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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 United Nations Country Team Conduct and Working Arrangements*).

MOLDOVA IN 2015: KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

■ *Moldova in the global development context*

The year 2015 was a milestone for the United Nations and the international community. A number of historic global agreements were adopted, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement on climate change and, finally, the new Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) span the economic, environmental and social pillars of development and will guide the development efforts of the international community for the coming 15 years. The people of Moldova played an important role in the development of the SDGs, participating actively and with a strong voice in the global consultation process.

At the same time the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) came to an end in 2015. The Republic of Moldova made great progress in achieving a number of MDGs: for instance, significantly reducing the rate of absolute and extreme poverty, surpassing the targets before 2015: 12.7 per cent and 0.3 per cent already in 2013, versus the targets of 20 per cent and 3.5 per cent for 2015, respectively. Infant mortality has been steadily declining as well: 9.4 per 1,000 live births in 2013 versus the target of 13.3 for 2015. However, there was an evident lack of progress in the fields of education and gender equality (with a share of women in Member of Parliament (MP) seats, for example, of 21 per cent against 30 per cent targeted for 2015), and in the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and there was a failure to make progress in regard to corruption and poorly functioning public institutions, as well as discrimination against minorities.

In the Human Development Report 2015¹ Moldova's ranking was 0.693, which puts the country in the medium human development category, positioning it at 107 out of 188 countries and territories.

■ *Key economic and political conditions*

Moldova experienced severe political, financial and economic challenges in 2015. The lack of a stable parliamentary majority produced five different governments in one year. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the wider geopolitical context contributed to a tense political atmosphere. Corruption levels, already high,

¹ Full report at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2015-report>.

reportedly increased. Wide protests erupted in the streets in reaction to the embezzlement of around 1 billion USD in the Moldovan banking system, equivalent to about 15 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). As a consequence of governance problems in the banking sector and this banking fraud, inflation reached almost 14 per cent in 2015 and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the European Union (EU) all suspended their direct budget support to Moldova.

GDP contracted by 0.5 per cent in 2015. In an economy heavily dependent on the agricultural sector and on remittances, 2015 saw both a bad harvest and a 20 per cent decrease in remittances, chiefly caused by the economic turmoil in the Russian Federation. While poverty levels had declined prior to 2015, the economic situation had a negative impact on household income, especially in rural areas, which presented a risk of exacerbating social exclusion and already significant urban–rural inequalities. Migration continued to remain an important factor for the socioeconomic development of the country, with migration rates as high as in previous years, and with approximately a quarter of the citizens residing abroad.

Amidst the political instability and economic crisis, the implementation of the EU association agenda progressed slowly, with key challenges remaining in the field of anti-corruption measures, public administration and judicial reform.

The election for the position of Governor of the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia took place in March, and nationwide local elections took place in June. Both elections were generally well administered and no significant incidents took place, thanks in part to United Nations involvement (see below). Limited Progress was registered in 2015 in negotiations between Chisinau and the breakaway region of Transnistria, facilitated by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). *De facto* parliamentary and local elections were held in December, with the opposition to the sitting *de facto* President recording a landslide victory.

■ *The role of the United Nations in Moldova in 2015*

In 2015, the United Nations presence expanded to two-thirds of all municipalities in the country, including the regions of Transnistria, Gagauzia and Taraclia. The

United Nations contributed to addressing the complex challenges present in the country through joint efforts and integrated approaches, which delivered a number of impactful results in different areas.

A briefing book, with a road map for urgent reforms in a wide range of sectors, was developed under the leadership of the United Nations and other key partners, and handed over to the incoming Government after the parliamentary elections at the end of 2014. The briefing book went on to shape public discourse throughout the year, featuring regularly in media and political deliberations.

Consistent with the major intergovernmental commitment to the new SDGs and the 2030 Development Agenda, the United Nations supported the Republic of Moldova in planning for their implementation. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, an inter-ministerial commission was established at the end of 2015. The Government officially requested the UNCT to support the SDG nationalization process, and in particular to ensure the process is effective, transparent and inclusive. To achieve this aim, the United Nations planned a joint initiative to support SDG nationalization, to ensure that the SDGs are harmonized with the current national development framework, have an institutional home and are co-implemented and monitored by all concerned stakeholders using reliable evidence. The implications of the SDGs were also discussed in several sector coordination councils, where the United Nations continues to play an active role.

In 2015, the midterm review of the Republic of Moldova–United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) 2013–2017 provided an opportunity for the UNCT to take stock of joint achievements and adjust its strategy for the remainder of the period. It reconfirmed the strategic direction of the UNPF, with only minor adjustments applied to the results framework. This work paved the way for the development of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the programming cycle starting in 2018.

United Nations Moldova continues to be a front runner in the Delivering as One reform, operating under the joint leadership of the Resident Coordinator and applying joint approaches in programming, operations and communication. After over 20 years of continuous work in the country, the United Nations has established a strong strategic position in the Republic of Moldova with an important role to play in sustainable development. With its strong normative framework and political impartiality, the United Nations is well positioned to continue providing qualified and strategic development assistance for the benefit of the people of Moldova in the years to come.

