



UNITED NATIONS
MOLDOVA



UNITED NATIONS MOLDOVA

2019

2018 COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	3
MOLDOVA IN 2018: KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS	4
RESULTS OF THE ONE PROGRAMME	6
Outcome 1: Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality	6
Outcome 2: Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth.....	9
Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience	12
Outcome 4: Inclusive and Equitable Social Development	15
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND LESSONS LEARNED	18
RESULTS OF OPERATING AS ONE	20
RESULTS OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE	21
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW	22
ANNEX: PROGRESS AGAINST ONE PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK	24

ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil society organization
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross domestic product
LPA	Local public authority
MSM	Men having sex with men
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEET	Not in education, employment or training
PFSD	Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development
PWID	People who inject drugs
SADI	Small Area Deprivation Index
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

United Nations Moldova Country Team – Resident Agencies

FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	www.fao.org
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	www.ifad.org
ILO	International Labour Organization	www.ilo.org
IMF	International Monetary Fund	www.imf.org
IOM	International Organization for Migration	www.iom.int
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	www.ohchr.org
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	www.unwomen.org
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	www.unaids.org
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	www.undp.org
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	www.unfpa.org
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	www.unicef.org
WB	World Bank	www.worldbank.org
WHO	World Health Organization	www.who.int

United Nations Moldova Country Team – Non-Resident Agencies

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	www.iaea.org
ITC	International Trade Centre	www.intracen.org
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	www.unctad.org
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	www.unece.org
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	www.unep.org
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	www.unido.org
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	www.unhcr.org
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	www.unodc.org

The United Nations Country Team is composed of representatives of the United Nations funds and programmes, specialized agencies and other United Nations entities in a given country, including non-resident agencies and representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions.

MOLDOVA IN 2018: KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

KEY ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Several changes on the political and policy front in 2018 raised serious concerns about the stability and sustainable development of the country. The invalidation of the Chisinau mayoral elections in June 2018 seriously affected the rule of law and democratic standards, bringing into the spotlight questions related to the independence of the judicial system, which had already been struggling to gain trust among citizens.¹ The decision led to the suspension of macroeconomic support by the European Union and the recalibration of its financial assistance. During the same period the Parliament adopted a much-criticized law on capital amnesty. The law paved the way for the legalization of undeclared assets against a 3 per cent fee applied to the value of the assets, casting doubt on anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts. The detention and extradition of Turkish nationals later in the year, which were conducted in circumvention of guarantees offered by domestic and international law,² pointed to the further erosion of human rights and democratic institutions in the country.

As in previous years, the overall optimism related to the direction of the country and trust in public institutions was low in 2018. Over 70 per cent of the population considered that the country was not moving in the right direction. Among the top three issues that people were particularly worried about were the future of their children, prices and poverty. Less than one-fifth of the population said they trusted the Government and Parliament to a large or some extent. The elections, tax, anti-corruption and prosecution offices inspired similarly low levels of trust on the part of the population. The President, on the other hand, enjoyed the trust of a little more than one-third of the population, one of the higher figures on the list.³ Local governments, enjoying the trust of about 40 per cent of the population, were among the most trusted public institutions.

Numbers related to the perceived level of public sector corruption registered a slight improvement in 2018. Moldova scored 33rd and ranked 117 out of 180

countries on the Corruption Perception Index in 2018⁴, which is 2 points higher and 5 positions lower compared to 2017.⁵ However, greater efforts are required to improve integrity and accountability in the public sector given the registered score. Media freedom shrank further in 2018: the country ranked 91st out of 180 on the World Press Freedom Index, which is 10 positions lower compared to the previous year.⁶

The Transnistrian settlement talks progressed relatively well during the year. Four of the five agreements from 2017 were implemented. Latin-script schools in the Transnistrian region renewed their 10-year rental agreements, and delivery procedures for school supplies were simplified. The access of farmers from the right bank to their farmland situated in the Dubasari district on the left bank was facilitated. Vehicles from the Transnistrian region with neutral licence plates were allowed to participate in international road traffic. Lastly, degrees from the University in Tiraspol became valid in the territory controlled by the Moldovan authorities. Despite these positive developments, however, settlement talks at the political level remained frozen.

In 2018 Moldova's economy continued to grow, but at a more moderate pace compared to the previous year. During this period GDP increased by 4 per cent, which is 0.7 percentage points lower than in 2017.⁷ The growth was driven by an increase in private consumption, supported by tax cuts and wage increases, and an accelerated rate of capital formation, supported by significant public investments.⁸ Net exports had a negative contribution to GDP growth. Both imports and exports increased over the course of 2018. However, the former increased at a much faster rate than the latter. On the production side, construction and trade made a significant contribution to the increase in GDP, with industry, agriculture and the information and communication sector also contributing to economic growth, but to a lower extent.⁹

1 Based on the Public Opinion Barometer published by Public Policy Institute, less than a fifth of the population trusted the justice system to a large or some extent in 2018, http://ipp.md/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/BOP_11.2018_anexa.pdf.
2 European Court of Human Rights, Case of Ozdil and Others v. the Republic of Moldova, <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-193614>.
3 Public Policy Institute, Public Opinion Barometer, http://ipp.md/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/BOP_11.2018_anexa.pdf.

4 The Corruption Perception Index is measured on a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean.
5 Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2018, https://www.transparency.org/files/content/pages/2018_CPI_Executive_Summary.pdf.
6 Reporters Without Borders, 2019 World Press Freedom Index, <https://rsf.org/en/moldova>.
7 National Bureau of Statistics, Gross Domestic Product for 2018 and Quarter IV of 2018, <http://statistica.gov.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=6300>.
8 National Bank of Moldova, Annual Report for 2018, https://www.bnm.md/files/RA_2018_ro.pdf.
9 National Bureau of Statistics, *supra* note 8.

Based on the most recent National Bank data, the European Union (EU) consolidated its position as Moldova's main trading partner during the year. Nearly two-thirds of the country's exports (60.7 per cent) and over half of its imports (54.5 per cent) were to and from the EU. As in the previous year, the EU was also the biggest foreign source of investments in the Moldovan economy. Exports to Russia and other Commonwealth of Independent States countries constituted 21.7 per cent. Imports from the same region represented 29.3 per cent. The remainder of exports and imports were to and from other countries.¹⁰

The situation of the labour market improved slightly in 2018. The employment rate stood at 42 per cent, which represents a 2.2 percentage points increase compared to the previous year. The employment rate of women was 4.2 percentage points lower than the employment rate of men: 40 per cent, as against 44.2 per cent. Compared to the general population, people with disabilities and young people aged 15–29 were much less likely to be employed, experiencing employment rates of 26.2 per cent and 28.5 per cent, respectively. The official unemployment rate for the general population declined to 3 per cent, with a larger share of men being unemployed compared to women: 3.5 per cent, as against 2.5 per cent. The unemployment rate among youth, defined as people aged 15–24, was much higher, reaching 7.4 per cent, while those not in education, employment or training (NEETs) represented over one-quarter (27.1 per cent) of all young people aged 15–29. The share of informal employment in total employment increased by 3.8 percentage points, constituting 38.5 per cent.

Despite some of the progress noted above, Moldova's economy remains highly vulnerable to shocks. The country relies to a great extent on the agriculture sector, which can be easily affected by adverse weather conditions. Remittances, which amounted to 15.4 per cent of GDP in 2018,¹¹ continue to fuel consumption and productivity levels remain low, raising concerns about the long-term sustainability of economic growth. Furthermore, political uncertainty, inconsistent Government policies and weak institutions make for a challenging business environment, undermining investments and, consequently, future growth.

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN MOLDOVA IN 2018 AND THE WAY FORWARD

Over the past two years the United Nations development system in Moldova, in close cooperation with other development partners, supported the efforts of the Government to prepare a new national development strategy: Moldova 2030. The document – developed through broad-based public consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogue, and anchored in a modern, human-centred and inclusive vision – is an ambitious

blueprint for the development of the country that is aligned with national priorities, peoples' aspirations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the EU-Moldova Association Agreement. This strategy, once approved, will generate ample opportunities for accelerating the achievement of the SDGs and the transformation of Moldova into a modern and prosperous state.

2018 was the first year of the implementation of the Republic of Moldova–United Nations Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2018–2022. Although only one year has passed since the document became effective, multiple results have already been achieved: during 2018 the national statistical system became stronger; the capacity of human rights institutions to monitor, report and act on human rights issues improved; civic and electoral education programmes reached an unprecedented number of people; victims of gender-based violence gained access to more and better-quality services; hundreds of people and their communities benefited from employment creation and local development initiatives; clean and affordable energy became available to many more people; advancements in improving the quality and accessibility of health services were made; and the education system was further strengthened. These are just a few of the accomplishments that were possible due to the support of the United Nations in Moldova and its many partners.

