



COVID-19

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN

June 2020



Photo credit: WHO Moldova



Photo credit: UNFPA Moldova



Photo credit: UNDP Moldova



Photo credit: FAO Moldova

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Plan at a Glance

Actions/ projects

44

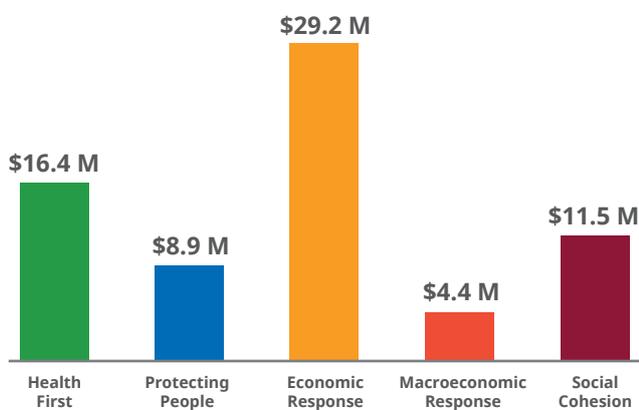
Requirements

\$ 70.2 M

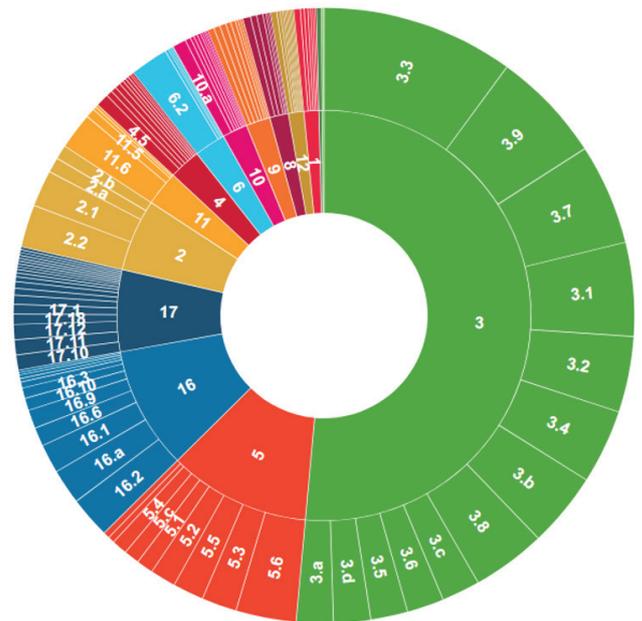
Identified partners

37

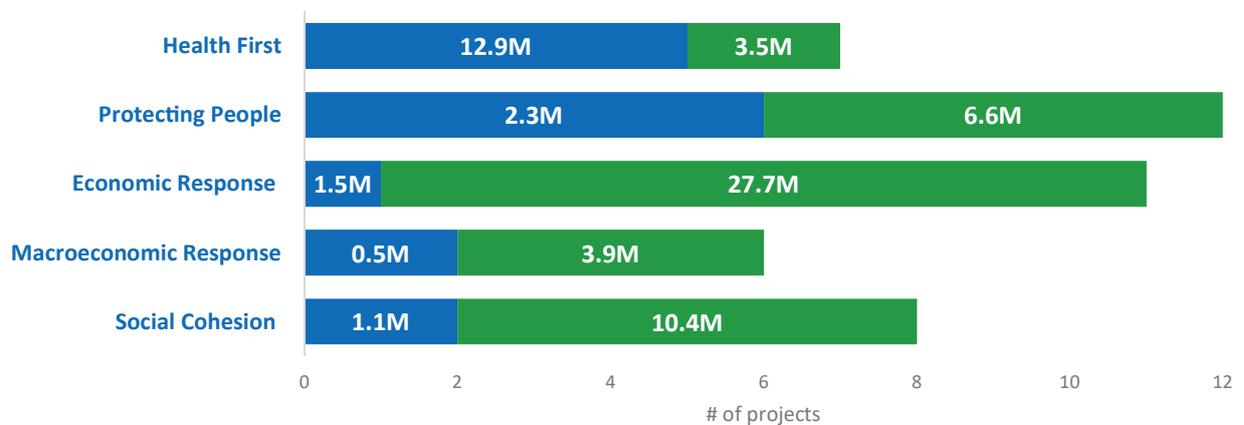
Requirements by Pillar



List of SDGs and targets covered by the Plan



Number of projects by contribution to Building Back Better



* Data labels indicate the project implementation requirements in US\$

■ Response and Recovery Projects

■ Building Back Better Projects

I. Introduction

The United Nations in Moldova has been actively involved in Covid-19 preparedness planning prior to the declaration¹ of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. This long-term support on capacity assessment, policy development, training, clinical support, community outreach and risk communication, and provision of materials and supplies has placed the UN at the forefront of supporting the Government's response together with development partners.

The Covid-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis: it is affecting the whole of the Republic of Moldova and is impacting on nearly every aspect of social and economic life.

As an immediate support offer, the United Nations has developed this Response and Recovery Plan, with a 12-18 months horizon based upon the United Nations framework for the immediate socio-economic response to Covid-19.

The aim of this response and recovery plan is to anchor, as soon as possible, the socio-economic response to Covid-19 firmly within the national Covid-19 response and long term development plans. As such, this Plan will support and remain fully cognisant of:

- [The National Covid-19 Response Plan](#);
- World Health Organization's Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan;
- [The Government Action Plan 2020 – 2023](#);
- The National Development Strategy Moldova 2030 (when approved);
- Findings of the Agenda 2030 Voluntary National Review, and
- The Sustainable Development Goals.

The response and recovery plan will be a living document and will be updated on the basis of ongoing assessments that are feeding into the larger UN Social-Economic Impact Assessment (led by UNDP). The joint programme portfolio that this Response and Recovery Plan supports will be further developed based on the last and most up to date assessment data and government priorities.

The Government of Moldova (GoM, from now on) has developed the Covid-19 Preparedness and Response Plan with the support of the WHO (available in the [WHO Partner Portal](#)), which was approved on [13th of March by the Prime Minister](#). The Plan covers the 7 pillars (1 to be added) mentioned in the WHO guidelines.

By 23rd of March, WHO and the United Nations Resident Coordinators Office (RCO) developed a comprehensive Needs Assessment of the Health System in Moldova to respond to the Covid-19 crisis. The document has guided the support of different development partners programmes (Sweden, World Bank, Norway, Switzerland, etc.) and also the investment from the Ministry of Health Labour and Social Protection. As a result, a large deficit was identified on PPEs, health equipment (ventilators, oxygen concentrators, etc.), medicine and consumables. The total cost of the response has been estimated at \$38,366,494.61, of which \$ 35,642,013.39 were requested to be covered by development partners. Additionally, the GoM has manifested reduced capacity to import materials and equipment and has requested support from the UN system in this regard.

In line with the Assessment, the [WHO Partner Platform has been updated with requests](#) of resources for more than \$35mIn. The WHO Partner Platform currently has eight UN agencies, eight member states, and the GoM participating (35 total registered users).

¹ 30 January 2020

II. The Theory of Change

The theory of change is focused on supporting the Government of Moldova to tackle the health emergency as well as to address the social and economic impact of the pandemic. Additionally, it aims to reduce the country's vulnerability to the pandemic allowing a transparent, human rights compliant, gender sensitive and effective recovery process, placing attention on populations for whom this emergency compounds pre-existing marginalization, inequalities, and vulnerabilities.

The United Nations in Moldova has started by protecting the **health system** during the Covid-19 crisis; at the same time, and equally urgent, we will

- Map those most at risk of being left behind (but through the foundational causes as well as longer terms effects);
- Help protect people through **social protection and basic services** to enable people to have access to and to claim their rights;
- **Protect jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the vulnerable workers**

in the informal sector through economic recovery, including enhancing social responsibility of business towards their labour force;

- Help guide the necessary **surge in fiscal and financial stimulus** to make the macroeconomic framework work for the most vulnerable and marginalized and foster sustainable development and **strengthen multilateral and regional responses**;
- Promotion **social cohesion** and build trust through social dialogue and political engagement and **invest in community-led resilience and response systems** will be an important lens for all interventions.

The theory of change relies on the collaborative advantages of the UN system to expand partnership opportunities and develop a coherent response to Covid-19 crisis.

