys/girls: 94%/93.2% Primary by quintile: 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 for urban and zero increase/3.2 p.p. decrease for rural); Primary boys/girls: 93.3%/92.9% Lower secondary: 87% (81.4%/97.7%) - zero increase/ 1.1 p.p. decrease (2.1 p.p. increase for urban and zero increase/2.9 p.p. decrease for rural); Lower secondary boys/girls: 87.4%/86. 7%	
b. Percentage of educators and teachers applying child-centred methodologies	<u>Baseline</u> : Less than 1 per cent	<u>Target</u> : Increase by 10 percentage points annually	Educators-79%, Teachers - 15%	b. Administrative data of MoE
[c. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in mainstream pre-school institutions and schools (grades 1-9) disaggregated by age and sex	<u>Baseline</u> : For school (grade 1-9) estimation on existing data is 17.6% For preschool: 5%	<u>Target</u> : 50% for schools 30% for pre-schools	(2013) 44% for schools (grades 1-9) 36% for pre-schools	a. NBS b. Administrative data of MoE
b. Completion rate by sex	<u>Baseline</u> : (2011) Primary education total-91.1%; boys-92.0%, girls-90.2%	<u>Target</u> : 94% in total, for boys and girls	(2013) Total primary: 93.0%; boys 93.4%; girls 92.7%	b. NBS
[c. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
d. The number of communities that have Roma segregated schools or classes	<u>Baseline</u> : 3	<u>Target</u> : 0	(2014) 3	d. Report of Roma mediators

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of educators and teachers trained on child-centred methodology or inclusive education	<u>Baseline</u> : (2012) for teachers 10% for educators 35%	<u>Target</u> for teachers: 60% <u>Target</u> for educators: over 80%	(2014) For educators: 80% For teachers: 15%	a. Reports of MoE
b. Percentage of children who meet early learning development standards (ELDS).	<u>Baseline</u> : Baseline 80% (2014).	<u>Target</u> : 82%	No data to measure the progress	Reports of MoE

b.1. Percentage of educators who apply professional standards [New indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> 79 % (2014)	<u>Target:</u> 82%		Reports of MoE
c. Percentage of children ready for school disaggregated by sex, rural/urban	<u>Baseline:</u> 97.5% (2012)	<u>Target:</u> 97.5% (to maintain the same high level)	(2014) 97.7%. N. No disaggregation available.	c. Reports of MoE
d. Percentage of pupils competent in reading, mathematics and sciences (Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) report)	<u>Baseline:</u> (results of PISA 2009+, published in 2012) 43% of pupils are competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences	<u>Target:</u> (2017 results of PISA 2015): 10 percentage points increase in each of the three domains	No new data (results of PISA 2009+, published in 2012). 43% of pupils are competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences	d. PISA report
[e. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				

Outcome 2.4 – People enjoy equitable access to an improved social protection system				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of the poorest quintile covered by social aid	<u>Baseline:</u> 9.7% in 2010	<u>Target:</u> 20% by 2017	(2013) 10.9%	a. World Bank Report, Household survey/NBS, Casa National
b. Rate of children (under the age of 18) living in formal care by the end of the year per 100,000 children, disaggregated by the rate in family-based care and rate in institutional care	<u>Baseline:</u> Baseline recalculated/ adjusted: (2010) 1,885 per 100,000, including 908 per 100,000, in residential care and 977 per 100,000, in family-based care	<u>Target:</u> 1,900 per 100,000 children, including 500 in residential care and 1,400 in family-based care	(2013) 1,905: 561 per 100,000 children in residential care and 1,343 per 100,000 children in the family-based care (care of foster parents or guardians) - (Children under 18 years)	b. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family data
c. Number of beneficiaries of social home care (outreach services)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) 25,403 persons	<u>Target:</u> 27,000 persons	(2013) 24,530 - no progress	c. Annual Social Report/Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family data
d. Number of adults/families benefited from specialized social services for persons with disabilities	<u>Baseline:</u> 5,240	<u>Target:</u> 7,500	(2013) 4,085 - no progress	d. Annual Social Report/Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family data
e. Population with health insurance to ensure access to care (including to primary health care), disaggregated by urban/rural, sex, income quintile, education, geographical area (if available)	Baseline: 74% (2011) Rural 68% (2011) Urban: 83% (2011) Roma: 23%	<u>Target:</u> Increase to 100 % by 2017	(2013) 83.2%. No disaggregation available	e. NBS, MoH data, relevant UN agencies, NHRI, civil society reports

