



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
27 June 2022

Original: English

Second regular session 2022
29 August to 1 September 2022, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Republic of Moldova
(2023-2027)**

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	4
III. Programme and risk management	6
IV. Monitoring and evaluation.....	7
Annex	
Results and resources framework for the Republic of Moldova (2023-2027).....	8



I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Republic of Moldova is an upper middle-income country with a population of 2.6 million.¹ The country's human development index (HDI) was 0.750² in 2019, placing it in the high human development category. Despite an HDI increase of more than 8.7 per cent since 1991, 26.8 per cent of the population was still below the poverty line in 2020.³ A severe decline in gross domestic product (GDP)⁴ and deepening socioeconomic vulnerabilities due to the COVID-19 pandemic made Moldova the most affected country in Europe.

2. Since late 2021, the country has been struggling with a complex energy crisis because of significant gas price increases. With 80 per cent of national electric power needs gas-fuelled, the rise in gas tariffs is reducing the affordability of energy services for citizens. In February 2022, Moldova became a recipient and transit country for refugees because of the ongoing war in neighbouring Ukraine. As of the end of April 2022, over 440,000 people had already entered the country, either headed to other destination countries or to stay,⁵ making Moldova the largest recipient of refugees in per capita terms of all countries receiving refugees.⁶ A recent national income simulation exercise projected that the current crises could result in a GDP contraction of 7 per cent and an increase of those in income poverty by approximately 120,000 people.⁷ The Government is seeking to diversify its energy supply, bolster its energy security by enabling a transparent, well-functioning energy market, and strengthen the ability of its social protection system to respond to increased energy tariffs, while ensuring that the refugee response is anchored in holistic government actions to address the impacts of multiple crises.

3. The situation has been evolving fast since the end of February 2022, with new waves of refugees expected to arrive daily causing growing pressures on national authorities and communities to accommodate and offer temporary support to an increasing number of people in an acute state of vulnerability. At the forefront of assistance to refugees are the local public authorities, which are challenged by significant planning and budgeting constraints that may lessen the effectiveness of current capacities to respond to the crisis. In the event of a protracted war in Ukraine, socioeconomic achievements in Moldova could be jeopardized.⁸ It is therefore imperative that Moldova design and implement policies and support mechanisms to address the medium to long-term needs of refugees and host communities and foster social and economic inclusion, social cohesion, access to justice and human security. Building on its partnerships with central and local authorities, development partners and United Nations organizations, UNDP will support government-led efforts to provide a coherent and coordinated response addressing the immediate impacts and longer-term challenges of the crisis for the economy and society.

4. Despite improvements in recent years, gender continues to be a determinant of inequalities.⁹ In addition, women and men from the most marginalized populations still face forms of exclusion in different areas of development. The pandemic resulted in women often losing their jobs or incomes, as they had to manage remote working while performing increased domestic and caring responsibilities. The share of women who continued to go to work is 15 per cent lower than men.¹⁰ Gender equality has not been mainstreamed into central and local level strategic planning, policy development and budgeting processes.

¹ https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/Anuar_Statistic/2021/2_AS.pdf.

² <https://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MDA#>.

³ https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=MD&most_recent_value_desc=false.

⁴ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=MD>.

⁵ http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine?fbclid=IwAR2Y0fq9FLT3i8emSuNLlq_AhUsxjJJD8xFhPkxrGWHUI_mODSdIa5jHQU.

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/european-neighbourhood-policy/countries-region/moldova_hu.

⁷ Projections of changes in poverty and vulnerability in Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine, UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, 2022.

⁸ The Development Impact of the War in Ukraine: Initial projections: <https://www.undp.org/library/development-impact-war-ukraine-initial-projections>.

⁹ "Gender barometer: How do women and men participate in the decision-making?", UN Women, 2018.