▪ *What this report covers*

This 2015 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 UNPF 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 June 2016. A few of the original indicators included in the UNPF results matrix were removed and new ones added as a result of the 2015 midterm review. These cases are marked in the matrix.

RESULTS OF THE ONE PROGRAMME

PILLAR 1: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

First Roma women elected to local councils in Moldova



For the first time since the Republic of Moldova gained independence in 1991, two Roma women were elected to town councils in 2015. Women across the country still face discrimination and inequality in social, economic and political life. Roma women have been virtually excluded from representation in public life, and their involvement in decision-making remains below international benchmarks. Varvara Duminica and Laura Bosnea, the two women elected, credit their past community work as well as pre-election campaign training seminars organized by the Romani Women and Girls Network, supported by the United Nations, for motivating them to run and for making their election possible. “It is a huge achievement that two Romani women are now in City Hall, but still we need to struggle in order to remain in our places for our full four-year mandate”, said Ms Duminica.

In 2015, the United Nations continued to strengthen electoral capacities. Over 20,000 election officers and representatives from political parties received gender mainstreaming training, in preparation for the June local elections. A voter education campaign focused on the participation of women, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities. For the first time the electoral information system produced gender-disaggregated data on active voters, candidates and elected officials. The OSCE/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) Elections Observation Mission reported a high level of trust in election results, thanks to a reinforced electoral process. United Nations support resulted in a 13 per cent increase in the number

of women elected as local councillors, and a 7 per cent increase in the number of women mayors. For the first time ever in Moldova, two Roma women won seats in local councils.

The decentralization process, albeit with many challenges, moved forward with United Nations support. After a pilot in 74 localities, the new fiscal decentralization system was introduced in 2015, opening the way for local public authorities to achieve larger budget autonomy and stronger accountability. Additionally, a performance-based budgeting system was rolled out to all 898 local governments for the 2016 budget.

The Parliament’s awareness of its anti-corruption role was strengthened, and resulted in a Parliament Corruption Self-Assessment, followed by a related Action Plan.

The United Nations supported the generation and use of data, including by helping develop the National Strategy for Strengthening Statistics, and by continuing to advocate for the processing of the 2014 census data. Further contribution was provided by the United Nations to the quality of data, evidence-based policymaking and public debate on a range of issues, including youth and the elderly.

With United Nations support, for the first time a Women Caucus was established in the Parliament, and benefited from the active participation of all political factions. The first Parliament Gender Audit was conducted, and was followed up with a Gender Equality Action Plan. To further the implementation of the 2013 recommendations of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) committee on investigation and prosecution of sexual violence, the Office of the General Prosecutor developed a new set of prosecutorial guidelines and put forward proposals to change the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes. Based on CEDAW and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, the United Nations helped the Government develop a new National Programme on Gender Equality 2020, with a special emphasis on the health response to gender-based violence and on sexual and reproductive health.

A new People’s Advocate (ombudsperson) was appointed in April 2015, and the United Nations supported the internal reorganization and devel-

opment of the institution in line with the Paris Principles². The United Nations also provided support to Moldova's Equality Council, which resulted in a higher number of decisions addressing discrimination and inequality. The United Nations continued to advocate for broader acceptance of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) community. The 2015 LGBT Pride parade had broad institutional support and has now gained increased acceptance as a regular event in the capital, Chisinau.

A landmark visit of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar, in September 2015, provided important and valuable guidelines to the country on its path to full respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities³. With United Nations support, the Moldovan Government registered some progress in deinstitutionalizing persons with mental disabilities. Positive legal decisions on the restoration of legal capacity for persons with mental disabilities were adopted in 2015. One of the results of these efforts was a Supreme Court judgment affirming the right to access support in decision-making for persons with disabilities, in line with article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The United Nations enhanced the capacities of the Moldovan Government and civil society to respond more effectively to trafficking in persons and related serious crimes – including exploitation and abuse through the internet. With the number of asylum seekers significantly increasing, mainly due to the conflicts in Ukraine and Syria, the United Nations provided support for all asylum seekers to receive access to the territory and to refugee status determination procedures. Considering the severe state budgetary constraints, the United Nations continued to cover basic medical and financial needs of asylum seekers and refugees. As a result of United Nations advocacy efforts, a new draft Law on Asylum, more harmonized with EU legislation, was ready for approval by the Government in 2015.

² The Paris Principles are a set of international standards which frame and guide the work of national human rights institutions (NHRIs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1993. They define the role, composition, status and functions of national human rights institutions.

³ The full report is available in English, Romanian and Russian, together with an easy-read version in English at <http://bit.ly/SRdisabilitiesMD2015>.