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
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[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]

a.1. Number of districts with functional Common BCIS and SYSLAB providing services [New indicator]	Baseline: (2013) 28 BCIS 1 SYSLAB centre in Chisinau	Target: Functional BCIS in 32 districts, 2 municipalities, Gagauzia; 5 SYSLAB centres	(2014) 33 BCIS are created; 4 SYSLAB centres in Chisinau, Cahul, Rezina and Balti are functional	a.1. Districts Councils, MLSPF, State Chancellery and UNDP reports
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Output 2.4.2 Right holders from vulnerable or socially excluded groups have increased access to social protection, including services and insurance necessary for realization of social rights

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
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[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]

a.1. Status of assessment of resilience of the social protection system to respond to the needs of the vulnerable, families, including children, facing shocks, disasters, and crises [New indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> No data on resilience (2014)	<u>Target:</u> Resilience component assessed and recommendations provided to improve social protection system (2017)	Inception report available. Data collection in progress	a.1. MLSPF and UNICEF reports
b. Extent of regular reporting on the effectiveness of the social protection response to the needs of the most vulnerable established, with focus on child poverty [New indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> Evidence partially available, effectiveness of social protection response to child poverty is not properly addressed in regular reporting (2014)	<u>Target:</u> Evidence available and included in regular government reports disseminated annually	(2014) Evidence partially available, effectiveness of social protection response to child poverty is not properly addressed in regular reporting	b. MLSPF, Ministry of Economy and UNICEF reports
c. Policy recommendations in place to improve adequacy and coverage with minimum income security, notably of excluded groups [New indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> 1) lack of policy options to revise the current pension formula, which does not allow for income re-evaluation and maintenance of real value of future pensions; 2) lack of policy recommendations to enhance farmers' coverage by social security; 3) lack of methodology to implement risk-based social security with differentiated contribution rates by industry	<u>Target:</u> The policy options submitted for consideration	Policy recommendations validated and taken for actions	c. MLSPF and ILO reports

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Institutional reform increases capacities for environmental policy implementation	<u>Baseline:</u> Programme 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	<u>Target:</u> EPA established and fully functional by end of 2013 2017 (according to the Government Programme 2015-2018; institutional reform provides for an effective and efficient system of environmental policy implementation and enforcement		a. Report on the implementation of the Government Programme 2011-2014; government decision on the establishment of the EPA approved; annual activity reports of the EPA
b. Surface of protected areas (% of territory) managed in compliance with international requirements	<u>Baseline:</u> 4.65% (2011); currently not managed in compliance with international standards	<u>Target:</u> 7 % of the territory (National Environmental Strategy (NES) – 8% in 2023); management plans developed and implemented for all sites		b. State of Environment Report (Ministry of Environment); national reports to Convention on Biological Diversity
c. Environmental considerations integrated into sectoral policies or sector-specific environment action plans/policy documents in place	<u>Baseline:</u> Integration of environmental requirements into the sectoral policies and strategies foreseen by draft National Environmental Strategy 2012-2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection; current policies integrating environmental considerations: Environment and Health Action Plan, Concept of Ecological Agriculture; Transport	<u>Target:</u> Sectoral policies and strategies integrate sectoral environmental objectives, actions and indicators		c. Report on the implementation of the NES and its action plan; sectoral strategies and plans in the field of the environment

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of public policies, plans and normative acts at central and local levels that integrate environment and/or undergo SEA	<u>Baseline:</u> 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)	<u>Target:</u> 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) are screened and assessed according to the SEA Law and legal acts are submitted to ecological expertise	The NES was approved in April 2014 providing for application of SEA; however, the final version of the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment is pending approval. Application of SEA principles has been piloted during the elaboration of the Orhei Town Master Plan, informing further elaboration of the secondary legislation. The National Strategy on Agriculture and Rural	a. Reports on the implementation of the Government Programme; bi-annual report of the National Participatory Council; reports according to the Law on Transparency in Decision Making; reports on the implementation of AA; annual reports of the Ministry of Environment; regional development agencies' reports, reports to the UNECE Espoo Convention.

