



UNITED NATIONS
MOLDOVA



United Nations Moldova

2017 Country Results Report



Chisinau, **2018**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Association Agreement
ATU	Autonomous Territorial Unit
BCIS	Joint Information and Services Bureau
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil society organization
DRM	Disaster risk management
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EU	European Union
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HHPs	Highly hazardous pesticides
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
LPA	Local public administration
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NEF	National Ecological Fund
NES	National Environmental Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institutions
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PEFA	Public Expenditure Framework Assessment
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
RECP	Resource-efficient and cleaner production
SADI	Small Areas Deprivation Index
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small- and medium-sized enterprises
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organization

UNITED NATIONS MOLDOVA COUNTRY TEAM – RESIDENT AGENCIES

FAO	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
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	www.unhcr.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
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	www.uncitral.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
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	www.unesco.org
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	www.unido.org
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	www.unodc.org

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) 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 (*Guidance Note on UNCT Conduct and Working Arrangements*).

Moldova in 2017:

KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

KEY ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

In 2017, the political landscape in Moldova was characterized by relative stability, especially when compared to previous years. During this period, the Government took concrete steps towards addressing many of the development challenges facing the country. However, further efforts are required to support the country's continued path towards democratic governance, equitable access to social services, inclusive and sustainable economic development, and effective environmental management.

The amendments to the Electoral Code passed by the Parliament in 2017 changed the electoral system from a proportional one to a mixed parallel one. This change came despite concerns raised by civil society, the Venice Commission and the international community at large regarding the lack of a broad consensus on the proposed changes and the potential vulnerability of constituency members of Parliament to influence from business interests under the new provisions. Concerns were also raised regarding the funding of political parties and campaigns, the use of administrative resources for political purposes and access of political parties to the media.¹

The implementation of the Public Administration Reform Strategy continued and involved a massive restructuring at the central public administration level. The new Law on Government was adopted by the Parliament in the middle of 2017 in the context of efforts aimed at improving the accountability of public administration authorities, including rationalizing the structure of such authorities and establishing clear administrative procedures. The law reduced the number of ministries from 16 to nine. All deputy ministers were replaced with state

secretaries to improve the separation of administrative and political functions. To enhance the provision of public services, five public service agencies were also consolidated into one single entity as part of the public administration reform.

Media freedom, despite being protected by law, remained limited during 2017. The media landscape continued to be characterized by polarization and ownership concentration, with reporting correlating closely with the political and business interests of media owners.² This contributed to Moldova's decline to eightieth place globally in the Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index, which is four positions lower than the previous year.³

The Transnistrian settlement talks in the 5+2 format took place in late November under the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for the first time in one and a half years. As a result, the negotiators from Chisinau and Tiraspol signed four protocols addressing the issues involved in the operation of Romanian-language schools in the Transnistrian region, recognition of Transnistrian region education diplomas, telecommunications licensing and access for Moldovan farmers to lands under de facto Transnistrian control. Negotiators from Chisinau and Tiraspol also signed an agreement to open the Gura-Bicului Bridge, which was damaged during the 1992 war. The sides followed through and the bridge was opened to traffic in mid-November. Regardless of recent progress, a settlement remains distant and requires the participants of the process to continue their efforts and to seek further agreements.

1 European Commission, Joint Staff Working Document: Association Implementation Report on Moldova, https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/association_implementation_report_on_moldova.pdf

2 Reporters Without Borders, 2017 World Press Freedom Index, <https://rsf.org/en/moldova>

3 Ibid.

Based on the preliminary data of the National Bureau of Statistics, Moldova's economy grew by 4.5% in 2017.⁴ The growth was largely driven by a strong agricultural output and private consumption. After the shock caused by the case of bank fraud in November 2014, the financial sector continued to stabilize in 2017. However, bank loans remained extremely difficult to secure, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, and the business environment continued to be affected by corruption and inconsistent policies, which had a negative effect on the investment climate.⁵ Despite these challenges, the National Bank of Moldova data show that in 2017 the stock of foreign investment grew by 21.9% compared to the previous year.⁶ The public debt and fiscal deficit figures are also encouraging: the Ministry of Finance reported a 1.4% decrease in the public debt compared to the same period last year⁷ and a lower-than-forecasted fiscal deficit, which reached 0.8% of GDP.⁸

Over the past several years, the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA/DCFTA), part of the European Union (EU) Association Agreement (AA) package, has led to a shift in foreign trade towards the EU and away from other trading partners, such as the Russian Federation. In 2017, over half of the country's exports (58.6%) and imports (55%) were to and from the EU, making the Union Moldova's main trading partner.⁹ Furthermore, the biggest foreign source of investments in the Moldovan economy came from the same region.¹⁰

The labour market in 2017 continued to be worrisome. The employment rate stood at 40.5%, compared to the EU average of 66.6%. The employment

rate of women in Moldova was some 5 percentage points lower than the employment rate of men, 38.1% against 43.1%. The official unemployment rate for the general population was 4.1%, with a larger share of men being unemployed (5.5%) compared to women (2.9%). The unemployment rate among youth was much higher, reaching 11.8%. The share of informal employment in the total employment remained high and constituted 34.7%.¹¹ In addition, in 2017, a large portion of the population lived and worked abroad, and outward migration continued to be a key factor in shaping the labour market and the wider economic system in Moldova.

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN MOLDOVA IN 2017

2017 was a special year for the United Nations in the Republic of Moldova for several reasons. First and foremost, the Government and the United Nations signed the Republic of Moldova-United Nations Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018–2022, marking a new chapter in the work of the United Nations in Moldova. The new development framework focuses on four priority areas:

- (i) Governance, human rights and gender equality;
- (ii) Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth;
- (iii) Environmental sustainability and resilience; and
- (iv) Inclusive and equitable social development.

4 National Bureau of Statistics, Gross Domestic Product for 2017 and Quarter IV of 2017, <http://www.statistica.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=5942>

5 European Commission, Joint Staff Working Document: Association Implementation Report on Moldova, https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/association_implementation_report_on_moldova.pdf

6 National Bank of Moldova, Annual Report for 2017, https://www.bnm.md/files/RA_2017_RO_ISBN.pdf

7 Ministry of Finance, Report on Public Sector Debt, State Guarantees and State Refinancing for 2017, <http://mf.gov.md/sites/default/files/Raport%20an%202017.pdf>

8 National Bank of Moldova, Annual Report for 2017, https://www.bnm.md/files/RA_2017_RO_ISBN.pdf

9 Ibid. The data reflect the adjustments of the National Bank of Moldova. Based on the National Bureau of Statistics data, in 2017, the share of exports to the EU was 65.8% and the share of imports from the EU was 49.4%.

10 Ibid.

11 National Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force in the Republic of Moldova: Employment and Unemployment in 2017, <http://www.statistica.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=5957>

Second, the United Nations in Moldova, in partnership with the Swiss Development Cooperation, supported the Government in evaluating the Moldova National Development Strategy 2020 and in developing a new blueprint for “Moldova 2030”, which will be fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Association Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Moldova. The United Nations mobilized financial resources, harnessed top-level knowledge and built partnerships to support the design of the new strategy. Finally, in 2017, Moldova celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary of membership to the United Nations. Over the course of these years, the United Nations in Moldova has contributed to addressing the complex challenges present in the country through joint efforts and integrated approaches and has achieved a number of impactful results in different areas.

In 2017, the United Nations in Moldova remained a key partner in supporting Moldova’s process of nationalizing and implementing the SDGs. The Government committed to achieving the SDGs, and with the support of the United Nations, the Moldovan State Chancellery conducted extended external consultations regarding the 2030 Agenda and its application to the local context. The SDGs nationalization report, “Adapting the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development to the context of the Republic of Moldova”, was presented to the Coordination Council for Sustainable Development¹² and endorsed by its members on 4 July 2017. The 169 global targets were mapped against the national policies and strategies, and 107 of them (63%) were considered relevant for Moldova. The report states that the national policy agenda is only partly aligned with the SDGs, and one-third of the SDG targets are not reflected in any national policy papers. That is, only 11% of the global SDG targets are aligned with national policy documents and do not require further adjustments. At the same time, most SDG targets (57%) are currently only partially aligned with key policy documents of the Republic of Moldova.

Therefore, the relevant national strategies will have to be adjusted to better reflect the spirit and details of the SDG targets.¹³

In 2017, the United Nations in Moldova also conducted a data ecosystem mapping of the SDGs that helped the Government to nationalize global indicators and define country-specific ones. In addition, driven by the strong interest expressed by the Government of Moldova in owning the process of adapting the SDGs to national needs, the United Nations hosted the United Nations-World Bank mission on SDGs Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS). The MAPS exercise provided the Government of Moldova with a road map for implementing the SDGs in compliance with national needs and for ensuring that the current and future institutional reforms and accompanying legal and sectoral reforms and plans adapt an SDG-sensitive implementation process.

WHAT THIS REPORT COVERS

This 2017 Country Results Report covers key development trends, progress and results achieved by the United Nations and its partners under the One Programme, i.e. the three pillars of the United Nations – Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework 2013–2017 and its Action Plan. It takes stock of progress on Communicating as One and Operating as One and provides an overview of the One Budgetary Framework 2013–2017. The annex illustrates progress against the indicators in the One Programme, based on the latest data available as at July 2018.

¹² Established by Government Decision no. 912/2016

¹³ Adapting the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development to the context of the Republic of Moldova, https://cancelaria.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/targets_onu_en_0.pdf

RESULTS OF THE ONE PROGRAMME

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

In 2017, the United Nations made important advancements in increasing the transparency, efficiency and accountability of public authorities and promoting the realization of human rights in Moldova. The year was marked by an intensive process of reporting to the human rights treaty bodies, with a total of five United Nations Committees issuing their concluding observations on human rights. The support provided to civil society organizations and specialized entities, including the Ombudsperson Office and the Equality Council, strengthened their capacity in human rights monitoring and reporting, enabling the submission of several alternative reports to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies. At the policy level, the Government approved the National Human Rights Action Plan 2018–2022.¹⁴ The plan draws heavily on the recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Council and provides for the establishment of a reinforced national human rights coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanism.

During the year, with the support of the United Nations, citizens' experience of the justice system was enhanced, and the capacity of justice sector institutions was strengthened. The National Centre for Judicial Expertise obtained international accreditation for forensic examination of handwriting and signatures, which serves to ensure the reliability of forensic evidence presented to courts. The legal and social services for children, both victims of crime and those in conflict with the law, were also improved. Targeted prevention programmes for children at risk of offending or in

Police Station Remodelled



The citizens of Buiucani District in Chisinau benefit from a completely remodeled police station equipped in compliance with international best practices. The new design of the station is the result of consultations held with community members and incorporates their expectations regarding the functionality, physical accessibility, transparency and friendliness of the space. The space will serve as a model for all community police stations in the country.

conflict with the law were piloted in five districts. The development of an improved data-collection system also took place in 2017, which enables the child protection authorities to monitor more closely and respond more effectively to cases involving children victims of violence. In 2017, more than 300 children victims of crimes received medical services, school re-entry support and psychological assistance during legal proceedings.

In 2017, the support of the United Nations was instrumental in the development of the new National Integrity and Anticorruption Strategy 2017–2020,¹⁵ which took place in a participatory

14 Approved by Government Decision no. 1018/2017 and Parliament Decision no. 89/2018

15 Approved by Parliament Decision no. 56/2017

and inclusive manner, and in the establishment of the first asset recovery agency in the country. Also in this year, a corruption risk assessment was carried out in Chisinau, leading to the approval of a comprehensive action plan on integrity. Once implemented, the plan will help mitigate corruption risks and increase the trust of citizens in the local public administration. The government-level efforts in the field of anticorruption were supplemented by an awareness-raising campaign aimed at informing citizens about the integrity standards that are established by legislation. The campaign reached over 100,000 users on social media and targeted 80% of the population over traditional media channels.

The gender equality and women empowerment agenda was advanced through advocacy efforts and the provision of technical expertise. With the support of the United Nations, in 2017, Moldova signed the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, becoming the forty-fourth signatory state to the convention. In addition, the National Strategy on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence 2018–2023 was developed,¹⁶ and the Gender Equality Strategy 2017–2021 was approved.¹⁷ In 16 different communities, more efficient, survivor-focused and coordinated support was made available to survivors of violence. Moreover, women survivors of violence were empowered to become ‘positive champions’ and to help other women to take the first step towards a life free of violence. One of these ‘positive champions’ was recognized in the BBC’s list of 100 most inspirational and innovative women in 2017.