A helping hand for victims of trafficking and domestic violence in the Transnistrian region



Experience shows that victims of trafficking in human beings and domestic violence do not want to turn to the police for help. Offering alternative contact opportunities increases the chances that they will reach out for help. With this in mind, Vzaimodejstvije, an organization for the protection of human rights based in Transnistria, has started running, with United Nations support, two free telephone lines: a hotline for the prevention of trafficking in human beings and illegal migration (0800 88888), and a trust line on domestic violence (0800 99800). In 2015, a record 785 calls were made to the trafficking hotline, of which 106 were urgent cases where an individual plan was made to return and reintegrate the victim. The domestic violence line received 1,341 calls, an average of almost four calls a day, of which 479 resulted in counselling being provided to victims of domestic violence and their families by telephone (anonymously) and 276 calls related to actual emergency cases. Special attention was paid to providing emergency support to victims, counselling, and social support – from identification until completion of the reintegration process – in line with international standards.

As geopolitical interests in the region clashed dramatically during the year, the United Nations' impartiality and unique mandate helped support confidence-building across the Nistru river. Partnering with civil society and the business community, in 2015 the United Nations reached more than 20,000 persons from both sides of the Nistru river (over 60 per cent of whom were women) with projects supporting entrepreneurship, business development, local development, health care, media, culture and people with disabilities. In line with the recommendations provided in the 2013 Hammarberg report, the United Nations also supported civil society efforts towards promoting the rights of persons with disabilities, and partnered with the local public administration to enhance accessibility meas-

ures in the Transnistrian region.

A Child Rights Toolkit on integrating child rights into development cooperation was launched, in cooperation with the EU. The gross enrolment rate of children with disabilities and children from Roma communities in regular schools increased, with a corresponding decrease in enrolment in specialized and/or segregated schools, resulting in better social inclusion and better access to continuous quality education for groups which have traditionally been marginalized. In particular, the rate of children with special educational needs and children with disabilities in regular schools increased by 35 per cent compared to 2014. Psycho-paedagogical assistance services at central and district level ensured better assessment of, and support to, the integration of marginalized, segregated and de-institutionalized children in regular schools.

Legislative and normative framework amendments were supported by the collection of evidence and data on guardianship, adoption and social work. A national inter-sectoral mechanism was rolled out in 15 out of 37

districts in the country, and helped police, social welfare, health, and the education sectors come together in a more effective way to identify and refer cases of child violence, abuse and neglect. The juvenile justice system further improved, with a significant decrease in the number of children convicted and sentenced to prison. A number of key legislative amendments and revisions to the Penal Procedure Code established child-sensitive criminal interviewing techniques as compulsory when dealing with children under 14 years of age. A new set of juvenile justice indicators was approved by the Government, based on global standards. Improved media coverage of sensitive child-related issues during 2015 indicated that Moldovan journalists' level of awareness and commitment to respecting ethical standards had increased.

PILLAR 2: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

To support employment and self-employment the United Nations set up a network of five career advisory centres across the country. In 2013–2015 these achieved an average success rate of 80 per cent, due to an innovative methodology focused on soft skills. This resulted in more than 300 people (60 per cent women, 30 per cent youth) finding relevant employment in their communities.

With United Nations support, young entrepreneurs from across the country, including the breakaway Transnistrian region, created new companies, which will provide for 160 new jobs: more than 80 per cent of which will be for women. An additional 60 companies on both sides of the Nistru river received scaled-up business support services, strengthened business ties and signed new cooperation agreements.

Partnering with civil society, in 2015 the United Nations reached 9,410 persons from both sides of the Nistru river with joint initiatives in health care, media, culture and support to people with disabilities.

The United Nations further supported the efficient delivery of local public services through inter-municipal cooperation tools. As a result, more than 100,000 people from rural communities received access to waste management, road maintenance and street lighting services.

The United Nations supported the health system reform, consolidating and advancing improvements in health governance. Thanks to a number of legislative and normative acts improving universal health coverage, the population gained better access to clinical and public health services. Due to the United Nations-supported medicine reimbursement reforms, 85 per cent of the population obtained improved access to antihypertensive drugs – a key priority since cardio-vascular diseases are the main cause of morbidity and mortality in the country. A 1 per cent increase in mandatory contributions for health insurance was introduced despite economic and political setbacks, and insurance coverage was extended to 85 per cent of the population, which resulted in improved financial protection. Out-of-pocket payments when seeking health care decreased, limiting the risk related to health spending for the poorest households. Access to long-term care was also improved by reprofiling hospital beds. The United Nations assisted in the revision of the Health Development Strategy, while work continued on drafting the new Law on Health Care.

Maternity wards in Slobozia and Grigoriopol were renovated and equipped, and over 5,400 mothers and newborns directly benefited from improved health care services and infrastructure in five perinatal institutions.

The ground-breaking Law on Tobacco Control, developed with United Nations assistance and fully harmonized with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, was adopted in 2015. This is expected to address the growing problem of tobacco smoking, and to bring about substantial health gains for the entire population.

