

**Republic of Moldova**

**2001 Annual Report  
of the United Nations Resident  
Coordinator**

**UN in Moldova  
January 2002**

## **THE 2001 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR** **Progress in UN Reform and UN Coordination at the Field Level**

The UN Team in Moldova started 2001 with the finalization of UNDAF that set a strategic framework for UN cooperation in Moldova for the next 5 years. Its preparation built up a unique momentum for closer collaboration among UN Agencies. It was maintained throughout the year and permitted the implementation of a considerable amount of joint initiatives featured in the present Report.

Programme-wise, one of the most important areas of the UN activity was supporting national efforts aimed at reducing poverty, with a clear emphasis on the most vulnerable (children, women, disabled, refugees). The 'pro poor' emphasis of different UN projects was strengthened by focusing on an array of issues ranging *from* increasing the capacity of respective government and non-government institutions to tackle poverty-related problems *to* providing cutting-edge expertise in the formulation and further implementation of pro-poor strategies and action plans at the national and local levels. Many interagency initiatives targeted at the involvement of the most vulnerable population groups in a more active socio-economic life, thus preventing their marginalization and falling into a deeper poverty. This was being done through the creation of employment generating schemes, provision of grants, putting in place of mini-credit lines, supporting the development of social protection infrastructure and other initiatives.

In December, a UN Poverty Reduction Theme Group was created. It pools capacities of the UN and donors Agencies and aims to help the Government in the preparation of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper through mobilizing relevant expertise and forging new partnerships for the PRSP implementation. The Theme Group will collaborate with the Technical Committee established to oversee the preparation of sectoral strategies and the final Strategy document.

Other areas where mutual reinforcement of collaborating agencies through the division of labor and cost-sharing allowed to achieve impressive results included promotion of human rights and gender equality, combating AIDS and other diseases, improving maternal and child health, development and strengthening of civil society. Of importance is that the progress in policy development in all of the above-mentioned areas was hampered by frequent changes in government personnel, by insufficient coordination between ministries and departments at local and national levels, by inconsistency of some of the latest government decisions as well as by the still rather low development of the NGO sector that lacks strategic planning skills and is very much dependent on the donor support

The national dialogue on the identification of efficient ways to solve major development problems was fostered by the many advocacy efforts of UN organizations. Among others, they were meant to foster national response to the international development targets and millennium goals.

UNDP facilitated and mobilized funding for the creation of the National Rio+10 Preparatory Committee chaired by the Minister of Environment and Territorial Development. The Committee that took the lead in the preparation of the Government's delegation for participation in the World Summit of Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, formulation of the National Report on the implementation of Agenda 21 and organization of public awareness campaign.

UNICEF assisted in the formulation of the National Report on the follow-up to the World Summit for Children and organized, together with other Agencies, an extensive "Say "Yes" to Children" campaign that involved a large number of partners, such as the National Council on the Protection of Children's Rights, the National Youth Council and other NGOs, including from Transnistria.

The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS provided assistance to local NGOs in getting the accreditation for the Special Session of the UN GA on HIV/AIDS. It organized an open discussion forum for civil society organizations that resulted in the development of a set of recommendations for the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. The TG also led the preparation of all the background documentation and reports to be presented at the Session by the government delegation.

Also, a series of advocacy papers on Moldova's progress towards selected international development targets were produced and will be broadly discussed with representatives of the Government and the civil society in the process of the Millennium Goals Report preparation.

One important example of a successful advocacy effort, primarily of UNHCR, was the adhesion of Moldova to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees. The country thus assumed the obligation to ensure the adequate protection of refugees and their rights pursuant to international standards. In line with this obligation, the Government passed a decree on "Coordination and Monitoring Asylum Seekers' and Refugees' Issues and created a new Department that was authorized to coordinate and develop an asylum and refugee policy and to establish a framework for international relations in the respective area.

In 2001, the UN team revisited the issue of inter-agency cooperation/coordination mechanisms, having made the general scheme better structured and more target-oriented. For the first time, the Terms of Reference of each of the coordination committees were clearly defined with lines of responsibility and specific functions having been explicitly spelled out.