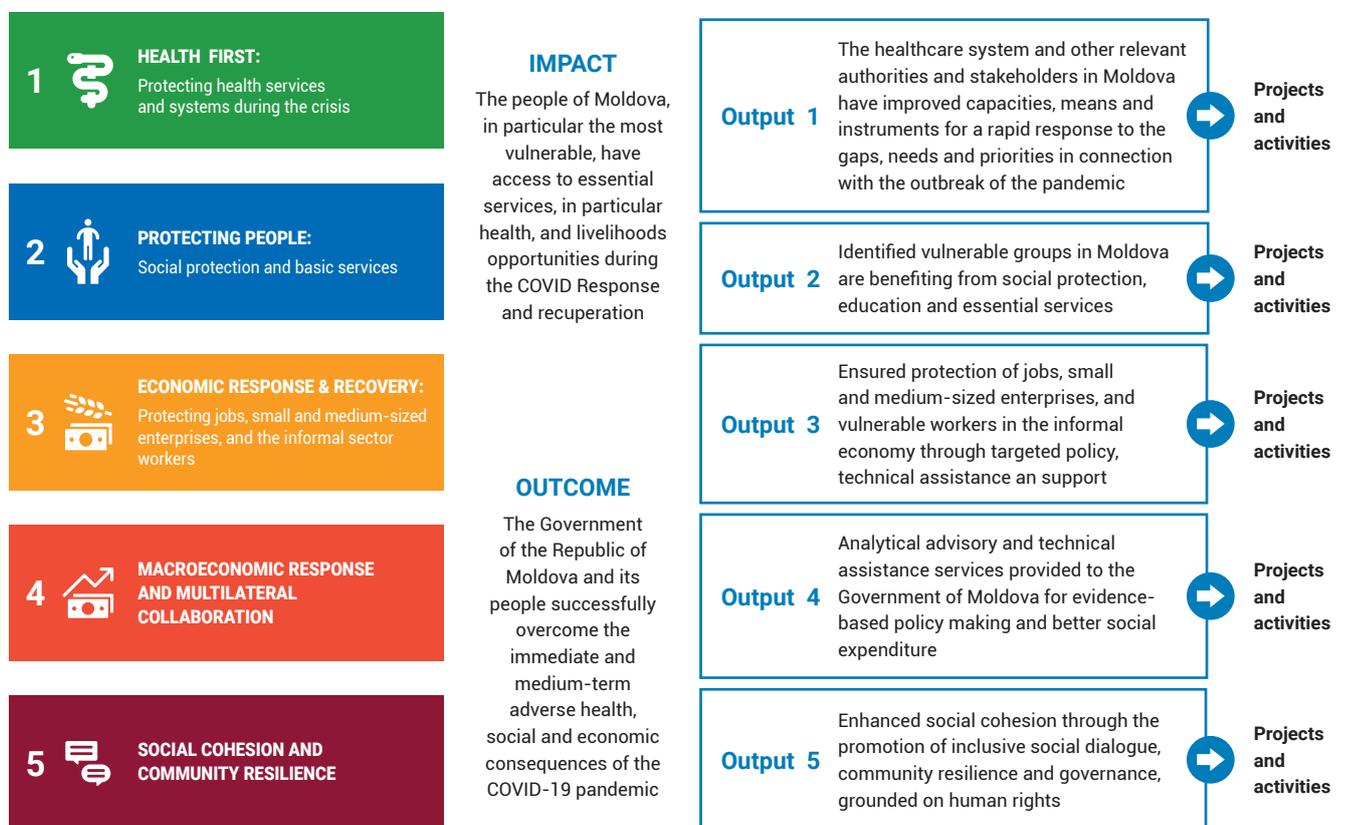


Figure 1: Priorities of the UN Moldova Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan

There will be no return to the „old normal“. The linkages between health and nature are clear, as is the need to bridge the lessons learnt from this crisis to the climate crisis ahead. The United Nations response and recovery plan will fully support the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the aim to *Build Back Better*. To this end, a particular focus will be given to:

- Develop technical tools and capacities at national and local level that can enhance preparedness in the context of future possible Covid-19 outbreaks or other epidemics

- Build knowledge in national CSOs on how to reduce the vulnerabilities of the different underrepresented groups they work with;
- Implement innovations to will help the country to stay on track for a sustainable future and, in general, the achievement of the SDGs
- The recovery phase will highlight the scope and limits of existing productive development strategies – bringing the potential of green economy solutions, e-commerce and the digital economy into sharper focus.

III. Assessment

Because time is of the essence, it is imperative that we assess, programme and respond almost simultaneously rather than sequentially. This response and recovery plan has been designed with this in mind, using a number of sources and feedback loops to continuously revise and update programme priorities.

UNDP, in particular, will ensure the integration of multi-dimensional perspectives into existing and new assessments. As part of our promise to “do no harm”

and conflict-sensitivity, all assessments will include an analysis of the human rights and gender impacts to inform the design of policies that address these risks and protect development gains.

Programmes will ensure everyone is protected and included in the response to this crisis. Hence, the United Nations support, from assessment to programming, from policy advice to advocacy, will be driven by the following guiding questions:

OUR PURPOSE	THE UN'S GUIDING QUESTIONS
Tacking the immediate emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Who has been targeted when devising the country's health and socio-economic response measures? ➤ What is the demographic and where do they reside? ➤ Where are the gaps?
Focusing on the social impact and the economic response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Which barriers keep people beyond the reach of infrastructure, employment , services, jobs and other socio-economic response measures?
“Recovering better”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How can those who are excluded, marginalized and vulnerable come into the fold? How can they be made more resilient to shocks an crises? ➤ How can the responses help remove and avoid exacerbating structural drivers of exclusion, inequalities and discrimination?

The above questions have been strengthened through the development by the UN in Moldova of background policy notes on Covid-19 in the following areas:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Restrictions and Limitations
- Labour Rights in the Context of Covid-19
- Human Rights Compliant Crisis Communication and Covid-19
- Right to Health and Covid-19
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Covid-19
- Policy Brief on Older Persons and Covid-19
- Joint statement on COVID19 in prisons and other closed settings

Additionally, the UN Country Team initiated a Covid-19 Policy Dialogue Series to ensure complementarity to ongoing assessments. To date this has included analysis on:

- Covid-19 Thematic Brief on Migration
- Covid-19 Impact on the World of Work
- Covid-19 Impact on the Agriculture and Food Value Chains
- Covid-19 Thematic Brief on Industrial Development

Concurrently, other UN led thematic assessments will complement this work by focusing and deepening the analysis in specific areas. Assessments planned and finished to date, include:

- Needs Assessment of the Health System in Moldova to respond to the Covid-19 crisis (RCO, WHO) – completed in March 2020
- Rapid assessment of front line workers needs in non-health related public agencies (police, border police, penitentiaries, Transnistria Region) (RCO, IOM, UNODC, WHO) – completed in April 2020 and ongoing
- Rapid assessment for organizations supporting vulnerable people – NGO Task Force on Human Rights and COVID-19 – completed in April 2020
- Rapid assessment for organizations supporting people with HIV (UNAIDS) – completed in May 2020
- Moldova’s economic vulnerabilities to the consequences to the coronavirus pandemic (RCO) two reviews – completed in May 2020
- Assessment of the Covid-19 crisis on women (UN Women) – June 2020
- Rapid assessment of women’s needs, affected by gender-based violence and of the systemic response to cases of violence (UN Women) – June 2020

- Social Economic Impact Assessment (UNDP leading and in collaboration with the UNCT) – July 2020
- Survey to evaluate the impact of Covid-19 on social cohesion (RCO) – June/July 2020
- Study on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the returning migrants and vulnerable families affected by the decrease of remittances, employing Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) methodology (being initiated, to be conducted over the summer period, IOM) – September 2020
- Rapid diaspora survey on the impact of COVID-19 on plans and socio-economic situation of the Moldovan migrants abroad (conducted in 10 destination countries in April-May, IOM)
- Impact of Covid-19 on education (UN coordinated Education Task Force for COVID-19, led by UNICEF) – July/August 2020
- Assessment of the Covid-19 crisis policy responses in Moldova. Effects and needs for further inclusive recovery (ILO) – Late 2020
- Implications of Covid-19 on intergenerational economy based on national transfer accounts (UNFPA) - August 2020
- Implications of Covid-19 on older people (UNFPA) - June 2020
- Implications of Covid-19 on young people (UNFPA) - July 2020
- Assessment of the impact of Covid-19 on refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people (UNHCR)
- Survey based assessment of the impact of COVID-19 induced economic crisis and changes in non tariff measures to contain the pandemic on micro, small and medium (UNECE) - completed in May
- Assessment on the impact of the crisis on female owned enterprises (UNECE) - June 2020
- Implications of Covid-19 for people who use drugs (UNODC) August 2020

UNDP will lead on a comprehensive socio-economic impact assessment of needs and impact of the pandemic in the Republic of Moldova, supported by the United Nations Country Team. The Assessment aims to support the Government in assessing the immediate and projecting the medium-term and long-term impact of the Covid-19 crisis. It is planning to do so with putting specific emphasis on the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable and the ‘new vulnerable’ as outlined above, but also on the local private sector and the small and medium-sized companies for all sectors of the economy. UNDP Moldova plans to assess not only

the social and economic impact but also look into the environmental dimension and how the crisis is affecting the overall sustainability of the country progress achieved so far towards the nationalized SDGs. The assessment will culminate with the development of specific policy recommendations and updated programmatic opportunities for the Government, UN agencies, and development partners. This is an important process that will reinforce the continued feedback loops of the ongoing sectoral assessments and policy and programme development. This will ensure that this response and recovery plan is continually updated.