During the year, women were further empowered to seek and assume leadership roles through peer-to-peer mentoring, networking and other capacity-building activities. More than 250 women,

16 Approved by Government Decision no. 281/2018

17 Approved by Government Decision no. 25/2017

Women Mayors Share Experiences



Angela Zaporozhan, the mayor of Colonita village, hosted a study tour for 15 women mayors who are serving their first term in office. The participants had the opportunity to learn about multiple community development projects implemented in Colonita and to attend the official opening of a playground. Many of the participants found the experience exchange useful, including Elena Savitchi, the mayor of Borogoi village in Leova district, who stated: “I am impressed that the work taking place here follows a pre-established plan, and I would like to follow the same working method and focus on people’s needs.”

including women with disabilities, increased their leadership skills and became better prepared to take on leadership roles in their communities and beyond. The Central Elections Commission, supported by the United Nations, continued its work on promoting better women’s representation in politics and decision-making through the provision of sex-disaggregated data reflecting the participation of women and men in elections and electoral processes. More broadly, the political participation of both women and men was promoted through electoral learning and civic participation activities that reached over 100,000 people.

The cooperation between the United Nations and the Moldovan Government over the past year has led to stronger institutions and legal framework in the field of migration and development. Through

the support provided to the Government in establishing the Interministerial Committee on Diaspora, Migration and Development, the mainstreaming of migration into the legal framework was enhanced. An action plan aimed at the reintegration of Moldovan citizens returning from abroad through targeted programmes and services was adopted, and the capacities of migration and border management agencies, the research community and diaspora activists were strengthened through an integrated set of activities focused on improving analytical skills. Moreover, interinstitutional cooperation for the integration of refugees was fostered, and procedures for asylum seekers were improved.

Due to capacity development efforts in the field of migration, national authorities and other relevant actors are now better prepared to measure, monitor and analyse inward, outward and domestic migration flows and the ways in which these flows affect the national and regional development process. For the first time, the Extended Migration Profile – a comprehensive report containing migration-related indicators and policy-relevant information on migration – covered the Transnistrian region, enabling the Government to evaluate and improve its migration policies and development planning towards this area of the country. In addition, the revision and enhancement of such mechanisms as the national support network for data-collection and the standardized template of indicators for migration facilitated the regular updating of the Migration Profile, allowing the Government to assume full ownership of the tool.

Also due to the work of the United Nations and its partners during this year, more responsive services are now available to victims of human trafficking and their rights are more effectively protected. During the year, judges, prosecutors, police officers, lawyers and paralegals were trained on victim-friendly approaches to cases involving victims

of human trafficking, improving the effectiveness of criminal investigations and the protection of victims' rights. The training provided to the stakeholders of the National Referral System for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking enhanced their capacity to be more responsive to the needs of the people that they serve. On the policy front, several documents aimed at ending human trafficking were developed, including the National Strategy on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2018–2023.¹⁸

In 2017, the United Nations continued to be a trusted advocate and partner in promoting equality, fighting discrimination and improving the quality of life for persons with disabilities and under-represented groups. The results of the deinstitutionalization reform promoted by the United Nations became evident when the first persons with disabilities left their residential institutions and moved to community settings. The implementation of a more sustainable funding mechanism for Roma community mediators, involving the allocation of resources from the national budget, will facilitate the hiring of additional mediators, which have already proven to be an important resource to communities across Moldova. Recognizing the positive role that such mediators can play in the lives of communities, the United Nations supported 15 of them in improving their operational and advocacy skills, which ensured, inter alia, increased rates of schooling among Roma girls and boys. The advisory and capacity development support provided to the Equality Council is yet another effort that has contributed to the effective application of the principles of equality and non-discrimination in Moldova. In 2017, the council examined over 150 new cases, several of them of ground-breaking nature. The fact of discrimination was found in 62 cases, which represents 40% of the total decisions issued.

18 Approved by Government Decision no. 461/2018

More and better-quality data are currently available to be used by decision makers and other interested parties. With United Nations support, the National Bureau of Statistics completed the 2014 Population and Housing Census and disseminated the results in an interactive manner. A comprehensive needs assessment of the National Bureau of Statistics for the 2020 Census Global Round was conducted and an Action Plan for the next Census was developed. In addition, the National Bureau of Statistics developed a thematic statistical publication on children and a

user-friendly portal on gender statistics went live, making gender disaggregated data available to policy-makers and the public at large.

Finally, with the support of the United Nations, the Parliament became better equipped to exercise its oversight function in relation to the achievement of the SDGs. Five regional consultative parliamentary forums on issues related to the SDGs, and eight specifically dedicated to violence against women and children and measures for its prevention, were organized.

Pillar 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion

In 2017, the efforts of the United Nations contributed to notable progress in reducing regional development gaps, spurring inclusive growth and improving access to economic opportunities and decent work in Moldova. The underexplored potential of various actors, including diaspora communities, was harnessed to stimulate local development. Hometown associations – entities established with the support of the United Nations to engage migrants in the development of their home communities – proved to be a successful instrument by which to fund local development initiatives. Diaspora communities contributed over 120,000 USD for more than 20 social infrastructure projects in the first crowdfunding campaign launched by hometown associations. Currently, a total of 40 hometown associations

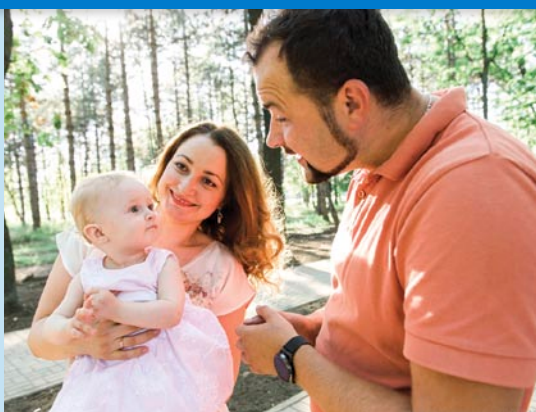
are active in all districts of the country. The success of these associations has motivated the establishment of another 50 similar entities without United Nations support.

The social infrastructure of local communities was further strengthened through multi-stakeholder solutions. The establishment of five thematic platforms, bringing together people from both banks of the Nistru River to work on education, health-care services, environment, culture and sports issues, resulted in the completion of 25 social infrastructure projects in 2017. A similar approach, fostering dialogue and cooperation between people in Gagauzia and Taraclia, enabled the completion of 22 infrastructure projects, benefiting all 44 communities in the region. This effort also generated strong ownership around a shared vision and common priorities, which contributed to the mobilization of more than 1 million USD in local resources for their achievement.

To facilitate private sector development, an essential driver of sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, the United Nations supported more than 45 business exchanges and 70 partnerships between the right and left banks of the Nistru River. The establishment of 10 business associations on both banks of the river, eight cross-river business platforms and a common business consultancy market enabled more than 500 small and medium-sized enterprises to trade and grow. Furthermore, recognizing the considerable potential of private sector entities to become partners in development, the United Nations established the Business Innovation Lab, which has already encouraged advanced collaborative innovation in more than 86 companies.

Overall, more than 428,000 people from both banks of the Nistru River benefited in 2017 from improved livelihoods, and over 1,300 jobs were

Changes Happen at Home



As the president of the “Unghenenii de Pre-tutindenii” Hometown Association, Ion Poia harnesses the power of the diaspora to improve people’s livelihoods in Ungheni. The city’s only park was recently renovated thanks to the contributions of locals living abroad. Ion served as the liaison between former residents living in different places across the world and the local public authorities. This was the first project implemented with diaspora support in Ungheni.

created due to the efforts of the United Nations aimed at business development and improving community infrastructure. A considerable number of the newly created jobs, 571 to be exact, are occupied by women. Moreover, 142 young women have benefited from educational programmes in traditionally male-dominated fields, including robotics, web development and 3D printing, further advancing the economic empowerment of women and gender equality.

The development and implementation of an innovative, web-based employment platform has helped to improve access to career guidance and employment counselling for youth in Moldova. Within the first month of its launch, over 5,000 visitors benefited from the employment and training-related services provided through the platform. Employment opportunities were also created for 65 disadvantaged women and men, who found a job after receiving vocational training as part of an initiative implemented by the United Nations. At the policy level, the National Employment Strategy 2017–2021 and the related Action Plan,¹⁹ tailored with the support of the United Nations, has established a framework for creating more and better jobs and tackling labour-market inequalities in Moldova in the years to come. The Law on Skills Committees,²⁰ aimed at addressing labour-market skills mismatches, was also approved. As a result, four skills committees in light industry, ICT, construction and agriculture were established and became functional.

In 2017, the United Nations efforts to increase access to quality and inclusive education for children and adolescents led to higher preschool enrolment rates for both boys and girls as well as for children from both urban and rural areas. The overall preschool enrolment rate reached nearly 87% in 2017, roughly meeting the established target. However, primary and lower secondary

Teachers Trained in Child-Centred Education



More than 30 teachers from Cioresti are better prepared to respond to the development needs of children after participating in a training on child-centred education organized as part of a project aimed at increasing the participation of Roma children in education. Lidia Gulica, a training participant who has experience of applying interactive teaching methods in her class, stated: “Until recently I had to persuade children from the neighbouring village, Vulcanesti, to come to classes; now, thanks to the new teaching methods, they are not likely to miss a day at school – something we find inspiring.”

enrolment rates remained unchanged, at 91% and 87%, respectively.

Initiatives aimed at the advancement of the inclusive education agenda also showed promising results during the year. The proportion of children with disabilities enrolled in mainstream schools reached 35%, which is 7.4 percentage points higher compared to the previous year. At the same time, the number of children with disabilities in special schools decreased by 17%, further reflecting the tendency towards integration. Specific steps were taken to provide children from disadvantaged ethnic minorities with the same educational opportunities enjoyed by their peers. The implementation of a pilot project for increasing school enrolment among Roma boys and girls through the mobilization of community and local stakeholder support

19 Approved by Government Decision no. 1473/2016

20 Law on Skills Committees no. 244/2017

is just one example. This project contributed to the inclusion of 40 Roma school-age children, 19 girls and 21 boys, into mainstream education.

In the health sector, in 2017, the United Nations contributed to improvements in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, benefiting patients, health professionals and the population at large. The strengthening of cervical cancer screening services allowed 56.8% of eligible women aged 25–61 to benefit from such services in 2017. Health professionals are now better equipped to diagnose and treat tuberculosis due to the development of a smartphone application designed for that purpose. The development of a contracting mechanism for the delivery of HIV prevention services enabled the implementation of the first harm-reduction projects in the two most affected cities in Moldova. As part of these projects, approximately 2,000 people who are most-at-risk of HIV infection received prevention services over the course of the year.

Health services for children and youth were also improved and prenatal care was strengthened during the year. The capacities of 384 health professionals in interpersonal communication were built to support their interaction with parents and to boost immunization and breastfeeding trends. Guidelines on home visiting, including child and family well-being assessment tools, were developed with the support of the United Nations and approved at the ministry level. Almost 1,300 children and over 50 pregnant women benefited from the home visiting pilot in four Northern districts of Moldova. The strengthening of the youth-friendly health services allowed approximately 163,000 adolescents and youth to gain access to such services in 2017. In addition, nearly 13,000 young people benefited from age-appropriate and culturally-sensitive peer-to-peer health infor-

Promoting Adolescents' Health Education and Participation



As part of the Y-PEER network, young people across Moldova benefit from peer-to-peer education focused on reproductive health, human rights and the prevention of gender-based violence. Adelina, a 16 years old girl from Balti who has been a member of Y-PEER since early 2017 explained: "I have always been shy and withdrawn, preferring to sit quietly at the school desk, but this network changed my life." She learned about her body, healthy behaviours and relationships, negotiation skills as well as how to make the right decisions. Adelina is excited to share the knowledge she has acquired with her peers.

mation and education focused on reproductive health, human rights and the prevention of gender-based violence.

In 2017, the United Nations continued to support the reforms in the pharmaceutical sector, including in the areas of the selection and rational use of medicines, pricing and reimbursement as well as procurement and distribution. The United Nations' strategic partnership with the Ministry of Health²¹ on the procurement of medicines, vaccines and medical products for 10 National Health Programmes ensured access by an increased number of beneficiaries to higher quality and free-of-charge medicines and vaccines. The incurred savings were used to procure additional stocks of vital medicines for approximately 1,000 patients suffering from cancer.

21 In 2017, the Ministry of Health was reorganized into the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection as part of the central public administration reform.

The latest assessment of all public hospitals, as well as some private ones, in terms of resilience to disasters showed significant improvement compared to the results of the baseline assessment conducted in 2010. Building on the success of the previous efforts, the capacity of the health care system to respond to crisis situations was further strengthened. Emergency kits with essential medicines, supplies and equipment are now ready for deployment to respond to eventual large-scale emergencies. Moreover, following specialized training, representatives of 25 reproductive health offices and public health centres are better prepared to deliver the minimum initial service package for sexual and reproductive health in the event of a humanitarian crisis.