¹⁰ The Moldova Comprehensive Gender Assessment 2022, UN Moldova

5. In both the 2020 presidential election and the 2021 parliamentary elections,¹¹ citizens supported the national vision of European Union integration. On 3 March 2022, the President signed the country's application for European Union membership, in response to which Moldova is expected to be granted the status of 'candidate state' following a thorough assessment. The vision of the Government is to fulfil its commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the European Union-Moldova Association Agreement, in line with the Moldova 2030 Strategy.¹²

6. Another development challenge affecting the country is the unsettled status of the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova, with a steady decline in living standards. This further challenges the country's multi-faceted national security and its capacity to fully utilize its socioeconomic potential. UNDP interventions have already brought benefits to vulnerable groups across the post-conflict divide and contributed to rebuilding channels for communication and interaction between Chisinau and Tiraspol, supporting international settlement efforts at the political level by contributing to an environment of trust across the Nistru river. This enables UNDP to build on technical interventions that deliver tangible benefits to the population on both banks of Nistru river and establish a positive cooperative dynamic between the communities, contributing to settlement of the conflict in accordance with internationally agreed parameters.

7. During the preceding programme cycle, UNDP activities in Moldova were relevant to the country context, as evidenced by the 2021 independent country programme evaluation.¹³ UNDP is well-positioned as a reliable, responsive and trusted provider of development services, supporting the Government's efforts to pursue its priorities. UNDP has made notable contributions to promoting and scaling up gender equality and women's empowerment, supporting to confidence-building measures as well as diaspora engagement for socioeconomic development with the potential for transformative change. In the new programme cycle, a more integrated and systems approach will be adopted to better leverage the UNDP value for system change to overcome institutional weaknesses.

8. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023-2027, was prepared jointly with the Government grounded in the vision that "Moldova is a country where people want to live and where all people fully exercise their human rights and enjoy a better quality of life in a more inclusive and resilient society by 2027". It targets four outcomes: (a) just and inclusive institutions and equal opportunities for human development; (b) participatory governance and social cohesion; (c) enhanced shared prosperity in a sustainable economy; and (d) green development, sustainable communities and disaster and climate resilience. UNDP will utilize its comparative advantages and unique value proposition based on its expertise and efficiency, including operational flexibility and innovation in all four outcomes. Addressing the development-humanitarian-peace nexus will be important parts of the UNDP contribution to the national priorities and the UNSDCF and will be mainstreamed across outcomes.

9. In the spirit of building a *#FutureSmartUNDP* in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, corporate tools such as deep demonstrations, the portfolio approach and strategic innovation will be used to help the Government unpack and tackle complex development challenges that affect progress towards sustainable human development. Based on its long-standing support for *governance* and *digitalization* in Moldova,¹⁴ digital and technological innovation and business process reengineering will be mainstreamed into key crosscutting strategies, such as the country's digitalization strategy. On *strategic innovation*, the country

¹¹ https://unpaspentru.md/2021/08/03/program-de-activitate-al-guvernului-moldova-vremurilor-bune/?_cf_chl_jschl_tk__=pmd_ecb3a1e943e7e8d2d7c7c8d26026a9372f6bde3d-1628064717-0-gqNtZGzNAuKjcnBszQjO

¹² The National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" was approved by the Government and is currently under revision <https://cancelaria.gov.md/en/content/national-development-strategy-moldova-2030-parliament>

¹³ <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/adr/moldova.shtml>

¹⁴ https://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/library/effective_governance/digital-readiness-assessment-.html

office will implement a systems approach, including by strengthening data collection and enhancing data systems for evidence-based planning. Partnership with the Government for Sustainable Development Goals financing and an integrated national finance framework will be pursued to fully leverage *development financing*.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The vision for the country programme – on which UNDP extensively consulted with the Government and which is anchored in the UNSDCF – is for Moldova to become a more cohesive, inclusive, just and resilient society, supported by a better quality of life for everyone. The theory of change is based on the logic that achieving a better quality of life for all people in Moldova, as envisioned in the Moldova 2030 Strategy, is only possible if the country's prosperity is shared among all people, while the most vulnerable and marginalized are empowered to exercise their human rights and participate meaningfully in all fields of life. Enhanced inclusion and resilience, peace and security are important preconditions for empowering all people to contribute to the country's social and economic transformation and to accelerate achievement of the Goals.

11. UNDP believes that achieving these long-term changes outlined above requires a more systemic approach to addressing pending structural challenges and the root causes of poverty, low economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability. The application of the six UNDP signature solutions will be key to helping the country accelerate structural transformations and better prepare for future shocks. In particular, UNDP will assist the country in the four main outcome areas (described below).