VULNERABLE POPULATION

At-risk populations experiencing the highest degree of socio-economic marginalization and requiring specific attention in the response:

- Women
- Elderly
- Children, adolescents, and youth, especially girls and young women including those in institutions
- Persons with disabilities including those in residential institutions, persons with mental health conditions
- Ethno-linguistic minorities, including Roma community
- Migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons
- Persons in prison
- Adults and children in institutionalized settings (e.g. persons in psychiatric care, drug rehabilitation centres, old age homes, institutions for persons with disabilities)
- People living with HIV/AIDS and other people with pre-existing and/or chronic medical conditions
- Small farmers, rural workers in informal and formal markets, and other people living in remote rural areas as well as urban informal sector and self-employed who depend on the market for food
- People in extreme poverty or facing insecure and informal work and incomes, incl. as a result of the loss/decline of income from remittances, or returning from abroad following the loss of job/income
- Groups that are particularly vulnerable and marginalized because laws, policies and practices do not protect them from discrimination and exclusion (e.g. LGBTI people)
- People who use drugs and people who undergo drug dependency treatment

COORDINATION OF THE RESPONSE

ONE UN

In order to ensure a **coherent and coordinated response among UN entities** by promoting the spirit of the *ONE UN* approach, the below mechanisms were put in place:

- **Six inter-agency groups are currently active:** UN coordinated Education Task Force for Covid-19 (with participation by several UN Agencies and WB), Socio-economic Impact Task Force (with the participation of the EU, WB, IMF, EBRD, among others), Big Data for COVID response task team, Transnistria Region Task Force, Gender Thematic Group, and Migration Task Force.
- **UN Communications Group** supporting the GoM Crisis Communications Center chaired by the MoHLSP
- **Internal Situational Reports:** The UNCT develops weekly internal reports that are shared with all UN staff in order to facilitate access to information about the crisis, epi curve progress, political situation and measures taken by the Government.
- **Crisis Management Team:** the CMT have been holding meetings since early March to approve common procedures and develop the COVID-19 Pandemic Strategic Preparedness Plan.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LIAISON

- With the aim of providing policy advice and promote coordination with development partners and the Government of the Republic of Moldova, the RC and WHO RR are attending the **Exceptional Situations Commission of Moldova** and the Extraordinary Public Health Commission
- **Situational reports** distributed to more than 50 development partners
- **Policy Briefs** distributed to more than 50 development partners.
- Additionally, up to date, six **Development Partners Meetings were organized** by the RC, WHO and WB. More than 90 representatives from Embassies, international financial institutions, donors, and UN agencies participated and including the participation of senior management from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meetings have allowed partners to communicate with government counterparts and have a single point of communication. Sessions are organized every 15 days.

IV. Five Strategic Pillars

This socio-economic response framework consists of five streams of work to protect the needs and human rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with particular focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups and people who risk being left behind. These five streams are

connected by strong environmental sustainability, gender equality and human rights focus, and an imperative to build back better. Building a better, post-pandemic future will require social and economic interventions today for more resilience to future shocks.

1 HEALTH FIRST: Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

UN entities	Partners	Projects	Requirements (US\$)
10	14	7	\$ 16.4 M

The UN Country Team will support targeted actions to maintain essential lifesaving health services and a complementary effort targeting health systems recovery, preparedness and strengthening with a focus on Primary Health Care (PHC) and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and preparedness for future waves of Covid-19.

This will be done through supporting the Government's COVID-19 Preparation and Response Plan, developed with UN support, to:

- Providing analytical and policy support, and rapid technical guidance
- Provision of supplies and equipment
- Support on risk / crisis communication and outreach
- Programme implementation and technical support

- Enhance the capacities of the points of entry to ensure infection control and management
- Support on tracking and reaching vulnerable and marginalized populations without discrimination
- Support to ensure continuity of health services to pregnant women and children, including vaccination

Recovering better requires a new outlook on how to achieve the SDGs on health care – including flagging the links between health and nature. Steps to recovery will include helping primary care systems to get back on their feet in a stronger and more resilient position, strengthening monitoring and information systems which include rights holders to understand recovery needs, and supporting civil society and private sector engagement to optimize services and better meet people's needs.

2 PROTECTING PEOPLE: Social protection and basic services

UN entities	Partners	Projects	Requirements (US\$)
9	13	12	\$ 8.9 M

The UN's response in the field of social protection and basic services will support the Government to adapt, extend and scale-up services in several areas:

- Scale-up and expand resilient and pro-poor social protection systems

- Maintain essential food and nutrition services
- Ensure continuity and quality of water and sanitation services
- Secure sustained learning for all children, and adolescents, preferably in schools and non-formal education for those out of school
- Support the continuity of social services and access to shelters
- Support the delivery of targeted social aid to the vulnerable families affected by the decrease of remittances income and unemployment benefits to eligible returning migrants
- Support the continuity of public services (police, penitentiaries, national statistical office, etc)
- Ensure a framework for safe and orderly Migration for the returning migrants deciding to re-migrate abroad
- Support the continuity of TB/HIV health services (prevention, ARV treatment, PMTCT, care and support, including for women)
- Support survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)



Photo credit: UN Women Moldova

- Support older persons, people with disabilities, refugees and other vulnerable groups

Recovering better should include strengthening progress towards universal social protection, building on the increase of coverage during the Covid-19 response, redesigning social protection systems so they are more responsive to shocks, including climate shocks, and strengthening care systems so they respond to the needs of women and men as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups throughout their lifecycle without discrimination.

3 **ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY:** Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the informal sector workers

UN entities

7

Partners

8

Projects

11

Requirements (US\$)

\$ 29.2 M

The UN's response in the field of economic recovery will focus on protecting and improving the productive sectors, protecting jobs and promoting decent work. The UNCT's response will include:

- Rapid and gender-responsive socio-economic assessments and advice on nature-based solutions for development, including for SMEs
- Integrated, country-specific policy advice and programme support
- Support to young people and social partners in entrepreneurship and social innovation in response to Covid-19 (incl. social entrepreneurship)
- Support on strategies for green fiscal stimulus packages
- Business match-making and advisory services support, expanding small business start-up support services, so as to provide the impacted groups, including the returning migrants and persons affected by the decrease of remittances with gainful livelihood opportunities
- Address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of returning migrants and households affected by the decline of remittances-sourced income and valorizing their skills and assets
- Investments to improve productivity and working conditions in micro and small firms
- Technical support to women micro and small entrepreneurs
- Support the digitalization of industrial and production processes, stimulating innovation in local enterprises to improve productivity and trade readiness
- Support mechanisms for rebuilding skills and re-qualification of returning migrants and skills development in sectors affected by deskilling/ brain-drain/brain-waste
- Digital payments support, e-commerce and digital solutions to allow secure access to services needed at the time of crisis, particularly by vulnerable groups

- Assistance to address trade challenges and facilitating trade flows
- Support smallholder farms in accessing cheap financial resources and inputs
- Introduce and integrate environment-friendly technologies in the production processes, stimulating green innovation and circular economy
- Create and ensure economic opportunities for marginalized and underrepresented groups including Roma, single mothers, persons with disabilities, economically poor families, vulnerable returning migrants and vulnerable groups affected by the loss of remittances income
- Mobilize Moldovan diaspora resources for community recovery and development

In addition to redoubling efforts to create green, sustainable jobs, a job-rich recovery will require increased fiscal spending on public employment programmes to promote greater labour market resilience to future crises while combatting discrimination and addressing inequalities. This encompasses ensuring decent work, equal treatment with respect to rights and benefits among workers in different contractual arrangements and the self-employed, as well as unpaid care workers. The recovery phase will highlight the scope and limits of existing productive development strategies – bringing the potential of green economy solutions, e-commerce and the digital economy into sharper focus.

4

MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

UN entities

6

Partners

12

Projects

6

Requirements (US\$)

\$4.4 M

A three-step approach is essential for the socio-economic response to the Covid-19 crisis. First, a rapid assessment of the potential impact of the crisis is needed in order to quantify the spending necessary to contain it. Second, an assessment of the fiscal space available for increasing spending, as it will in large part determine the Government's capacity for action. Third, an analysis of policy priorities and available policy measures considering both financing and implementation constraints faced by Moldova is equally required. The possible implications of the proposed policy measures will need to be accounted for as well. To support this, the UNCT will:

- Provide analytical, advisory and technical assistance services
- Stepped-up technical support to the Government in improving the evidence base for policy making
- Support production and analysis of population number, including internal and external Migration and demographic indicators, as well as the specific impact of Covid-19 crisis on well-being of returning migrants and households affected by the decrease of remittances-sourced income
- Advice on social expenditure monitoring and mapping of budgets for social development

priorities to assist governments in rebalancing public expenditures

- Conduct of comprehensive impact assessments at the household level, and to undertake context-specific socio-economic impact analyses of the crisis
- Coordinate closely with partner international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF, EBRD, EIB, and CEB)

Recovering better will require creating the fiscal space to address the SDG agenda; investing in health, education, social protection, sustainable infrastructure and crisis preparedness, while directing the economic recovery along a significantly more sustainable and carbon-neutral trajectory, closing the digital divide, while also reviewing strategies to curb inequalities and conducting human rights impact assessments of suggested economic reforms. In recovering better, multilateral and regional collaboration will be critical on issues including data; technology innovation and transfer, closing the digital divide, sustainable finance, debt management, and crisis preparedness. For example, a coordinated push towards the suspension of debt repayments from those countries that need it will be critical.