During the year, the United Nations continued to help the Government create a more robust policy, legal and regulatory framework in the health field. Several important documents that were approved in 2017 were drafted with the support of the United Nations, including the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Diabetes 2017–2021²² and the Behaviour Change Communication Strategy for the National Immunization Programme 2016–2020.²³ The United Nations also supported the development of the National Pro-

gramme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018–2022.²⁴ To marshal evidence for policymaking in the health sector, during the reporting period, multiple studies were conducted with United Nations support. As part of a broader effort to institutionalize evidence-based policymaking, the United Nations helped strengthen the national capacity in the field through training and experience exchanges.

The support of the United Nations aimed at deinstitutionalization and the implementation of alternative care provision models contributed to a further increase in the number of children entering family-based alternative care from 3,200 in 2016 to 3,900 in 2017. During the same period, the number of children in residential care decreased from 2,200 to 1,750. In addition, the institutionalization of more than 200 children from both banks of the Nistru River was prevented through the provision of support to their biological families. For children abandoned or separated from their families, the social protection system was equipped with guidelines for the foster care of children under three years old, and approximately half a million people were reached through communication campaigns promoting foster care and preventing abandonment and separation.

22 Approved by Government Decision no. 1030/2017

23 Approved by Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection Order no. 651/2017

24 Approved by Government Decision no. 681/2018

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Clean Energy for Kindergartens



Children attending the Lastarel kindergarten benefit from hot water generated by solar panels and heating from biomass energy. Lastarel is the first of six kindergartens in Falesti that has switched from fossil to clean energy. Elena Prodan, an educator at the institution, noted: "I am happy for the children and the staff. Since the installation of the solar panels it is much more comfortable; we always have hot water and we do not need to wait for it to heat."

mass energy, more than 580 new jobs for heating plant operators have been created over the past five years, including over 60 jobs in 2017.

During the year, important advancements were made in eliminating hazardous substances, reducing related risks to public health and supporting the implementation of pollution-prevention measures. The elimination of 400 tons of hazardous chemicals contributed to an improved quality of the environment for over 2,500 people and the protection of 2,070 hectares of agricultural land from contamination. To increase businesses' resource productivity and environmental performance, the United Nations supported local enterprises in the food processing, chemicals and construction materials sectors to apply preventive environmental techniques and practices. Resource-efficient and cleaner production measures are considered essential for the country's transition to a green and low carbon economy, and the United Nations efforts are directly contributing towards accelerating this process.

In 2017, the United Nations continued to promote environmental sustainability and strengthen the national capacity for disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation. The initiatives implemented in this field are already producing tangible results, benefiting numerous people and communities across Moldova. The share of renewables in the energy mix increased from 5% in 2012 to 14.7% in 2017. Currently, more than 200 public institutions, including schools, kindergartens, community centres and hospitals, are heated with locally produced energy from biomass, and nearly 200,000 people have access to green energy and improved services, taking advantage of all the benefits that green energy provides. In the public institutions that have switched to bio-

In 2017, the United Nations continued to play a leading role in promoting sustainable solutions to prevent biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. A biodiversity and landscape diversity inventory was completed in two districts of the country, Soroca and Stefan Voda, covering a total area of 204,000 hectares. The inventory was used in drafting the spatial plans and general urbanistic plans in the two districts. The plans were prepared in a participatory manner, with over 6,400 vulnerable families being involved in deciding the future use of lands, forests and pastures in their communities. In addition, forest and pasture management plans were developed for four communities. The plans identified opportunities for silvo-pastoral practices, which in the long run will lead to the

reduction of illegal logging and will increase the productivity and species composition of existing pastures.

Overcoming the adverse effects of climate change remained high on the United Nations agenda in 2017. To address the challenges of adapting the agricultural sector to climate change, efficient technologies in conservation agriculture and innovative pest management tools were demonstrated and tested within 32 farmer field schools. These efforts contributed to strengthening the capacity of more than 6,000 farmers across the country. No-till and mini-till equipment as well as irrigation and microclimate systems that had been tested on six demonstration plots during the reporting period were provided to farmers in order to disseminate good practices in the field to other potential users.

Pasture Land Rehabilitated



Inhabitants of Talmaza and Copceac villages from the Stefan Voda districts are now enjoying the results of a soil and fauna rehabilitation initiative. As explained by the Mayor of Copceac village, Vasile Tintari, the once degraded pasture land has been brought back to life: “Over the last two years, about 25 hectares of pasture were recovered and 36 hectares of forestry belts with white acacia were planted.” The result is satisfied livestock owners, “who can now get good quality and sufficient fodders at a reasonable price.”

Recognizing the value of data in understanding climate and disasters risks, the website of the State Hydro-Meteorological Service was fully modernized and is now aligned with the standards of the European Meteorological Services Network. This is instrumental for ensuring real-time, multi-hazard forecasting and early warnings in a user-friendly manner. The United Nations also supported the development of the emissions reduction road map in line with the nationally determined contributions, which are the targets that the country has committed to achieve in view of reducing emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change under the 2015 Paris Agreement. During the year, an indicator-based monitoring and evaluation system, an instrument for climate change reporting and planning, was put in place to track the progress of the country towards achieving those commitments.

On the legislative and regulatory level, the efforts of the United Nations led to the development and approval of several important documents in the environmental field in 2017. The Parliament passed the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment,²⁵ providing a framework for the integration of environmental considerations into sector-specific policies, plans and programmes to diminish the negative effects of the proposed strategic actions on the environment. The Government developed the National Programme for Integrated Plant Protection 2018–2027,²⁶ which aims to optimize the use of chemical substances to ensure the safety of food and the environment.

²⁵ Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment no. 11/2017

²⁶ Approved by Government Decision no. 123/2018

RESULTS OF OPERATING AS ONE

In 2017, the United Nations in Moldova continued to progress towards higher efficiency and effectiveness in all areas of joint operations. To increase the transparency of procurement and enhance vendors' knowledge about the United Nations rules and regulations, user-friendly infographics were developed in local languages, explaining the steps of the procurement process. These were distributed widely among vendors and were posted on the United Nations websites.

To further enhance the capacity of the United Nations team, several trainings were organized on issues such as conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity, peacebuilding and conflict prevention, social cohesion and reconciliation, human rights, diversity and social inclusion, innovative information and communication technology as well as safety and security.

In 2017, the United Nations continued to build upon previous years' efforts to further enhance diversity, inclusion and accessibility, implementing the second phase of the diversity internship programme, which provided 15 people from under-represented groups with the opportunity to join the United Nations family as interns. The accessibility of United Nations House was further improved, allowing access and easy mobility throughout the entire building.

The United Nations development system was one of the first to swiftly react to the call for urgent assistance in the aftermath of the heavy snow storm that hit Moldova in April 2017. Within 24 hours, the United Nations mobilized goods and supplies worth over 46,000 USD. It supported the Government to reduce the impact of the calamity and resume the normal pace of development across the country. The United Nations' efforts were highly appreciated and contributed to further positioning the United Nations system as a trustworthy, nimble and reliable partner.

Diversity Internship Programme Empowers Participants



Ecaterina, a woman with visual disabilities from Transnistria region, is one of the people who participated in a six-month internship with United Nations Moldova as part of the Diversity Internships Programme. Ecaterina faced discrimination and stigma when trying to find a job after successfully completing her undergraduate and graduate programmes in the field of international relations and political science. As a result of the knowledge gained during the programme, Ecaterina says that she is now ready to fight for her rights as well as to teach others in her community how to claim their rights and monitor their fulfilment.

As part of an inter-agency initiative to enhance operational cost-savings and efficiency, a pilot project on testing blockchain technology for the United Nations vehicle fleet management was launched in 2017. The project aims to increase the efficiency of the administration of United Nations vehicles, automatize the process of booking cars and report on their usage. This has enabled the United Nations in Moldova to establish innovative non-traditional partnerships with IT companies. The prototype of the blockchain fleet management will be replicated in the public sector.

RESULTS OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE

Being guided by the Joint Communication Strategy and supported by an empowered United Nations Communication Group, the United Nations Country Team in Moldova made significant progress in the field of joint communication and advocacy in 2017. The spokesperson approach was applied consistently in advocacy and communication, contributing to strong and coherent messaging in the spirit of “Communicating as One”. High-profile joint UN campaigns gained widespread visibility and resulted in commitments on normative areas such as gender equality and human rights. The use of different types of communication platforms helped the United Nations in Moldova to reach out to a diversified audience.

In 2017, the communication campaign “Global goals, local actions” concluded with a Social Good Summit that brought together youth and private sector representatives. The event highlighted examples of inspirational civic engagement. In partnership with the Government, video spots and graphic illustrations that show that small steps can make a significant difference were produced and disseminated.

More women, men, girls and boys increased their awareness of all forms of violence during the 16-day campaign to end gender-based violence, which was held again in 2017. The launch of the campaign this year took place under the auspices of the Speaker of the Parliament and the Prime Minister and was jointly organized by the United

Nations and the Embassy of Sweden. This year’s version of the campaign had an unprecedented reach: over 70 events and activities were organized by the Government, civil society, international organizations and media, many with direct support from the United Nations.

During the international fashion festival, around 40 young fashion designers used the Red Ribbon – a symbol of solidarity with people living with HIV – in their collections. Several awareness events organized together with non-profit organizations working on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support reached more than 60,000 people on both banks of the Nistru River. Hundreds of people were tested for HIV during those campaigns.

Joint media monitoring results show that 1,936 articles about the United Nations were published in 182 different Moldovan media outlets in 2017. This represents a 38% increase in media presence compared to the previous year, with more media outlets reporting on United Nations interventions and development results. The most covered subject was the signing of the new Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018–2022 between the Government of Moldova and the United Nations. The United Nations’ presence on social media overall and the number of followers and users on each of the three main social media platforms used in Moldova also increased this year (by 65% for Twitter, 29% for Facebook and 33% for Odnoklassniki).

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

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

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent in 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2015 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2016 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2017 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent During 2013–2017 in USD
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
IOM	1,464,424	3,908,110	3,567,555	3,059,774	2,604,102	14,603,965
OHCHR	170,000	379,946	531,057	363,950	379,289	1,824,242
UN Women	166,209	826,593	1,670,625	1,539,708	1,552,722	5,755,857
UNDP	8,978,702	5,770,107	7,452,159	4,826,235	5,182,408	32,209,611
UNECE	15,000	86,000	35,000	-	-	136,000
UNESCO	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000
UNFPA	144,821	675,722	83,156	209,026	229,719	1,342,444
UNHCR	750,000	735,000	493,471	323,725	516,880	2,819,076
UNICEF	1,095,000	676,454	512,000	241,600	356,730	2,881,784
UNODC	450,000	50,000	350,000	-	-	850,000
WHO	150,000	150,000	200,000	150,000	320,000	970,000
Total	13,399,156	13,257,933	14,895,023	10,714,017	11,141,850	63,407,979

Pillar 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent in 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2015 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2016 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2017 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent During 2013–2017 in USD
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
FAO	360,000	187,806	378,558	473,084	461,674	1,861,122
IAEA	153,061	280,045	285,714	5,110	1,060,082	1,784,013
IFAD	9,890,500	5,278,751	3,817,900	4,779,210	-	23,766,361
ILO	440,000	71,054	322,426	282,000	653,163	1,768,643
IOM	1,979,744	825,320	924,090	1,125,330	1,006,214	5,860,697
ITC	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHCHR	50,000	162,970	136,615	69,614	37,780	456,979
UN Women	857,077	317,239	286,601	481,798	303,873	2,246,588
UNAIDS	60,100	75,000	110,000	32,000	124,000	401,100
UNCITRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNCTAD	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP	8,148,224	7,874,223	5,543,384	8,216,806	11,866,328	41,648,965
UNECE	35,000	-	19,000	102,500	74,000	230,500
UNESCO	43,000	-	-	-	-	43,000
UNFPA	226,325	476,915	370,656	490,527	476,912	2,041,335
UNHCR	140,000	140,000	35,000	50,000	34,000	399,000
UNICEF	2,500,000	2,140,301	1,308,000	708,000	919,685	7,575,986
UNIDO	-	22,543	1,835	-	-	24,378
UNODC	280,000	90,000	90,000	64,900	20,000	544,900
WHO	1,703,000	1,950,000	2,050,000	1,000,000	1,245,500	7,948,500
Total	26,866,032	19,892,166	15,679,779	17,880,879	18,283,211	98,602,067