Moldova's Tobacco Law: One of the most advanced in Europe in regard to protecting citizens' health



After almost two years of debate, the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova endorsed the extensive Tobacco Control Law on 29 May 2015. The law has entered into force gradually, first on 1 January 2016 with the ban on the advertising and promotion of tobacco products, then, as of 31 May 2016, with a full ban on smoking in enclosed public spaces and cars carrying children aged under 18 years. In spite of strong opposition from the international tobacco industry lobby, local tobacco producers and special interest groups, all provisions of the law were approved by the Government in the format presented. The new Tobacco Control Law is one of the most robust in the European region and represents a major achievement for tobacco control in the Republic of Moldova. Enforcement of the Tobacco Control Law will lead to significant health improvements in the Moldovan population and may save more than 40,000 lives per year.

A number of strategic policy and programme documents were developed with the United Nations' concerted technical and expert assistance, with the aim of improving and strengthening prevention, control and treatment in the areas of cancer, tuberculosis, sexual and reproductive health and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. These efforts also addressed child and adolescent health. The United Nations also

facilitated the provision of free influenza vaccines to high-risk groups (with 150,000 doses distributed). The Government of Moldova took ownership of the procurement of contraceptives for vulnerable groups. Joint United Nations activities resulted in strengthened national capacities for response to gender-based violence, extended youth-friendly services, rights-based family planning services, and more efficient prevention of cervical cancer. Supported by the United Nations, the Republic of Moldova became a regional training hub for Eastern Europe in the development and implementation of clinical guidelines and protocols to improve the quality of care in sexual and reproductive health.

To improve the health of prison inmates, the United Nations supported the adoption of evidence-based policies and the implementation of a comprehensive package of measures providing for a safe environment for people who inject drugs while in detention, and promoting treatment and rehabilitation services for inmates with drug dependency, HIV and tuberculosis.

The new national HIV programme shifted towards a focus on investment, in line with the allocative efficiency concept, with the objective of allocating available resources efficiently over time to maximize impact. In pursuit of this aim, demographic, epidemiological and economic data were analysed holistically, and provided the basis for the development of the new national HIV response by 2020. The programme prioritizes prevention and aims to scale up coverage and treatment of the most affected populations, aiming to reach 60 per cent of those in need by 2020, compared to 18 per cent in 2014.

Legislative reforms removed age-related barriers to access to quality health services. The development of the Public Health System reform agenda and the Climate Change Health Adaptation Plan further supported efforts to ensure access to quality public health services.

Young people represent over 25 per cent of Moldova's population. In line with the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth⁴, the United Nations supported national efforts to maximize the transformational potential of young people, and continued to deepen its youth focus in programmes on employment, confidence-building, political inclusion, health and education. Peer-to-peer outreach efforts raised awareness among 10,510 young people on issues related to sexual and reproductive health and rights. Abortions among adolescents aged 15–19 decreased from 13.0 in 2011 to 9.4 per 1,000 females.

As a result of sustained United Nations efforts, steady

⁴ <http://unyouthswap.org/>.

progress was made in ensuring children's right to a family environment, thanks to the advancement of the deinstitutionalization agenda. From 2010 to 2015, the number of children under 18 in institutions decreased by 67 per cent, while the number of children placed in family-based foster care increased by 39 per cent.

The United Nations supported the Government in restructuring and transforming Moldova's social protection systems, improving both its coverage and its performance. Specific focus was placed on the analysis of the current social security system with particular regard to specific groups, such as children, farmers, elderly and persons with disabilities.

An operational labour dispute resolution mechanism was established in 2015, with United Nations support. Tripartite consensus between business, trade unions and the Government could be established regarding issues related to employment contracts and labour relations, in line with relevant international conventions and European law and practice. The United Nations helped the Government better address issues related to the informal economy, and to design policies to extend services to informal economy workers. The collection of social security benefits was made more efficient.

Family-based care: What was an exception is now the new norm



Before the deinstitutionalization reform of the childcare system was launched, two out of three vulnerable children in the Republic of Moldova ended up in residential care. But in the five years between 2010 and 2015 this trend has been reversed, and many more children now have access to family-based foster care – which has been largely proved to be dramatically more beneficial to a child's development and overall well-being. While 11,600 children without parental care were living in residential institutions in Moldova in 2006, 9,600 children had a foster family by 2015. For each child in residential care, there are now three children in family-type care.

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The United Nations supported the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which provides for sustainable biodiversity management in line with Moldova's international commitments. This landmark strategy was developed in the framework of the Aichi Targets,⁵ which seek to halt global biodiversity loss by 2020. Adopted in 2015, the strategy secures the extension of protected areas from 5.61 per cent to 8 per cent of the national territory. It points to key economic data underlining conservation work, and gives decision makers the means to budget for biodiversity actions. For the first time in Moldova it provides a budget estimate for the implementation of the biodiversity management actions (up to around 0.006 per cent of the country's GDP). The role of women in environmental protection and the management of natural resources is explicitly recognized. This recognition also serves as a national policy driver towards the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources – as agreed in the Nagoya Protocol⁶.