UN entities

5

Partners

20

Projects

8

Requirements (US\$)

\$ 11.5 M

The urgency of responding to the current crisis needs to consolidate not side-line important ongoing processes of social dialogue and democratic engagement in many countries and ensure that the limited gains made on gender equality in the past decades are not rolled back. It is important to base the socio-economic response to Covid-19 on well-tailored social dialogue and political engagement, grounded on fundamental human rights such as peaceful assembly, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, access to justice system, freedom of expression, press freedom, gender equality and the inclusion of women, amongst others. Communities must be at the centre of all efforts to strengthen social cohesion.

The UNCT will:

- Facilitate inclusive social dialogue, advocacy, and political engagement
- Empower community resilience, participation, and equitable service delivery
- Support for governance, fundamental freedoms, access to justice, and the rule of law
- Develop community level programming to improve inclusive economic, social and psychosocial reintegration of the returning migrants
- Raise awareness and prevent the stigmatization of the returning population

The assessments of the next 12 months will help to expose structural vulnerabilities and inequalities. It is an opportunity to reverse the trend of shrinking civic space; institutionalize community led-response systems; rely on social dialogue; empower local governments; scale-up community and city level resilience; and enhance legal and institutional frameworks. During and after this pandemic, public institutions, democracy, multilateralism, social dialogue, and the rule of law will all be tested. Hard-won gains on equality, human rights, and civic freedoms could be lost and inequalities increased. While Government has an obligation to control the pandemic, doing so should not be a pretext for discrimination, repression or censorship. Gender equality commitments must be put into practice and good governance strengthened.



Photo credit: UNFPA Moldova

V. Response Delivery

To ensure a development response of the required speed, the below principles will guide our actions:

- Transaction costs must be minimized to the extent possible, by using existing platforms, capacities, institutions and systems.
- Flexibility must be enhanced by drawing on programming and operational modalities usually reserved for high risk / conflict / humanitarian responses.
- Risks must be taken and managed, by making full use of entity specific and joint risk management tools, and by speeding up the sharing of information on what works and what doesn't all at all levels inside and outside of the UN system.
- Coherence and discipline must be everyone's focus, by working with and through collective initiatives and frameworks, including when it comes to resource mobilization.



Photo credit: UNFPA Moldova

VI. Communications

Building on the main/umbrella messages of the Strategy *Building Back Better and Stronger/Consolidated for future crisis* the communication envisages the use of different available joint approaches to reach the specified target groups so that no-one is left behind, meaning that the information should be accessible and easy to understand in order to make the call to action or raise the awareness. Since this is a UN Moldova implemented Response and Recovery Plan,

the ONE UN approach to support the country to recover from the crisis should be mentioned during all communication done for the Strategy (by any of the agencies). UN agencies will collaborate to implement joint activities and will ensure the communication around the activities implemented/results reached and visibility of all partners involved in line with their own guideline taking into consideration the ONE UN approach mentioned earlier.

VII. Resource Mobilization and Partnerships

UNITED NATIONS RECOVER BETTER FUND

The [United Nations Recover Better Fund](#) is a UN inter-agency finance mechanism launched by the UN Secretary-General to support low- and middle- income programme countries in overcoming the health and development crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Fund's assistance targets those most vulnerable to economic hardship and social disruption. The Fund is open for donors who wish to provide contributions to the Fund which are earmarked to a specific country operation.

Additionally, the Fund allows donations from [individuals](#). The Fund's coverage extends to all low- and middle- income programme countries helping to safeguard their progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. It serves as an instrument UN Country Teams can leverage to support national governments and communities in meeting priorities and defining programming responses that assure their recovery and reach the poor and the vulnerable.

MOLDOVA 2030 SDGS PARTNERSHIP FUND

To address the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNCT Moldova created the [Moldova COVID-19 Response and Recovery Window](#) under the Moldova 2030 SDGs Multi-Partner Trust Fund. The new Window is a pooled funding instrument targeted for COVID-19 related actions, which is offering the possibility for development partners to contribute funds in a pooled mechanism. This will allow a rapid and efficient disbursement of funds to implement actions and procure essential supplies and services, as well as design and implement medium-term recovery interventions. The theory of change of the Fund Window is focused in supporting the Government of Moldova to tackle the health emergency as well as to address the social and economic impact of the pandemic in the social and economic sectors. Additionally, it aims to reduce the country's vulnerability to the pandemic allowing a transparent and effective recovery process. The Window complements and will also contribute to the World Health Organization (WHO)'s Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan.