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent in 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2015 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2016 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2017 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent During 2013–2017 in USD
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
FAO	526,537	138,500	419,725	91,115	118,983	1,294,860
UNDP	7,330,221	5,615,766	6,140,971	4,267,652	3,127,809	26,482,419
UNECE	245,000	336,184	122,000	-	-	703,184
UNECE	-	-	3,000	23,000	35,000	61,000
UNEP	300,000	-	50,000	-	-	350,000
UNICEF	100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
UNIDO	264,922	174,921	484,543	146,218	87,299	1,157,903
WHO	50,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	13,000	463,000
Total	8,816,680	6,365,371	7,420,239	4,627,985	3,382,091	30,612,366

One Budgetary Framework 2013–2017

Pillar	Indicative Amount Spent in 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2014 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2015 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2016 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent in 2017 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent During 2013–2017 in USD
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1	13,399,156	13,257,933	14,895,023	10,714,017	11,141,850	63,407,979
2	26,866,032	19,892,166	15,679,779	17,880,879	18,283,211	98,602,067
3	8,816,680	6,365,371	7,420,239	4,627,985	3,382,091	30,612,366
Total	49,081,867	39,515,471	37,995,040	33,222,881	32,807,152	192,622,412

Annex: PROGRESS AGAINST ONE PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

Outcome 1.1: Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public administrations (LPAs)				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Confidence in public administration institutions; Corruption Perception Index	Baseline (May 2011): Government – 23%; Parliament – 19%; LPAs – 47%; Corruption Perception Index: 36	Target: Government: 45%; Parliament: 40%; LPAs: 60%; Corruption Perception Index: Improvement of the Moldova ranking	(November 2017) Confidence in: Government: 15.7%; Parliament: 11.3%; LPAs: 40.5% (2017) Corruption Perception Index: 31 (out of 100), rank 122 (out of 180)	a. Public Opinion Barometer; Transparency International Report
b. Hunter coefficient of vertical balance (the degree of fiscal dependency of local governments on resources transferred by central government)	Baseline: (2011) Varies between 13% and 19%	Target: A Hunter coefficient that is above 20% and does not vary	(2017) 11.68%	b. Ministry of Finance local budgets analytical data
c. Public availability of data on equality, disaggregated by key/target vulnerable groups and cross-cutting dimensions (including territorial, inhabitants' area, etc.) to track progress towards Millennium Development Goals and Moldova's long-term development goals	Baseline: Certain data available on gender and regional disparities but data missing on a number of key groups	Target: Data on target vulnerable groups (persons with disabilities, Roma, persons with stigmatized diseases, third country nationals and stateless persons) made available and used in policymaking	Statistical data (partially disaggregated by age and sex) available annually on persons with disabilities, persons with stigmatized diseases and repatriates; data on ethno-linguistic minorities from the 2014 Population Census released; SDG indicators adapted to the national context (disaggregated data available for 50% of these indicators, partially available for 5% and lacking for 45%) No data available for stateless persons – such data were not collected during the 2014 census	c. Statistical data of public institutions: - Databank of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) http://statbank.statistica.md (disabilities, HIV, other diseases) - Bureau for Migration and Asylum (repatriates) - Ministry of Health http://www.ms.gov.md (disabilities) - Report on nationalization of SDGs indicators http://www.md.undp.org/content/dam/moldova/docs/Publications/Indicators_UNU_EN.pdf

Output 1.1.1: A modernized public administration system is capacitated to effectively and efficiently develop, budget, implement and monitor evidence-based policies in support of the country's national priorities and European integration objectives

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Ex-ante policy analysis and results-based management principles mandatory for public policy development, ensuring results-oriented, rights-based and gender-sensitive response implementation and monitoring, with clear linkages to programme-based budgeting	Baseline: (2011) The methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (including a human rights and gender-sensitive approach) is not a mandatory step for public policy development	Target: Ex-ante policy analysis, including human rights-based, migration and gender-responsive methodology, is mandatory for development, implementation and monitoring of all new public policies developed after 2013	Law on Administrative Acts approved by the Parliament in both readings; draft Regulations of the Permanent Human Rights Secretariat enabling the Secretariat to conduct ex-ante human rights analysis approved by the Ministry of Justice	a. Laws and normative acts; Government decision on methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (Official Monitor)
b. Public Expenditure Framework Assessment (PEFA) score on multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting	Baseline: (2011) PEFA score of B+	Target: PEFA score of A	PEFA score of A	b. PEFA reports PI-12, https://pefa.org/assessments/listing?f%5B0%5D=field_assessment_region%3A260&page=2
c. EU-Moldova Association Agreement (AA) signed and implemented in line with the action plan	Baseline: EU-Moldova AA not signed	Target: EU-Moldova AA signed and is being implemented in line with the action plan	The quantitative assessment of the NAPAA level for 2017-2019 showed that 66% of the actions planned for 2017 were implemented	c. EU and Government annual progress reports on AA http://www.mfa.gov.md/img/docs/Raport-consolidat- implementarea-2017- PNA-AA-2017-2019.pdf
d. 2014 Population and Housing Census undertaken	Baseline: Non-existent (last census was in 2004)	Target: (2015) Census undertaken successfully, providing reliable and credible data for policy formulation	2014 Census results published and disseminated; final evaluation of the 2014 Census completed; needs and capacity to conduct the 2020 Census round assessed; preparation for the 2020 Census round started	d. Population and Housing Census and post-enumeration survey

Output 1.1.2: The Parliament and the Central Electoral Commission are better able to exercise their functions, including to ensure human rights and gender equality

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Representation of women in decision-making positions	Baseline: (2011) MPs: 22%; members of the Government at Minister level: two (10%)	Target: (2015) MPs: 30%; members of the Government at Minister level: 30%	(2017) Parliament: 21% (21 women); Government: 38% (five women out of 13)	a. Central Electoral Commission report on general elections; Government website
a.1. Participation in voting of Moldovan citizens abroad [new indicator]	Baseline: (2010) 64,199 Moldovan citizens voting from abroad; (2014) 73,311 Moldovan citizens voting from abroad	Target: Increase in Moldovan citizens living abroad participating in parliamentary elections in 2018	Participation of 138,720 Moldovan citizens living abroad in the 2016 presidential elections	a.1. Central Electoral Commission, Report on the results of the presidential elections held on 30 October 2016 in the Republic of Moldova, approved by Decision No. 572 of 18 November 2016 of Central Electoral Commission, pp. 45-49

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
b. Public confidence in Parliament (sex-disaggregated)	Baseline: (spring 2012): 25% report confidence in Parliament (27% of men, 22% of women)	Target: (2017): 40% report confidence in Parliament (at least 40% of women)	(November 2017) 11.3% report confidence in Parliament (11.2% of men and 11.4% of women)	b. Public Opinion Barometer
c. Human rights and gender analysis of the draft laws in the Parliament	Baseline: 0%	Target: 100%	Parliament's Gender Equality Action Plan 2017–2021, which provides for the gender analysis of the draft laws in the Parliament, approved	c. Parliament activity reports http://www.parliament.md/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=FBQagrm8Cxo%3d&tabid=211&language=ro-RO
d. OSCE/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) overall assessment of the quality of the general elections	Baseline: 2010 parliamentary election "met most standards"; 2011 local elections "largely met" standards	Target: Steady improvement in meeting electoral standards, as assessed by OSCE/ODIHR (general elections in 2014 and local elections in 2015)	OSCE/ODIHR final report recommended improving arrangements for voters abroad and eliminating gaps in the legal framework	d. OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission reports and other observer mission reports http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/moldova/300006

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Increase in the share of local own revenues in the overall local budgets	Baseline: (2011) 4.0%	Target: Not less than 10%	(2017) 9.5%	a. Ministry of Finance annual reports; law on LPA funding
b. Degree of implementation of Decentralization Strategy Action Plan	Baseline: Decentralization Strategy approved in 2012	Target: Decentralization Strategy Action Plan implemented in a timely manner at a rate of 70% of planned actions for the respective year	The Action Plan for the National Decentralization extended until 2018; therefore, no monitoring or progress assessment (by the Government or development partners) was performed	b. Government reports on the implementation of the Decentralization Action Plan http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=344005&lang=1

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Level of public confidence in the justice system	Baseline: 24% of people trusted the justice system in May 2011	Target: 34% of people will trust the justice system by 2017	(2017) 13.6% (14.8% men and 12.7% women)	a. Public Opinion Barometer
[b. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
c. Number of judicial instances and/or equality body recognizing and remedying discrimination in individual cases	Baseline: No known cases to date of judicial recognition of discrimination on any grounds	Target: 100 recognition/remedy decisions by 2015; 400 recognition/remedy decisions by 2017	(2017) By the end of 2017, the Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality examined 678 cases; in 2017, the Council examined 160 cases and issued 149 decisions, finding discrimination in 62 cases; approximately 11% of decisions (17) were challenged in courts	c. Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality annual reports http://egalitate.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/raport_CPEDAE_2017.pdf

Output 1.2.1: Judiciary has increased capacity to render consistent, independent judgments in conformity with international law and standards

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Training curriculum modules (introductory and continuous) on international human rights law developed and implemented by National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	Baseline: NIJ provides training on selected European Court of Human Rights provisions, but provides no training at all on international human rights law	Target: By 2017, the NIJ curriculum substantively amended, with modules on each of the international treaties, mechanisms and instruments – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention Against Torture (CAT), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including the 1951 Refugee Convention	Training curriculum module on international human rights law developed and implemented by NIJ; human rights law is present in both the initial and in-service training programmes at the NIJ; for the initial training, the human rights training is mainstreamed through the new simulation/ practice-oriented training methodology and a dedicated course (in class and online) on United Nations and European human rights systems; the in-service training programme includes a dedicated human rights module, in which various human rights topics are covered	a. Objective verification; regular independent assessment; NIJ annual reports https://www.inj.md/sites/default/files/Plan%20formare%20initiala%202017-2019.pdf https://www.inj.md/sites/default/files/17/Plan%20calendaristic%20modular%20pentru%20jud.%20si%20proc.%20sem%20II%202017%20aprobatb.pdf
b. Number of Supreme Court of Justice explanatory guidance decisions explicitly related to the implementation of international human rights law	Baseline: Four known guidance decisions on international human rights law	Target: Four guidance decisions or similar guidance arrangements on international human rights law issued during 2013–2017	Four Supreme Court of Justice explanatory decisions (amendments or new decisions) relating to human rights issued during 2013–2017 identified: on property rights, freedom of assembly, just satisfaction to the injured party and general instructions on the application of several provisions of the European Court of Human Rights	b. Objective verification http://jurisprudenta.csj.md/db_hot_expl.php

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
[b. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
c. Share of children in conflict with the law diverted from the judicial system	Baseline: (2011) 53.08% of children diverted from judicial system	Target: 63% of children diverted from judicial system	(2017) 32% of children diverted from the judicial system (443 out of 1,384 children)	c. Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior data; reports by Government of Moldova under international treaty review; civil society; official data; and reports of General Prosecutor's Office

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
d. Existence of a state programme for the compensation of victims of crimes	Baseline: Mechanism of asset seizure not effective in ensuring the rights of victims of crimes to compensation	Target: Human rights-based state compensation programme for victims of crimes created	Regulation of the Interdepartmental Commission for the Financial Compensation by the State of Damages Caused by Crimes approved	d. Objective verification http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=372535

Output 1.2.3: Individuals, including the most vulnerable, have improved access to quality procedures to resolve justice claims and secure effective remedy

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Quality assurance system for legal aid delivery developed and sensitive to gender and vulnerability criteria from a human rights perspective*	Baseline: No such system existing at present; limited systemic knowledge about the quality of legal assistance or gender/vulnerability status of recipients	Target: Existing and functional monitoring system, with qualitative gender-sensitive indicators and functioning sanctioning mechanism, for legal services; system in place for assuring quality and monitoring gender and vulnerability criteria from a human rights perspective*	(2015) The 2015 data remain valid: 55% of monitored lawyers were rated good, 25% very good and 20% insufficient No data available for 2017	a. Civil society reports; National Legal Aid Council data and reports http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/1266/Raportul_de_activitatea_al_CNAJGS_2017_1_.pdf

* As per Footnote 6, Para. 1.3 of United Nations Moldova Partnership Framework (2013–2017)

b. Percentage of victims who receive legal aid, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, language, citizenship, criminal code and article of crime suffered	Baseline: 0%, and no coverage by law of victims in criminal proceedings	Target: Elaborated eligibility of victims for legal assistance, particularly for serious crimes	(2017) 55 out of 1,016 cases of legal aid provided to victims of crimes were children (5.4%); 44 cases of domestic violence and 11 cases of other crimes	b. National Legal Aid Council data, civil society reporting http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/1266/Raportul_de_activitatea_al_CNAJGS_2017_1_.pdf
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Output 1.2.4: Police, prosecution, judiciary and health authorities better safeguard fundamental rights of persons in detention

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of effective criminal investigations opened in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill treatment	Baseline: (2011) 11%	Target: Effective criminal investigations opened for 40% of complaints	(2017) 16.1%	a. Data publicly available from Ministry of Interior, prosecutor; civil society reports; National Prevention Mechanism reports http://procuratura.md/file/2018-03-12_Raportul%20Procurorului%20General%202017.pdf
b. Percentage of final convictions, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill treatment	Baseline: (2011) 0.94%	Target: Substantial progressive increase in proportion of convictions, including custodial sentences, for crimes related to torture and ill treatment	(2017) The trial courts issued decisions in 20 cases involving 25 persons, including three cases of real prison terms against three persons (15%)	b. Data publicly available from Ministry of Interior, prosecutor; civil society reports http://procuratura.md/file/2018-03-12_Raportul%20Procurorului%20General%202017.pdf
c. Share of people in detention who have access to medical services independent from the administration of the detention facility/system	Baseline: Detention medical services and medical staff are subordinated to the Department of Penitentiary Institutions of the Ministry of Justice	Target: 100% of people in detention have access to medical services independent of the administration of the detention facility/system	No independent medical services established – medical services still subordinated to the Department of Penitentiary Institutions of the Ministry of Justice ²⁷	c. Verification via Human Rights and Health Working Group

²⁷ In 2018, the Department of Penitentiary Institutions was reorganized into the National Administration of Penitentiaries.