Previous ecosystem-based adaptation activities were complemented in 2015 by efforts to mainstream biodiversity into local planning. Many existing pasture lands in communities are depleted and herds are often moved into fragile areas, like forests, steppes and wetland edges, for forage. The United Nations has worked to restore pasture lands and support the development of pasture management plans, with the aim of reducing the pressure currently placed on forest habitats. Ecosystem-based adaptation solutions were piloted in 12 communities of Moldova, covering 470 ha of the Orhei National Park. These interventions are improving the livelihoods of 50,000 families in rural areas of Moldova.

Continued support was provided to the Environmental Fiscal Reform, which resulted in policy proposals and recommendations for greening subsidies in the environmental, energy and agriculture sectors. The United Nations helped provide studies and draft the new legal regulations necessary for the restructuring of the National Ecological Fund, which is expected to provide for dedicated public spending programmes for the environment. This is expected to support the EU integration processes by institutionalizing additional fiduciary standards, as well as environmental and social safeguards based on good international practice.

⁵ The Aichi Targets are 20 internationally agreed bio-diversity targets for 2020: <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>.

⁶ About the Nagoya Protocol: <https://www.cbd.int/abs/about/>.

The United Nations supported the Moldovan Hydro-Meteo Institute's membership of the European MeteoAlarm, enhancing its capacity so that it conforms to the European MeteoAlarm standard. This enables real-time information processing and impact-oriented warnings, rather than the issuing of data warnings for civil protection.

The United Nations supported the elaboration and revision of the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Strategy on Agriculture and Rural Development (2014–2020). A crop assessment was prepared for 2015, which was a year of severe drought. The United Nations enhanced the capacities of the relevant public institutions to implement better plant protection mechanisms. The "Farmer Field School" approach supported integrated policies in pest management.

The United Nations supported the growth of a new biomass industry, thanks to subsidy mechanisms for 300 biomass heating applications, provided in partnership with the Agency for Energy Efficiency, and thanks to the establishment of public-private partnerships for equipment maintenance in seven districts. Efforts to raise awareness of renewable energy were extended to the Transnistrian region. The United Nations' successful actions on the use of renewable energy in 2015 helped increase the national share of renewables to 13.1 per cent – good progress towards the 17 per cent commitment assumed under the Energy Community – contributing to reducing the country's dependence on external energy sources. The percentage of women-headed households with access to renewables increased to 38 per cent. More than 30,000 people in 24 rural communities benefited from affordable heating, following the installation of 17 biomass heating and solar hot water systems in public institutions.

The United Nations continued to support an enabling environment for low-emission, climate-resilient development. Stronger national capacities were created for mainstreaming gender-sensitive adaptation into sectoral strategies and for developing Moldova's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution⁷ – prior to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties held in Paris in December 2015. In this context, Moldova committed to do its part in order to keep global warming below 2°C, by reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 64–67 per cent, compared to the 1990 level, by 2030.

⁷ Full document here: <http://bit.ly/MD-INDC>.

The United Nations further enhanced the capacity of the Government in regard to having stronger resilience to climate change and natural disasters. Several new policies were adopted, along with the establishment of new institutions and coordination mechanisms. A key success in 2015 was the development of the Climate Change Strategy and the National Health Adaptation Action Plan, which aim to minimize the adverse health risks of climate change. Additional support was provided to develop national tools and guidelines on water safety planning and related auditing schemes, together with training of different stakeholders.

Renewables enhance Moldova's energy independence



In less than four years, Moldova, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the EU, almost doubled its share of renewable energy, bringing the share to 13 per cent. By 2020, the country hopes to increase that production to 17 per cent. "To produce energy from straw and other waste? It seemed like a fairytale. But together with the community, we have decided to heat our kindergarten that way," explains Dorin Pinteia, the Mayor of Pepeni village, in the north of the country. The new heating system installed in the kindergarten proved to be efficient during the first two winter seasons. About 620 families have already installed biomass boilers, with the programme reimbursing the totality of their initial 1,300 USD investment. In addition, the quality of the air has improved. Many of the surrounding villages have followed suit and are using local funds to connect public institutions to biomass-based heating systems. Overall, 100 biofuel production businesses have been launched over the past five years in Moldova. Around 60,000 tons of CO2 emissions are being eliminated annually.

The United Nations continued to support the disposal of obsolete pesticides from the existing deposits in the country. In 2015 about 400 tons of obsolete pesticides from a deposit located in Pascani village were collected and packed, to be further transported and destroyed abroad.