However, many challenges remain to be tackled, and the United Nations Country Team is committed to taking further steps towards the development of the country by capitalizing on its previous efforts, strengthening its partnerships and exploring new and innovative solutions to accelerate progress. One such solution is transitioning to a platform-based model of operation, which would help the United Nations leverage the comparative advantages of its agencies for the benefit of the people of Moldova. A foresight exercise and a network analysis have already been conducted to inform the development of the platform solution and identify potential areas of improvement in the work of the organization. Efforts have also been made to strengthen the joint analysis and resource mobilization capacities of the organization so that it can be even more effective in accelerating the achievement of national priorities and SDGs.

WHAT THIS REPORT COVERS

This 2018 Country Results Report covers key development trends as well as progress and results achieved by the United Nations and its partners under the four pillars of the Republic of Moldova–United Nations PFSD 2018–2022. The document further identifies the key constraints and lessons learned in the process of implementing the PFSD. It also takes stock of joint communication and operations results, and provides an overview of the One Budgetary Framework 2018–2022. The annex illustrates the progress made in 2018 against the indicators in the One Programme.

¹⁰ National Bank of Moldova, *supra* note 9.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

RESULTS OF THE ONE PROGRAMME

OUTCOME 1: GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY



Although Moldova continues to face considerable challenges in the area of governance, human rights and gender equality, in 2018 several notable results were achieved in the field with the support of the United Nations and its numerous partners. The implementation of various initiatives aimed at the advancement of the human rights agenda in the country resulted in stronger human rights institutions and an improved framework for the promotion and protection of fundamental rights. The recognition of the Office of the Ombudsman as an “A” status national human rights institution by the Subcommittee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and the approval by the Parliament of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2018–2022 reflect the top-notch policy advice and technical assistance provided by the United Nations in the field.

Building on previous efforts, during 2018 the United Nations continued to promote gender equality and take determined action to help combat all forms of violence against women. A new referral and assistance service was established in the Transnistrian region, contributing to the provision of a comprehensive array of quality services, including psychological and legal counselling, to thousands of victims of domestic violence. On a policy level, the National Strategy on Prevention and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence 2018–2023, which was developed with the support of the United Nations, became effective during the course of the year, ensuring better protections for victims of gender-based violence. Furthermore, with United Nations support, over 1,500 women, including women with disabilities and Roma women, increased their knowledge and skills in regard to exercising their rights to essential services regarding gender-based violence through activities organized at the national and local levels, including public lessons and discussions, counselling services, round tables and awareness-raising initiatives on

gender stereotypes, old social norms and myths about gender-based violence.

During 2018 central public authorities became better prepared to mainstream gender equality in public policies as a result of several capacity-building activities attended by 50 gender focal points from seven public institutions. The internal policies, norms and practices in two central public authorities, namely the Ministry of Defence and the General Police Inspectorate, and six local governments became more gender-sensitive following the piloting of a gender equality award, which recognizes the achievement of gender equality standards in specific areas of work. In addition, the National Implementation Programme of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security 2018–2021 became effective during the year, contributing to the promotion of the equal participation of women in all aspects of life.

The capacity of justice sector institutions to respond to people’s needs, including those of the most vulnerable, was also strengthened in 2018. During the year the National Institute of Justice adopted a training methodology based on simulations and case studies, contributing to the training of practice-aware future judges and prosecutors. Over 250 police officers on both banks of the Nistru river improved their knowledge and skills on interacting with HIV-vulnerable groups following specialized training. The capacity of judges and prosecutors to administer human trafficking cases was also improved. In addition, rehabilitation and education services in prisons were strengthened in alignment with minimum international standards. A therapeutic community with a capacity of 23 residents became functional in one prison, and eight inmates are already benefiting from the newly available rehabilitation services. In the Transnistrian region, the referral by the police of over 50 people struggling with substance

abuse and addiction to harm reduction services further reflects the progress made in the field.

The justice system became more child-friendly through the implementation of various initiatives. In 2018 the first Barnahus-type child-friendly hearing room in Moldova was set up with the help of the United Nations to minimize the contact of children participating in legal proceedings with the justice system. More than 350 professionals, including police officers, teachers and health and social workers, were trained and are now able to document, assist and refer cases involving child victims or witnesses of violence, exploitation and trafficking. Furthermore, over 30 police officers gained additional skills in investigating cases involving child offenders, and a specialized probation program aimed to address juvenile delinquency was successfully piloted with the support of the United Nations.

Democratic governance was further promoted during the year, and more people gained the necessary knowledge and skills to participate effectively in decision-making processes. The assistance provided to the Central Electoral Commission in the delivery of an inclusive, human-centred and gender-sensitive civic education programme contributed to this result. The programme reached over 340,000 direct and 1,700,000 indirect beneficiaries, including young people, elderly, women from vulnerable groups, people with disabilities, ethno-linguistic minorities and citizens from the diaspora, helping to build a more informed electorate and contributing to the inclusiveness of the electoral process.

In addition, nearly 1,100 women, including women with disabilities, Roma women and young women, were given the tools to become more politically active and advocate for their rights. Approximately three-quarters of those women were reached through women's political clubs established with United Nations support in multiple districts of the country to promote the participation of women in politics. In 2018 the model of women's political clubs expanded to cover eight more districts, in addition to the seven covered in the past, allowing for greater outreach.

The engagement of young boys and girls in decision-making processes continued to be a key area of work for the United Nations in 2018. Youth participation was advanced through the support provided to the National Youth Council in the development of youth-friendly guidelines for meaningful engagement in school life and beyond. The implementation of a study on youth barriers and bottlenecks to participation in decision-making processes generated evidence on key policy and structural deficiencies in the field, helping inform prospective measures for advancing youth policy in Moldova.

The efforts aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to advocate for the rights of vulnerable groups also produced several positive outcomes. The National Association of Roma Community Mediators, for example, effectively advocated for the creation of 30 Roma mediator positions across the country. In the Transnistrian region, 2018 was declared the "Year of Equal Opportunities," leading to the implementation of multiple activities designed to promote the rights of people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups in the region. This achievement was possible thanks to the advocacy efforts of the Sustainable Community Development Platform, which was established with the support of the United Nations.

In the field of migration, over 150 local officials became better prepared to implement the diaspora, migration and development mainstreaming mechanism¹² at the local level. The establishment of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework in the field allowed for the effective tracking of progress made in the integration of diaspora and migration aspects in national development strategies and sectoral policies. A national prioritization workshop and consultations on the Global Compact for Migration, which is the first ever United Nations global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions, paved the way for the engagement of national stakeholders in the implementation of this key document and its subsequent use as a reference for mainstreaming migration issues into the national policy framework.

The availability of timely and reliable data is essential for the development of sound policies and programmes. Therefore, in 2018 the United Nations dedicated special attention to strengthening the capacity of the national statistical system to produce, use and disseminate reliable and disaggregated data. With the support of the United Nations, the National Bureau of Statistics completed the analysis of the latest census data and disseminated its results. The national statistical system was also prepared to help monitor progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. Furthermore, statisticians from the Transnistrian region gained additional knowledge and skills and are now ready to produce reliable data on different topics through the exchange of experience with their peers from the right bank of the Nistru river.

¹² The diaspora, migration and development mechanism is working to ensure a whole of the government coordinated approach to policy-making in the field. The mechanism includes a network of diaspora, migration and development focal points reporting to an Interministerial Coordination Committee on Diaspora, Migration and Development. The network, which in the past covered all central public authorities, is currently being expanded to include local authorities.

AN EMPOWERING TRANSFORMATION: FROM ASSISTANCE BENEFICIARY TO HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATE AND JOURNALIST



Nineteen years ago Alexandr Covalciuc suffered an accident, which caused him life-threatening injuries. For eight years Alexandr remained confined to a bed, receiving rehabilitation care at his home in the Transnistrian region. Restricted to a wheelchair, Alexandr had little knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities. He was then invited to a human rights training session organized by the United Nations, as a result of which he transitioned from being a beneficiary of assistance and social payments to being a human rights advocate and journalist.

Since then all of Alexandr's energy has been concentrated on promoting the rights of people with disabilities and improving their conditions in the Transnistrian region. To further strengthen his knowledge, Alexandr joined the United Nations Diversity Internship Programme in 2018. That same year, he became the Secretary of the Sustainable Community Development Platform, an advocacy group that promotes the rights of persons from under-represented groups from the Transnistrian region.

EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE THE CHOICE TO DO WHAT THEY LIKE: A TEACHER FROM SOLDANESTI DISTRICT CHALLENGES GENDER STEREOTYPES

Svetlana Mantea is a local councillor and history teacher in Cobalea, Soldanesti. Having participated in a UN Women-supported National Mentorship Programme for Women Councillors, Svetlana was promoted to become the School Director. Soon after that she started working with students, teachers and parents to challenge gender stereotypes in education. In most schools, girls and boys in grades five to nine are segregated based on gender for the mandatory Technological Education course, which teaches various crafts. Boys mostly learn woodworking, while girls are taught sewing, crocheting, embroidery and cooking.