Outcome 1.3: State bodies and other actors effectively promote and protect human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination, with particular attention to the marginalized and the vulnerable

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Share of international human rights recommendations, in particular the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), implemented in timely manner	Baseline: Report of the UPR Working Group	Target: All UPR recommendations implemented	Approximately 40% of recommendations from the first cycle in 2012 were implemented up to 2016; no data available on the implementation of recommendations issued in 2016 as part of the second UPR cycle	a. Interim and follow-up UPR reporting; reports to United Nations treaty bodies; civil society reporting; National Report towards UPR submitted by the Government; comparison of the list of recommendations issued in the second cycle against the recommendations from the first cycle
b. Number of protection orders issued by courts for victims of domestic violence effectively implemented by police and other relevant authorities	Baseline: Approximately 200 protection orders issued by courts since September 2009; zero effectively implemented	Target: At least 40% of protection orders effectively implemented	(2017) 878 protection orders implemented in 2017	b. Report of the General Police Inspectorate on family-related criminality http://www.politia.md/sites/default/files/ni_violenta_in_familie_12_luni_2017.pdf

Output 1.3.1: Relevant public authorities exercise improved oversight of implementation of international human rights recommendations

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Mechanism for human rights oversight in place (National Human Rights Action Plan [NHRAP] oversight mechanism), with representative membership and mechanism for transparency/civil society/public input, including diaspora*	Baseline: National Commission for NHRAP monitoring in place in the form of a meeting convened by Deputy Prime Minister for Social Affairs; civil society not effectively included	Target: Effective and representative oversight and coordination body for implementation of international and regional human rights recommendations meets regularly, with agenda published in advance and open to public input	The draft of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2018–2022 that provides for the establishment of the National Human Rights Council developed and approved by Government; the draft government decision that provides for the establishment of the National Human Rights Council is under review by the Government	a. Human Rights Committee Working Group report on Republic of Moldova's UPR; Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) concluding observations on Republic of Moldova http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=376768 http://www.justice.gov.md/public/files/2018/transparenta_in_procesul_decizional/iunie/18/PDO15.pdf

* Government decision no. 759 as at 06 November 2009, Art.7 (j1), defines 'diaspora' as Moldovan citizens temporarily or permanently settled abroad, people from Moldova and their descendants, and communities formed by them.

b. Percentage of UPR recommendations implemented	Baseline: 0 of 122 recommendations implemented in the first UPR cycle	Target: 100% of UPR recommendations implemented in the first cycle	40% of recommendations from the first cycle in 2012 implemented up to 2016; no data available on the implementation of recommendations issued in 2016 as part of the second UPR cycle	b. Midterm Implementation Assessment; 2016 Report of UPR Working Group on Republic of Moldova; other civil society reports; comparison of the list of recommendations issued in the second cycle against the recommendations from the first cycle
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Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
c. Percentage of Moldova-specific United Nations treaty body special procedures and related relevant recommendations implemented, taking 01 December 2012 as baseline	Baseline: CEDAW (2006), CRC (2009), Human Rights Committee (2009), CAT (2009), CERD (2011) and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) (2011) aggregate, taken together with Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Torture and Freedom of Religion or Belief, United Nations Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria	Target: All 2011 CERD concluding observations; 2011 CESCR concluding observations; 2013 CEDAW concluding observations; 2012 report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief; 2014 Report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights and related relevant recommendations implemented	An estimated 38% of CRC recommendations implemented No additional data available	c. Estimates based on the 2017 CRC recommendations
d. Parliamentary Advocates, Centre for Human Rights and National Preventative Mechanism against torture (Ombudsman Institution) establish working methods in conformity with the Paris Principles on National Human Rights Organizations (NHRI)	Baseline: Ombudsman Institution not in conformity with Paris Principles (B-status accredited)	Target: Ombudsman Institution recognized as A-status NHRI	Ombudsman Institution recognized as A-status NHRI	d. Assessment by subcommittee on NHRI accreditation

Output 1.3.2: Relevant public authorities are able to mainstream human rights and gender equality into all key national strategies and policies and their implementation, including in budgeting

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
b. Mechanism for mainstreaming gender, human rights and the diaspora* in state budget in place	Baseline: (1) No data on human rights and gender mainstreaming in budget, across budget lines; (2) not all NHRAP activities budgeted; (3) NHRI has no ring-fenced budget item; (4) in 2014 two strategies included the diaspora dimension: the Strategy for Cultural Development 2020 and the Strategy for Tourism Development 2020	Target: (1) Gender and human rights-mainstreamed budget developed and applied by line ministries and Ministry of Finance; (2) all activities in NHRAP have clearly allocated budgets; (3) NHRI has ring-fenced budget; (4) all strategies for relevant sectors have an allocated budget for a 'Diaspora Support' subprogramme	(1) No progress; (2) all activities of NHRAP have clearly allocated budgets; (3) NHRI budget secured; (4) "Diaspora Support" subprogramme operational from 2014; starting from 2016 it covers activities envisaged in the Action Plan of the Diaspora 2025 Strategy implemented jointly by relevant public authorities with a diaspora, migration and development mandate	b. Sector strategy monitoring groups; objective verification

* Government Decision no. 759 as at 06 November 2009, Art.7 (j1), defines diaspora as Moldovan citizens temporarily or permanently settled abroad, people from Moldova and their descendants, and communities formed by them.

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Proportion of well-founded claims concerning discrimination received by Anti-discrimination Council receiving effective remedy	Baseline: Zero claims received by Anti-discrimination Council; Council not yet established	Target: Anti-discrimination Council establishes working practices in conformity with international and regional best practices and provides effective remedy for all well-founded complaints of discrimination on any international legal grounds brought before it	(2017) Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality examined 160 cases and issued 149 decisions, finding discrimination in 62 cases	a. Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality annual reports http://egalitate.md/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/raport-_CPEDAE_2017.pdf
b. Curriculum modules covering or substantially mainstreaming human rights, including child rights and gender equality, in mainstream education and training	Baseline: Human rights curriculum elements in primary and secondary education are mainly optional	Target: Human rights included in mainstream curriculum in primary/secondary education	Master's degree course on gender-responsive budgeting institutionalized as mandatory for degrees provided by the Academy for Economic Studies and a course manual developed; as a mandatory discipline for the lower secondary and secondary education curriculum, the civic education includes elements of the CRC and the rights of the child, the right to life, the right to health, prevention of abuse, social security and human rights institutions. In primary education, moral and spiritual education contains some elements of children's rights; revision of the overall curriculum competencies framework is supported; civic education curricula is being revised by the MECR; training manual "Gender equality in peace and security" on the topic of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and other relevant UN Resolutions publicly launched	b. Education strategy monitoring mechanism http://egalitadedegen.md/biblioteca/femeile-pacea-si-securitatea/

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Public trust in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and media	Baseline: Public Opinion Barometer trust index: NGOs – 26% (May 2011); media – 63% (May 2011)	Target: Public Opinion Barometer trust index: NGOs – 46% (2017); media – 75% (2017)	(November 2017) Public Opinion Barometer trust index: NGOs – 17%; media – 35%	a. Public Opinion Barometer
b. Heightened quality of reporting by media on human rights, equality, rule of law and empowerment of women	Baseline: Media insufficiently covers human rights issues, with frequent infringements of ethical standards	Target: Qualitative increase in coverage of human rights, equality and rule of law issues in mainstream media	The Investigative Journalism Centre, the Independent Press Association, Canal Regional, Free Europe, Rise Moldova, Ziarul de Garda, NewsMaker, Sanatate.info, Anticoruptie.md had a range of human rights-centred media products in 2017	b. United Nations media monitoring reports; Press Council http://www.consiiliuldepresa.md
c. Number of entities submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular UPR	Baseline: 24 national-level stakeholder entities involved in submissions to 2011 UPR; 13 national-level civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in submissions to May 2011 CESCR review	Target: 100% increase in stakeholder submissions to relevant international bodies/review by 2017	Child Rights Ombudsperson, civil society (about 90 national CSOs) as well as children submitted alternative CRC reports in 2017	c. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) stakeholder summary for UPR; websites of treaty bodies; submissions to the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Output 1.4.1: Civil society capacity as regards human rights and equality law, democratic governance and rule of law standards, as well as its ability to act in and shape policy processes, is manifestly strengthened

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of independent CSOs or other independent groups submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular UPR	Baseline: 24 national-level stakeholder entities involved in submissions to 2011 UPR; 13 national-level CSOs involved in submissions to May 2011 CESCR review; 40 national NGOs involved in the alternative CRC reporting process	Target: 60% increase in stakeholder submissions to all relevant international bodies/review by 2017 (including UPR, Human Rights Committee, CERD, CESCR, CAT, CEDAW, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, CRC and relevant Special Procedures)	About 90 national NGOs involved in the alternative CRC reporting process in 2017, including: (i) NGO Alternative Report prepared by the Alliance of NGOs active in the field of Social Protection of the Child and Family – a network of 88 NGOs and (ii) four CSOs working in the field of disability in the Republic of Moldova	a. OHCHR website; OHCHR UPR stakeholder submissions to the Human Rights Council; submissions to the Committee on the Rights of the Child
b. Legal and regulatory framework in place for civil society to be able to operate independently, including in capacity of service provider	Baseline: Development of framework initiated but not yet completed	Target: Law on social contracts in place and in conformity with best practices; law on 1% support in place	Law on 2% support is in place and effectively applied	b. Objective verification

Output 1.4.2: Media, including social media, reports more frequently on human rights and equality concerns, adopts human rights-based approach and has heightened human rights impact, thereby improving journalistic ethics

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Increase in quality of human rights and gender equality reporting by media, including social media	Baseline: Media cover events and issues related to human rights and gender equality, without addressing or raising the human rights aspects	Target: Significant increase in quality of human rights-based and gender-sensitive reporting	(2017) 48% of the materials presented men as main protagonists and 18% presented women as main protagonists (overall ratio: 2.7 – 3.8 in the online media, 1.8 in the written media, and 2.6 in radio/television broadcasting), with similar gender discrepancies observed in images; imbalance continued to characterize media materials on political topics	a. Civil society monitoring; API monitoring media report for the period of June–October 2017
b. Civil society and Press Council monitors gender and human rights quality and impact of media	Baseline: Sporadic monitoring	Target: Systematic annual monitoring	Press Council continuously monitors media and journalists' activity to keep them accountable to the public	b. Civil society monitoring; Press Council http://www.consiliuldepresa.md

Pillar 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion

Outcome 2.1: People have access to more sustainable regional development, economic opportunities – innovation and agriculture in particular – and decent work				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Level of absolute and extreme poverty (national, regional; rural areas, urban areas; gender)	Baseline: (2010) National: 21.9% and 1.4% Rural areas: 30.3% and 2.1% Regions: North: 23.7%; Centre: 29.6%; South: 27.7% Towns: 14.2% and 0.3% Cities: 7.3% and 0.4% Gender (head of household): 22.1% male and 21.6% female	Target: National: 19% and 1% Rural areas: 25% and 1.5% Regions: North: 21.7%; Centre: 27.6%; South: 25.7% Towns: 12.2% and 0.2% Cities: 5.3% and 0.3% Gender (head of household): 20.1% male and 19.6% female	(2015) Absolute poverty rates: National/total: 9.6% Rural areas: 14.5% Towns: 5.7% Cities (big towns): 1% Extreme poverty rates: National/total: 0.2% Rural areas: 0.3% Absolute poverty rate by sex of head of household: 10.2% male and 8.4% female No data available for 2017	a. NBS and Ministry of Economy ²⁸
b. Small Areas Deprivation Index (SADI), multiple deprivations by region (North; South; Centre; Autonomous Territorial Unit (ATU) Gagauzia)	Baseline: North: 472 South: 455 Centre: 462 Chisinau municipality: 808 ATU Gagauzia: 629	Target: Increased SADI indicator per region by 10 %	(2014) SADI multiple deprivations by region: North: 426 South: 584 Centre: 459 Chisinau municipality: 829 ATU Gagauzia: 716 Note: The methodology for calculating the SADI indicator has changed, therefore the data for 2014 are not comparable with the previous time series No data available for 2017	b. Ministry of Economy
c. Employment rate, disaggregated by urban/rural, geographical areas, gender and age	Baseline: General: 39.4%; Women: 37.1%; Urban: 44.1%, Rural: 36% Regions: Chisinau municipality: 49.2%, North 37%, Centre: 37.6%, South (incl. Gagauzia): 34.7% People aged 55–64: 40.9% Young people aged 15–24: 18.9%	Target: General: 60.0% Women: 62.0% People aged 55–64: 62.0% Youths: 10.0%	(2017) General: 40.5% Women: 38.1% Urban: 41.9% Rural: 39.3% Regions: Chisinau municipality 45.6%, North: 42.8%, Centre: 38.4%, South (incl. ATU Gagauzia): 33.9% People aged 55–64: 44.3% Young people aged 15–24: 17.2%	c. NBS and Public Employment Service annual data

28 In 2017, the Ministry of Economy was reorganized into the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure as part of the central public administration reform.