Moldovan farmers use water management to save their crops from drought



In 2012, poor rainfall and extremely high temperatures meant that Moldova suffered major losses in its national crop production, with a dramatic effect on rural livelihoods and on the economy as a whole. To avoid a recurrence of similar losses, Moldova's smaller farms are learning to adapt to the effects of climate change. A United Nations project is improving the farms' resistance to drought by promoting better water management and modern irrigation technologies that may increase crop yields and quality. Demonstration plots have been established on selected farms and have been widely promoted through field days, information sessions and national and local media. The project is also helping farmers and water user associations to develop their ability to apply water-efficient and energy-efficient practices, and to properly operate and maintain on-farm irrigation equipment. The transfer of knowledge and skills takes place through theoretical and practical training, individual technical assistance and farmer field schools.

RESULTS OF OPERATING AS ONE

Agencies of the United Nations family continued to benefit from joint business operations, achieving higher efficiency and economies of scale in procurement, human resources, information and communications technology, financial management, common premises and administrative services.

In 2015, 12 agencies were represented in the joint Operations Management Team. Common services, joint arrangements and 21 long-term agreements reduced workload and costs, while increasing the quality of goods and services procured in areas as diverse as IT and office equipment, internet provision, translations, fuel and transportation, stationary, travel booking, express mail services, and United Nations House administration. The colocation of seven agencies in the United Nations House generated estimated cost savings of USD 138,158 in 2015. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers to implementing partners is applied by three United Nations agencies.

Joint training events on results-based management, a human rights-based approach, masculinity, migration, women's political participation, human trafficking, gender responsive budgeting and other topics were carried out by in-house experts, as well as external facilitators. These events, together with an all-United Nations staff retreat attended by over 90 per cent of United Nations personnel in Moldova, fostered the sharing of knowledge and expertise across the UNCT and strengthened the One United Nations team spirit. Attention was also paid to staff well-being.

With support from the United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) Innovation Facility⁸, the United Nations Diversity task force worked to improve the accessibility of United Nations premises and services in Moldova for people with disabilities. A full assessment of the United Nations House building was undertaken, applying a design thinking approach, in which persons with various disabilities undertook an innovative "user safari" going through the building and noting issues raised by doors, stairs, reception desks and similar obstacles. By way of a follow-up, a new construction project was initiated, which included the installation of a lift to the upper floors. The user safari also covered the extended United Nations premises located in a privately-owned building. As a result of this safari, the building adjusted its toilets to accom-

modate the needs of wheelchair users. To ensure accessibility to United Nations-supported events, accessible venues, such as hotels, meeting halls, restaurants, etc., were mapped and made available for use by all agencies, as well as partners. This also stimulated the awareness of accessibility requirements among vendors and providers of venues.

To improve the accessibility of United Nations communication products, the number of languages used was extended and accessible communication practices were promoted to a wide number of communication professionals. Increased attention was given to diversity in recruitment procedures, with nine agencies using a common diversity clause in job vacancies, and with the implementation of an innovative process to recruit interns from underrepresented groups – as a means of increasing staff diversity, as well as providing better opportunities for further employment to members of minorities. The results of a Staff Diversity Survey confirmed the need for such initiatives and led to the development of a UNCT Management Response, which will guide United Nations Moldova in regard to creating a more inclusive workplace. The Staff Diversity Survey will be repeated on a regular basis.

The common website (described below in the section on communication), allowed 10 resident agencies and one non-resident agency to directly and efficiently post news, recruitment notices, and procurement opportunities. Increased use of joint online solutions for document sharing and better collaboration across the UNCT has significantly improved knowledge management.

⁸ The UN DOCO Innovation Facility provides seed funding and technical support to UNCTs in the field of innovation and learning.

RESULTS OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE

Throughout the year, United Nations agencies stepped up their communication and advocacy efforts, achieving better joint coordination and better results in support of the One Programme. On the one hand, agencies took the lead on their respective issues of competence, and reached out to the media and the public with messages spelled out on behalf of the whole United Nations family. On the other hand, a number of notable joint advocacy efforts and campaigns were conducted on strategic issues (see box below).

A TV series on HIV (*Above the Sky*) was broadcast on public TV and went on to win a digital communication award for the effectiveness of the social media campaign that complemented the initiative. An awareness-raising project on physical and digital accessibility (accessibility.md) was launched, in cooperation with local private actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), raising interest from software developers, the e-Government Centre and other key partners.

A number of notable communication campaigns conducted jointly by United Nations agencies in 2015:

1. European Immunization Week
2. United Nations Global Road Safety Week
3. 16-day campaign on eliminating violence against women
4. #EndAIDS by 2030 in prisons
5. Breastfeeding support initiatives
6. Youth festival
7. HIV/AIDS Gala promoting HIV testing
8. Human Rights Gala, with awards given

A renewed investment was made in media relations, including – among other things – investment in a new cooperation with the Independent Journalism Centre. Beyond regular press conferences, other formats, such as informal press briefings, meetings with media editors and a half-day workshop with communication professionals, all contributed to a better understanding of United Nations activities and results among Moldovan media professionals, which resulted in increased coverage of United Nations issues in national and local media. To further extend outreach beyond the capital, the United Nations helped two United Nations Information Centres, in Balti and Comrat, to become more active and to organize events and debates to engage the local population.