When she noticed that her daughters were limited in their educational choices in the same way she was, Svetlana decided to make a difference. After consulting with representatives from the Ministry of Education (currently the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research), she discovered that the regulations did not in fact require the segregation of girls and boys. "If the law doesn't prohibit mixed groups, then why do we still walk on the same old path?" she wondered.

Now, regardless of gender, students in Cobalea can choose which craft they want to learn. "At my old school, all the boys had to do woodworking, and girls, sewing," explained eighth-grader Ilie, who attended a different school in the past and moved to Cobalea a year ago. "In this school, the groups are mixed, and I chose to do crocheting because I like it - it's an old, traditional craft. It's beautiful," he said. "Everyone should have the choice to do what they like, no matter if they are a boy or a girl."



OUTCOME 2: SUSTAINABLE, INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH



The initiatives implemented with the support of the United Nations in the field of sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth resulted in several important achievements in 2018. A series of policy changes were implemented during the year that facilitated access to decent work and productive employment for different segments of the population. The approval of legislation to address unpaid domestic and care work provided increased flexibility for parental leave and lowered the enrolment age for primary education, diversifying choices related to the allocation of parental time between the provision of care and participation in the labour market. A new Employment Promotion Law, which establishes the necessary framework to increase employment opportunities and create better life prospects for both women and men, including for those belonging to marginalized groups, was also approved.

The economic empowerment of women was further advanced in 2018 through several capacity-building activities and other programmatic interventions. Approximately 500 private companies started to conduct self-assessments of their approaches to gender equality and to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement in the field. This will help ensure progress towards achieving gender equality in the private sector. Also, more than 1,450 women and girls from various groups enhanced their knowledge and skills in science, technology, engineering and mathematics – all of which are traditionally male-dominated – by participating in training and mentoring activities supported by the United Nations. As a result, seven start-ups in the area of information and communications technology were initiated in 2018, all owned by women.

Progress was also made during the year in facilitating the successful transition of youth from school to gainful employment. An information gap analysis related to educational and occupational choices was conducted by specialists from employment offices and career guidance centres, with the support of the United Nations. The analysis informed recommendations on integrating youth interests and perspectives in the overall policy framework. Young people gained wider access to career guidance following the development and implementation of a mobile application designed for that purpose. Furthermore, employment service providers became better prepared to assist young people to navigate the labour market as a result of their involvement in training activities on career counselling.

The piloting of the first Local Employment Partnership platform, an innovative model for the engagement of local stakeholders in the identification and promotion of inclusive local solutions for better jobs and youth employment prospects, resulted in the creation and formalization of over 260 jobs and the preparation for launch of more than 100 start-ups in sectors with job-creation potential. Overall, approximately 670 individuals, including persons at risk of exclusion, will directly benefit from the opportunities afforded by the initiative, and another approximately 1,000 community members are expected to benefit indirectly. More important, the pilot will serve as an example for the establishment of other similar platforms across the country, allowing for the multiplication of the positive results.

During the year the private sector was helped to innovate and grow through seed funding, as well as coaching and mentoring. Innovative products and services, such as a learning platform and a digital school management tool, were created to help businesses become more effective and competitive. The implementation of innovative approaches and new business models facilitated the expansion of 150 local companies, including 51 companies in Gagauzia, which generated 131 jobs and developed new value chains.

In the field of agricultural and rural development, advancements were made through interventions at both the national and local levels. At the national level, strategic recommendations on the export promotion of agrifood products were developed and integrated into the National Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy 2014–2020. At the local level, the capacity of local public authorities to engage in policy planning, budgeting and monitoring in the field of agricultural and rural development was enhanced. Nearly 80 local officials participated in related training activities to improve their skills. As a result, three community development plans were drafted in selected communities.

During the year the United Nations continued to support the engagement of the diaspora in local community development initiatives, registering positive outcomes. The capacities of multiple public authorities to promote the transfer of know-how from abroad were enhanced, with approximately 250 mayors and local migration focal points being trained in the field of diaspora, migration and development, and becoming

better prepared to integrate migration aspects in their work. Equipped with new knowledge and tools, during the year 38 communities implemented 55 collaborative local development projects with the active engagement of migrants, maximizing the positive aspects of migration and demonstrating that migration can serve as an opportunity for local development.

Local development was further promoted through intermunicipal cooperation and the involvement of diverse stakeholders in local initiatives. The application of the intermunicipal cooperation methodology and tool¹³ was expanded to include 46 communities from Gagauzia and three neighbouring districts, leading to improved quality and efficiency of public services for their inhabitants. For the first time, the tool was used as a confidence-building mechanism in several communities and was also piloted in the field of migration and development to spur cooperation between hometown associations¹⁴ in neighbouring

settlements and to scale up the engagement of migrants in local development. In addition, 41 communities were helped to approach local development in an integrated manner by engaging businesses, civil society and local authorities in defining priorities for local development and jointly working towards their implementation.

Overall, about 320,000 people, from both banks of the Nistru river, 52 per cent of whom are women, have improved access to local public services and upgraded local economic infrastructure due to the projects implemented by the United Nations in Moldova during the year. This figure represents a nearly 50 per cent increase compared to the baseline and exceeds the established target for 2018 by over 50,000. As a direct result of the local public service delivery and economic infrastructure development projects conducted during the year, 405 new jobs were created, including 271 for women.

13 Intermunicipal cooperation is defined as when two or more municipalities agree to work together to gain mutual benefits and to enhance the effective provision of services to citizens.

14 Hometown associations are organizations that aim to engage migrants in the development of their home communities.

HARNESSING THE POWER OF MIGRATION: THOUSANDS OF MIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN A MEANINGFUL WAY



Like many other communities across Moldova, Chiscareni village experiences steady emigration, with one-fourth of its population currently living abroad. However, Silvia Turcanu, the Mayor of Chiscareni, has transformed a challenging situation into an opportunity, establishing fruitful collaborations with Chiscareni natives living in different corners of the world and engaging them in the development of their home community. The launch in 2018 of a tourist route entitled “Chiscareni, feels like home,” with the involvement of the local hometown association, is an example of a sustainable partnership between the city hall and its villagers who live abroad. The touristic route is expected to help the community to promote local customs and traditions, and to bring economic benefits and new opportunities in the process.

Overall, in 2018 the United Nations contributed to the establishment of hometown associations in 38 communities across Moldova, including in Chiscareni. The established associations helped engage approximately 10,000 migrants in 55 local development projects, bringing better services to over 300,000 people. The financial support provided by migrants to the development of their home communities during the year amounted to more than \$200,000.

OUTCOME 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE



In 2018 the United Nations further supported the country in its transition towards clean and affordable energy, as well as in demonstrating viable cross-cutting solutions for low-carbon green urban development and sustainable conservation of biodiversity. The provided assistance resulted in tangible benefits for thousands of people and households. In the area of renewables, over 202,000 people, 63.4 per cent of whom are women, are currently enjoying enhanced green heating comfort. The figure represents a nearly 30 per cent increase compared to the baseline of nearly 157,000 people in 2016, exceeding the established target of 27 per cent for 2018. The progress is due, in part, to the installation of 31 biomass heating systems and 22 solar hot water systems across the country in 2018.

Several steps were taken during the year to ensure the long-term sustainability of results, including the establishment of two new public-private partnerships to expand biomass heating in two districts, supporting the business case for renewable energy. The expansion of renewable energy at the local level was further promoted through the provision of training opportunities in the field. Over 300 municipal leaders and managers of public institutions as well as 125 biomass boiler operators were trained in 2018. In addition, three vocational schools integrated courses into their curricula to train future biomass boiler operators and energy plant specialists, and to ensure the availability of adequate skills and capacity on the local market.

To raise awareness about biomass and renewable energy among the general public, multiple events and media field trips were organized and several news and success stories on the topic were widely disseminated, including through online means, reaching thousands of people. Building on previous success, a student competition and a summer school with a focus on renewable energy were held in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, as part of the awareness-raising efforts. The aim of the events was to strengthen commitment to green energy among youth. Over 200 young people participated in the events, joining the approximately 25,000 children who increased their knowledge about renewable energy and energy efficiency through initiatives supported by the United Nations over the years.

Women's empowerment was a centrepiece of energy projects implemented by the United Nations in 2018.

Over 500 women had the opportunity to demonstrate their abilities as effective end users, entrepreneurs and leaders using clean energy sources in their communities, following their participation in a range of training sessions designed to build skills among participants in resource mobilization, participatory monitoring and evaluation of biomass heating projects, as well as the management and implementation of biomass projects.