The Committee of Programme Officers – tasked, primarily, with the identification of areas for joint programming and making operational arrangements for joint projects; organization and implementation of joint reviews and facilitation of joint advocacy efforts -- was very much an experimental feature of the UN Coordination scheme and in 2002 renewed efforts will be required to increase its efficiency and impact.

An important mode of the inter-agency cooperation in Moldova in 2001 was through Theme Groups. Although each of the TGs (on HIV/AIDS, on Health Reform and on Family and Child Protection) had specific goals of its own determined by the “theme” of the Group and UN policies and national priorities in the respective field, they all sought to ensure that the national response to the priority problems encountered in the respective area involved a wide range of national - government and non-government-institutions, international and regional development and donor agencies. TGs provided a forum for discussions on the priority issues, objective analysis of the actions taken, synthesis of the experiences gained and designing steps for the future. One of their tasks was to coordinate the activities of all actors active in the respective area/sector and provide for proper information sharing between them in order to avoid duplications and ensure common approach.

An event that made a notable contribution to increasing the capacity of UN Agencies to act together was a UN Country Teams meeting in Minsk that brought together people from Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. During the meeting the Moldovan team was provided with an opportunity to share experiences of how to deal with a multitude of development challenges faced by the country, discuss further application of CCA/UNDAF and examine ways to ensure greater effectiveness in the UN operations. The discussions held in Minsk and the consultative process organized in Moldova prior to this meeting allowed the Team to access the value added of the CCA and UNDAF processes and decide on the way to push the agreed upon agenda forward. Once clear lesson that was drawn from the discussions was that in countries like Moldova with multiple economic and social problems and small size of individual UN organizations’ offices, the need for close complementary work among members of the UN Country Team is of crucial importance and should be consistently pursued.

2001 was marked by a series of notable PI activities that were initiated and implemented by the team of UN Agencies’ PI Officers and further increased the visibility of the UN work. These included the organization of the first UN journalists’ retreat and the subsequent creation of the UN Journalists Club and the establishment of the UN Documentation Center in the University of Balti. Special mention should be made of the exceptionally successful cooperation with international media and leading media agencies from donor countries, namely Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and the United Kingdom. The objective of the foreign journalists’ trips was to put Moldova back on the map in the key donor countries and mobilize political and financial support needed to address the uneasy challenges the country is confronted with. The reports that appeared in the international media following the trips resulted, for example, in the creation in Denmark of a Trust Fund formed of voluntary contributions of local people/organizations and aimed to support Moldovans with HIV/AIDS. Similarly, funds are expected to be received from several British NGOs.

One more highlight of the UN cooperation in Moldova in 2001 is the successful negotiations with the Government on the extension of the UN House scheduled for 2002. Once extended, the UN House will be able to accommodate UN Agencies other than UNDP and UNICEF.

Finally, of importance is that throughout the year, considerable attention was paid to further improving performance and staff development. Particular emphasis was made on better communication and culture of cooperation at all levels. As a result, coordination is no longer a prerogative of UN Agency Heads. A lot is going on at the level of Administrative, PI and Programme Officers, which creates a more explicit sense of ownership and unity on behalf of the staff.

The attached Table provides a more detailed overview of the most noteworthy collaborative initiatives and results achieved by the UN in Moldova in 2001.

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**Results achieved from the UN Collaborative Activities in Support of National Development Objectives and Priorities  
Impact of UN Reform on the UN System at the Country Level**

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	<b>INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING</b> Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	<b>IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS</b>	<b>SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT</b> Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
<b>Eradicate poverty and hunger</b>	WB, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS, FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The WB-chaired Theme Group on Poverty Reduction (UNDP, WB, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS) was created to assist the Government in the formulation of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). It was strongly supported by all the donor organizations active in the country as it provided a useful forum for the donor community to participate in shaping national policies on fighting poverty;</li> <li>▪ UNDP project on Poverty Monitoring and Programme Evaluation that was aimed, in broad terms, at the creation of an operative, local manpower-based institutional mechanism for designing and implementing effective human development policies, resulted in the creation of an integrated poverty database built on national and regional (i.e. district level) indicators that covered various aspects of income and human poverty, including social exclusion/inclusion. It also made a major contribution to the</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rating "4"</p> <p><i>Although all the UN system Agencies operating in Moldova and many door organizations explicitly expressed their commitment to support Government in the formulation of the PRSP, TG cooperation with relevant Government structures is progressing slower than expected, and</i></p>