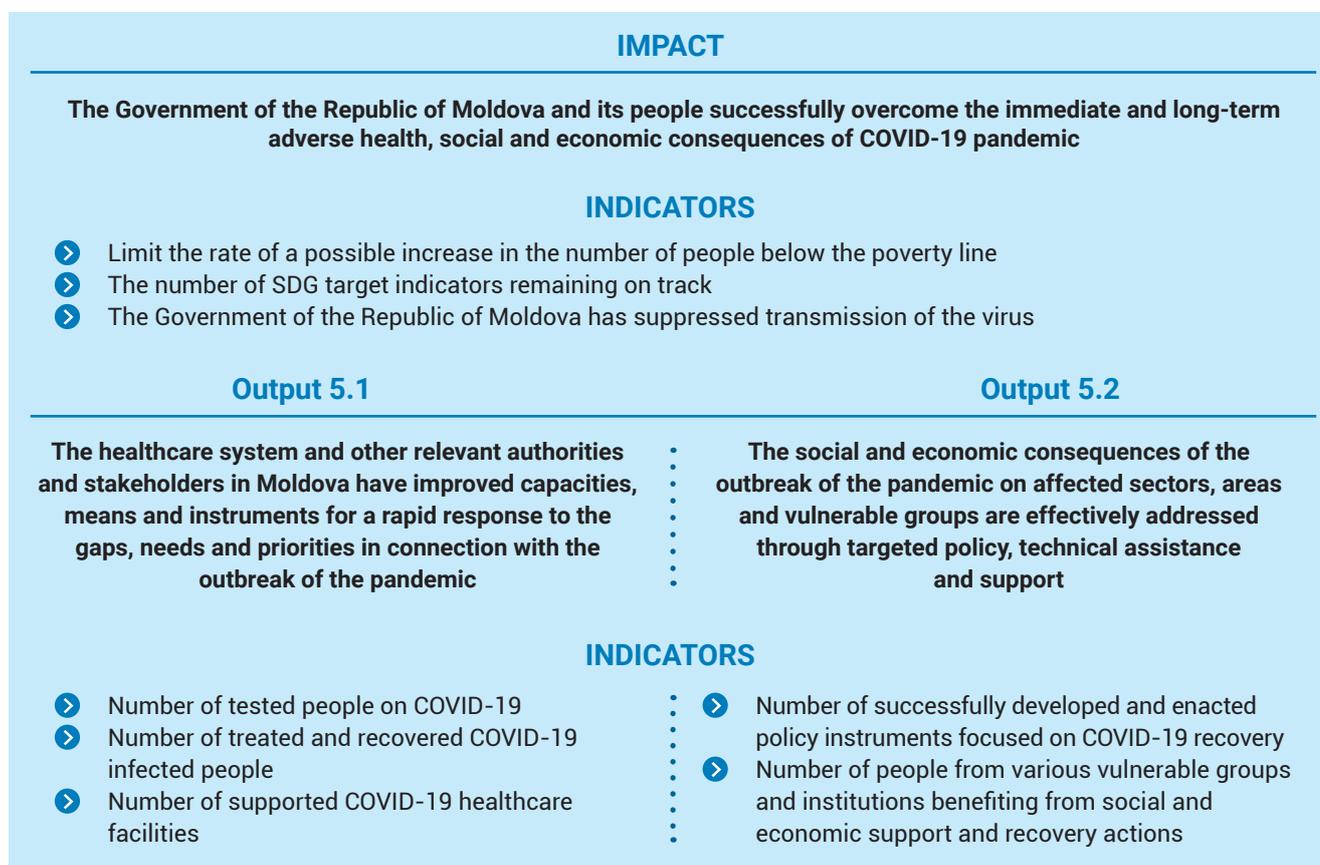


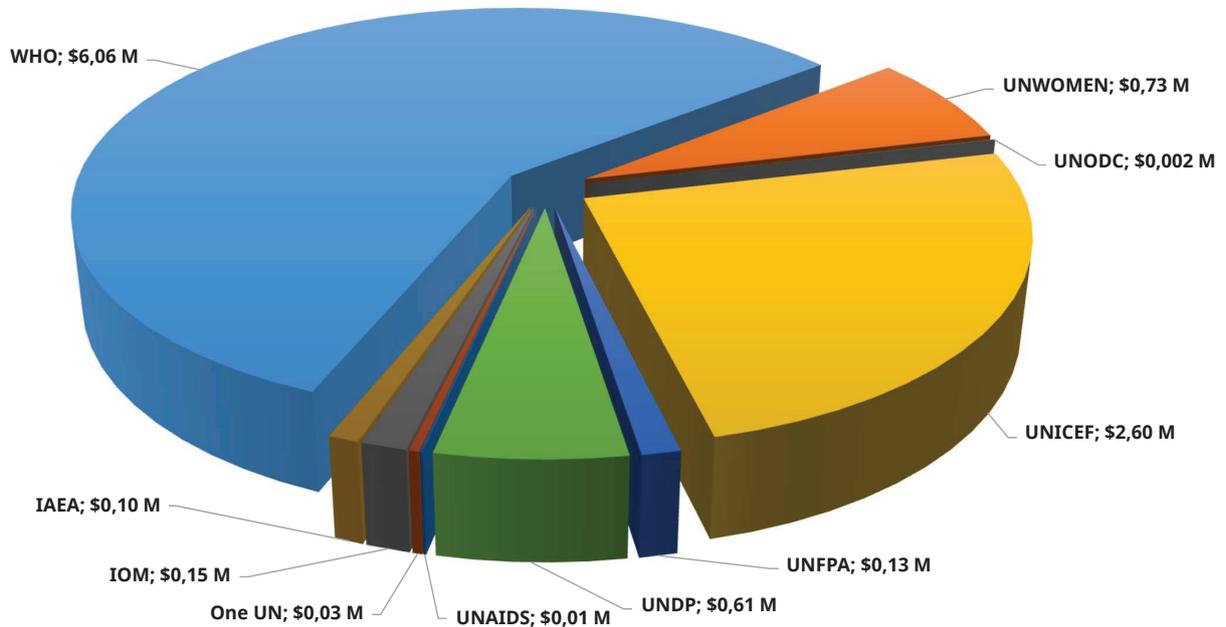
Figure 2: Programmatic priorities of the UN Moldova COVID-19 Partnership Window

ANNEX I: RE-PROGRAMMING OF EXISTING RESOURCES

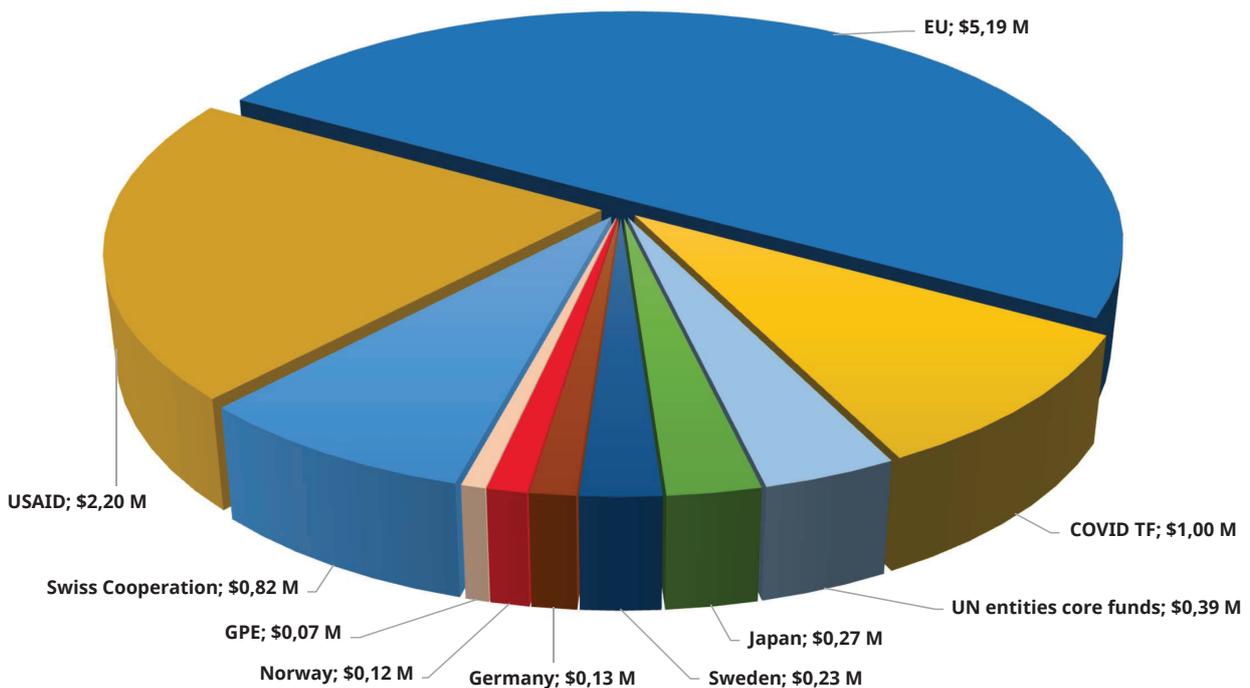
Re-programming of existing resources			
EU4Moldova Focal Regions Project	\$20,000.00	UNICEF	PPE for Cahul and Ungheni
Sweden	\$200,000.00	UN Women	Sanitizers, food and PPEs. The support will be offered to shelters/NGOs and social assistants in all districts and Transnistria
Swiss Cooperation Migration and Local Development Project	\$37,000.00	UNDP	Basic medical equipment/protection kits for 35 target communities
EU4Moldova Focal Regions Project	\$81,000.00	UNDP	Basic medical equipment/protection kits for 70 target communities
EU – Confidence Building Measures Programme	\$22,000.00	UNDP	Basic medical equipment/protection kits for communities from both banks of the Nistru and awareness materials
EU – EUBAM project	\$11,884.80	IOM	1,500 protective shields, antiseptic spray 240 btls (5 Ltr each) delivered and 36 digital thermometers being imported for the Border Police
EU4Gender Project	\$33,000.00	UNFPA and UN Women	To be decided based on requests and results of the rapid gender assessment of COVID-19
EU Strengthened Gender Action in Cahul and Ungheni districts	\$100,000.00	UN Women	Hygienic and personal protection sets for members of the MDTs in Cahul and Ungheni, hygienic and food sets for vulnerable families with children, activity sets and books for children based on different age groups
EU Strengthened Gender Action in Cahul and Ungheni districts	\$55,000.00	UNICEF	
Norwegian MFA	\$15,000.00	IOM	Support to return of stranded Moldovan migrants due to COVID-19 and awareness raising of COVID-19 in Moldova's efforts on THB
UNICEF Regular Resources	\$150,000.00	UNICEF	Procurement of PPE for health facilities responding to COVID 19 and procurement of 10 Oxygen concentrators
UNFPA Regular Resources	\$125,000.00	UNFPA	Procurement of hygienic kits for shelters, procurement of food and hygienic kits for most vulnerable older people, risk communication, support to education sector: psychological support programme for young people, real time monitoring dashboard on COVID
UNAIDS	\$10,000.00	UNAIDS	Delivery of drugs and masks, disinfectants and gloves for the NGO staff involved in the delivery
UNODC	\$2,000.00	UNODC	PPEs delivered to prisons
IAEA	\$98,000.00	IAEA	Covid tests and consumables
Total	\$959,884.80		

ANNEX II: COVID-19 DONOR ENGAGEMENTS

CONTRIBUTIONS PER UN ENTITY FOR MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT



CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DONORS THROUGH THE UN SYSTEM FOR MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT



Contributions through the UN System

Source of funding	Contributions	Implementing partner	Areas of support
SWISS COOPERATION	\$200,000	UNDP	PPEs (gowns)
SWISS COOPERATION	\$271,995	UNDP	Respiratory ventilators
SWISS COOPERATION	\$310,546	WHO	Risk communication, monitoring, materials for the laboratory, among others
USAID	\$1,550,000	UNICEF	Risk communication, infection prevention, provision of critical hygiene materials, and socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 on most vulnerable families and children)
USAID	\$650,000	WHO	Risk communication and surveillance
SWEDEN	\$32,800	One UN	Risk communication
EU	\$4,863,015	WHO	Project in progress (PPEs and equipment for hospitals, among others)
NORWAY	\$100,000	WHO	Training, equipment, monitoring, PH Emergency Center
GERMANY	\$131,950	WHO	Training, equipment, monitoring, lab tests and consumables, capacity building
UN COVID-19 MPTF	\$750,000	UNICEF	Procurement and delivery of Personal Protective Equipment
UN COVID-19 MPTF	\$120,000	IOM	Contribute to strengthening the infection control system and prevention measures assisting the Ministry of Interior to deliver on procedures and infrastructure at points of entry
UN COVID-19 MPTF	\$130,000	UN Women	Provision of immediate and preventive supplies that will be delivered to targeting affected groups of vulnerable women, including women affected by violence; women living in shelters, HIV and AIDS positive women, disabled women, and the Roma women
GPE	\$70,000	UNICEF	Education
JAPAN	\$268,700	UN Women	People Protection (supplies for vulnerable women)
	\$9,449,006	Total	

Note: Two new contributions from UK (\$200,644) and ADA (US\$338,253) are being developed. The support from ADA will contribute to the Moldova 2030 Trust Fund, COVID Window.