In the field of sustainable pasture management, and in response to the continuously declining biodiversity in the country, the United Nations facilitated the development and approval of biodiversity-friendly local urban development plans in four communities and district spatial plans in two districts, covering a total area of 204,137 hectares. The plans guide the sustainable use of local resources while enhancing the functionality of urban infrastructure. The integration of recommendations aimed at biodiversity conservation and enhancement into 20 rules and regulations, which are at various stages of approval, will facilitate the diffusion of the positive practices in the field of biodiversity across all districts in the country.

To promote environmentally friendly agricultural practices and the building of resilience to climate change, in 2018 the United Nations supported the adoption of agroecology approaches. As a result, more than 2,000 men and women in rural communities learned to apply innovative approaches and gained valuable knowledge in sustainable agriculture by participating in field days and farmer field schools, as well as by visiting demonstration sites. Furthermore, the United Nations supported the agribusiness sector with small grants for pasture rehabilitation, the growing of medicinal plants, and berries production, creating opportunities for alternative income-generation while harnessing the value of goods and services from the ecosystem. In addition, during the year the United Nations supported 10 rural communities in building their irrigation infrastructure, by providing the necessary equipment for irrigation to smallholder farms.

In the area of environmental assessment and monitoring, a guide on the implementation of the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment and the related capacity-building strategy were finalized, which will contribute to the better integration of environmental considerations into the preparation of policies, plans

and programmes. Recognizing the value of data in tracking and tackling environmental risks, during the year the United Nations continued to support the country in fulfilling international monitoring and reporting commitments in the field. To this end, a workshop on the development of national gridded air pollutant emission inventories in accordance with international requirements was conducted. As a result, national experts gained improved knowledge of the reporting standards related to gridded data, as well as the types and sources of information, and the tools and expertise necessary for gridding emission inventories.

In the context of Moldova's high vulnerability to climate change, in 2018 the United Nations promoted the implementation of a coherent national adaptation planning process, which resulted in the development of adaptation strategies in the health and forestry

sectors. The national capacity for adaptation to climate change was also strengthened through the comprehensive assessment of the anti-hail system and the provision of recommendations on its modernization. Finally, the United Nations and the Chisinau Municipality made considerable progress in establishing the Green City Lab, a platform for experimentation with innovative solutions to pressing urban challenges in areas of waste management, energy and renewables, as well as public transportation and mobility. The lab will connect the local Government, private sector and residents in their efforts to find and test new ideas and initiatives aimed at accelerating the achievement of sustainable urban development for all. The lab has already managed to catalyse investments in low-carbon urban development by leveraging funding from the Government for the expansion of electric vehicles use.

MODERN TECHNOLOGY HELPS SMALLHOLDER FARMERS ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Vladimir Samson and his family grow blackberries on a 1.5-hectare plot of land. He is one of an increasing number of farmers in Moldova who are choosing to produce berries. Berry production constitutes an increasingly important pillar of agricultural growth in Moldova. However, drought is one of the main threats to the berry industry, reducing yields and increasing costs of production. Most farmers cannot afford to purchase expensive irrigation systems because of high costs and low productivity.

Luckily, Vladimir received modern irrigation equipment as part of a United Nations project aiming to enhance small-scale farmers' resilience to drought. With the irrigation system in place, yields increased, and the berries became larger and more appealing to customers. Now that Vladimir is better equipped to face climate-related challenges, the family business is not only surviving but thriving.

GREEN ENERGY BRINGS HOT WATER AND JOY TO CHILDREN ACROSS MOLDOVA



Since solar panels were installed at “Povestea” kindergarten in Nisporeni District, Gabriel and his peers have been enjoying the benefits of green energy. “I use more hot water at kindergarten than at home. The sun is very generous and warms the solar panels installed on the rooftop of our kindergarten. Hence, we have plenty of hot water, which we enjoy,” explained Gabriel. Moreover, Gabriel has become an advocate for solar energy at home: “I have already told my mum and dad to install solar panels at our house. I get excited when I come to the kindergarten. In summer, we have hot water, and in winter the rooms are warmer than at home,” he said.

“Povestea” kindergarten is one of the 265 public institutions that have switched from coal and gas heating systems to biomass and solar energy with the support of the United Nations. Overall, more than 200,000 people currently enjoy the benefits of locally produced affordable and clean energy due to the efforts of the United Nations and its partners in the field.

OUTCOME 4: INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



In 2018 the United Nations continued to promote inclusive and equitable social development in Moldova, contributing to important advancements in health, education and other social sectors. In the health sector, multiple standards and protocols were revised and new ones developed based on the results of several assessments aimed at improving the quality of mother and child care. Subsequently, a series of capacity-building activities were conducted to facilitate the adequate implementation of the new standards and protocols. As a result, about 900 nurses and doctors across the country, including in the Transnistrian region, became better prepared to provide quality care to pregnant women, infants and children under the age of three.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection and the National Agency of Public Health were effectively supported in the implementation of the National Immunization Programme 2016–2020 and the associated Communication Strategy 2017-2020. The procurement of vaccines and vaccine-related products in the framework of assistance provided by the United Nations in the implementation of the programme amounted to more than one million dollars. To reduce the risk of a measles outbreak, a crisis communication plan with accompanying measures was developed during the year, in partnership with the concerned line ministries. In addition, the importance of immunization as the most cost-effective public health intervention and a basic right of the child was promoted by means of multiple advocacy activities.

In 2018 the National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018–2022, developed with the needs of vulnerable groups in mind, was launched with the help of the United Nations, making Moldova one of the first countries in the region to implement such a programme. The implementation of the document will facilitate access to family planning methods and sexual and reproductive health services for all groups. Family planning services were further strengthened through the development and implementation of an online learning platform, resulting in the certification of over 150 health professionals in the field. Furthermore, approximately 5,600 parents, teachers, young people, local officials and other stakeholders from 22 communities in five districts increased their knowledge of healthy behaviours, including those related to sexual and

reproductive health, and many more young boys and girls gained knowledge on the topic through peer-to-peer education.

To complement national efforts to reduce cervical cancer incidence among women, a national study aimed at the identification of factors that prevent women to access relevant services was conducted with the support of the United Nations. This was the first study of its kind to be carried out in Moldova, and its results are already being used to shape cervical cancer prevention interventions. Moreover, protocols in the field were revised in accordance with international standards, and approximately 140 health professionals gained additional knowledge and skills in the provision of cervical screening services following their participation in related training activities.

HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services were also strengthened during the year through the practical application of a new algorithm for early HIV prevention detection, alignment of testing guidelines and clinical protocols with the most recent international recommendations, and implementation of capacity-building initiatives, including on the left bank of the Nistru river. In addition, about 500 HIV patients from the Transnistrian region were provided with life-saving antiretroviral treatment. Unlike in the past, this treatment was procured from domestic resources through the national procurement platform, which represented a significant breakthrough towards the sustainability of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in the country.

During the year substantial progress was made in improving access to essential health-care services. The reform of primary health care was launched with the assistance of the United Nations, and new organizational models were established to support family doctors in improving the quality of health services and increasing the attractiveness of family medicine as a field of professional practice in rural areas. Selection guidelines regarding items to be included in the list of compensated medicines were developed, ensuring that these are effective, safe and of good quality. Moreover, waiting lists of patients entitled to receive free-of-charge health-care services as part of the health insurance system were compiled to make the system more efficient, accessible and responsive to people's needs.

In 2018 the education system was further strengthened to deliver quality and inclusive education to all children and youth. During the year the United Nations supported the Government in enhancing access to quality and relevant education, in line with the National Education Strategy “Education 2020,” which covers all levels of education while promoting a lifelong learning approach. Joint efforts resulted in the receipt of funding from the Global Partnership for Education to conduct an education sector review. The analysis helped inform the approach of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research to education policy development within the framework of the SDGs. An analytical review on the governance of early childhood education was also carried out, contributing to evidence-based policymaking in the field.

Building on previous efforts, important progress was made in 2018 in regard to making classrooms safe and welcoming learning spaces for all children, irrespective of their background. Local public authorities and professionals, such as school and preschool directors, as well as medical and social assistants, were engaged in various inclusive education-related interventions to enable children with severe disabilities to attend regular classes together with their peers. Concerted efforts were also made to protect the rights of Roma children and to integrate them into mainstream education by building the capacities of local leaders, parents, teachers and professionals.

With United Nations support, during the year young boys and girls gained access to improved services that are better tailored to their needs. To strengthen services for youth, the staff of 23 youth centres

enhanced their skills through training in strategic management, youth budgeting and outreach.

As a result, more than 1,000 young people benefited from related outreach activities. At a broader level, for the first time in Moldova, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, in partnership with the United Nations, organized a national conference to disseminate and exchange good practices, strategies and lessons learned on reshaping youth policies and addressing the needs of disadvantaged youth. In addition, a mid-term review of the National Strategy on Youth was conducted, leading to the amendment of the National Action Plan on Youth to align it with the latest developments in the field.