Just and inclusive institutions and equal opportunities for human development

12. *Achieving just and inclusive institutions* that have sufficient capacities to ensure effective delivery of quality human rights-based and gender-responsive services is a critical precondition for equal, sustainable and participatory human development, which is necessary to build the human capital that will drive the country's social and economic transformation. This should address the need for stronger investments in human development in Moldova through more effective and inclusive access to quality basic services to empower those who persistently remain excluded so they can contribute to, and equally benefit from, a more sustainable development of the country.

13. UNDP will continue to work in communities, including the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia, the Transnistrian region, and the Security Zone, to achieve improvements in local development, employment and economic opportunities by modelling innovative services and interventions. UNDP support will be provided on institutional strengthening and capacity building of public authorities to ensure rights holders' access to quality, gender-responsive and inclusive services in partnership with Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova (CALM) and relevant United Nations organizations.

14. Work will continue to help people in all regions to have better services and upgraded resilient infrastructure. Mechanisms such as inter-municipal cooperation, smart urban management approaches and public-private partnerships, which bring economies of scale, will be expanded. To accelerate inclusive digital transformation and ensure no one is left behind, partnership with United Nations organizations – the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and others – and cooperation with the European Space Agency on the use of data and digital technologies for evidence-based solutions will continue.

Participatory governance and social cohesion

15. *Sustained participatory and accountable governance* is regarded as the key driver for promoting changes under all areas of strategic priorities for equal opportunities for human

development, shared prosperity and building people's and communities' wellbeing and resilience to socioeconomic and environmental shocks. UNDP will support the strengthening of governance and rule of law to contribute to respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights, provide access to justice and security, and sustain peace so as to ensure that structural barriers preventing equal and meaningful participation of people in building a more cohesive society are effectively addressed and removed. In connection with this, social responsibility will be enhanced – through pro-activeness, co-creation, self-development in order to assist Moldova in helping its population and accelerate achievement of the Goals.

16. UNDP will support institutional strengthening of priority sectors for effective, inclusive, accountable and gender-responsive governance and delivery of efficient public policies and services. Work will continue to digitalize the public sector for a more efficient and transparent public service. UNDP plans to co-design interventions to improve the capacities of rule-of-law institutions and protect human rights and provide effective remedies for all (including refugees and victims of human rights violations, with a particular focus on the rights of survivors of gender-based violence), with the goal of ensuring personal safety and security. The programme will continue to contribute to democratic processes, especially elections, including by targeting diaspora engagement in local elections.

17. UNDP plans to support the relaunching of the Women's Caucus in the Parliament and raise the capacities of women parliamentarians to promote gender-responsive policies. UNDP cooperation with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNFPA, UNICEF and the Parliament will continue to play a catalytic role in developing gender-sensitive policies and promoting gender equality. Programmatic interventions will be conducted in partnership with women-led civil society groups, especially to address stigma and discrimination against women belonging to underrepresented groups (for example, women with disabilities, Roma women, refugees, etc).

Enhanced shared prosperity in a sustainable economy

18. *Enhanced and shared prosperity* underpinned by more sustainable inclusive economic development is regarded as another powerful accelerator for equitable human development. In this connection, building human capital that can diversify and innovate economic activities and increase the proportion of high value and circular industries, connected to global value chains, is a critical precondition for boosting economic growth. Addressing skills mismatch, gender segregation in the labour market, persistent discrimination of some marginalized groups, and enhanced engagement with the private sector in a comprehensive manner should facilitate development of human capital in a way that drives transformation of the economy.

19. The programme will further assist national and local public authorities in implementing employment policies to bring tangible results to the people. UNDP assistance will concentrate on supporting human capital development through innovative approaches. The focus will include, but will not be limited to, youth, women, older people, people with disabilities and refugees (to ensure benefits from better access to finance), enhanced skills (including digital skills), inclusive and green employment, and improved links between social protection schemes and employment measures and services.

20. To leverage decent employment opportunities, the programme will focus on enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by contributing to an enabling environment for their development. Access to financial and non-financial assets and digital tools – including quality business development services – will be facilitated, along with measures to support their productive capacities and strengthen value chains. Aiming at expanding MSME access to trade opportunities offered by the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the European Union, MSME understanding of DCFTA and its opportunities and requirements will be improved, along with MSME capacity to comply with the European Union standards.

Green development, sustainable communities, and disaster and climate resilience

21. *Green development, climate change mitigation and adaptation* are expected to have a catalytic effect on the social and economic dimensions contributing to the reduction of poverty and inequalities. Community resilience is highly interwoven with the country's natural ecosystems, and with local capacity to plan and implement climate-sensitive and environment-friendly practices.