Output 2.1.1: Government and relevant public institutions and private sector have increased capacities to support economic opportunities, and better use of the innovation and export potential of Moldova

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

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
b. % of population with permanent access to sewage systems and quality water, disaggregated by urban/rural and geographical area	Baseline: (2011) Access of population to piped water: 60.2% (urban: 90.8 %; rural: 37.5%; Chisinau municipality: 96.3%, North: 37.8%, Centre: 46.7%, South: 71.1%); access of population to public sewage system: 32.1% (urban: 72.8%; rural: 1.9%; Chisinau municipality: 87.6%, North: 22.4%, Centre: 9.7%, South: 13.2%) Note: South includes ATU Gagauzia	Target: Access of population to piped water: 65% (urban: 92%; rural: 40%); access of population to public sewage system: 38% (urban: 76%; rural: 5%)	(2017) Access of population to piped water: 69.4% (urban: 91.3%; rural: 52.5%; Chisinau municipality: 97.2%, North: 42.8%; Centre: 64.5%; South: 82.5%) (2017) Access of population to public sewage system: 34.8% (urban: 74.7%; rural: 4.0%; Chisinau municipality: 91.2%; North: 21.0%; Centre: 16.2%; South: 12.9%) Note: South includes ATU Gagauzia	b. NBS (Household Budget Survey)
c. Share of capital expenditures in the total expenditures of local budgets	Baseline: (2011) 13.7%;	Target: 17%, representing 0.5 percentage point annual increase	(2017) 15.9%	c. Ministry of Finance annual reports

Output 2.1.3: Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and potential entrepreneurs, including from rural areas, have increased access to business infrastructure and financial services, including agriculture and agrifood business

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of SMEs per 1,000 people, disaggregated by region and by women/youth-led rural SMEs	Baseline: (2009) 13 SMEs per 1,000 people; North: 6; Centre: 6; South: 4; ATU Gagauzia: 8; Chisinau municipality: 37; women-led 28% (2009), young people aged 15–34: 23%	Target: 17 SMEs per 1,000 people; North: 8; Centre: 8; South: 7; women-led 35%; young people aged 15–34: 30%	(2016) 15 SMEs per 1,000 population; North: 6; Centre: 7; South: 5; ATU Gagauzia: 8; Chisinau municipality: 41 No data available for 2017	a. NBS; annual enterprise reports to NBS
b. Share of medium- and long-term loans of the total amount of accessed loans	Baseline: 39% share of medium-term loans and 18% of long-term loans of the total amount of accessed loans	Target: 20 percentage point increase for medium-term loans share and 15 percentage point for long-term loans	(2015) 4.7 percentage point increase by the end of 2015 (92.2%) compared with 2012 (87.5%) No data available for 2017	b. NBS

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of people employed as a result of active labour-market measures per year (disaggregated by sex and age)	Baseline: (2011): 13,548 (of which women: 7,738/57%; people aged 55–64: 2,400/18%; young people aged 16–24: 3,350/24%)	Target: 15,580 (of which women: 9,036/58%; people aged 55–64: 2,600/17%; young people aged 16–24: 4,360/28%)	(2017) 16,648, of which women: 7877/47%, people aged 50–65: 3052/18%, youth (16–24): 3209/19%	a. Public Employment Service annual data
b. Number of bilateral agreements on labour and social security signed between the Republic of Moldova and countries of destination for Moldovan migrants	Baseline: Seven agreements on social security and labour migration	Target: 14 agreements	(2017) 13 agreements on social security and labour in place	b. Social Report of the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; ²⁹ database of the National Office for Social Insurance
c. The share of youth aged 15–34 out of the total migrant group	Baseline: (2011) 55.8%	Target: (2017) 52.2%	(2017) 54.1% of youth aged 15–34 in the total labour migrants	c. NBS Labour-Force Survey migration statistics, own calculation. Method of calculation: ratio of number of labour migrants aged 15–34 to total number of labour migrants, yearly average

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Life expectancy at birth, disaggregated by urban/rural, sex, ethnicity, income quintiles, education, geographical area (if available)	Baseline: Total: 69.1 years (2010) Men: 65 (2010) Women: 73.4 (2010)	Target: Increase in total figure of two years (2017) Men: increase to 69 years (2017) Women: increase to 75.5 years (2017) Reduction in the gap between the sexes of two years (2017)	(2016) Life expectancy at birth Total: 72.2 years Men: 68.1 years Women: 76.2 years Urban 75.0 years, rural 70.3 years Health information gateway No data available for 2017	a. NBS
b. Under-five mortality rate, disaggregated as per indicator (a)	Baseline: 13.6 per 1,000 live births (2010) Urban: 9.6 per 1,000 live births (2010) Rural: 14.8 per 1,000 live births (2010)	Target: Decrease of 10% in total figure (2017); decrease of 15% among most disadvantaged population (2017)	(2017) Total: 11.4 per 1,000 live births; urban: 13.6 per 1,000 live births; rural: 10.2 per 1,000 live births Note: 2017, based on place of registration	b. National Centre of Health Management, Preliminary Indicators on Population Health and Activity of Medical and Social Institutions for 2016–2017, p. 18 http://www.cnms.md
c. Private households' out-of-pocket payments on health as % of total health expenditure, disaggregated as per indicator (a)	Baseline: 48.4%	Target: Decrease to 35% by 2017	(2017) 43.7%	c. National Health Accounts Database of the National Public Health Agency

29 In 2017, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family was reorganized into the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection as part of the central public administration reform.

d. Percentage of adults and children with HIV still alive and known to be on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, 24 months and 60 months after initiating treatment; disaggregated by age, sex, regimen type, first/second line drugs	Baseline: 12 months: 88% (2010); 24 months: 79% (2010); 60 months: 73% (2010)	Target: 12 months: 88% (2017); 24 months: 80% (2017); 60 months: 75% (2017)	(2017) 12 months: 83%; 24 months: 79.6%; 60 months: 69.9%	d. Global AIDS Monitoring 2017
e. Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births), disaggregated as per indicator (a)	Baseline: 44.5 per 100,000 live births in 2010 Urban: 35% of total maternal deaths Rural: 65% of total maternal deaths	Target: 13.3 per 100,000 live births (2017)	(2017) Total: 17.6 per 100,000 live births; urban 8.2 per 100,000 live births; rural 22.8 per 100,000 live births Note: 2016–2017 based on place of residence	e. National Centre of Health Management, Preliminary indicators on population health and activity of medical and social institutions for 2016–2017, p. 55 http://www.cnms.md

Output 2.2.1: Adolescents and youth have increased age-appropriate knowledge and skills to adopt gender-sensitive healthy lifestyle behaviours

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of youth aged 15–24 who benefit from Youth-Friendly Health Centres in locations where such services exist	Baseline: 20% Disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age groups, regions	Target: 40%, disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age groups, regions	(2017) Total: 110,268; Urban: 26,967; Rural: 83,301 (in absolute figures) No population data available to calculate percentages	a. Progress reports of the Youth-Friendly Health Centre network, Ministry of Health
b. Percentage of women and men aged 15–24 who had more than one partner in the last 12 months and who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse	Baseline: Men aged 15–19: 60.6%; Women aged 15–19: 19.8%; Men aged 20–24: 45.7%; Women aged 20–24: 49.7%	Target: Men aged 15–19: 70%; Women aged 15–19: 70%; Men aged 20–24: 70%; Women aged 20–24: 70%	(2012) Men aged 15–19: 87.2%; Women aged 15–19: 39.7%; Men aged 20–24: 64.3%; Women aged 20–24: 51.7% No data available for 2017	b. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012
c. Number of abortions per 1,000 females aged 15–19 [new indicator]	Baseline: (2011) 13.0 per 1,000 females	Target: decrease by 30%	(2017) 7.51 per 1000 females aged 15–19 years	c. Administrative statistics; Ministry of Health, Annual Health Reports; National Centre of Health Management data

Output 2.2.2: National stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to HIV and TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of key populations

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Treatment success rate: number and percentage of new smear-positive TB cases successfully treated (cured, plus treatment completed) among the new smear-positive TB cases registered in a given year	Baseline: 57.3% (2011, National Tuberculosis Programme)	Target: 65% (2013), 69% (2014), 74% (2015 cohort)	(2017) (for 2015 cohort) – 80%	a. National Tuberculosis Programme report 2015

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
b. Percentage of individuals belonging to key populations who have been covered by HIV prevention services in the last 12 months	Baseline: Coverage with harm reduction (2009–2010) (coverage data for Chisinau): injecting drug users – 7.4%; sex workers – 15.3%; men who have sex with men – 25.7%	Target: 60 % for each population group	(2016) Injecting drug users – 39.5%; sex workers – 60.7%; men who have sex with men – 59% No data available for 2017	Integrated bio-behavioural surveillance 2016
c. Mother-to-child HIV transmission rate (disaggregated by rural/urban)	Baseline: 2.8% (disaggregation by rural/urban in 2013)	Target: Mother-to-child HIV transmission rate under 2% (disaggregation by rural/urban TBD in 2013)	(2017) 0.91% No disaggregated data available	Global AIDS Monitoring 2017; Monitoring of HIV infection in Moldova, NHCCD 2017
d. Percentage of young people aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission [new indicator]	Baseline: (2010) Total – 38.2%	Target: Total – at least 50%	No data available for 2017	d. Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) studies

Output 2.2.3: Public and private sector has increased capacity to manage non-communicable diseases and has developed improved environments enabling healthy choices to address key risk factors

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases) in the age group 30–70 years (rate per 100,000 people disaggregated by sex and rural/urban)	Baseline: (2011) 591.5 (of which male 772.2; female 429.7; rural 679.9; urban 477.4)	Target: 10% reduction (based on annual reduction by 2%, same disaggregation will be applied by sex and rural/urban)	(2017) 613.5 (of which male 819.3; female 428.3; rural 721.5; urban 487.1)	a. Ministry of Health, Annual Health Reports (other age groups could be considered, according to data availability); National Centre of Health Management data
b. % of regular daily smokers in the population, age 15+ (disaggregated by rural/urban and age groups)	Baseline: (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups TBD in 2013): Male 51% (Demographic and Health Survey 2005), 51 % (World Health Organization (WHO) European Tobacco Control Report, 2007), 47 % (WHO KAP study, 2012); Female 7.1 % (Demographic and Health Survey 2005), 5% (WHO European Tobacco Control report, 2007), 6% (WHO KAP Study, 2012)	Target: (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups TBD in 2013); male 3% reduction annually; female 0.5% reduction annually	(2017) Total 25%, men 49%, women 5% No disaggregated data available	b. 2017 KAP study on tobacco consumption

Output 2.2.4: Health care and public health service providers, particularly at primary health care level, have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to delivery of integrated quality health services, medicines and vaccines, with a focus on vulnerable populations, including in relation to reproductive health, mother and child health, and immunization