In the field of social protection, the United Nations continued working with national partners to shape policies and strategies that guide national frameworks and budgetary allocations affecting children and families. To help fine-tune the coverage of the cash-based social assistance programme for households with three or more children, with children with disabilities, and with single parents, a micro-simulation exercise on the social assistance programme “Ajutor Social” was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection. This exercise, combined with additional analysis of other social benefits, will allow the Government to identify further related policy options. The reform of the disability determination system was also advanced in 2018 through the assistance provided in relation to the revision and endorsement of relevant tools and criteria in alignment with international standards, as well as the development of a road map for the implementation of the reform. Both measures will contribute to greater access of vulnerable children to social benefits and services.

TWENTY CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER MOLDOVA UNITED IN AN INCLUSIVE CHOIR

On the eve of the International Friendship Day, La La Play Voices – a choir of 20 children and adolescents from 12 districts of Moldova – held a concert at the Organ Hall, together with the Moldovan National Youth Orchestra. The concert brought together young musicians from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan and Germany, under the baton of the young conductor Cristian Spataru.



Zinaida Marison, who is from Ciocalteni, Orhei district, always dreamed of performing on the stage of the Organ Hall. Though she was unable to do so, her daughters Eliza, 12, and Adriana, 9, now have, as part of the La La Play Voices choir. Zinaida graduated from a music school but did not have the opportunity to build a career in music herself: in the Roma community where she grew up, girls rarely pursued further education. „I was married at age 20, then my four children were born, and I did not have time for music. I have encouraged my girls to sing since they were in kindergarten,” said Zinaida. Eliza, the first of the four children in the Marison family, had never previously left Orhei. Thanks to the La La Play Voices initiative, supported by the United Nations, she had the opportunity to perform solo on stage, accompanied by a national orchestra.

ACCESSIBLE, HIGH-QUALITY CERVICAL SCREENING SERVICES HELP PREVENT CERVICAL CANCER AND SAVE LIVES



Forty-six-year-old Irina is a happy woman. She managed to prevent the onset of cervical cancer after conducting a cervical cancer screening test. Unaware of her condition, and having no symptoms, she was not worried when she went for a routine checkup. However, she was diagnosed with pre-cancerous lesions. “I was so sure my medical results would turn out fine that I even forgot to give the doctor my phone number,” she recalled. Luckily, Irina immediately received the necessary treatment. “Seeing my example, all my friends went to a doctor without delay. Some of them discovered serious health problems and managed to treat them.”

In the Republic of Moldova, one woman every day is diagnosed with cervical cancer, and every three days, a woman dies from the disease. The Cervical Cancer Prevention Programme 2017–2020, developed with the support of the United Nations, ensures that women, like Irina and her friends, have access to accessible, high-quality cervical screening services and are informed about the importance of cervical screenings as a means to prevent the disease.

KEY CONSTRAINTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In 2018 considerable progress was made towards the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, with the support of the United Nations in Moldova. However, several factors outlined below still challenge the implementation of development initiatives and need to be considered when new interventions are developed. The lessons learned during the implementation process provide a strong foundation for the further improvement of development results.

KEY CONSTRAINTS

Uncertainty at the political level and shifts in Government priorities created difficulties in the implementation of development initiatives and made the achievement of certain planned results challenging. Delays in the approval of the National Development Strategy Moldova 2030 left the country without a long-term national vision for sustainable development that would be fully aligned with the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, which has wide implications for the development context at the country level. The approval of the Government decision on the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and its Permanent Secretariat was also delayed by approximately six months, slowing progress in the effective advancement of human rights in the country. In 2018 electoral instability represented a main challenge in the promotion of gender equality, especially women's participation in politics, given that many initiatives in the field were planned around election dates.

Institutional restructuring processes affected the capacity of institutions to carry out their work effectively. The reorganization process that took place at the National Bureau of Statistics in 2018 affected the overall activity of the institution. The decentralization of preschool services by shifting the financial responsibility for preschools from central authorities to local public authorities resulted in the underfunding of preschool education in a number of communities. Many public authorities continue to face high turnover rates, with low wages and few opportunities for career growth causing public servants to leave the sector. Changes in functions put additional pressure on staff, affecting the general implementation of activities. In this context, it is important to develop further the human and financial capacity of institutions to enhance their effectiveness and performance.

Limited accessible infrastructure and poor access to digital tools among low-income households represent additional constraints in the effective implementation of development programming. More specifically, the small number of accessible venues, most of which are located in the capital city, makes organizing capacity-building activities with the participation of people with disabilities challenging. High transportation costs further limit their participation in events. Regarding access to technology, the limited availability of computers to the poorest households restricts their ability to benefit from IT literacy programmes. Disadvantaged groups, in general, often face considerable financial difficulties, which excludes them from different development opportunities. All these constraints need to be considered when developing initiatives aimed at improving the life of those furthest left behind.

Existing data gaps make the tracking of progress towards the implementation of the SDGs challenging and hamper the development of evidence-based policies and interventions. The most recent data on poverty was released in 2015 and can no longer be used for monitoring the well-being of the population. The methodology for the calculation of monetary poverty was revised and approved by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2018. However, there is no new publicly available data on the topic. Updated information on the evolution of poverty rates in the country would facilitate the monitoring of the SDGs, help make policies and programmes more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable and contribute to the better optimization of budget resources.

LESSONS LEARNED

Securing the full commitment of responsible parties to achieve the planned outcomes and ensuring their continuous engagement in the development process can minimize the challenges posed by political uncertainty. Meaningful stakeholder engagement, in general, is essential to the success and sustainability of development interventions. During the year policy dialogues, multisectoral round-table discussions, and capacity-building activities, followed by technical meetings and comprehensive workshops targeting various stakeholders (including decision makers, central and local public authorities, civil society, and technical specialists) proved to be successful in building support around development initiatives. Robust planning of

activities and good management of complex political situations further reduced implementation barriers and paved the way towards the achievement of desired results.

The engagement of local stakeholders in the implementation of development initiatives helps build local ownership of development and creates opportunities for local knowledge to be integrated into the development process, contributing to better outcomes. The constant engagement of community-level beneficiaries and migrants in local development efforts created trust in local authorities, encouraged voluntary contributions and helped build a constructive civic attitude among citizens. The success of the confidence-building and cross-community cooperation efforts was similarly due to their practical and grass roots character. The results achieved by the first Local Employment Partnership described in this report further confirm the effectiveness of local participatory approaches to fostering local development.

Finally, the complexity of development issues requires effective collaboration and cooperation among different stakeholders to achieve the planned outcomes. Collaboration is especially important in tackling cross-cutting issues. In the youth sector, for

example, the engagement of multiple institutions is required to address the whole range of topics affecting youth. A holistic approach and concerted efforts of all ministries is also required to ensure the safe and meaningful participation of children in all sectors of importance to them. The coordination of the implementation of human rights policies should also take place in a congruent manner and involve the participation of all human rights institutions. At the same time, it is important to include all other relevant stakeholders in activities that are oriented towards strengthening the capacities of any single given human rights institution. In addition, the Government could benefit from a stronger collaboration with human rights institutions on human rights monitoring and follow-up activities.

Addressing the identified constraints will help accelerate progress towards the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs. The United Nations is fully committed to supporting the country in this process. The wealth of lessons learned in the implementation of development initiatives will serve to inform future programming and make the United Nations an even more effective partner in improving the lives of all people in the country, especially the most vulnerable.

RESULTS OF OPERATING AS ONE

In 2018 the United Nations continued to benefit from the implementation of joint business operations. During the year the United Nations Country Team approved a new Business Operations Strategy, which is fully aligned with the Republic of Moldova–United Nations PFSD 2018–2022. The joint operations strategy focuses on cost effectiveness and improved quality of services, estimating savings of around \$472,500 over a five-year period in three key areas: common procurement, human resources and information and communications technology. The strategy is already producing positive results, with the savings achieved in its first year of implementation constituting \$99,157.

Diversity, inclusion and equity are incorporated into the new strategy. As a result, in 2018 the United Nations implemented the third edition of its Diversity Internship Programme, hosting 10 interns from under-represented groups. The programme focuses on capacity-building and empowerment, with interns being trained on professional ethics, inter-ethnic dialogue and the United Nations structure and activities. Furthermore, during the year the United Nations continued to implement accessibility improvement initiatives. The equipment

of a nursing room at the United Nations House is one such initiative. The room allows United Nations employees and visitors to enjoy a dedicated space for breastfeeding and child care. In addition, a wheelchair lift and braille door signs were installed, further contributing to the accessibility of the United Nations House.

The United Nations personnel continued to benefit from professional development opportunities in 2018. Nine joint training events were organized during the year. The aim of the events was to share knowledge and build skills among staff on a human rights-based approach, diversity and inter-ethnic dialogue, safety and security, information and communication security, eco-efficiency and environmental sustainability.

During the year the testing phase of a new United Nations fleet management system, which was developed based on blockchain technology, was successfully rolled out. The fleet management solution brought efficiency and savings to the organizations. Two other countries in the region have already expressed interest in using this innovative tool developed in Moldova, confirming its success.