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		<p>establishment of a developed network of Data Centers dealing with data collection, analysis, and distribution at deferent levels across the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The WB Social Investment Fund Project (SIF) whose main objective is defined as accelerating poverty reduction through creating short-term employment opportunities, supporting micro-business development and improving the delivery of social services, finalized 102 micro-projects, with the total amount of disbursed grants equaling US\$ 4,864,038. Most of these projects aimed at the rehabilitation of social infrastructure and the improvement of the quality of social and economic services (e.g. roads, gas and water supply networks, schools) for the rural population, especially the poor. SIF managed to develop strong partnerships, including with SIDA, DFID, Soros, Citizens Network, the Moldovan NGO Center, a Belgian NGO and some others. UNICEF continued chairing the SIF Selection Committee for projects targeting children at risk and those living in institutions;</li> <li>▪ FAO funding was provided to implement grassroots-level projects that would help poor rural families. The goal was to enable rural communities to produce more food and to generate cash income, thereby allowing them to have better</li> </ul>	<i>further consultations are required in order to take final decision on the areas and extent of the UN and other donors' involvement in the formulation process.</i>

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		<p>nutrition. In 2001, US\$ 30,000 worth of grants was provided to fund 4 projects on crop and small animal production developed by local farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FAO continued its US\$ 166,000 Project on Codex Alimentarius that provided support to the National Codex Committee (NCC) and assisted in setting up an effective system for food standardization and safety, consumer protection and market access;</li> <li>▪ WB supported the implementation of the comprehensive reform of the public pension system and the introduction of a regulatory framework for social insurance programmes and private pension funds;</li> <li>▪ With UNICEF support, the Association for Promoting Social Work was created in order to stimulate the development of a system of social services for families and children.</li> </ul>	
<b>Achieve universal primary education</b>	UNICEF, UNESCO, WB UNDP, UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The UNICEF Early Childhood Individualized Education Project resulted in the development of a new model of preschool education tested in 45 kindergartens. All pilot kindergartens, including Resource Centers for parents involved about 10,000 children and 600 educators. 174 titles/180,170 copies of teaching materials were provided</li> </ul>	Rating "5"

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		<p>to parents, educators and caregivers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF provided funding for the first Community Center for Rehabilitation and Social Integration of Disabled Young People. It also supported two Day Care Centers in Criuleni and Cahul that provided educational, rehabilitation and psychological services to socially excluded children coming from families at risk of abandonment and for children with disabilities.</li> <li>▪ WB continued the implementation of a General Education Project and supported the development and testing of new curricula, teaching materials, textbooks, and teaching methodology. A series of training activities were organized for teachers;</li> <li>▪ In follow up to the Education for All Forum in Dakar, a UNESCO/UNICEF/UNDP/WB sponsored National Conference on Education For All was held in Chisinau (4-5 December 2001). Its main objectives were defined as sensitizing public opinion to various issues pertaining to EFA and defining ways to overcome burning problems of the education sector. One of the decisions of the Conference was to elaborate the National EFA Plan of Action, which was reflected in the conference resolution. To support this effort, a joint project of UNDP, UNESCO and</li> </ul>	