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Rate of coverage by doctors and nurses at primary health care level for 10,000 people	Nurses/family doctors: Baseline: (2011) Average: 15.0/5.2 Highest region: 6.8/22.1 Lowest region: 2.6./7.8 Rural: 4.3/18.2 Urban: 6.7/10.7	Nurses/family doctors: Target: (2017) Average: 6.5/16.0 Highest region: 7.0/22.1 Lowest region: 3.5/9.0 Rural: 5.0/18.5 Urban: 7.0/11.5	(2016) Nurses/family doctors: 12.4/4.9 Highest region: 5.8/18.0 Lowest region: 2.7/9.9 Rural: 3.6/14.0 Urban: 6.6/10.1 No data available for 2017	a. Ministry of Health Annual Health Reports
b. Coverage with measles, mumps and rubella vaccine of children under 24 months	Baseline: (2011) 92.8% Highest district: 99.8% Lowest district: 73.5%	Target: more than 95% Highest district: 99.8% Lowest district: 93%	(2017) 93% Highest district: 99.4% (Floresti) Lowest district: 70.4% (Balti)	b. Joint Reporting Form WHO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
c. Percentage of pregnant women covered by antenatal care services, starting at 12 weeks of pregnancy	Baseline: (2011) 78%	Target: 85%	(2017) 82.2%	c. National Centre of Health Management, preliminary indicators on population health and activity of medical and social institutions for 2016–2017, p. 160 http://www.cnms.md
d. The share of expenditure for medicines of the total out-of-pocket payments (information to be available, including for vulnerable groups and income groups)	Baseline: (2012) 62.0%	Target: 45%	(2017) 74.4%	d. NBS, Access of population to health-care services: Summary report for 2017, p. 43 http://www.ms.gov.md/sites/default/files/raport_sanatate_30_01_2017

Output 2.2.5: People, including those most marginalized, are able to claim and exercise their right to health, and are able to seek health services and benefit from them

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of people who did not seek health care when they felt it was justified	Baseline: Men: 17.6% Women: 20.7% Rural: 18.4% Urban: 20.3%	Target: Information to be available, including for vulnerable groups and income groups Men: less than 15% Women: less than 16% Rural: less than 15% Urban: less than 16%	(2017) Total 40.6% Men: 43.9% Women: 38.8% Urban: 40.3% Rural: 40.8%	a. NBS, Access of population to health-care services: Summary report for 2017 http://www.ms.gov.md/sites/default/files/raport_sanatate_30_01_2017 , p. 46
b. Percentage of children aged one benefiting from health care supervision according to national health care standards	Baseline: 74%	Target: 90%	(2017) 75%	b. Institute of Mother and Child Health, Assessment of implementation of childcare and development standards, 2017

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

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Gross enrolment rates in preschool, primary and lower secondary education (disaggregated by urban/rural, girls/boys, children, quintiles for pre- and primary school)	Baseline: (2010) Preschool: 77.1% Preschool rural/urban: 67.1% / 94.5% Preschool boys/girls: 77.4% / 76.9% Preschool by quintile: 75.93% / 102.37% Primary: 93.6% Primary rural/urban: 88% / 104% Primary boys/girls: 94% / 93.2% Primary by quintile: 103.52% / 108.77% Lower secondary: 88.1% Lower secondary rural/urban: 84.3% / 95.6% Lower secondary boys/girls: 88.4%/87.8% Enrolment rate of refugee children: 100%	Target: Increase by 10% in the overall enrolment rates in preschool and lower secondary and by 5% in primary Increase by 15% in the enrolment rates in preschool and lower secondary and by 8% in primary of the most disadvantaged groups	(2016/2017) Preschool: 86.5%; urban: 107.9%; rural: 73.8%; boys: 87.0%; girls: 85.9% (2016/2017) Primary: 91.3%; urban: 114.5%; rural: 77.7%; boys: 91.4%; girls: 91.1%. (2016/2017) Lower secondary: 86.6%; urban: 102.7%; rural 77.5%; boys: 86.8%; girls: 86.3%	a. NBS, Education in the Republic of Moldova, electronic publication; for enrolment of refugee children – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees data
b. Percentage of educators and teachers applying child-centred methodologies	Baseline: Less than 1%	Target: Increase by 10 percentage points annually	(2015) Educators: 79%; teachers: 15% Target met; no data available for 2017	b. Administrative data of Ministry of Education ³⁰
[c. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant.]				

Output 2.3.1: The Government at all levels, and stakeholders and caregivers increase inclusion, enrolment and retention of all children and adolescents, especially vulnerable ones, in mainstream preschools and schools

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in mainstream preschool institutions and schools (Grades 1–9), disaggregated by age and sex	Baseline: For school (Grades 1–9) estimation based on existing data is 17.6 % For preschool: 5%	Target: 50% for schools 30% for preschools	(2017) 34.7% for schools (Grades 1–9) No data available for preschools for 2017	a. NBS; administrative data of Ministry of Education; UNICEF estimations
b. Completion rate by sex	Baseline: (2011) Primary education total – 91.1 %; boys – 92.0 %, girls – 90.2 %	Target: 94 % in total, for boys and girls	(2016/2017) Total primary: 89.9 %; boys 91.3 %; girls 88.5 %	b. NBS
[c. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
d. The number of communities that have Roma segregated schools or classes	Baseline: Three	Target: Zero	(2017) One	d. Report of Roma mediators

Output 2.3.2: Education authorities at all levels apply new quality education standards and mechanisms for improved teaching skills, learning environment and learning outcomes in ways which reduce disparities

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of educators and teachers trained on child-centred methodology or inclusive education	Baseline: (2012) Teachers: 10%; Educators: 35%	Target: Teachers: 60% Target: Educators: over 80%	(2015) Teachers: 15% Educators: 80% No data available for 2017	a. Reports of Ministry of Education

30 In 2017, the Ministry of Education was reorganized into the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research as part of the central public administration reform.

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
b. Percentage of children who meet early learning development standards	Baseline: 80% (2014)	Target: 82%	(2015) 80% No data available for 2017	b. Reports of Ministry of Education
b.1. Percentage of educators who apply professional standards [new indicator]	Baseline: 79% (2014)	Target: 82%	(2015) 79% No data available for 2017	b.1. Reports of Ministry of Education
c. Percentage of children ready for school disaggregated by sex, rural/urban	Baseline: 97.5% (2012)	Target: 97.5% (to maintain the same high level)	(2017/2018) 97.6% (entered first grade and were enrolled in preschool programmes) No disaggregated data available	c. Reports of Ministry of Education; NBS http://www.statistica.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=5852
d. Percentage of pupils competent in reading, mathematics and sciences (Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) report)	Baseline: (results of PISA 2009+, published in 2012) 43% of pupils are competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences	Target: (2017 results of PISA 2015): 10 percentage points increase in each of the three domains	(2015) PISA results: reading 54.2% (11 percentage point increase); mathematics 49.7% (10 percentage point increase); sciences 57.8% (5 percentage point increase) Next PISA planned for 2018	d. PISA 2015 report
[e. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				

Outcome 2.4: People enjoy equitable access to an improved social protection system

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Percentage of the poorest quintile covered by social aid	Baseline: 9.7% in 2010	Target: 20% by 2017	(2017) 17.2%	a. Household Budget Survey/NBS
b. Number of children (under the age of 18) living in formal care by the end of the year per 100,000 children, disaggregated by the rate in family-based care and the rate in institutional care	Baseline: recalculated/adjusted: (2010) 1,885 per 100,000, including 908 per 100,000, in residential care and 977 per 100,000, in family-based care	Target: 1,900 per 100,000 children, including 500 in residential care and 1,400 in family-based care	(2016) 1,998 per 100,000 children, including 256 in residential care and 1,742 in family-based care (in the care of foster parents or guardians) Target met; no data available for 2017	b. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; NBS TransMonEE database (UNICEF)
c. Number of beneficiaries of social home-care (outreach services)	Baseline: (2010) 25,403 persons	Target: 27,000 persons	(2016) 23,362 (6,181 men and 17,181 women) No data available for 2017	c. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family Annual Social Report
d. Number of adults/families who have benefited from specialized social services for adults and persons with disabilities	Baseline: (2010) 5,240	Target: 7,500	(2016) 6,798 No data available for 2017	d. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family Annual Social Report
e. Population with health insurance to ensure access to care (including to primary health care), disaggregated by urban/rural, sex, income quintile, education, geographical area (if available)	Baseline: (2011) 74%; (2011) Rural: 68%; (2011) Urban: 83%; Roma: 23%	Target: Increase to 100% by 2017	(2017) Total: 81.3%; urban 87%; rural 76.9%; 73.8% for first quintile; 86.6% for fifth quintile CNAM: Total: 86.9% (data differ because different methodologies are applied by NBS and CNAM)	e. NBS – health modules and household budget surveys; CNAM annual reports http://www.cnam.md/httpdocs/editorDir/file/RapoarteActivitate_anuale/2018/RAPORT%20executarea%20FAOAM%20in%20anul%202017_rom.pdf , p. 3

Output 2.4.1: Social protection system has functional continuum of services, with special attention given to individuals and groups facing difficulties in exercising fundamental rights, and the system prevents and addresses violence, exploitation and family separation

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
a.1. Number of districts with functional Common BCIS and SYSLAB providing services [new indicator]	Baseline: (2013) 28 BCIS; 1 SYSLAB centre in Chisinau	Target: Functional BCIS in 32 districts, 2 municipalities, Gagauzia; 5 SYSLAB centres	Functional BCIS in 33 districts; SYSLAB centre functional in Comrat	a.1. Districts Councils; Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; State Chancellery; United Nations Development Programme reports

Output 2.4.2: Rights-holders from vulnerable or socially excluded groups have increased access to social protection, including services and insurance necessary for realization of social rights

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed to be relevant]				
a.1. Status of assessment of resilience of the social protection system in regard to responding to the needs of the vulnerable, families (including children), facing shocks, disasters, and crises [new indicator]	Baseline: No data on resilience (2014)	Target: Resilience component assessed and recommendations provided to improve social protection system (2017)	Resilience component assessed and recommendations provided to improve social protection system; report validated and presented to the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family	a.1. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; UNICEF reports
b. Extent of regular reporting on the effectiveness of the social protection response to the needs of the most vulnerable established, with a focus on child poverty [new indicator]	Baseline: Evidence partially available, effectiveness of social protection response to child poverty is not properly addressed in regular reporting (2014)	Target: Evidence available and included in regular Government reports disseminated annually	2015 Annual Social Report is publicly available and contains 2014 child poverty data, including analysis of effectiveness of social protection response to child poverty No data available for 2017; poverty methodology is under revision and needs to be approved officially	b. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family Annual Social Report http://www.mmpsf.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/rsa2015.pdf , pp. 124–135
c. Policy recommendations in place to improve adequacy and coverage with minimum income security, notably of excluded groups [new indicator]	Baseline: 1) Lack of policy options to revise the current pension formula, which does not allow for income re-evaluation and maintenance of real value of future pensions; 2) lack of policy recommendations to enhance farmers' coverage by social security; 3) lack of methodology to implement risk-based social security with differentiated contribution rates by industry	Target: The policy options submitted for consideration	(1) Study of the analysis of the current pension provisions in the Moldovan pension system; (2) study of the extension of social security for farmers in Moldova – optional policies to overcome identified constraints; (3) methodological standards for calculating the insurance premium for work accidents and occupational diseases – finalized and submitted to the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family in 2015	c. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; International Labour Organization reports http://www.ilo.org/budapest/what-we-do/publications/WCMS_504711/lang--en/index.htm

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and DRM

Outcome 3.1: Improved environmental management, involving significantly increased compliance with international and regional standards				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Institutional reform increases capacity for environmental policy implementation	Baseline: Programme and action plan of the Government for 2011–2014, draft National Environmental Strategy (NES) 2012–2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection foresees the creation of an Environment Protection Agency (EPA); capacity for implementation and enforcement is weak	Target: EPA established and fully functional by end of 2017 (according to the Government Programme 2015–2018); institutional reform provides for an effective and efficient system of environmental policy implementation and enforcement	Government decision on the restructuring of the central public administration approved and Ministry of Environment merged into the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment in 2017; decision on the creation of the EPA adopted in 2018	a. Objective verification http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=370968 http://lex.justice.md/md/375961/
b. Surface of protected areas (% of territory) managed in compliance with international requirements	Baseline: 4.65% (2011); currently not managed in compliance with international standards	Target: 7% of the territory (NES – 8 % in 2023); management plans developed and implemented for all sites	(2017) 5.75%. In 2017, the Government approved the establishment of the 'Lower Prut' Biosphere Reserve, which was further approved by the Parliament in 2018, increasing the surface area of protected areas to 6.15%	b. NBS reports; Ministry of Environment State of Environment Reports; ³¹ national reports to Convention on Biological Diversity; annual Government reports; project reports; reports on implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP); objective verification
c. Environmental considerations integrated into sectoral policies or sector-specific environment action plans/ policy documents in place	Baseline: Integration of environmental requirements into the sectoral policies and strategies foreseen by draft NES 2012–2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection; current policies integrating environmental considerations: Environment and Health Action Plan, Concept of Ecological Agriculture, Transport	Target: Sectoral policies and strategies integrate sectoral environmental objectives, actions and indicators	Another seven policies and strategies were developed or updated to integrate environmental objectives, actions and indicators	c. Report on the implementation of the NES and its action plan; sectoral strategies and plans in the field of the environment

31 In 2017, the Ministry of Environment was reorganized into the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment as part of the central public administration reform.