RESULTS OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE

In 2018 the United Nations in Moldova made further advancements in the implementation of corporate guidance and standard operating procedures in the area of joint advocacy and communication. The United Nations Communication Strategy 2018–2022, which reflects the United Nations strategic goals, facilitated coherent messaging and advocacy. The incorporation of diversity and accessibility perspectives in communication and advocacy efforts was given special attention in the development of the strategy and, subsequently, in its implementation during the year.

Several United Nations campaigns and outreach events were organized in 2018, reaching numerous people and raising awareness about important development issues. The Millennium Documentary Film Festival that was organized in Chisinau over the course of three days and reached 29,000 people is one example. During the festival the audience had the opportunity to watch six feature documentaries that touched on such issues as migration and its effects on families, climate change, the refugee crisis and modern slavery.

Another far-reaching event held by the United Nations during the year was the photo exhibition “Moldovan and Swedish Dads.” The event was organized in

partnership with the Embassy of Sweden in Moldova and portrayed fathers from both countries who choose to stay at home to take care of their children for at least six months. A caravan of debates was organized on the topic of the exhibition in six communities. The exhibition reached many more people through its coverage by popular talk shows.

The nationwide 16 days campaign of activism against gender-based violence was organized for the 18th year. The campaign primarily targeted the rural population through awareness-raising events and flash-mobs. Media interventions targeting youth, survivors of violence, the elderly and others were also used in the campaign. Furthermore, 20 journalists from online, print and TV media increased their knowledge about gender equality, gender-sensitive language, sexism, feminism, harassment and preventing and combating violence against women through the Media Programme “Click for Gender Equality”.

The 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was marked by the traditional Human Rights Gala of Awards. The TV screening of the gala was watched by 14,000 people, and the event accumulated more than 34,000 views on Facebook.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The table below provides an overview of the contributions made by the United Nations during the year towards its four strategic priorities in the country. In 2018 the United Nations agencies collectively spent \$33.9 million¹⁵, which is in line with the planned overall budget for the year as per the PFSD 2018–2022.

Agency	Indicative budget for 2018 in thousands of USD		Indicative amount spent in 2018 in thousands of USD
	Available	Funding gap	
Outcome 1: Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality			
IOM	0	4,329	28
OHCHR	350	100	97
UN Women	450	700	708
UNDP	5,000	0	13,859
UNFPA	80	100	183
UNHCR	300	0	-
UNICEF	250	350	394
UNODC	210	350	10
WHO	2	0	252
Total Outcome 1	6,642	5,929	15,530
Outcome 2: Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth			
ILO	50	50	213
IOM	0	1,000	0
ITC	200	0	-
UN Women	120	200	580
UNCTAD	80	300	-
UNDP	4,000	2,000	9,191
UNECE	0	0	0
UNICEF	0	0	136
UNIDO	0	56	0
Total Outcome 2	4,450	3,606	10,120
Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience			
FAO	600	1,000	368
IAEA	170	0	252
UNDP	3,572	2,748	1,930
UNECE	0	0	33
UNEP	50	0	-
UNIDO	200	0	0

¹⁵ The figure may be larger given that data is missing for several agencies.

Agency	Indicative budget for 2018 in thousands of USD		Indicative amount spent in 2018 in thousands of USD
	Available	Funding gap	
Total outcome 3	4,592	3,748	2,583
Outcome 4: Inclusive and Equitable Social Development			
IAEA	66	0	775
ILO	10	0	53
IOM	400	1,335	1,365
OHCHR	300	100	116
UN Women	100	100	549
UNAIDS	90	50	90
UNDP	300	0	200
UNFPA	320	100	797
UNICEF	250	500	1,427
UNODC	100	500	110
WHO	200	0	208
Total outcome 4	2,136	2,685	5,690
TOTAL PFSD	17,820	15,968	33,923¹⁶

¹⁶ Total amounts may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEX: PROGRESS AGAINST ONE PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME 1: The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable,¹⁷ demand and benefit from democratic, transparent and accountable governance, gender-sensitive, human rights- and evidence-based policies, equitable services, and efficient, effective and responsive public institutions.



United Nations partners: IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO

Other partners: Agency for Public Services, Border Police Department, Bureau for Migration and Asylum, Bureau of Interethnic Relations, Central Electoral Commission, Centre for Continuous Electoral Training, CSOs and community groups, Constitutional Court, development partners, Equality Council, local public authorities (LPAs), media, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Anticorruption Centre, National Bank of Moldova, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Institute of Justice, National Legal Aid Council, Office of the Prime Minister, Parliament, People’s Advocate, private sector, Public Prosecution Service, State Chancellery, State Enterprise Centre for State Information Resources (“Registru”), Superior Council of Magistracy

Outcome indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG indicators	2018 results	Means of verification
1.1 Percentage of people who trust governance institutions (Parliament, Government, justice) by sex and urban/rural status	<p>(April 2016)</p> <p>Parliament Total: 5.9 per cent Men: 6.9 per cent Women: 5.2 per cent Urban: 4.8 per cent Rural: 7.0 per cent</p> <p>Government Total: 9.2 per cent; Men: 10.3 per cent Women: 8.3 per cent Urban: 7.8 per cent Rural: 10.3 per cent</p> <p>Justice Total: 7.8 per cent Men: 9.1 per cent Women: 6.7 per cent Urban: 7.5 per cent Rural: 8.0 per cent</p>	<p>(2022)</p> <p>Parliament Total: 20 per cent Men: 20 per cent Women: 20 per cent Urban: 20 per cent Rural: 20 per cent</p> <p>Government Total: 25 per cent Men: 25 per cent Women: 25 per cent Urban: 25 per cent Rural: 25 per cent</p> <p>Justice Total: 25 per cent Men: 25 per cent Women: 25 per cent Urban: 25 per cent Rural: 25 per cent</p>	Related to 16.6.2	<p>(January 2019)</p> <p>Parliament Total: 11.4 per cent Men: 9.7 per cent Women: 12.8 per cent Urban: 8.2 per cent Rural: 14.3 per cent</p> <p>Government Total: 15.2 per cent Men: 14 per cent Women: 16.1 per cent Urban: 11.2 per cent Rural: 18.7 per cent</p> <p>Justice Total: 16 per cent Men: 15.2 per cent Women: 16.8 per cent Urban: 13.2 per cent Rural: 18.6 per cent</p>	Barometer of Public Opinion, Institute for Public Policy

¹⁷ Children left behind by migrant parents, older persons, the unemployed, persons in the lowest income quintile, persons with disabilities, survivors of violence, victims of human trafficking, persons living with and affected by HIV and AIDS, religious minorities, ethnic and linguistic minorities, stateless persons and refugees, and LGBTI persons. This definition of most vulnerable groups is applicable to all PFSD outcomes.

<p>1.2 Households and businesses facing corruption in the last 12 months, per cent of those interviewed</p>	<p>(2015) Households: 24 per cent Businesses: 24 per cent</p>	<p>(2022) Households: 12 per cent Businesses: 14 per cent</p>	<p>16.5.1 and 16.5.2</p>	<p>(2018) Households: 15.6 per cent Businesses: 6.8 per cent</p>	<p>Survey on Corruption in the Republic of Moldova: Perceptions and Personal Experiences of Business People and Households, Transparency International</p>
<p>1.3 Implementation rate of recommendations of human rights treaty bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, WHO) ● Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF) ● Universal Periodic Review (OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA) ● Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OHCHR, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP) ● International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (OHCHR, UNHCR) ● International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (OHCHR, UNDP) ● International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OHCHR, UNDP) ● Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC) 	<p>N/A¹⁸</p>	<p>(2018) 15 per cent (2019) 30 per cent (2020) 45 per cent (2021) 60 per cent (2022) 80 per cent</p>		<p>No data available¹⁹</p>	

¹⁸ The baseline will be established in 2019 through the National Human Rights Matrix instrument.

¹⁹ Data will be available at the end of 2019.