The joint website (www.un.md) increased the visibility of United Nations work, and registered a 21 per cent increase in the number of visits compared to 2014. Visits to the website were driven, among other things, by a dramatically increased social media presence. Besides Facebook and YouTube, in 2015 United Nations Moldova became active on Twitter, Odnoklassniki (the most popular social media network in Moldova outside of Chisinau, and in particular among Russian speakers), Medium, Storify and other platforms – as a means to reaching out to key audiences, including different ethnic and linguistic minorities. In 2015, the Russian version of the joint website and magazine were added to the existing Romanian and English editions. A new online monthly newsletter started to reach partners, stakeholders and other interested groups via e-mail. The traditional quarterly magazine continued to be produced in print and online to showcase major results and joint projects.

2015 was also the year of the United Nations' seventieth anniversary, marked around the world in October with events celebrating the history and results of the organization. United Nations agencies in Moldova marked the anniversary by opening their doors to over 100 visitors, mostly students, in the first United Nations open house day, and by showcasing development projects to 200 visitors in the first United Nations fair at the National Library in Chisinau. United Nations results were also made available to the wider public in the form of a photo exhibition in the Chisinau central park and a video spot broadcast on national TV. To extend participation, youth across the country were invited to participate in 20 school debates with United Nations staff, and hundreds more joined a series of film screenings and debates on key topics in five provincial employment centres. A joint press conference with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration was held on the occasion of the launch of the Sustainable Development Agenda in Moldova.

In 2015, United Nations Moldova further advanced its implementation of corporate guidance and standard operating procedures in the area of joint advocacy and communication. Based on a survey of perceptions and awareness of the United Nations and its communication activities in Moldova, the 2013–2017 communication strategy was revised to better reflect United Nations strategic goals, facilitate coherent messaging and advocacy, and extend outreach efforts beyond the capital and English/Romanian-speaking audiences. Special attention was given to incorporating diversity and accessibility perspectives.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

PILLAR 1: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent 2014 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent 2015 in USD	Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013–2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
IOM	1,464,424	3,908,110	3,567,555	3,625,615	836,037	2,761,530	1,447,715	15,327,234	2,283,752
OHCHR	170,000	379,946	458,290	600,000	225,000	650,000	280,000	2,258,236	505,000
UN Women	166,209	826,593	1,670,625	3,011,493	900,000	876,429	1,899,001	6,551,349	2,799,001
UNDP	8,978,702	5,770,107	7,452,159	4,495,799	0	3,901,205	0	30,597,972	0
UNECE	15,000	86,000	35,000	0	0	0	0	136,000	0
UNESCO	15,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	20,000	15,000	40,000
UNFPA	144,821	675,722	83,156	342,347	25,000	82,010	25,000	1,328,056	50,000
UNHCR	750,000	735,000	493,471	529,479	200,000	529,479	200,000	3,037,429	400,000
UNICEF	1,095,000	676,454	512,000	314,000	188,000	260,000	245,000	2,857,454	433,000
UNODC	450,000	50,000	350,000	0	0	0	0	850,000	0
WHO	150,000	150,000	200,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	150,000	600,000	300,000
Total	13,399,156	13,257,933	14,822,256	12,968,733	2,544,037	9,110,653	4,266,716	63,558,730	6,810,753

PILLAR 2: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD		Indicative Amount Spent 2014 in USD		Indicative Amount Spent 2015 in USD		Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013–2017 in USD	
	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
FAO	360,000		187,806		378,558		1,261,688	0	438,206	0	2,626,258	0
IAEA	153,061		280,045		285,714		418,367	0	502,268	1,757,370	1,639,456	1,757,370
IFAD	9,890,500		5,278,751		3,817,900		9,180,800	0	4,150,850	0	32,318,801	0
ILO	440,000		71,054		300,326		0	0	0	0	811,380	0
IOM	1,979,744		825,320		924,090		1,258,396	1,526,604	1,221,546	1,563,454	6,209,096	3,090,058
ITC	0		0		0		0	80,000	0	40,000	0	120,000
OHCHR	50,000		162,970		136,615		100,000	75,000	50,000	20,000	499,585	95,000
UN Women	857,077		317,239		286,601		0	0	0	0	1,460,917	0
UNAIDS	60,100		75,000		110,000		100,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	445,100	100,000
UNCITRAL	0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
UNCTAD	0		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDP	8,148,224		7,874,223		5,543,384		8,735,332	987,974	7,567,435	0	37,868,598	987,974
UNECE	35,000		0		19,000		18,600	0	0	0	72,600	0
UNESCO	43,000		0		0		0	65,000	0	65,000	43,000	130,000
UNFPA	226,325		476,915		370,656		473,181	75,000	377,990	75,000	1,925,066	150,000
UNHCR	140,000		140,000		35,000		40,000	80,000	40,000	100,000	395,000	180,000
UNICEF	2,500,000		2,140,301		1,308,000		1,090,000	750,000	1,090,000	800,000	8,128,301	1,550,000
UNIDO			22,543		1,835						24,378	0
UNODC	280,000		90,000		90,000		133,538	100,000	109,354	100,000	702,892	200,000
WHO	1,703,000		1,950,000		2,050,000		420,000	1,780,000	420,000	1,780,000	6,543,000	3,560,000
Total	26,866,032		19,892,166		15,657,679		23,229,903	5,569,578	16,067,648	6,350,824	101,713,428	11,920,402