ANNEX III: COVID-19 JOINT PROGRAMME PORTFOLIO

Globally, the UN has identified five key pillars for the support to countries in the COVID-19 response. Protecting the **health system** itself during the COVID-19 crisis is the first priority. At the same time, and equally urgent, are the following: helping protect people through **social protection and basic services; protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the most vulnerable productive actors** through economic recovery; helping guide the necessary **surge in fiscal and financial stimulus** to make the macroeconomic framework work for the most vulnerable, and fostering sustainable development and **strengthening**

multilateral and regional responses; and finally, promoting **social cohesion** and building trust through social dialogue and political engagement, and **investing in community-led resilience and response systems**.

The Outcome of the Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan is *“The Government of the Republic of Moldova and its people successfully overcome the immediate and medium-term adverse health, social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic”*

Pillar 1: Health First

Output: The healthcare system and other relevant authorities and stakeholders in Moldova have improved capacities, means and instruments for a rapid response to the gaps, needs and priorities in connection with the outbreak of the pandemic

National development priorities or goals: GoM AP 2020-2023 - Section VI-VII: Effective and efficient social protection, healthcare services and education for all

Moldova UNPFSD 2018-2022 outcomes:

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 quality education, health and social policies and services.

SDGs: SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

United Nations partners: IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, WHO

No.	Project Title	Timeframe for Impact	Project Outputs	Total Cost	Government Counterpart	Implementing UN Entity
1.1	Strengthening the national health system capacity to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and prepare for future waves, and enhancing the surveillance system for communicable diseases and public health events	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Essential health services and systems during and following the outbreak are maintained by prioritizing services, shifting service delivery and actively managing health workforce, supplies and data to support essential clinical and outreach services; - Financial barriers for essential services are reduced and access to emerging technologies such as diagnostics, vaccines and treatments that will support the safe delivery of effective essential services is accelerated; - Most vulnerable populations are reached and protected by ensuring the continuity of services in fragile settings; - Personal protective equipment, health equipment and consumables provided. 	\$5,654,669	MHLSP	WHO

1.2	Enhancing national capacities to address the sexual and reproductive health needs and rights of people in the context of public health emergencies	Short (1- 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum Initial Service Package integrated into the National Civil Protection Preparedness Plan and Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, and provisions fully implemented; - Minimum Initial Service Package training curricula for public health specialists and for medical personnel with secondary education developed and integrated into the programme of medical education institutions; - Healthcare providers capacitated in the use of SOPs on the response of healthcare facilities to domestic violence and the use of the Standardized Protocol on Clinical Management of Rape Survivors as well as on ensuring the continuity of family planning services in emergency situations; - Field simulation exercise on preparedness and response in case of emergencies conducted. 	\$500,000	MHLSP	UNFPA
1.3	Enhancing the capacities of LPAs on developing plans and budgets from the gender equality perspective in the COVID-19 context	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LPAs have capacities to mainstream gender equality in plans and budgets in the COVID-19 context. 	\$75,000	State Chancellery, MoF, LPAs	UNWOMEN
1.4	Improving the access of the health system in Moldova to required health protective equipment	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19-related supplies made available to 53 medical facilities, including hospitals, primary healthcare facilities, youth friendly health centers, etc. 	\$6,608,757	MHLSP	UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, WHO
1.5	Supporting the development and implementation of a displacement tracking system	Medium (3 - 6 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Displacement tracking system developed and functional; - Up-to-date data and analysis on the numbers and profiles of returning migrants and vulnerable families affected by the loss of remittances available through the use of rapid surveying solutions developed using IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix methodology. 	\$25,000	MHLSP, MoI, General Inspectorate of Border Police	IOM
1.6	Enabling the justice system to reduce the number of people in prisons and suppress the transmission of COVID-19 among prisoners	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prison population reduced by 15% by December 2022 to decrease the risk of COVID-19 infection among prisoners and prison staff; - Alternatives to incarceration measures applied to reduce the burden for the criminal justice system and prevent new people entering prisons. 	\$1,500,000	Moj, MoI, MHLSP, NPA, NIJ, PO, NPO	UNODC, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP

1.7	Strengthening the health system crisis response and service delivery capacities through the institutionalization of telemedicine	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal and normative framework, financial coverage schemes and treatment protocols for telemedicine services developed based on existing best practices; - Telemedicine pilot, involving the provision of software, strengthening of the hardware base, staff training, and public awareness raising and communication, implemented in Chisinau Municipality; - Roadmap for scaling up elaborated, pilot results widely communicated and public awareness on the access to telemedicine strengthened; - Methodological guidance on telemedicine, including standards of service and guidance on psychological aspects, for health staff developed. 	\$2,000,000	MHLSP, NHIH, E-Governance Agency, Chisinau Mayor's Office	UNDP, UNFPA
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Total Pillar 1

\$16,363,426

Pillar 2: Protecting People

Output 2: Identified vulnerable groups in Moldova are benefiting from social protection, education and essential services

National development priorities or goals: GoM AP 2020-2023 - Section VI-VII: Effective and efficient social protection, healthcare services and education for all

Moldova UNPFSD 2018-2022 outcomes:

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

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 quality education, health and social policies and services.

SDGs: SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries; SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

United Nations partners: FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNWOMEN

No.	Project Title	Timeframe for Impact	Project Outputs	Total Cost	Government Counterpart	Implementing UN Entity
2.1	Increasing access of vulnerable women and their dependents to food and other essential supplies, including prevention supplies	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women from vulnerable groups, including Romani women, women with disabilities, sex workers, single mothers, women with low or no income, etc., have access to food, personal care and hygiene products, and protection supplies. 	\$350,000	MHLSP	UNWOMEN
2.2	Increasing the access of victims of domestic violence to hygienic kits and necessary supplies	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250 victims of domestic violence have access to personal care and hygiene products, and protection supplies; - 15 NGOs and shelters have access to personal care and hygiene products, and protection supplies. 	\$50,000	MHLSP	UNFPA, UNWOMEN
2.3	Increasing access to life-saving support to the most vulnerable persons, including older persons and persons with disabilities, during quarantine and post quarantine	Short (1 - 3 months) to long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact of COVID-19 on older persons and persons with disabilities assessed to ensure that authorities are better informed and better able to shape their response; - 10,000 most vulnerable older persons and persons with disabilities, including stateless persons, asylum-seekers and refugees, provided with life-saving food, hygienic products and assistive technologies; - Phone support programme for lonely and isolated older persons designed and implemented; - Availability of transportation services to the most vulnerable in remote areas increased to ensure their access to primary health care; - Staff of public social assistance services and NGOs trained on the application and continuity of a human rights-based approach to social services during the COVID-19 pandemic; - Persons with disabilities, older persons and persons with limited reading skills have access to information on COVID-19 and on their human rights. 	\$800,000	MHLSP, National Agency for Social Work, Ombudsperson's Office, 112 Emergency Service	UNFPA, OHCHR
2.4	Supporting sustainable agriculture production, access to food and the development of food supply chains	Long (6 month or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance and advice to farmers contributing to the national food supply chains delivered; - Matching grants for maintaining quality standards in agriculture production provided. 	\$1,000,000	MARDE	FAO

2.5	Improving access to water and sanitation in schools	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on healthy and safe hygiene practices delivered; - Hygiene supplies delivered. 	\$500,000	MECR	UNICEF
2.6	Facilitating the continuity of learning through the development and provision of materials, support and IT equipment to teachers, students and parents	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16,000 of students and 2,600 teachers reached with support for distance learning, including equipment, connections, training, information and materials. 	\$400,000	MECR	UNICEF
2.7	Building resilience of young people through life skills education programmes, including a psychological support programme	Short (1 - 3 months) to long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychological assistance to young people and teachers with a focus on the COVID-19 recovery period developed and implemented; - Schools enabled to sustainably deliver life skills-based education programmes, including in crisis situations, based on innovative materials and increased capacities of teachers; - Young people have access to life skills-based education through peer-to-peer education; - Teachers, parents and community members promote and support the right of young people to life skills-based education programmes and healthy lifestyle. 	\$500,000	MECR	UNFPA
2.8	Ensuring continuing access to TVET in Moldova through the creation of a TVET e-learning platform	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TVET quality increased by complementing face-to-face learning with quality e-learning materials and methodologies; - Resilience of TVET provision increased to allow for shifts to e-learning upon need, thereby reducing infection and contagion risks during any potential upcoming COVID-19 waves. 	\$600,000	MECR, VET schools, centers of excellence	ILO, UNESCO
2.9	Equipping prisoners affected by COVID-19 and prison guards and escorts with protective equipment	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,000 guards and escorts have access to PPE, including gloves, masks and sanitizers, for 3 months; - 2,000 electronic monitoring bracelets procured and delivered to serve the needs of prisoners (from both banks) escorted to public hospitals. 	\$500,000	MoJ, MHLSP, NPA, NPO	UNODC