22. The programme will continue to strengthen environmental governance through the development of more ambitious policies, while facilitating enforcement of existing laws and regulations. UNDP will support transformational change at a national and systemic scale, beyond sectoral changes, promoting innovative approaches and nature-based solutions in line with the systems changes required by green transformation. Work on empowering women and youth and civil society, as agents of change, to address the climate crisis and engage in environmental dialogue for an inclusive, just and resilient future will continue.

23. The programme will continue to strengthen the country's resilience to future energy shocks by advancing energy efficiency measures and renewable energy use and by strengthening its social protection system to address energy poverty. Opportunities and partnerships will be enhanced with the international financial institutions, think tanks, academia and the private sector to create new solutions and scale up successfully tested ones to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the most energy-intensive sectors, transboundary water management and biodiversity protection.

24. Further strengthening partnerships with bilateral donors, international organizations and emerging partners will continue. Partnerships with the international financial institutions, foundations and the private sector to scale up innovative solutions while catalysing development financing will be essential. Work will also continue on expanding partnerships with academia and research institutions, and diaspora's engagement in the development of Moldova. The Adaptation Fund, the Global Environmental Facility, the Green Climate Fund and other vertical funds will remain critical partners in support to government priorities. The programme will expand its portfolio of inter-agency partnerships, especially around issue-based coalitions on women's empowerment, confidence building and refugees' issues, with a focus on supporting cohesive United Nations action. UNDP plans to champion South-South and triangular exchange, facilitating sharing of knowledge on green transformation, innovation and private sector engagement.

III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results. It serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to the country programme are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

26. The country programme will be nationally executed, with UNDP continuing to provide implementation support services at the request of the Government or, if necessary, undertake direct execution for parts of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

27. UNDP will participate in the Government–United Nations coordination mechanisms. Programme and project boards will be established in accordance with the UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism. The assumption for implementing the programme is continued commitment to the European Union accession process and the political reform agenda. The main risks to the programme cooperation are associated with: (a) the

prolonged crisis in Ukraine and its effects on the socioeconomic development of Moldova; (b) an unpredictable political, economic and security environment, especially in the Transnistrian region; and (c) the persistent impacts of disasters – including COVID-19 – as well as the energy crisis on livelihoods.

28. To mitigate and manage these risks, UNDP will: (a) continue to focus on major integrated and transformational projects for more significant impact and efficiency; (b) utilize its leadership role in resilience and reliance on its local partnerships – especially with municipalities, civil society and development agencies – to develop integrated solutions adapted to local needs; and (c) strengthen the resource mobilization strategy to diversify resources and the funding base by leveraging the support of multilateral and bilateral partners, the private sector and international financial institutions.

29. The country office will continue monitoring political, security, programmatic and operational risks and strengthening anticipatory capacities of both the UNDP country office and the Government to facilitate adaptive management of projects and ascertain the continued relevance of the country programme. It will apply the principles of the UNDP enterprise risk management policy to ensure foresight and risk-informed decisions.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. The country office will monitor progress towards the agreed development goals and outcomes, gather knowledge, and inform its work based on regular data collection, monitoring and continuous investment in national capacities and UNDP internal capacities. Data will be disaggregated by sex, geography and income and increasingly identify those most left behind and at risk of exclusion, whenever possible.

31. At the same time, the programme will continue its drive towards making UNDP a digitally native organization, as part of its digital strategy, 2022-2025, with fit-for-purpose digital systems and data and a digitally competent workforce. The programme will reinforce its capacity, innovative tools for data collection, and analysis at the country programme outcome and output levels. Existing monitoring tools will be modernized to enable measurable tracking of performance through collection of data and lessons to facilitate continuous organizational learning.