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		<p>UNICEF was developed and will be started in February;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A joint UNDP/ UNESCO/IFES project resulted in the development and distribution to local schools of the textbook on civic education;</li> <li>▪ UNHCR is implementing the grant of the Japanese Government provided to the WB project "Reconciliation through General Secondary Education".</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Promote gender equality and empower women</b></p>	<p>UNDP, UNIFEM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP Leadership Programme (LP) in close cooperation with UNIFEM supported the Leadership School where Moldovan managers, politicians and administrative personnel received leadership training. In May, the School started the implementation of the second phase of the SIDA-funded project "Gender, Leadership and Networking" in 4 administrative regions in Moldova. In the framework of this initiative, leadership training focused on the development of gender-sensitive culture was organized for 40 employees of local administrations and 40 local politicians who planed to participate in the forthcoming local administration elections. The LP continued supporting Gender Focal Points in the Governmental Ministries and Departments, with this support ranging from the</li> </ul>	<p>Rating "6"</p> <p><i>The gender programme has been enjoying remarkable support of the Government and civil society. It also generated considerable interest on the part of donors, primarily Sweden, who provided funding for</i></p>

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		<p>organization of capacity-building seminars to the provision of immediate advice in the solution of various problems. One of the notable results of these activities was a revised Statute of Gender Focal Points pending adoption by the Government. One more important area of LP's work was rendering assistance to the Beijing Group, a forum of Women's NGOs created soon after the International Women's Conference in Beijing. The focus of the Group's activity in 2001 was reducing violence against women. In line with this, negotiations were carried out with the Ministry of Justice on amending the law on sexual harassment. UNIFEM worked together with the Beijing Group on the implementation of a regional "Life Free from Violence" campaign. Negotiations are presently underway with the Government the elaboration of the Equal Opportunities Law with possible financing from UNIFEM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP and IOM supported the creation of the Center for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women. Some of the most significant activities of the respective project executed by the Association of Women in Legal Careers (NGO), included the establishment of a hot line in Chisinau (12 hours per day, 6 days a week) and organization of an extensive public awareness campaign including the</li> </ul>	<i>many of the gender-related initiatives organized in its framework.</i>

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		production of a quarterly journal for relevant governmental organizations. The project also put in place a system of regular coordination meetings with government officials and representatives of law enforcement institutions. IOM chaired a Donor Group on Trafficking composed of representatives of UN Agencies, donor organizations, NGOs and relevant government bodies.	
<b>Reduce child mortality</b>	UNICEF, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO and UNICEF continued the implementation of the integrated Management of Childhood Illness programme. The results of the programme include the organization of extensive training programme for medical staff, with a consequent “Follow-up After Training” assessment done by WHO experts; and the launch of a pilot project in Lapusna;</li> <li>• Seven new maternity hospitals received a UNICEF Certificate of a “baby-friendly hospital”. As of today, ¾ of all babies of the country are born in baby-friendly hospitals, totaling 22;</li> <li>• The project on Micronutrient Deficiencies funded and implemented by UNICEF addresses the problems of iodine and iron deficiencies and the lack of national information system on nutrition-related issues.</li> </ul>	Rating “5”

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<b>Improve maternal health</b>	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In 2001, an Agreement on the Support to the National Programme For Family Planning and Protection of Reproductive Health in the Republic of Moldova was signed between the Ministry of Health and UNFPA. Based on this Agreement, UNFPA continued supporting the two earlier created Reproductive Health Centers in Chisinau and Drochia and opened one more in the southern part of the country;</li> <li>▪ WHO together with UNICEF and WB started the implementation in Moldova of a global WHO “Making Pregnancy Safer” initiative (Moldova was the only European country selected as a pilot site among 10 countries worldwide). The respective 2-year project, which is yet at an early stage of implementation, is aimed at optimizing international (mostly UN) collaboration in the field and at improving coordination for more efficient fund raising and achievement of tangible impact on women’ and children’s health status;</li> <li>▪ UNICEF Perinatal Care project channeled to Moldova US\$ 6 million from the Japanese Government for the purchase of equipment for perinatal care. 1,240 professionals benefited</li> </ul>	Rating “5”