2.10	Equipping front line workers in NGOs active in HIV and TB control and their beneficiaries with protective equipment	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 150 outreach workers and social workers in NGOs provide communitarian prevention services in a safe way; - At least 35,000 beneficiaries, including people who use drugs, sex workers, men who have sex with men, and people living with HIV, receive communitarian prevention services safely. 	\$150,000	MHLSP	UNAIDS
2.11	Empowering women and girls who experience violence to use available, accessible and quality essential services and break the cycle of violence via economic independence and changed the social environment at the community level	Medium (3 - 6 months) to long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-sectoral mechanism, quality of essential services and capacity of service providers to respond to gender-based violence, including through the adaptation of services to the rights and needs of women with disabilities, strengthened; - Economic opportunities for women-GBV survivors to break the cycle of violence via economic independence and well-being created; - Capacities of shelter services strengthened and adapted to the needs of women with disabilities; - Stigma, discrimination and harmful social norms that support practices of VAW addressed at the community level. 	\$3,000,000	MHLSP, MoI, MoJ	UNWOMEN, UNFPA, ILO
2.12	Promoting active ageing, including productive working lives, and building resilience in older adults	Medium (3 - 6 months) to long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the COVID-19 impact on older persons, including from a gender perspective, completed; - Media campaign to increase awareness and inform older adults about protective measures and coping mechanisms in the context of COVID-19 implemented; - Programme support to older people to remain autonomous and independent designed and implemented; - Intergenerational solidarity and dialogue to address age-based discrimination strengthened, including through the transfer of digital skills from young people to older adults; - New employment programmes for older persons developed to reduce poverty and increase social and labor reintegration among older adults; - New community social care services to be implemented in rural areas for older persons from long-term placement centers and those isolated during the pandemic piloted; - Human rights-based approach mainstreamed in the development and piloting of the new services and programmes. 	\$1,000,000	MHLSP, Equality Council	UNFPA, OHCHR, ILO

Total Pillar 2

\$8,850,000

Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery

Output 3: Ensured protection of jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy through targeted policy, technical assistance and support

National development priorities or goals: GoM AP 2020-2023: Section IV - Sustainable Economic Development- development and support for job creation, SME development

Moldova UNPFSD 2018-2022 outcomes:

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.

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.

SDGs: SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries; SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

United Nations partners: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNWOMEN

No.	Project Title	Timeframe for Impact	Project Outputs	Total Cost	Government Counterpart	Implementing UN Entity
3.1	Evaluating the work of business incubators and designing measures to support young entrepreneurs	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work of 11 business incubators assessed, gaps identified and recommendations for upgrade proposed and implemented; - ODIMM supported to stimulate R&D, with a focus on green and circular economy; - Knowledge on social entrepreneurship development increased among women; - Multiple sustainability models piloted; - At least 10 social businesses supported financially. 	\$500,000	MEI, MHLSP, ODIMM	ILO, UNIDO, UNWOMEN
3.2	Stimulating green and circular economy through policy support	Medium (3 - 6 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy paper on stimulus measures to support green and circular economy completed. 	TBD	MoF, MEI, MARDE	UNIDO, FAO

3.3	Supporting the implementation of the gender-based assessment indicators in the green economy program and other programs implemented by ODIMM	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender-based indicators introduced in ODIMM's green economy program and results of the program assessed through a gender lens; - Businesses helped to identify greening opportunities. 	\$150,000	ODIMM, MEI	UNWOMEN
3.4	Enhancing the capacities of women entrepreneurs from an economic perspective	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women entrepreneurs, women from domestic violence shelters and organizations working on addressing sexual violence supported in producing prevention supplies and PPE, and marketing women-produced items; - Women have increased knowledge on how to start, finance and grow their own business; - A support network of women mentors created; - Strategies for women's economic empowerment and recovery, including related to decent work as well as safe and healthy work environments, with a focus on women from the most vulnerable communities, supported. 	\$1,500,000	MEI, MHLSP, ODIMM	UNWOMEN
3.5	Enhancing regional and sectoral innovation ecosystems through an innovation cluster approach	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory framework and policies improved to strengthen the regional and sectoral innovation ecosystems; - Adoption of the regional innovation cluster model promoted; - The development of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Technology Transfer (IET) platforms supported; - The SMEs internationalization supported by increasing competitiveness, digital transformation and market access. 	\$6,557,403	MEI, ODIMM	UNIDO
3.6	Facilitating the modernization and growth process of Moldovan SMEs to ensure their competitiveness on both domestic and international markets	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange established to increase institutional support for SME development; - Profiling and matchmaking between Moldovan SMEs and major buyers conducted; - SME benchmarking and upgrading conducted; - Investment and export promotion for SMEs undertaken. 	\$1,695,000	MEI, ODIMM	UNIDO

3.7	Improving the digitalization of the agriculture sector through the development of an online marketing platform	Short (1 - 3 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online platforms for the marketing and distribution of the agriculture and food products to link buyers in the national and international markets with producers in Moldova developed and functional. 	\$500,000	MARDE	FAO
3.8	Supporting smallholder farms in Moldova to successfully overcome the negative effects of COVID-19 and the drought	Short (1 - 3 months) to medium (3 - 6 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producer groups created to consolidate production and marketing capacities; - State institutions have the required tools to monitor and assess the drought situation; - Matching grants and technical support provided to smallholders; - Agriculture Stress Index integrated into the current mechanism of weather and crop monitoring. 	\$1,500,000	MARDE	FAO, ILO
3.9	Climate Investment and Innovation Fund Program in Moldova	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MARDE has strengthened capacity to promote climate-smart value chain specialization and job creation; - Climate Investment and Innovation Fund (CIIF) established and operational to facilitate value chains development in rural areas; - MSMEs, young people, women - notably migrants and their families and small farmers – have improved skills and technical capacities to establish and develop innovative green businesses; 	\$8,200,000 Co-funding: Public funding (MADRE): \$ 2.3 M (\$ 580,805) IFAD: \$4 M	MARDE	FAO, ILO, IOM
3.10	Supporting COVID-19 early economic and social recovery in the Republic of Moldova through the inclusion of returning migrants and vulnerable households dependent on remittances	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National social protection system assessed, supported and capacitated at national and local levels in order to respond to the increase in the return of former Moldovan migrants; - Relevant public employment services reach out to 10,000 individuals and provide innovative tools for delivery of employment services, including the skills and re-qualification of returning migrants rebuilt; digital, financial and entrepreneurial literacy enhanced; self-employment of skilled unemployed promoted, including in the agriculture sector; and a digital marketplace platform developed to facilitate the successful reintegration into the labor market of persons from the targeted groups; - Small business support mechanisms established or upgraded and 500 returning migrants integrated in entrepreneurial activities as a result; 	\$3,570,000	MHLSP, ODIMM, MECR, DRB, MARDE	IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diaspora resources mobilized for community recovery and development, local stakeholders, including local public authorities, local business communities and returnees, empowered to jointly put in place post-crisis recovery measures and 20,000 persons benefitting from the implemented measures as a result; - Safe and organized conditions negotiated with three countries of destination of Moldovan migrants, facilitating “re-migration” of up to 600 returnees facing hardship and unemployment upon return to Moldova. 			
3.11	Supporting green resilient recovery in the Republic of Moldova	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a greener, more resilient, healthier and prosperous low-carbon society facilitated and enabled by promoting green and blue investment in the fair energy transition, green innovation technology, the circular economy and in financial mechanisms that will tackle climate related risks and hazards. - Improved environmental standards and green fiscal stimulus packages; - Platforms, policies and regulatory frameworks for resilient societies developed and implemented; - Resilient and sustainable investments – activities with high GHGs reduction potential – promoted through innovative and smart-financing programmes, including equity, venture capital, business angel, crowdfunding, EPC, etc.; - Capacity building measures and tools to achieve socio-ecological and resilient digital transformation developed and implemented to connect innovation, education and research and ensure the delivery of environmental and energy services to the population at large, youth and vulnerable groups. 	\$ 5,000,000	MARDE, MoF, MEI, LPAs	UNDP
Total Pillar 3				\$29,172,403		

Pillar 4: Macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration

Output 4: Analytical advisory and technical assistance services provided to the Government of Moldova for evidence-based economic policy making and better social expenditure

National development priorities or goals: GoM AP 2020-2023: Section IV - Sustainable Economic Development and Section VI - Social Protection and Healthcare- improve policy management

Moldova UNPFSD 2018-2022 outcomes:

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

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 quality education, health and social policies and services.