<p>1.4 Proportion of women and men elected or appointed to the Parliament, LPAs and Government Cabinet</p>	<p>(2016) Members of Parliament Women: 21.8 per cent Men: 77.2 per cent</p> <p>(2015) LPA mayors Women: 20.6 per cent Men: 79.4 per cent</p> <p>(2015) LPA local councillors Women: 30 per cent Men: 70 per cent</p> <p>(2015) LPA district councillors Women: 18.5 per cent Men: 81.5 per cent</p> <p>(2016) Government Cabinet Women: 21 per cent Men: 79 per cent</p>	<p>(2022) Members of Parliament Women: 40 per cent Men: 60 per cent</p> <p>(2022) LPA mayors Women: 30 per cent Men: 70 per cent</p> <p>(2022) LPA local councillors Women: 40 per cent Men: 60 per cent</p> <p>(2022) LPA district councillors Women: 40 per cent Men: 60 per cent</p> <p>(2022) Government Cabinet Women: 40 per cent Men: 60 per cent</p>	<p>5.5.1, 5.5.2 and 16.7.1</p>	<p>(2018) Members of Parliament Women: 20.8 per cent Men: 79.2 per cent</p> <p>LPA mayors No new data available²¹</p> <p>LPA local councillors No new data available²²</p> <p>LPA district councillors No new data available²³</p> <p>(2018) Government Cabinet Women: 38.5 per cent Men: 61.5 per cent</p>	<p>Parliament; Central Electoral Commission; State Chancellery; NBS</p>
<p>1.5 Proportion of SDG indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation relevant to the national target</p>	<p>(2016) Disaggregated data is available for 35 per cent of SDG indicators, partially available for 17 per cent and is lacking for 50 per cent²⁰</p>	<p>(2022) Disaggregated data is available for 50 per cent of SDG indicators and partially available for 30 per cent</p>	<p>17.18.1</p>	<p>No new data available²⁴</p>	<p>NBS; State Chancellery</p>

20 Baseline data provided by the initial review (2016) of the availability and relevance of SDG indicators for Moldova, http://www.md.undp.org/content/dam/moldova/docs/Publications/Indicators_ONU_RO.pdf?download.

21 Data will be available following the next local elections, planned for 2019.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

24 The value of the indicator will be updated in 2019 when the revision of the SDG indicators is finalized.

<p>1.6 Social distance (non-acceptance) with regard to groups vulnerable to discrimination (value 0–6)²⁵</p>	<p>(2015) People with physical disabilities: 2.2 Jews: 2.3 Religious minorities, other than Muslims: 2.3 Roma people: 3.1 People of African descent: 3.1 Muslims: 3.3 People with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities: 3.6 Ex-inmates: 3.6 People living with HIV: 4.3 LGBT people: 5.2</p>	<p>(2022) People with physical disabilities: 1.9 Jews: 2.0 Religious minorities, other than Muslims: 2.0 Roma people: 2.8 People of African descent: 2.8 Muslims: 3.0 People with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities: 3.2 Ex-inmates: 3.2 People living with HIV: 3.8 LGBT people: 4.5</p>	<p>16.b.1</p>	<p>(2018) People with physical disabilities: 1.7 Jews: 2.2 Religious minorities, other than Muslims: 1.9 Roma people: 2.9 People of African descent: 2.8 Muslims: 2.9 People with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities: 2.6 Ex-inmates: 2.9 People living with HIV: 3.3 LGBT people: 4.4</p>	<p>Study on Equality Perceptions and Attitudes, Equality Council</p>
<p>1.7 The justice system comprises efficient child-friendly and gender-sensitive mechanisms ensuring that survivors of all forms of violence have de facto access to justice and perpetrators are held accountable (score 1-4)²⁶</p>	<p>(2016) 1</p>	<p>(2022) 4</p>	<p>5.2.1, 5.2.2, 16.2.2 and 16.2.3</p>	<p>(2018) 2</p>	<p>UNICEF annual reporting</p>

25 The indicator takes values from 0 to 6, where: 0 – lowest social distance (acceptable as a member of family); 1 – acceptable as a personal friend; 2 – acceptable as a neighbour; 3 – acceptable as a workmate; 4 – acceptable as a citizen of Moldova; 5 – acceptable as a temporary visitor to Moldova; and 6 – highest social distance (to be expelled from the country).

26 The indicator takes values from 1 to 4, where: 1 - not all legislation and no regulatory framework are in place to implement legislation on child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings for victims and witnesses of crimes; pre- and in-service training for judiciary, legal enforcement psychologists and other professionals on child-friendly and gender-sensitive investigation and legal procedures are not in place; there are no fully standardized, equipped and functional child-friendly and gender-sensitive hearing rooms in place; 2 - draft legislation and a regulatory framework on child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings for victims and witnesses of crimes are developed; pre- and in-service training for judiciary, legal enforcement psychologists and other professionals on child-friendly and gender-sensitive investigation and legal procedures are developed and tested; child-friendly and gender-sensitive hearing rooms are standardized; 3 - legislation and a regulatory framework to implement legislation on child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings for victims and witnesses of crimes are in place; pre- and in-service training for judiciary, legal enforcement psychologists and other professionals on child-friendly and gender-sensitive investigation and legal procedures are institutionalized; standardized child-friendly and gender-sensitive hearing rooms are equipped; 4 - legislation and a regulatory framework on child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings for victims and witnesses of crimes are enforced; pre- and in-service training for judiciary, legal enforcement psychologists and other professionals on child-friendly and gender-sensitive investigation and legal procedures are applied; fully standardized, equipped and functional child-friendly and gender-sensitive hearing rooms are in place.

OUTCOME 2: The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, have access to enhanced livelihood opportunities, decent work and productive employment, generated by sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth



United Nations partners: ILO, IOM, ITC, UN Women, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNECE, UNIDO

Other partners: Academia, Bureau for Reintegration, CSOs and community groups, Congress of Local Authorities, development partners, Labour Inspection, local and regional public authorities, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, Moldova Investment and Export Promotion Organization, National Bank of Moldova, NBS, National Employment Agency, Organization for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development, private sector, State Chancellery

Outcome indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG indicators	2018 results	Means of verification
2.1 Small Area Deprivation Index (SADI) as average of SADI ranks for communities from the first quintile, by regions and SADI components (economic, environment, infrastructure)	(2014) SADI total North: 85 Centre: 82 South: 105 Autonomous Territorial Unit (ATU) Gagauzia: 140 Chisinau mun.: n/a Economic deprivation North: 105 Centre: 76 South: 103 ATU Gagauzia: 68 Chisinau mun.: 101 Environment deprivation North: 102 Centre: 74 South: 81 ATU Gagauzia: 101 Chisinau mun.: n/a	(2022) The average of ranks of the poorest communities (first quintile), by region, should have a value in close proximity to 85 (= average of SADI ranks for the first quintile) for all components: SADI total, economic deprivation, environment deprivation, infrastructure deprivation ²⁷	Related to 10.2.1, 11.1.1.1, 11.2.1.1 and 11.6.1.1	No new data available ²⁸	SADI database, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure

²⁷ The targets might be amended in the PFSD annual reviews in case of adjustments of the SADI methodology, i.e. the estimation of index values (additional to ranks) based on thresholds.

²⁸ SADI has not been updated since 2015, and because of the reorganization of the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, there is no certainty that this index will be produced in the future.

	Infrastructure deprivation North: 77 Centre: 91 South: 99 ATU Gagauzia: n/a Chisinau mun.: n/a				
2.2 Employment rate, by urban/rural, sex, age, disability	(2015) Total: 40.3 per cent Urban: 42 per cent Rural: 38.9 per cent Women: 38.4 per cent (urban 39.5 per cent; rural 37.5 per cent) Men: 42.3 per cent (urban 44.9 per cent; rural 40.4 per cent) Age: 15–24 years: 18.2 per cent; 25–34 years: 45 per cent; 35–44 years: 58.6 per cent; 45–54 years: 60.6 per cent; 55–64 years: 41.4 per cent (2017) Disability: 19.1	(2022) Total: 44.1 per cent Urban: 46.0 per cent Rural: 42.6 per cent Women: 42.6 per cent (urban 43.8 per cent; rural 41.6 per cent) Men: 45.6 per cent (urban 48.4 per cent; rural 43.6 per cent) Age: 15–24 years: 19.9 per cent; 25–34 years: 49.2 per cent; 35–44 years: 64.1 per cent; 45–54 years: 66.3 per cent; 55–64 years: 45.3 per cent	8.3.1 and related to 8.5.2	(2018) Total: 42.0 per cent Urban: 40.9 per cent Rural: 42.8 per cent Women: 40.0 per cent (urban 37.8 per cent; rural 41.9 per cent) Men: 44.2 per cent (urban 44.7 per cent; rural 43.9 per cent) Age: 15–24 years: 19.3 per cent; 25–34 years: 45.4 per cent; 35–44 years: 57.0 per cent; 45–54 years: 60.2 per cent; 55–64 years: 46.6 per cent Disability: 26.2	Labour Force Survey, NBS
2.3 Gender pay gap ²⁹	(2015) 13.2 per cent	(2022) 10 per cent	8.5.1	(2018) 14.4	Labour Force Survey, NBS
2.4 Proportion of young people, aged 15–29, NEETs by sex, urban/rural	(2015) Total: 29.3 per cent Men: 23.6 per cent Women: 35.2 per cent Urban: 26.6 per cent Rural: 31.4 per cent	(2022) Total: 26.8 per cent Men: 21.5 per cent Women: 32 per cent Urban: 24.5 per cent Rural: 29 per cent	8.6.1	(2018) Total: 27.1 per cent Men: 21.6 per cent Women: 32.2 per cent Urban: 26.6 per cent Rural: 27.6 per cent	Labour Force Survey, NBS
2.5 Rank of Moldova in the World Bank's Doing Business Report	(2016) 44	(2022) 40	8.3.1	(2018) 47	Doing Business, World Bank

29 The indicator represents women's gross average wage as a proportion of men's gross average wage, http://www.statistica.md/public/files/Metadate/ODM/en/Eng_ODM3_Pondereea_salariu_femei.pdf.