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		from training on ante-, intra- and postnatal care for pregnant women and neonates. WHO experts facilitated a workshop on the use of ultrasound in antenatal care. The evaluation of the project results registered a decrease in perinatal mortality in four out of six pilot judets (districts) and in neonatal mortality – in three out of six judets.	
<b>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	UNIADS, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WB, UNFPA, UNDP, DFID, SIDA, EU, Tacis, Soros Foundation, USAID,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Since its establishment in 1996, the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS has assumed the main responsibility within the UN system for strengthening national capacity to cope with the HIV/AIDS epidemic through supporting an expanded multi-sectoral response to it. It has become a key mechanism for coordinated and joint UN action at the country level. To provide operation support to the TG and work on specific assignments, a Technical Working Group was created and is headed by the TG Programme Advisor. The main areas of HIV/AIDS TG include assistance to national strategic planning on HIV/AIDS; improvement of access to drugs for HIV/AIDS and antiretroviral therapy; promotion of palliative care programmes, facilitating the implementation of the advanced surveillance systems; implementation of prevention programmes among target groups (the youth,</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rating “6”</p> <p><i>The Theme Group on HIV/AIDS is rightfully considered to be “the best practice” in inter-agency cooperation in Moldova. Its activity is strongly supported by all the participating UN Agencies, Government, NGOs and donors.</i></p>

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		<p>prisoners and drug users) and strengthening NGOs working on HIV/AIDS prevention and their networks. In 2001, the TG's activity resulted in the development and adoption of the National Programme on Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS/STIs and mobilization of funds (US\$ 500,000 from SIDA and US\$ 500,000 from the Netherlands) for its implementation; development of the National Standard of Palliative Care and a project on psychosocial support of people with AIDS in Balti financed by SIDA; development of a mandatory school curriculum on health education (including formulation of a manual); establishment of Youth Friendly Clinics in all districts of the country; putting in place of a HIV/AIDS Hotline in Balti and Chisinau; Development of the Protocol of Care on Treatment of Children with HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child Prevention Protocol; revision of the legislation regarding HIV/AIDS; and implementation of the Harm Reduction Strategy among drug users. The latter included, among others, introduction of the methadone programme;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TG on HIV/AIDS facilitated the participation of the delegation from Moldova in the GA Special Session on HIV/AIDS and preparation of the National Report;</li> <li>▪ UNHCR and UNICEF provided funding for the</li> </ul>	

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		refurbishment of the National AIDS Center; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ With the assistance of WHO, the process of the National Health Policy (NHP) development was “re-launched”, with technical assistance and other support having been provided to 8 inter-sectoral Working Groups on NHP priority areas;</li> <li>▪ WHO, UNICEF, WB and a number of non-UN partners continued supporting the implementation of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme based on DOTS strategy (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course – a WHO-developed strategy to control TB, proven effective in around 120 countries with a high TB burden). The activities of the respective project were carried out in the capital city and two judets (districts). These included training of medical staff; provision (WHO) of anti-TB drugs enough to cover 3-year needs and laboratory equipment. Special mention should be made of significant resource mobilization efforts made to ensure funding for further implementation of the National Programme;</li> <li>▪ UNICEF completed the project on Rehabilitation of Primary Health Care. Its major results included improved access to healthcare services, increased service delivery and greater satisfaction with the quality of health care services in pilot</li> </ul>	

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		areas. Negotiations were conducted in 2001 on integrating a new PHC project into the WB Health Investment Fund's implementation plan.	
<b>Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	UNDP, WHO, WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WHO provided technical assistance to the National Environment and Health Action Plan Secretariat;</li> <li>▪ UNDP facilitated the development and presentation of the First National Communication on Climate Change;</li> <li>▪ UNDP completed the project "Moldova 21" and Local Agendas are now being formulated for five different districts of Moldova. Negotiations are currently underway on the creation of the National Commission on Sustainable Development.</li> <li>▪ WB implemented a US\$ 125,000 grant from GEF provided to assist in the formulation and adoption of strategies and actions for the protection and sustainable use of bio-diversity. The project strongly supported an active participatory process involving the private and public sectors and local NGOs.</li> </ul>	Rating "4"

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS	SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
<b>Develop a global partnership for development</b>	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All UN Agencies present in Moldova made part of the donors' group and actively participated in the monthly donor meetings, thus promoting close partnership with the donor community and mobilizing support for their programmes/projects;</li> <li>▪ In 2002, several trips of journalists representing international media and leading newspapers and radio stations from donor countries were organized. As a result, 25 articles appeared in the international media and 15 reports were broadcast on the international TV and radio channels on various development problems faced by Moldova, primarily the HIV/AIDS epidemics, drug use and trafficking in women.</li> </ul>	Rating "4"
Cross-cutting issues:			
Recovery and Peace-building (prevention and post conflict)	N/A		