32. Work will continue on employing national monitoring systems, official statistical data, and reports from ministries, development partners and research institutions to measure the UNDP contribution to national results. Other data information, perception surveys and innovative tools of United Nations country team members will be used to assess effects and behavioural change whenever possible and available. The evaluations contained in the plan provide sufficient and balanced coverage of all programme areas. New project results will either be captured in the mid-term review or be evaluated in project evaluations to be added in yearly reviews of the evaluation plan. Socioeconomic, political and environmental risks have been considered when outlining the evaluation plan and calendar. UNDP plans also contribute to UNSDCF evaluations.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Republic of Moldova (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improvement in public infrastructure, utilities and housing.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Outcome 1: By 2027, institutions deliver human rights-based, evidence-informed and gender-responsive services for all with the focus on those who are left behind.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines targets)</i>	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME <i>(United States dollars)</i>
<p>1. Absolute poverty rate by sex of household</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> men: 25.6%, women: 29.3%, children: 26.0%</p> <p><i>Target:</i> to be set by the Government in the 2030 national development strategy</p> <p>2. Share of households with access to basic services, including safe water, sanitation, Internet connection (national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 1.4.1)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> Safe water: 71,2% Urban/rural: 95.9%/54,4% Sanitation: 33,7% Urban/rural: 79,4%/2,8% Internet connection: 64,6% Urban/rural: 76,9%/56,3%</p> <p><i>Target:</i> Safe water: 75% urban/rural: 97%/56% Sanitation: 35% Urban/rural: 81 /3.5 Internet connection: 75% Urban/rural: 85%/65%</p>	National Bureau of Statistics Barometer of Public Opinion (biannually)	<p>Output 1.1. National and subnational institutional capacities and policy frameworks for quality, resilient and inclusive service delivery are enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Level of capacity of targeted public institutions for inclusive and participatory planning, budgeting and monitoring on service delivery. <i>Baseline:</i> 3: Central Government – partial capacity, Local Government - partial capacity <i>Target:</i> 4: Central Government – partial capacity, LG - capacity largely in place <i>Source:</i> CALM, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of inclusive public services with improved quality, secured by sustainable financing. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 60 <i>Source:</i> State Chancellery, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3. Number of people with improved living standards due to enhanced local public services and upgraded infrastructure, including in special status regions. <i>Baseline:</i> 558,000 (IG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: 277,000 - Youth: 150,000 - Disability: 44,000 - Refugees: 0 - People from regions with special status: 125,000 <p><i>Target:</i> 778,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: 397,000 - Youth: 202,000 - Disability: 54,000 - Refugees: 5,000 - People from regions with special status: 171,000 <p><i>Source:</i> Local governments, UNDP reports</p>	State Chancellery E-Governance Agency Ministry of Regional Development Ministry of Economy Regional and local authorities CSOs CALM WHO UNICEF UNFPA European Union Switzerland Sweden Romania United Kingdom Estonia Slovakia	<p>Regular: \$751,000</p>
				<p>Other: \$24,800,000</p>

		<p>Output 1.2. Digital transformation is supported through applying technological solutions and reducing the digital divide for quality, resilient and inclusive public services delivery to all, especially vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of co-designed policies and programs that promote affordable, resilient and secure digital services. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 6 <i>Source:</i> E-Governance Agency reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of new digital solutions co-implemented to accelerate enhanced service provision. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 10 <i>Source:</i> UNDP, E-Governance Agency reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. Level of satisfaction of service users with the co-implemented digital services. <i>Baseline:</i> 60% <i>Target:</i> 80% <i>Source:</i> E-Governance Agency reports, UNDP assessments</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4. Number of people using digital technologies and services in ways that improve their lives. <i>Baseline:</i> 37.7% (2020) <i>Target:</i> at least 50% (2027) <i>Source:</i> E-Governance Agency reports, UNDP assessments</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Efficient and inclusive governance and rule of law.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Outcome 2: By 2027, more accountable, and transparent, human rights based and gender responsive governance empowers all people of Moldova to participate in and to contribute to development processes.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
<p>1. Percentage of people who trust governance institutions (Parliament, Government, Justice) by sex and urban/rural status</p> <p><i>Baseline</i> (2021) Parliament: Total: 15% Men/Women: 14%/16%; Urban/Rural: 15%/15%; Migrants (2020): 6.6%</p> <p>Government: Total: 19%; Men/Women: 16%;/21%; Urban/Rural: 18%/19%; Migrants (2020): 8.4%</p>	<p>Barometer of Public Opinion (biannually)</p> <p>Reports, assessments, surveys, United Nations/UNDP data (annually)</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Capacity of policy makers to design and implement evidence-based, gender responsive, resilient and resourced policies is strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of public entities at national and subnational levels subject to institutional strengthening and evidence-based policy-making. <i>Baseline:</i> 4 <i>Target:</i> 9 <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of new evidence-based policies, systems and/or institutional measures that integrate statistical tools to enable data driven policy making <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3</p>	<p>State Chancellery Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration Ministry of Environment Ministry of Finance Ministry of Justice Ministry of Health Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Parliament Central Electoral Commission CSOs Justice institutions</p>	<p>Regular: \$400,000</p> <p>Other: \$24,080,000</p>