SDGs: SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

United Nations partners: IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

No.	Project Title	Timeframe for Impact	Project Outputs	Total Cost	Government Counterpart	Implementing UN Entity
4.1	Ensuing access of LPAs to accurate data to support COVID-19 recovery efforts at the local level	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36 rayonal demographic profiles developed based on the latest population and migration estimates from NBS; - Population Platform on COVID-19 Preparedness to map COVID-19 implications per each rayon developed and operational; - NBS supported in improving data exchange between different data holders to provide accurate and timely data in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in different sectors. 	\$350,000	NBS, Demographic Research Center	UNFPA
4.2	Developing a monitoring system for assessing the numbers and vulnerability profiles of returning migrants and vulnerable families affected by the loss of remittances following the COVID-19 crisis	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data regularly updated and analysis on the numbers and profiles of the returning migrants and vulnerable families affected by the loss of remittances conducted every 6 months, for a duration of up to two years, through the use of rapid surveying solutions, based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix methodology; - Evidence provided for policymaking and programming concerning up to 350,000 Moldovan migrants returning by mid-2022 as a result of COVID-19-induced restrictions and economic hardship in destination countries 	\$380,000	MHLSP, MoI, General Inspectorate of Border Police, NBS	IOM

4.3	Generating evidence, information and analysis on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on remittances and the families that rely on them	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the monetary and non-monetary remittances and the families that receive them conducted and recommendations shared with relevant authorities; - Mid-term mitigation plan developed with authorities at central and local levels based on the recommendations of the impact assessment, including necessary simulations and pilots, to help prevent families directly or indirectly impacted by the pandemic and the economic crisis from falling (further) into poverty. 	\$150,000	NBS, MHLSP, LPAs	UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA
4.4	Building local level resilience to disasters, including biological hazards	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City Disaster Resilience Scorecard and its health addendum rolled out to identify gaps in a city's resilience capacity; - Good practices in risk reduction measures disseminated at local level to enhance peer learning and lessons learnt in responding to COVID-19 at local level; - City resilience reinforced through support to local authorities in conducting resilience assessments, including a dedicated track on health dimension, promoting the integration of biological hazard and pandemic risk into local disaster risk reduction plans or strategy. 	\$30,000	Sendai National Focal Point, Chisinau Mayor's Office	UNDRR
4.5	Improving air quality through the implementation of environmentally conscious measures, with a focus on air monitoring and transportation	Short (1 - 3 months) to medium (3 - 6 months)	<p>In the context of COVID-19 crisis, air quality has proven to be a catalyst leading to higher incidence of severe and critical cases, likely linked to higher incidence of respiratory diseases in highly polluted environments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An extensive network of air quality monitors around cities and in the country developed / density of the existing networks improved; - Taxation measures to nudge the population away from use of old or dysfunctional vehicles introduced to restrict the use of old/ dysfunctional vehicles; - Vehicle access zones and respective labels, similar to the ones in EU countries, created; - Electromobility in public transport promoted; - Infrastructure benefiting alternative means of urban transport, such as bicycles, carpooling, electric car sharing, improved to promote the use of alternative means of transport. 	\$2,500,000	Environment Agency, LPAs, MARDE, MEI,	UNDP

4.6	Improving financing of SDGs in the Republic of Moldova	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An in-depth development finance assessment conducted; - An integrated national financing framework (INFF) and an integrated finance strategy for Moldova 2030 National Development Strategy developed and implemented; - INFF developed and implemented in the areas of early childhood development and waste management, including in-depth analyses of financial flows and financing incentives and policies in the respective areas. 	\$1,000,000	MoF, MEI, MHLSP	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO
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Total Pillar 4

\$4,410,000

Pillar 5: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

Output 5: Enhanced social cohesion through the promotion of inclusive social dialogue, community resilience and governance, grounded on human rights

National development priorities or goals: GoM AP 2020-2023 - Section I - State of Rule of Law: Justice Sector reform and respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms

Moldova UNPFSD 2018-2022 outcomes:

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

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 quality education, health and social policies and services.

SDGs: SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

United Nations partners: OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, UNWOMEN

No.	Project Title	Timeframe for Impact	Project Outputs	Total Cost	Government Counterpart	Implementing UN Entity
5.1	Supporting most vulnerable and marginalized women and girls and empowering them to act as agents	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized women's organizations have increased capacities to provide support services at the local level; - Women's voices on social media amplified and the involvement of women in decision-making and response efforts at the national and local levels ensured; 	\$500,000	MHLSP, CCA	UNWOMEN

	of change during the COVID-19 pandemic through targeted gender-responsive actions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice to the government provided and civil society organizations supported to strengthen the protection and promotion of women's rights, increase women's access to justice and prevent gender-based violence. 			
5.2	Increasing social cohesion through combating stigma and discrimination and applying a human rights-based and conflict sensitive approach at the local level when developing strategic plans, local budgets and other local policy documents	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A roadmap and methodology on integrating a human rights-based approach in local level decision making developed in a consultative manner; - 5 pilot communities have human rights-based and conflict sensitive local sectoral strategies, policies and budgets, with a focus on sectors of relevance for the efficient recovery from COVID-19; lessons learned are shared nationally; - Prevalence of the spread of stigma and hate speech in various forms of media, and its impact on the perceptions of media consumers related to different groups assessed; - Recommendations, draft laws and regulations, as well as mechanisms and methodologies prepared and put in place to monitor and prevent hate speech, and combat stigmatization and discrimination; - Awareness of the general population and media professionals raised on stigma and discrimination; - A concise survey that examines the impact of COVID-19 on social cohesion, focusing on the dimensions of human rights, gender, constructive citizenship, migration and outgroup relations, developed and implemented. 	\$550,000	State Chancellery, MoF, MHLSP, MoJ, CCA, Ombudsperson's Office, Equality Council	OHCHR, UNRCO
5.3	Strengthening the corrections system's response to the COVID-19 pandemic	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparedness and risk reduction capacities of the corrections system for public health crisis situations reviewed and strengthened, including by managing a reduction of the prison population and by ensuring access to justice; - Reintegration of released prisoners into the community in the context of social distancing measures supported in at least 2 pilot communities, including through the establishment of resocialization centers and by addressing social bias and stigma; - Implementation of a progressive regime of sentence execution supported, including through the development and updating of rehabilitation programs, capacitation of staff on new and updated programs and strengthening of the prison population management system; - Digital transformation of human resources management of the prison system supported. 	\$3,000,000	MoJ, NPA, NPO	UNDP, UNODC

5.4	Strengthening the justice sector response to the COVID-19 pandemic	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on effective justice delivery and remedies assessed; - Justice system preparedness to respond to crisis situations improved with the view to ensuring access to justice; - Justice ICT ecosystem strengthened, including through the development of a comprehensive justice sector ICT strategy; - Legal aid system assessed and its capacity to provide accessible and quality legal assistance enhanced. 	\$1,000,000	Moj, SCJ, SCM, SCP, National Legal Aid Council	UNDP, OHCHR
5.5	Capacity building for upholding human rights in the crisis aftermath	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National human rights institutions, including the Ombudsperson's Office and the Equality Council, as well as civil society organizations have enhanced capacities in monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in the context of COVID-19 and related decisions taken by authorities; - Monitoring findings are among others discussed with authorities to facilitate their remedial actions and feed into alternative reports submitted to international human rights mechanisms. 	\$800,000	Ombuds-person's Office, Equality Council	UNDP, OHCHR
5.6	Strengthening the crisis prevention and recovery framework and enhancing emergency management capacities	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crisis prevention and recovery policy framework enhanced by applying a whole-of-government approach; - Institutional coordination mechanism for crisis prevention and recovery in place. An early warning and response system designed; - Improved legal/normative and operational framework and the Integrated e-Register of the State Resources interoperable with the e-Register of Defense Resources in place; - National and local governments have enhanced capacities to assess the impact of and respond to the current/potential crisis at the central and local levels; - Enhanced preparedness/resilience of citizens to potential crisis. 	\$ 2,000,000	General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, LPAs, State Chancellery, MoD, MoI	UNDP
5.7	Internet voting for citizens in elections	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 1 million Moldovan citizens residing abroad have access to vote via Internet systems and can influence the politics in the country by participating in elections; - Internet voting system available for use in the country for an uninterrupted political process in case of crisis similar to COVID-19. 	\$600,000	CEC, DRB	UNDP

5.8	Improved and accessible SMART local public service delivery in Moldova	Long (6 months or more)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integration of e-services, e-citizen participation, e-data and planning, and e-economic development into a SMART platform advanced to improve local governance modus operandi; - Improved and informed integrated local planning using data collected and generated by the SMART ecosystem; - SMART economic specialization facilitated as part of integrated local planning to support local economic development; - Improved quality, efficiency and accessibility of public services at the local level; - Democratic governance process at the local level enhanced through e-citizen participation. 	\$ 3,000,000	State Chancellery, E-Governance Agency, LPAs	UNDP
Total Pillar 5				\$11,450,000		
TOTAL (Pillars 1-5)				\$70,245,829		

Acronyms

CCA	Coordinating Council of Audiovisual
CEC	Central Electoral Commission
DRB	Diaspora Relations Bureau
LPA	Local public authority
MARDE	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment
MECR	Ministry of Education, Culture and Research
MEI	Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure
MHLSP	Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Interior
Moj	Ministry of Justice
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NHIH	National Health Insurance House
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NPA	National Prisons Administration
NPO	National Probation Office
ODIMM	Organization for Small and Medium Enterprises Sector Development
PO	Prosecutor's Office
SCJ	Supreme Court of Justice
SCM	Superior Council of Magistracy
SCP	Superior Council of Prosecutors

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