<b>MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>	<b>INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING</b> Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	<b>IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS</b>	<b>SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT</b> Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
Disaster Management	<b>UNDP, FAO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ After the destructive frosts that struck the northern part of Moldova, UNDP fielded a needs assessment mission to the affected areas and mobilized US\$ 25,000 from the Check Government to restore the severely damaged electric power distribution network. The Check contribution was used for the procurement and delivery of two types of ferroconcrete pylons. According to the delivery reports, the most affected areas of the country Soldanesti, Soroca, Drochia, Balti and Donduseni received 507 pylons and started the restoration of local power grids;</li> <li>▪ In reply to the Government of Moldova's request prepared with UNDP assistance, FAO approved funding for the Project "Emergency Procurement and Distribution of Vegetable Seedlings and Maize Seeds to Drought-Affected Farmers." The total budget was of US\$392,000, of which US\$300,000 was allocated for procurement of 8,820,000 vegetable seedlings of cabbage, watermelon, tomatoes, green pepper, eggplant, cucumbers and 182,040 kg of maize seeds. The maize seeds distributed to local farmers allowed to about 4 percent of the total maize area in Moldova.</li> </ul>	<b>Rating "4"</b>

<b>MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>	<b>INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING</b> Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	<b>IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS</b>	<b>SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT</b> Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
Human Rights	<b>UNDP, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP in cooperation with UNHCHR completed its project “Support to Democratic Initiatives in the Field of Human Rights” in the framework of which the Center for Human Rights was created and made fully operational. A follow-up initiative launched at the end of 2001 will be focused on the elaboration and further implementation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights;</li> <li>▪ Continuous negotiations of UNHCR with the Government resulted in Moldova’s adhesion to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees.</li> <li>▪ Throughout the year, UNHCR organized a series of events promoting refugees’ rights, including the seminar with an expert from Geneva Office of UNHCHR. One of them was conducted by the UNDP-supported Judicial Training Center;</li> <li>▪ Following the objective of supporting national efforts to protect the rights of children, UNICEF facilitated the development of the Child and Family Protection Concept Paper and its approval by the Government; rendered assistance in the development of the alternative models of child protection; and supported the Children’s Parliament Project that involved 105 young people from all judets of Moldova. The Implementation Handbook for the Convention on the Rights of the Child was translated into Romanian and</li> </ul>	<b>Rating “5”</b>

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS	SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
		<p>printed with the financial support form Soros Foundation. Efforts were made to ensure the observance of children's rights by the judiciary and law-enforcement bodies though the organization of round table discussions with professionals working in the judiciary system. Based on these discussions and the comparative analysis of the local legislation and provisions of the Convention on the Rights on the Child, a Juvenile Justice Assessment was initiated.</p>	
<b>IMPACT OF UN REFORM ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE UN SYSTEM AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL</b>			
<b>Harmonization and Simplification of Programmes and Programming Cycles: CCA/UNDAF, and links with PRSP, Joint Mid-term Reviews</b>	UN Committee of Programme Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDAF paper was finalized and approved by the Government;</li> <li>▪ A functional CCA indicators database was created and arrangements are being made with the National Department of Statistics on its regular update;</li> <li>▪ UN Committee of Programme Officers was created to coordinate joint programming and joint reviews.</li> </ul>	Rating "3"