<p>Justice: Total 19% Men/Women:18%/19%; Urban/Rural: 20%/18%; Migrants (2020): 7.8%</p> <p><i>Target</i> Parliament: Total: 30% Men/Women: 30%/30%; Urban/Rural: 30%/30%; Migrants: 10%</p> <p>Government: Total: 30% Men/Women: 30%/30%; Urban/Rural: 30%/30%, Migrants: 12%</p> <p>Justice: Total: 30% Men/Women: 30%/30%; Urban/Rural: 30%/30%; Migrants: 11%</p> <p>2. World Justice Project rule of law index¹⁵ (selected factors)</p> <p><i>Baseline</i> (2021): Overall score: 0.51 Absence of corruption: 0.36 Open government: 0.57 Order and security: 0.81</p> <p><i>Target</i> Overall score: 0.53 Absence of corruption: 0.40 Open government: 0.60 Order and security: 0.83</p>		<p><i>Source:</i> National Bureau of Statistics and government reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Multi-stakeholder development financing mechanism based on the three integrated national financing framework (INFF) building blocks (SDG financing framework; SDG financing monitoring and reporting framework; and INFF governance and coordination platform) in place to strengthen public sector agility and efficient allocation of resources to achieve the SDGs. <i>Baseline:</i> no <i>Target:</i> yes <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p> <hr/> <p>Output 2.2. Rule of law institutions have strengthened capacities to protect human rights, expand access to justice and legal remedies to ensure social cohesion and security for all</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of measures implemented to expand access to justice and legal remedies. <i>Baseline:</i> 3 <i>Target:</i> 6 <i>Source:</i> Legal Aid Council, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of initiatives that promote inclusion of vulnerable groups in all spheres of life. <i>Baseline:</i> persons with disabilities: 1 Roma persons: 0 Refugees: 0 Women survivors of gender-based violence: 1 <i>Target:</i> Persons with disabilities: 3 Roma persons: 3 Refugees: 2 Women survivors of gender-based violence: 3 <i>Source:</i> Ombudsman, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. Percentage of people feeling safe in Moldova <i>Baseline:</i> Total: 30% Men/Women: 30%/30% Urban/Rural: 33%/28% <i>Target:</i> Total: 35% Men/Women: 35%/35% Urban/Rural: 35%/35% <i>Source:</i> Public Opinion Barometer (BOP)</p> <hr/> <p>Output 2.3. Rights holders, in particular the most vulnerable and women, are empowered to participate in transparent and accountable governance</p>	<p>Ombudsman and Ombudsman for the Rights of the Child</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

¹⁵ <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2021/Moldova/>.