Output 3.1.1: National institutions are able to apply their regulatory, organizational and technical capacity to mainstream environment and natural resource management into norms, policies, programmes and budgets

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of public policies, plans and normative acts at central and local levels that integrate environment and/or undergo strategic environmental assessment	Baseline: Existing policies did not undergo environmental assessment, environment is not mainstreamed into sector policies; ex-ante impact assessment for policies, including environmental impacts, is at the piloting stage (30 public policy proposals assessed as at June 2012)	Target: Legal framework for environmental assessment of policies, plans and legal acts is in place; all newly developed policies (at least seven key sectoral development policies) are screened and assessed according to the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment and legal acts are submitted to ecological experts	Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment approved in 2017 and entered into force in 2018; eight policy documents screened and reviewed from an environmental point of view in 2017	a. Reports on the implementation of the Government programme; twice-yearly report of the National Participatory Council; reports according to the Law on Transparency in Decision-Making; reports on the implementation of AA; annual reports of the Ministry of Environment; regional development agencies' reports; reports to the UNECE Espoo Convention
b. Environmental expenditures at national and local levels in relation to state budget, including allocations in other sectors (%)	Baseline: (2011) 0.69%	Target: By 2017 the share of environmental expenditures is not lower than the average in new EU Member States /accession countries in central and eastern Europe	1.27% of the national budget, including the National Ecological Fund (NEF)	b. Ministry of Finance, State Budget (report on budget execution); NEF reports; Regional Development Fund reports; national/regional/local budgets (data.gov.md); reports of Assessment of Development Results, NBS; Eurostat; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; World Bank Public Expenditure Review

Output 3.1.2: Environmental authorities, private sector and civil society are better able to develop, implement and comply with environmental legislation, policies, programmes/budgets in an accountable, transparent and participatory manner

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Degree of implementation of the 'Environment' chapter of the EU-Moldova AA in line with the action plan	Baseline: AA is expected to be signed in 2013	Target: Policy development and Legal Approximation commitments implemented in line with the Action Plan	The new NAPAA for 2017–2019 has been approved; during 2017, the following policy documents and legal acts were approved as part of the EU-Moldova Action Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment – Directive 2001/42/CE, Directive 2003/35/CE; – The Law for Amending and Completing Certain Legislative Acts – Directive 92/43/CEE; – The Law for Amending and Completing of the animal kingdom law – Directive 2009/147/CE; the degree of implementation of the 'Environment' Chapter of EU-Moldova AA is 42.9% (three normative documents approved out of seven)	a. Reports of the Ministry of Environment on the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan/NES; reports to Millennium Ecosystem Assessments; reports of the EPA; reports on the implementation of AA; database of the Centre for Legal Approximation/ Ministry of Justice

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
b. The NEF has improved regulation and transparent programme and project cycle management in line with sectoral and national priorities; number of financing strategies/budget programmes for programmes/subprogrammes of the Strategy for Environmental Expenditures in place	Baseline: The regulation of the NEF was developed and approved in 1998, with several changes up to 2010, and it does not correspond to good international practices; projects from the NEF are not selected based on competition/tenders; currently only one subprogramme (for the water sector) has a financing strategy in place	Target: New regulation, spending strategies and project cycle management procedures of the NEF in place in line with good international practice; at least two additional subprogrammes have financing strategies/budget programmes in place	No progress observed	b. Regulation of the NEF; reports of the NEF; Strategy for Environmental Expenditures; reports of the Ministry of Environment
c. Surface area of natural protected areas (in % of national territory); number of natural protected areas managed in line with international requirements; NBSAP updated and implemented	Baseline: (2011) 4.65%; none fully managed in line with international requirements; NBSAP expired	Target: At least 7%; all protected areas managed in line with international standards; NBSAP fully implemented	(2017) 5.75%. In 2017, the Government approved establishment of the 'Lower Prut' Biosphere Reserve, which was approved by the Parliament in 2018, increasing the surface area of protected areas to 6.15%. Funding for elaboration of 12 management plans for the species included in the Red List has been secured as part of obligations under NBSAP	c. NBS reports; Ministry of Environment State of Environment Reports; national reports to Convention on Biological Diversity; annual Government reports; project reports; reports on implementation of NBSAP; objective verification
d. Quantity of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) present in the country; number of pilot projects with alternative integrated pest management	Baseline: 1,500 tons of obsolete pesticides in 23 locations (baseline data source: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)	Target: at least 10% of existing HHPs sent for disposal plus one major high-risk site safeguarded; five pilot projects on integrated pest management developed	24% of existing HHPs evacuated	d. Reports of the Government of Moldova under the Rotterdam Convention; project reports; information from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Defence

Outcome 3.2: Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster-resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Number of communities that implement climate and disaster risk reduction measures in line with National DRM Strategy and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Strategy and international treaties	Baseline: 0% of 1,681 communities	Target: 10% of communities implement DRM and CCA measures in line with the national strategies	35 communities (or 2%)	a. Annual Government reports on implementation of strategies; monitoring and programme/project reports

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
b. Energy and resource intensity	Baseline: Energy intensity 31.7 MJ/USD (2006); Corrected baseline for 2010: Energy intensity 16.535 MJ/1,000 USD (or 0.395 toe/1,000 USD); Currently, resource-efficient and cleaner production (RECP) applications are underestimated by both public utilities and the private sector; inefficient use/ consumption of natural resources (water, materials and energy) by enterprises and other organizations, and implementation of environmentally sound technologies lagging behind; limited incentives for sustainable consumption	Target: Energy intensity: reduce by 7% up to 2017, in comparison with 2010 (1% reduction annually, on average); resource intensity concept implemented at 100 companies	(2015) Energy intensity 15.13 MJ/1,000 USD (or 0.361 toe/1,000 USD). By the end of 2017, 81 companies applied the RECP methodology, of which 17 completed detailed RECP assessments	b. Report on implementation of the Moldova 2020 Strategy; NBS; Ministry of Economy; reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); report on the implementation of NES and the National Waste Management Strategy
c. Share of renewable energy in gross domestic consumption	Baseline: 5%	Target: 15% by 2017, or an increase of a minimum of 2% annually (20% by 2020)	(2017) 14.7%	c. Report on implementation of the Moldova 2020 Strategy; NBS; Ministry of Economy; reports to the UNFCCC; report on the implementation of NES and the National Waste Management Strategy

Output 3.2.1: Public and private sector and individual consumers change production and consumption patterns towards increased energy and resource efficiency, and use of renewable energy

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Energy intensity; number of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) developed and submitted for funding to the UNFCCC; hydrochloro-fluorocarbons (HCFCs) consumption	Baseline: (2009) 14,170 total primary energy consumption per dollar of GDP (Btu per year 2005), USD (purchasing power parity); no NAMAs developed at the moment; 2.3 ozone-depleting potential tons of HCFCs (2009)	Target: 5 % by 2017 (TBC in 2013); at least four NAMAs developed and registered with the UNFCCC by 2015 and relevant measurement, reporting and verification system in place for NAMA implementation; 10% reduction by 2015 compared to the basic consumption level	(2017) 0.33 toe/1,000 USD; four NAMAs covering energy, afforestation, waste and lighting sectors are registered by UNFCCC, draft Government decision on the monitoring, reporting and verification system for NAMA implementation is developed; phase-out target for HCFCs is achieved	a. Monitoring, tracking and benchmarking programme to be established by the Energy Efficiency Agency; reports to the UNFCCC; Ministry of Environment; reports on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan under the Montreal Protocol; US Energy Information Administration; International Energy Agency

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
b. Percentage of renewable energy out of total gross domestic energy consumption; number of biomass heating installations in public buildings/private households; number of biomass fuel producers	Baseline: 5%; 90/fewer than 100; 50 (2012)	Target: 15%; 280/700; 140	(2017) 14.7%; 212/1,124; 140	b. NBS; Ministry of Economy; Energy Efficiency Agency; project reports
c. Resource productivity (efficiency of water/energy/materials consumption) and pollution intensity at the level of enterprises/ organizations; role of RECP in relevant policies implemented at different administrative levels	Baseline: Five enterprises implemented RECP from 2010 and achieved reductions in usage of materials, energy and water, and reduction of waste and pollutants	Target: At least 90 additional companies implement RECP practices and techniques, resulting in increased resource productivity (through saving water, materials and/ or energy) and decreased pollution intensity (through reduction of waste and emissions) by 2017; Government adopts policy measures that encourage enterprises to implement RECP techniques and practices	Confirmation and monitoring in 2016 of some impacts achieved in 81 companies that have benefited from RECP application; positive testimonials received from enterprises regarding increased resource productivity, reduced waste and pollution intensities and reduced operational costs; by the end of 2017, 450 RECP measures were identified, leading to potential reductions of energy consumption by 23,000 MWh, of water by 846,000 m ³ , of wastewater by 946,000 m ³ , of materials consumption by 7,000 tons, and of solid waste by 7,000 tons, and reduced air emissions by 8,000 tons CO ₂ eq, and economic savings up to 1.77 million EUR; confirmed commitment for RECP in Moldova through Ministry of Economy, which endorsed RECP as one of the national actions in the Green Economy Initiative, Batumi, 2016; RECP was included in the National Environmental Strategy 2014–2023 and the national action plan, as well as the draft National Green Economy Road map	c. RECP programme success booklets with documented benefits; project reports of United Nations Industrial Development Organization. A set of three indicators on resource productivity and three indicators on pollution intensity have been used to monitor the post-implementation benefits achieved by some enterprises http://ncpp.md/documente/Enterprise_Level_Indicators_for_RP_and_PI_En.pdf References to the produced guidelines and success booklets on RECP application in 2016: http://www.ncpp.md/documente/ROM_RECP_FACILITATOR_Manual-Moldova_2017_public.pdf http://green.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=41&t=/Regulatory-framework/Environmental-Strategy

Output 3.2.2: Policies, mechanisms and capacities strengthened at all levels for DRM and CCA

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. DRM/climate change strategies in place; climate/ DRM screening for sector policies implemented; number of local policies/plans adopted/ revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed, including number of child-focused and agriculture-focused plans	Baseline: No DRM/ climate change strategies in place; no climate/ DRM screening methodology for sector policies in place (foreseen in the draft National CCA Strategy); fewer than 20 local plans in place that fully integrate climate change and DRM, none of which are child-focused; number of agriculture-focused plans TBD in 2013	Target: National DRM/climate change strategies adopted; climate and DRM screening framework for sector policies adopted and implemented; 100 local development plans with climate change/DRM mainstreamed, including at least three child-focused plans; % of the provisions implemented dedicated to DRM and climate change within the action plan for the implementation of the Agriculture Strategy	Low Emission Development Strategy for Moldova approved; adaptation strategies on health and forestry sectors finalized and submitted for approval; DRM National Strategy and Action Plan awaiting approval; law on natural disasters drafted; CCA successfully incorporated into six district-level development strategies; DRM principles mainstreamed into two district development plans in 2016; three child-focused plans developed; Child-Centred Climate Vulnerability Assessment carried out and results disseminated to inform decision makers and stakeholders	a. Project reports; annual Government reports; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry Report on the Implementation of the National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2016
b. Share of health facilities with an increased level of resilience to disasters and with health personnel having skills in public health and emergency management and disaster response planning and preparedness in place	Baseline: The levels of resilience in public hospitals were distributed as follows: 25% – high, 76% – average and 8% – low; number of skilled health personnel – 340	Target: 50%; 50%; 0%; 480 additional personnel have acquired skills	(2016) Hospital Safety Index for Moldovan hospitals evaluated in 2016: high resilience 88.7%; medium resilience 11.3%; low resilience 0% Target met; no data available for 2017	b. Reports on the Implementation of the National Programme for Strengthening Hospital Safety; annual reports of the Ministry of Health
c. Number of Actions implemented from the National International Health Regulations Action Plan	Baseline: 17 actions out of 31 implemented	Target: All actions fully implemented	(2017) 31 out of 31 planned actions have been fully or partially implemented (some still ongoing)	c. Reports of Ministry of Health/National Public Health Centre on the Implementation of the International Health Regulations Action Plan



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