<b>MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>	<b>INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING</b> Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	<b>IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS</b>	<b>SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT</b> Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
<b>Joint Programming</b>	UN Committee of Programme Officers	<p>In addition to the joint projects/initiatives referred to in other parts of the present Report, mention should be made of the following two initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP/WTO project on “Sustainable Tourism Development” designed to provide a broad basis for developing international and domestic tourism in Moldova in order to bring socioeconomic and cultural benefits to the country and its communities. During the year, the project provided capacity building support and direct assistance to the National Tourism Agency in the elaboration of a regulatory framework for the activity of tourism companies and in the establishment of a Tourism Development Fund. It also organized a series of promotional activities aimed to attract tourists to Moldova as well as facilitated the development of new tourism routes, a statistical database on tourism flows and an assessment of the existing accommodation facilities, museums and economic entities providing tourism services.</li> <li>▪ UNDP/WB project on strengthening Moldova’s Government and civil society capacity to fight corruption and improve governance.</li> </ul>	<p>Rating “4”</p> <p><i>It is important to note that still very different rules and procedures, both programme and administrative, hamper the joint programming per se. This does not however reduce the amount of joint work in the priority areas.</i></p>

<b>MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>	<b>INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING</b> Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	<b>IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS</b>	<b>SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT</b> Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
<b>Harmonization and Simplification of Administrative Procedures</b>	It was agreed not to propose any rating for UN cooperation on simplification/harmonization of administrative procedures. These procedures are set by the individual Agencies' Administrative manuals and circulars, without modifying which at the HQ level, no real progress on simplification can be achieved in he field.		
<b>Common Premises and Services</b>	UN Committee of Administrative Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Negotiations with the Government led to the preliminary agreement to extend the UN House;</li> <li>▪ Some of the common services maintained in 2001 included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maintenance of the joint UN Reference Center;</li> <li>- development and updating of the UN Web Page;</li> <li>- preparation and publication of the quarterly UN Magazine featuring the most noteworthy initiatives of the UN;</li> <li>- (UNDP/UNICEF) joint maintenance of the building, common Library Clerk, guards, receptionists and cleaning personnel, shared Conference Halls, garage and warehouse, joint communication and security system;</li> <li>- joint purchasing of paper;</li> <li>- general security arrangements;</li> <li>- joint database of suppliers, interpreters, housing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Rating "4"

MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	<b>INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING</b> Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	<b>IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS</b>	<b>SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT</b> Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
		<p>providers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishment of an integrated procedure for the reimbursement of VAT;</li> <li>- joint negotiations with local hotels on discounts for UN consultants.</li> </ul> <p>UNDP continued providing to the rest of the system such services as the preparation of the Telephone Directory; LAN management support, and the organization of the place-to-place, salary, cost of living and DSA surveys. It also rendered traditional programme support and logistical and financial services to non-resident Agencies. For some of these services the UNDP Office gets reimbursed, in accordance with the cost recovery scheme.</p>	
<b>Partnerships (BWI, donors, and civil society)</b>	WB, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO	<p><b>BWI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WB took active part in the activity of Theme Groups and UN coordination committees. A WB representative together with other members of the UN Team participated in the UN Country Teams meeting in Minsk.</li> <li>▪ A considerable number of UN Agencies' projects in various thematic areas were implemented with WB co-funding;</li> </ul>	<p>Rating "5"</p> <p><i>The non-government sector in Moldova is still underdeveloped and very much depends on external funding.</i></p>

<b>MDGs/CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>	<b>INTER-AGENCY THEME GROUPS OR AGENCIES COLLABORATING</b> Name of related Inter-Agency Group if applicable, Agencies involved (3 or more). For TGs List chair and participants including government, donors, BWI and civil society, regional commissions and agencies not based in the country.	<b>IMPACT/RESULTS, GOOD PRACTICE/LESSON LEARNED, JOINT PROGRAMMES, OTHER COMMENTS</b>	<b>SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CT</b> Please rate on a scale of 1-6 for progress made in country level collaboration, Include comments on how the results were achieved and difficulties encountered in implementing these elements of UN Reform and collaborative activities. <b>1-2 =Limited,</b> <b>3-4=Moderate,</b> <b>5-6 =Extensive</b>
		<p><b>CS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2001 was marked by an increased involvement of NGOs in project execution (UNDP projects on the Prevention of Trafficking in Women and on Strengthening Capacity for Fighting Corruption are NGO executed; UNICEF signed a series of new agreements on cooperation with NGOs in such areas as early individualized education and young people's health and development);</li> <li>▪ WB, UNDP and some other Agencies carried out grants programmes for NGOs. The US\$ 45,000 Small Grants Programme administered by the World Bank office had two central themes in 2001: poverty eradication and rural community development. 103 non-governmental organizations submitted applications, with the number of district NGOs having increased from 25 (last year) to 46. Overall, 11 projects developed by NGOs were approved for funding. The project-winners focused on social integration of orphans and children from vulnerable families, processing of recyclable wastes, renovation of museums and some other activities. UNDP implemented a US\$ 27,930 grants programme for mass media agencies and NGOs funded by the</li> </ul>	

