UNFPA Strategic Focus and Modes of Engagement

- **Population dynamics**
  - Adolescents and youth
  - Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, secure reproductive rights, and reduce maternal mortality to accelerate progress on the ICPD agenda
  - The goal...
  - to improve the lives of...

- **Human rights**
  - Gender equality
  - Women
  - enabled by...

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### Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ability to finance</th>
<th>Highest</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Low</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>A/P, KM, CD, SD</td>
<td>A/P, KM, CD</td>
<td>A/P, KM, CD</td>
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<td>Lower-middle</td>
<td>A/P, KM, CD, SD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper-middle</td>
<td>A/P, KM, CD</td>
<td>A/P, KM</td>
<td>A/P</td>
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<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>A/P*</td>
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<td>A/P*</td>
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- A/P = Advocacy and policy dialogue/advice
- KM = Knowledge management
- CD = Capacity development
- SD = Service delivery
- * physical presence only in select countries
Development Challenges

The population of the country is undergoing important demographic changes: low fertility rate, low life expectancy and ageing of population.

Youth still represent a large portion of the population in Moldova. In 2016, young people (aged 10-24) accounted for 18%. According to national legislation young people are aged 14-35 and they account 35.4%.

Adolescent birth rate is still high (27.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 in 2015) with visible disparities between rural and urban areas (urban - 13.64 and rural - 35.14).

Unmet need for family planning for young people aged 15-19 (married or in union) is 23.4% compared with 9.5% for women aged 15-49 (married or in union).

The HIV incidence among young people (aged 15-24) per 100,000 populations has increased from 10.38 in 2000 to 17.9 in 2015.

Moldova’s gender sensitive HDI achieves 0.429 against 0.623 for the whole population (2011). The difference reflects the loss in human development for women due to their disadvantages in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity.

Adolescents and youth have low access to SRH education due to insufficient quality of health education in schools.
Key Programming Principles

Ensuring human rights and gender equality

Applying multi-sectoral approach

Focusing on marginalized and vulnerable populations, young people and key populations

Strengthening partnerships and stakeholders’ participation

Ensuring availability and accessibility of reliable data for decision making and policy development.
By 2022 adolescents and young people in the Republic of Moldova will be able to prevent themselves from unintended pregnancies, HIV, STIs, GBV.

**IMPACT**

**OUTCOMES**

- Increased availability and use of integrated SRH services that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality and equity in access.
- Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescents’ girls in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of CSE and SRH services.

**OUTPUTS**

- Strengthened core functions of health system at national and sub-national level to deliver quality integrated rights-based and gender-sensitive SRH services for all.
- Increased availability and use of quality disaggregated data on SRHR, including GBV, in decision making process, with a focus on adolescents and youth.
- Increased access of young people to age appropriate sexual and reproductive health and rights education and information.
- Empowered communities and young people to demand and advocate for their rights and SRH education.
High Level Results

Reduced adolescents’ birth rate
Decreased incidence rate of STIs and HIV among young people of 15-24 years old
Reduced unmet need for modern contraception among all women (15-49)
Reduced tolerance to all forms of gender-based violence
Key Milestones

Strengthened capacity of Primary health care facilities to deliver quality integrated SRH and youth friendly services

Reduced stock outs of contraceptives and increase method mix at primary health care level

Health sector is prepared to provide SRH services in humanitarian settings

Strengthened health management information system

Strengthened capacity of LPAs to use disaggregated data in planning and decision making (in the targeted districts)

Official demographic statistics is revised based on Population and Housing Census

Revised school-based health curriculum for teachers and students

Promote health education for young people at community level (parents, educators, service providers)
Implementing Agenda 2030

UNFPA country programme will directly contribute to SDGs: 3, 5, 10, 17

To achieve SDGs, UNFPA will support the Government to position in the national agenda the issues of:

- Population dynamics
- Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Gender equality
- Adolescents and youth