		Development approved in 2014 integrates environmental considerations into the agricultural sector.		
b. Environmental expenditures at national and local levels in relation to state budget, including allocations in other sectors (%)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 0.69%	<u>Target:</u> 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: (2013) 1.01% (2014) 1.30% At the local level: (2013) 2.08% (2014) 3.32%	b. Ministry of Finance, State Budget (report on budget execution), National Ecological Fund reports, Regional Development Fund reports, national/ regional/local budgets (data.gov.md), reports of ADRs, NBS; Eurostat; OECD; World Bank Public Expenditure Review

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Degree of implementation of the 'Environment' chapter of the EU-Moldova AA in line with the action plan	<u>Baseline:</u> AA is expected to be signed in 2013	<u>Target:</u> Policy development and Legal Approximation commitments implemented in line with the Action Plan	The AA was signed in June 2014 and the adopted Strategy on Water Supply and Sanitation and the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment is a step towards alignment with the EU environmental acquis.	a. Reports of the Ministry of Environment on implementation of the Strategic Development Plan/National Environment Strategy; reports to MEAs; reports of the EPA; reports on the implementation of AA; Database of the Center for Legal Approximation/MoJ
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/subprogrammes of the Strategy for Environmental Expenditures in place	<u>Baseline:</u> The regulation of the NEF was developed and approved in the 1998 with several changes up to 2010 and does not correspond to good international practices; projects from the NEF are not selected based on competition/tenders; currently only one subprogramme (Water Sector) has a Financing Strategy in place	<u>Target:</u> New regulation, spending strategies and project cycle management procedures of the NEF in place in line with good international practice; at least 2 additional subprogrammes have financing strategies/budget programmes in place.	The draft of NEF Regulation was developed and coordinated with relevant authorities, and is pending presentation and government approval. The Environment Expenditures Strategy for 2015-2017 includes two programmes (Environment Protection and Water Sector) and 10 subprogrammes developed and approved (by the Minister).	b. Regulation of the NEF, reports of the NEF; Strategy for Environmental Expenditures; Reports of the Ministry of Environment
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	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 4.65%; none fully managed in line with international requirements; NBSAP expired	<u>Target:</u> at least 7%; all protected areas managed in line with international standards; NBSAP fully implemented	5.75% and the Regulation on Operation of the National Park Orhei has been approved, which is a step towards alignment with international requirements for Protected Area System management; the NBSAP was approved on 18 May 2015.	c. Reports of NBS; project reports; State of the Environment Reports; reports of Ministry of Environment; annual government Reports; reports on implementation of NBSAP

Note: Government has set a new target of 8% by 2023

d. Quantity of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) present in the country; number of pilot projects with alternative integrated pest management	<u>Baseline:</u> 1,500 tons of obsolete pesticides in 23 locations (baseline data source: FAO)	<u>Target:</u> at least 10% of existing HHPs sent for disposal plus 1 major high-risk site safeguarded; 5 pilot projects on integrated pest management developed	319 tons; no progress	d. Reports of the Government of Moldova under the Rotterdam Convention; project reports
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Outcome 3.2 – Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient, low-emission economic development and sustainable consumption				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of communities that implement climate and disaster risk reduction measures in line with National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and international treaties;	<u>Baseline:</u> 0% of 1,681 communities	<u>Target:</u> 10% of communities implement disaster risk management and climate change adaptation measures in line with the national strategies		a. Annual government reports on strategies implementation; monitoring and programme/project reports
b. Energy and resource intensity	<u>Baseline:</u> Energy Intensity 31.7 MJ/US \$ (2006); currently Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RCEP) applications are underestimated by both public utilities and the private sector; inefficient use/consumption of natural resources (water, materials and energy) by enterprises and other organizations and implementation of environmentally sound technologies lagging behind; limited incentives for sustainable consumption	<u>Target:</u> Energy intensity: reduce by 7% until 2017 in comparison with 2010 (minus 1% annually on average); resource intensity concept implemented at 100 companies		b. Report on implementation of the Moldova 2020 Strategy; NBS; Ministry of Economy; reports to the UNFCCC; report on the implementation of NES and the National Waste Management
c. Share of renewable energy in gross domestic consumption	<u>Baseline:</u> 5%	<u>Target:</u> 15% by 2017 or increase of minimum 2% annually (20% by 2020)		c. Report on implementation of the Moldova 2020 Strategy; NBS; Ministry of Economy; reports to the UNFCCC; report on the implementation of NES and the National Waste Management
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				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification

a. Energy intensity; number of NAMAs developed and submitted for funding to the UNFCCC; HCFC consumption	<u>Baseline:</u> (2009) 14,170 total primary energy consumption per dollar of GDP (Btu per Year 2005, US \$ (purchasing power parity)); no NAMAs developed at the moment; 2.3 ozone-depleting potential (ODP) tons of HCFCs (2009)	<u>Target:</u> - 5% by 2017 (TBC in 2013); at least 4-6 NAMAs developed and registered with the UNFCCC by 2015 and relevant measurement, reporting and verification system in place for NAMA implementation; 10% reduction by 2015 compared to the basic consumption level	24.6 MJ/US \$(2012); one NAMA promoting use of a Stirling engine in upgrading biomass heating boilers to co-generation units is developed and there is a draft concept of the monitoring, reporting and verification available that will be further consulted and finalized; the target of 10% reduction in HCFC-22 consumption from the baseline level of 2009 has been reached Note: the baseline has been corrected by the National Ozone Office to 1.00 ODP ton of HCFC (2009)	a. Monitoring, tracking and benchmarking programme to be established by the Energy Efficiency Agency; Reports to the UNFCCC; Ministry of Environment; Reports on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan under the Montreal Protocol; US Energy Information Administration; International Energy Agency
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	<u>Baseline:</u> 5%; 90/fewer than 100, 50 (2012)	<u>Target:</u> 15%; 280/700; 140	11.9%, 199/620, 120 (including 12 female) Note: Government set a new baseline of 11.9% based on a 2009 study and revised the target to 17%	b. NBS; Ministry of Economy; Energy Efficiency Agency; project reports
c. Resource and energy efficiency and pollution intensity at the level of enterprises/organizations; role of resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP) in relevant policies implemented at different administrative levels	<u>Baseline:</u> 5 enterprises implemented RECP from 2010 and achieved reductions in usage of materials, energy and water and reduction of waste and pollutants	<u>Target:</u> 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	Around 70 enterprises benefited from the National Cleaner Production Programme assistance, including from the RECP replication programme, through regional RECP clubs. These entail a series of 21 thematic RECP training seminars, supplemented by coaching. 25 enterprises successfully completed the cycle of 7 modules with a company-specific RECP action plan. A set of three indicators on resource productivity and three indicators on pollution intensity have been monitored at enterprises implementing RECP options, identifying a total saving of USD 577,860 annually. Their annual resource conservation amounts to 1473,354 kWh of energy, 49,858 m3	c. RECP programme success booklets with documented benefits; project reports.

of water and nearly 8,805 tons of materials.

Output 3.2.2 - Policies, mechanisms and capacities strengthened at all levels for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Disaster risk management/ climate change strategies in place; climate/disaster risk management screening for sector policies implemented; number of local policies/plans adopted/ revised with climate change and disaster risk management mainstreamed, incl. number of child-focused and agriculture-focused plans	<u>Baseline:</u> No disaster risk management/climate change strategies in place; no climate/ disaster risk management screening methodology for sector policies in place (foreseen in the draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy); fewer than 20 local plans in place that fully integrate climate change and disaster risk management, none of which is child-focused, number of agriculture-focused plans TBD in 2013	<u>Target:</u> National disaster risk management /climate change strategies adopted; climate and disaster risk management screening framework for sector policies adopted and implemented; 100 local development plans with climate change/ disaster risk management mainstreamed, incl. at least 3 child-focused plans, % of the provisions implemented dedicated to disaster risk management and climate change within the action plan for the implementation of the Agriculture Strategy	Draft National Disaster Risk Management Strategy presented and is currently undergoing a nationwide consultation process/National Adaptation Strategy approved; no climate/disaster risk management screening methodology for sector policies in place; 26 adopted local policies with disaster risk reduction mainstreamed, incl. 22 child- and women-focused ones; the National Strategy on Agriculture and Rural Development approved in 2014 integrates climate change adaptation and disaster risk management elements	a. Project reports; annual government reports; Ministry of Agriculture reports
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	<u>Baseline:</u> the levels of resilience in public hospitals are distributed as follows: 25% - high, 76% - average and 8% - low; number of skilled health personnel - 340	<u>Target:</u> 50%:50%:0%; 480 additional personnel have acquired skills	The number of skilled persons has increased. In 2014 the National Centre for Public Health conducted a series of four workshops for the training of primary health care physicians (110 people overall) in using the first response team guidelines in 2014	b. Reports on the Implementation of the National Programme for Strengthening Hospital Safety; annual reports of MoH
c. Number of Actions implemented from the National IHR Action Plan	<u>Baseline:</u> 17 actions out of 31 implemented	<u>Target:</u> all actions fully implemented	24 actions implemented; capacity building cross-sector workshop on core competencies, with special focus on points of entry, conducted. IHR costing tool piloted	c. Reports of MoH/National Public Health Centre on the Implementation of the IHR Action Plan