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		<p>British Government. The 6 projects selected for funding envisaged provision of support to the Youth Parliament; production of the “Transnistrian Press Monitor” in order to inform Moldovans of events in the self-proclaimed Transnistrian “republic”; organization of a series of seminars and round tables for NGOs from Moldova and Transnistria aimed to improve their cooperation; provision of training to medical staff from Transnistria on reproductive health services; launching of independent newspapers in the Transnistrian region; and organization of a series of trainings on gender issues;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNICEF provided US\$ 4,500 worth of small grants to 20 mini-projects developed by children from all over the Republic. The projects focused on mobilizing communities for observing children’ rights, fostering youth participation in decision making, promoting healthy life styles, among others;</li> <li>▪ UNICEF together with other donor agencies supported the organization of the 3<sup>rd</sup> National NGO Forum that was preceded by a series of local level fora;</li> <li>▪ In the framework of its “Strengthening Local Governance” project, UNDP in cooperation with the Council of Europe organized a conference on non-</li> </ul>	

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		<p>government organizations as a factor of local democracy development. It was aimed at fostering stronger partnerships between NGOs and local authorities and identification of concrete areas /projects for cooperation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDP maintained the UN Center for Assistance to Nongovernmental Organizations created back in 1999. In 2001, the Center hosted 8 NGOs, including the National Women's Council, the Center for Information and Documentation on Child's Rights, the Association of Female Lawyers and others;</li> <li>▪ UNHCR continued providing support to NGOs active in human rights/refugee field. It also cooperated with the NGO ADRO and private companies that provided humanitarian aid to Moldovan NGOs. Donated items, which, among others, included food, clothes, blankets, hygiene kits and sewing machines, were further distributed to refugees/asylum seekers as well as to educational and medical institutions from Moldova.</li> </ul>	

## THE 2001 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

*Annex*

### **1. Composition of the UN Country Team**

UN Resident Coordinator:	Mr. Soren Tejno, UNDP Resident Representative
IMF	Mr. Hassan Al-Atrash, Representative
UNESCO	Mr. Constantine Rusnac, Secretary General, National Commission
UNHCR	Mr. Oldrich Andrysek, Representative
UNICEF	Mr. Giovanna Barberis, Representative
WB	Mr. Carlos Elbirt, Representative
WHO	Mr. Andrei Mosneaga, Liaison Officer
UNAIDS	Mr. Andrei Cima, Inter-Country Programme Advisor
UNFPA	Ms. Elin Ranneberg-Nilsen, Country Director for the Republic of Moldova

### **2. Composition of Theme Groups and Task Forces**

#### *Theme Group on HIV/AIDS*

<i>Chairperson (2001):</i>	Giovanna Barberis, UNICEF
<i>TG Programme Advisor:</i>	Gabriela Ionascu

*Member organizations:* UNIADS, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WB, UNFPA, UNDP, DFID, SIDA, EU, Tacis, Soros Foundation, USAID, Marseille International, Medicine sans Frontieres, Ministry of Health, National Anti-AIDS Center, local NGOs.

*Theme Group on Health Reform*

*Chairperson:* Andrei Mosneaga, WHO

*Member organizations:* WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WB, Soros Foundation, Tacis, Pharmacy without Borders, Ministry of Health, relevant Ministries and institutions, local NGOs.

*Task Force on Family and Child Protection*

*Chairperson:* Giovanna Barberis, UNICEF

*Member organizations:* UNICEF, WHO, WB, EU/Tacis, SIDA, DFID