		<p>Indicator 2.3.1. Percentage of people reached by elections awareness raising campaigns who voted during (local / national) elections. <i>Baseline:</i> 84% <i>Men/Women:</i> 30%/30%; <i>Target:</i> 90 % <i>Men/Women:</i> 50%/50%; <i>Source:</i> Central Electoral Commission (CEC) reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Number of national and local measures to enhance accountability, integrity and transparency into the decision-making. <i>Baseline:</i> 4 <i>Target:</i> 9 <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3. Number of innovative solutions on enhancing participation in decision-making at the national and local levels. <i>Baseline:</i> 37 <i>Target:</i> 62 <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p>		
		<p>Output 2.4. Women’s participation in decision making is advanced and structural barriers to gender equality are addressed through partnership with state institutions and civil society</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1. Number of inclusive and gender responsive legislative and Government-led initiatives. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 5 <i>Source:</i> Parliament, government reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2. Number of partnerships with women-led CSOs to advance women’s participation and gender equality. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 4 <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3. Number of measures to address stigma and discrimination of women with disabilities. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3 <i>Source:</i> Government, UNDP reports</p>		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Reduction of economic inequalities.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Outcome 3. By 2027, all people of Moldova, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic development and equal access to decent work and productive employment.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
<p>1. Employment rate (15+)</p> <p><i>Baseline (2021):</i> All: 39,8% Female: 35,4% Male: 44,7% Youth (15-29): 28,9% Urban: 45,6% Rural: 36,0% Disability status: 13,5% Former prisoners: 1%</p> <p><i>Target:</i> to be added in 2023 All: ibidem Female: ibidem Male: ibidem Youth (15-29): ibidem Rural: ibidem Urban: ibidem Disability status: ibidem Former prisoners: ibidem</p> <p>2. Gender pay gap</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> 13.7 <i>Target:</i> 13.0</p> <p>3. Remittances as share of GDP</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> 15.7% <i>Target:</i> 13%</p> <p>4. Share of remittances in household budgets of poorest 20%</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> 15.4% <i>Target:</i> 21%</p>	<p>National Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Barometer of Public Opinion (biannually)</p> <p>Reports, assessments, surveys, UN/UNDP data, (annually)</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Right holders, in particular vulnerable groups, including from regions with special status have improved livelihoods and access to decent jobs</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of people benefitting from improved livelihoods <i>Baseline:</i> 39,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: 17,000 - Youth: 10,000 - Disability: 2,700 - Refugees: 0 - People from regions with special status: 15,000 <p><i>Target:</i> 49,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: 21,000 - Youth: 13,000 - Disability: 3,400 - Refugees: 500 - People from regions with special status: 19,000 <p><i>Source:</i> National Employment Agency, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Innovative learning model developed to bridge skills gap and labour market demand. <i>Baseline:</i> model not in place <i>Target:</i> model in place <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Education, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. Number of new jobs created, with a focus on youth and women, including in special status regions. <i>Baseline:</i> 1,910</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: 1,176 - Youth: 406 - Urban/rural: 0 - Green jobs: 262 - Migrants and returnees: 103 - Refugees: 0 - People from special status regions: 783 <p><i>Target:</i> 4,800</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women: 2,900 - Youth: 1,000 - Urban/rural: 2,000/2,800 - Green jobs: 300 	<p>State Chancellery Ministry of Economy Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure Ministry of Finance Congress of Local Authorities Local public authorities European Union SDC United Kingdom Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNOHCR), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, UNICEF, United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) CSOs, the private sector</p>	<p>Regular: \$400,000</p> <p>Other: \$24,150,000</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants and returnees: 240 - Refugees: 200 - People from regions with special status: 2,000 <p><i>Source:</i> Ministry of Economy, UNDP reports</p>		
		<p>Output 3.2. Economic actors, including from regions with special status, have access to financial and non-financial assets and services to recover and build competitive and future proof productive capacities</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of improved business development services. <i>Baseline:</i> 97</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services in regions with special status: 73 <p><i>Target:</i> 127</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services in regions with special status: 93 <p><i>Source:</i> Chamber of Commerce, business associations, UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of digital solutions enabling MSME development. <i>Baseline:</i> 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally generated solutions for MSMEs: 3 - International solutions for MSMEs: 0 <p><i>Target:</i> 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locally generated solutions for MSMEs: 6 - International solutions for MSMEs: 2 <p><i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3. Number of economic actors, including from regions with special status, benefiting from improved productive capacities and strengthened value chains. <i>Baseline:</i> 1,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women-led: 353 - Youth-led: 146 - Green businesses: 30 - Businesses from special status regions: 395 - Urban/rural business: 0/0 <p><i>Target:</i> 1,600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women-led: 560 - Youth-led: 225 - Green businesses: 50 - Businesses from special status regions: 625 - Urban/rural business: 640/960 <p><i>Source:</i> Chamber of Commerce, UNDP reports</p>		
		<p>Output 3.3. Public, civil society and private sector actors are enabled to build solid partnerships leveraging innovation, knowledge and finance to tap into collective socioeconomic development potential</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of policies facilitating inclusive and sustainable economic development.</p>		