2.6 Global Competitiveness Index	(2017) ³⁰ Score: 54.6 Rank: 87 (out of 135)	(2022) N/A ³¹	8.2.1	(2018) Score: 55.5 Rank: 88 (out of 140)	Global Competitive- ness Report, World Economic Forum
----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------	-------	--	---

OUTCOME 3: The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced environmental governance, energy security, sustainable management of natural resources, and climate- and disaster-resilient development



United Nations partners: FAO, IAEA, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO

Other partners: Academia, Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service, CSOs and community groups, development partners, Energy Efficiency Agency, Energy Efficiency Fund, Hydro-Meteorological Agency, international financial institutions, Institute for Forest Research and Management, LPAs, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Moldova Forest Agency, Moldova Water Agency, National Agency for Food Safety, National Agency for Regulation of Nuclear and Radiological Activities, NBS, National Centre for Public Health, private sector, State Chancellery, Tourism Agency

Outcome indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG indicators	2018 results	Means of verification
3.1. Share of renewables in the gross final energy consumption	(2016) 14.2 per cent	(2022) 17 per cent	7.2.1	(2018) 14.7 per cent	Moldova Energy and Biomass Project – The 7-Year Path, UNDP
3.2. Percentage decrease in emissions of greenhouse gases	(2013) 12.68 ³² Mt/year CO ₂ equivalent	(2022) 20 p.p.	9.4.1	(2016) 13.66 Mt/year CO ₂ equivalent or 7.7 p.p. increase	Second Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Moldova under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment and UNEP

30 A new methodology has been implemented since 2017 to produce global competitiveness index figures. To track progress over time using comparable data, the baseline has been updated with data from 2017.

31 The target will be adjusted in 2019 to reflect the new global competitiveness index scoring system.

32 The value was updated based on the data from the Second Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Moldova, <http://clima.md/download.php?file=cHVibGJlL3B1YmtpY2F0aW9ucy80MzE3ODJfZW5fNyVlMI9lbn93ZWJfMjg3LWVnBkZgper cent3Dper cent3D>.

3.3 Number of centralized collection and processing centres for hazardous waste created as environment-enabling public institutions to meet the international standards on hazardous waste disposal	(2016) There is no centralized collection and processing centre for hazardous waste	(2022) At least one collection and processing centre for hazardous waste created and operationalized	12.4.2 and related to 3.9.1	(2018) Hazardous Waste Management Centre being established	Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment
3.4 Number of people in rural areas benefiting from sustainable land, pasture and forest management practices, by sex	(2015) Total: 23,559 Men: 11,350 Women: 12,209	(2022) Total: 30,000 Men: 14,430 Women: 15,570	Related to 15.2.1 and 2.4.1	No new data available	Report on the Implementation of the National Environment Strategy, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment; district-level annual reports, LPAs
3.5 Proportion of districts applying climate-resilient practices	(2016) 18 per cent (out of 33 districts)	(2022) 27 per cent	11.b.1 and related to 4.3.1 and 13.3.2	(2018) 18 per cent	United Nations Moldova internal reports

OUTCOME 4: The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, demand and benefit from gender-sensitive and human rights-based, inclusive, effective and equitable equality education, health and social policies and services



United Nations partners: IAEA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO

Other partners: Academia, CSOs and community groups, development partners, Equality Council, LPAs, Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, Ministry of Justice, National Agency for Curriculum and Evaluation, National Agency for Medicines and Medical Devices, NBS, National Centre for Health Management, National Centre for Public Health, National Health Insurance Company, National School Inspectorate, Office of the Prime Minister, People's Advocate, private sector, Republican Centre for Psycho-Pedagogical Assistance, State Chancellery

Outcome indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG indicators	2018 results	Means of verification
4.1 Ratio between children with disability in regular schools and children with disability in special schools	(2015/2016) 1.8 (1,829/1,033)	(2022) 2.0		(2017/2018) 1.9 (1,425/749)	Education data, NBS

4.2 Reduction in selected non-communicable disease risk factors				No new data available ³³	WHO Health for All database; STEPS survey
a. Recorded adult (15+ years) per capita consumption of pure alcohol	(2014) 9.99 L per capita	(2022) 8.99 L per capita	a. 3.5.2		
b. Prevalence of current tobacco use among adults 18–69 years old, by sex	(2013) Total: 25.3 per cent Men: 43.6 per cent Women: 5.6 per cent	(2022) Total: 22 per cent Men: 40.6 per cent Women: 5.0 per cent	b. 3.a.1		
c. Prevalence of raised blood pressure (systolic blood pressure \geq 140 and/or diastolic blood pressure \geq 90 mmHg or currently taking medication for raised blood pressure) among adults 18–69 years old, by sex	(2013) Total: 39.8 per cent Men: 40.3 per cent Women: 39.3 per cent	(2022) Total: 37.8 per cent Men: 38.3 per cent Women: 36.9 per cent	c. 3.4.1		
4.3 Reduction in selected non-communicable disease risk vaccination coverage rate for the third dose of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, for the worst performing district and as difference between the worst and best performing district	(2015) National: 89.7 per cent Worst performing district: 71 per cent Difference between the worst and best performing districts: 28.5 p.p.	(2022) National: 95 per cent Worst performing district: 85 per cent Difference between the worst and best performing districts: 10 p.p.	3.2.1 and 3.8.1	(2018) National: 92.8 per cent Worst performing district: 72.4 per cent Difference between the worst and best performing districts: 25.6 p.p.	WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Forms
4.4 Percentage of individuals belonging to key populations (people who inject drugs (PWID), sex workers, men having sex with men (MSM)), who are covered by HIV prevention services	(2015) PWID: 22.9 per cent Sex workers: 55 per cent MSM: 27.7 per cent	(2022) PWID: 60 per cent Sex workers: 60 per cent MSM: 60 per cent	3.3.1	(2018) ³⁴ PWID: 56.3 per cent Sex workers: 40 per cent MSM: 27 per cent	Global AIDS Monitoring
4.5 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women in the age group 15–19 years old, urban/rural	(2015) Total: 27.91 Urban: 13.64 Rural: 35.14	(2022) Total: 19.0 Urban: 11.0 Rural: 25.0	3.7.2	(2018) Total: 24.14 Urban: 11.81 Rural: 31.22	National Centre for Health Management

33 The data for the next STEPS survey will be released in 2020.

34 The data come from programmatic sources and is not comparable to the baseline. Comparable data is expected to be available when the results of the next Integrated Bio-Behavioural Study will be released.

4.6 Proportion of households receiving Social Aid benefits, by consumption quintile	(2015) Q1: 11.9 per cent Q2: 5.3 per cent	(2022) Q1: 30 per cent Q2: 12 per cent	1.3.1	(2018) Q1: 16.1 per cent Q2: 6.7 per cent	Social statistics, NBS
4.7 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence	(2010) Physical: 8.9 per cent Sexual: 4.1 per cent Psychological: 25.7 per cent	(2022) Physical: 6 per cent Sexual: 3 per cent Psychological: 18 per cent	5.2.1	No new data available ³⁵	Behaviour study on violence, NBS
4.8 Monetary poverty rate, disaggregated by urban/rural and households with children	(2015) Discrepancy between urban and rural households: 11.4 p.p. (Urban: 3.1 per cent; rural: 14.5 per cent) Discrepancy between general poverty rate and poverty rate of households with three or more children: 13.6 p.p. (All households: 9.6 per cent; households with three or more children: 23.2 per cent) ³⁶	(2022) Discrepancy urban/rural (of p.p. difference) in poverty reduced by 30 per cent Discrepancy (of p.p. difference) between the general poverty rate and the poverty rate of households with three or more children reduced by 15 per cent ³⁷	1.2.1	No new data available ³⁸	Annual Informative Note on Poverty in the Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure

35 New data is expected to be available in 2020, when the next Behaviour Study on Violence will be conducted. United Nations Moldova is supporting the government to improve the collection of administrative data on violence against women and domestic violence in the context of the implementation of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence 2017–2022.

36 This indicator might be replaced in PFSD annual reviews by the multidimensional poverty index when it is made available by the government.

37 Targets are formulated in terms of discrepancy reduction in line with the United Nations' equity-focused interventions and their comparative advantage. This type of target will be made more robust in the event that the poverty calculation methodology is modified.

38 Updated data on monetary poverty is not available. The latest government report is based on 2015 data.



UNITED NATIONS
MOLDOVA



WWW.MOLDOVA.UN.ORG
@UNMOLDOVA