		<p><i>Baseline: 27</i> <i>Target: 40</i> <i>Source: Government reports</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. Number of partnerships enabling a conducive environment for socio-economic development, fostering public-private and/or civic engagement <i>Baseline: 377</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public-public: 10 - Public-private: 42 - Public-civic-private: 325 - Women-led organizations/companies: 0 <p><i>Target: 577</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public-public: 16 - Public-private: 64 - Public-civic-private: 497 - Women-led organizations/companies: 50 <p><i>Source: UNDP reports</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3. Number of new partnerships between businesses, including across the post-conflict divide, which enable new jobs creation and/or income generation <i>Baseline: 195</i> <i>Target: 200</i> <i>Source: Chamber of Commerce, UNDP reports</i></p>		
<p>NATIONAL priority: Healthy and safe environment.</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Outcome 4. By 2027, institutions and all people of Moldova benefit from and contribute to green and resilient development, sustainable use of natural resources and effective gender-responsive climate change action and disaster risk management.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk; Outcome 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.</p>				
<p>1. Greenhouse gas emissions at national level <i>Baseline (1990): 43.3891 Mt CO₂ equivalent</i> <i>Target: 12.448 Mt CO₂ equivalent</i></p> <p>2. Energy intensity <i>Baseline (2019): 0.38 ktoe/mil EUR</i> <i>Target: 0,285 ktoe/mil EUR</i></p> <p>3. Share of land area covered by forest and forest vegetation <i>Baseline (2019): 13,4%</i> <i>Target: 15%</i></p>	<p>National Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Biannual Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Low Emission Development Programme Report</p> <p>Annual country report to the Energy Community Treaty (EUROSTAT)</p> <p>Annual Moldsilva agency reports</p>	<p>Output 4.1. National and local public authorities have enhanced environment governance capacity to ensure inclusive, effective transition to climate and disaster resilient, low emission and green development in line with the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other inter-governmentally agreed frameworks</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. National climate change coordination mechanism is operational. <i>Baseline: Climate Change Coordination Committee not operational</i> <i>Target: Climate Change Coordination Committee operational</i> <i>Source: Reports of the Ministry of Environment</i></p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of co-designed risk-informed regulatory and policy frameworks on climate change, disaster risk reduction, environment and energy. <i>Baseline: 4</i> <i>Target: 7</i> <i>Source: Ministries' reports</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Environment Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure Ministry of Finance Local public authorities Ministry of Interior General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations Apele Moldovei agency Moldsilva agency</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Food and Agriculture</p>	<p>Regular: \$510,000</p> <p>Other: \$27,185,000</p>

		<p>Indicator 4.1.3. Number of early warning and preparedness measures co-designed and implemented with women's participation at the national and local level. <i>Baseline:</i> 53 <i>Targets:</i> 56 Source: UNDP reports, State Hydrometeorological Service reports, General Inspectorate for Emergency S reports</p>	<p>Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IOM, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), WHO</p> <p>European Union Sweden Austrian Development Agency EBRD European Investment Bank Green Climate Fund Global Environment Facility</p>	
		<p>Output 4.2. Public and private actors are enabled to implement efficient and innovative practices for sustainable natural resource use, climate resilience, low-emission, and green development</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1 Number of people with access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy. <i>Baseline:</i> total 199,030 Women: 53,738 (27%) Men: 145,291 <i>Target:</i> 215,000 Women: 64,500 Men: 150,500 Source: Energy Efficiency Agency reports</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2. Number of people benefiting from initiatives that protect nature and sustainable use of resources, by sex Baseline: 24,000 Women: 12,480 Men: 11,520 Target: 40,000 Women: 20,000 Men: 20,000 Source: UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.3. Number of Local Public Authorities with climate and disaster resilience practices implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> 17 <i>Target:</i> 23 Source: UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.4. Number of partnerships with private sector to promote and co-design innovative solutions on renewable energy, low emission, climate resilient and green development. <i>Baseline:</i> 29 <i>Target:</i> 34</p>		

		<p><i>Source:</i> UNDP reports, memoranda of understanding</p> <p>Output 4.3. CSOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and young people are empowered to actively engage in climate resilience, low emission and green development</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1. Number of people reached by environment, climate change and green development awareness and advocacy activities disaggregated by age. <i>Baseline:</i> 259,897 <i>Youth:</i> 59,687 <i>Target:</i> 300,000 <i>Youth:</i> 80,000 <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2. Number of national platforms to facilitate CSO and youth participation in decision-making process on environment- and climate-related issues. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 4 <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports; Small Grants Programme reports</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.3. Number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/CBOs with capacities to engage in the areas of climate resilience, low emission and green development. <i>Baseline:</i> 116 <i>Target:</i> 130 <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports, SGP reports</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