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Agency	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent 2014 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent 2015 in USD	Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013–2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
FAO	526,537	138,500	419,725	269,963	0	0	0	1,354,725	0
UNDP	7,330,221	5,615,766	6,111,153	4,938,706	0	2,481,381	0	26,477,227	0
UNECE	245,000	336,184	125,000	110,000	0	0	0	816,184	0
UNEP	300,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	350,000	0
UNICEF	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0
UNIDO	264,922	174,921	484,543	95,000	0	0	0	1,019,386	0
WHO	50,000	100,000	200,000	20,000	80,000	20,000	80,000	390,000	160,000
Total	8,816,680	6,365,371	7,390,421	5,433,669	80,000	2,501,381	80,000	30,507,522	160,000

ONE BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK 2013–2017

Pillar	Indicative Amount Spent 2013 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent 2014 in USD	Indicative Amount Spent 2015 in USD	Indicative Budget 2016 in USD		Indicative Budget 2017 in USD		Indicative Budget 2013–2017 in USD	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap	Amount	Funding Gap
1	13,399,156	13,257,933	14,822,256	12,968,733	2,544,037	9,110,653	4,266,716	63,558,730	6,810,753
2	26,866,032	19,892,166	15,657,679	23,229,903	5,569,578	16,067,648	6,350,824	101,713,428	11,920,402
3	8,816,680	6,365,371	7,390,421	5,433,669	80,000	2,501,381	80,000	30,507,522	160,000
Total	49,081,867	39,515,471	37,870,355	41,632,304	8,193,615	27,679,682	10,697,540	195,779,680	18,891,155

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 LPAs				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Confidence in public administration institutions; Corruption Perception Index	Baseline: (May 2011) Government – 23%; Parliament – 19%; LPA – 47%; Corruption Perception Index: 36	Target: Government: 45%; Parliament: 40%; LPA: 60%; Corruption Perception Index: Improvement of the Moldova index	(2015) Government: 7%; Parliament: 6%; LPA: 52% Corruption Perception Index: (2015) 33	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	(2015) 18.30%	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 (incl. territorial, inhabitants' area, etc.) to track progress towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 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	No progress in 2015. Statistical data is available on vulnerable groups: - persons with disabilities; - persons with stigmatized diseases. No data available for stateless persons (data was collected during the 2014 census but has not been processed yet)	c. MDG report and other reporting to international bodies; Bureau for Migration and Asylum (repatriates); statistical data of public institutions: - Reports and statistical data of Ministry of Health: http://www.ms.gov.md/sites/default/files/07.expert_itm_si_dizabilitatea.pdf ; - Databank of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (disabilities): http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/EN/08%20SAN/SAN05/SAN05.asp ; (HIV) http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/EN/ODM/ODM.asp (other diseases); http://statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/EN/08%20SAN/SAN02/SAN02.asp

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	<u>Baseline:</u> (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	<u>Target:</u> 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	No progress in 2015. According to information from the State Chancellery, the new law on public policies elaboration was drafted and is now with the Ministry of Justice for expert feedback. Also, the methodology for ex-ante policy impact evaluation has been drafted, and has been in the pilot stage since 2010. In 2013 gender impact was added to the methodology, which now consists of eight types of impact	a. Laws and normative acts; Government decision on methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (Official Monitor)
b. Public Expenditure Framework Assessment (PEFA) scoring on multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) PEFA scoring B+	<u>Target:</u> PEFA scoring A	(2015) PEFA scoring A	b. PEFA reports
c. EU-Moldova Association Agreement (AA) signed and implemented in line with the action plan	<u>Baseline:</u> EU-Moldova AA not signed	<u>Target:</u> EU-Moldova AA signed and is being implemented in line with the action plan	EU-Moldova AA signed and is being implemented in line with the action plan	c. EU and Government annual progress reports on AA
d. 2014 Population and Housing Census undertaken	<u>Baseline:</u> Non-existent (last census in 2004)	<u>Target:</u> (2015) census undertaken successfully, providing reliable and credible data for policy formulation	(2015) The census was carried out, post-enumeration survey conducted, and preliminary results disseminated in December 2014. As at May 2016 the final results of the census have not been made public	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. Women's representation in decision-making positions	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) MPs: 22%; members of the Government at Minister level: two (10%)	<u>Target:</u> (2015) MPs: 30%; members of the Government at Minister level: 30%	(2015) Parliament: 21% (21 women); Government: 23% (five women)	a. Central Electoral Commission report on general elections; Government website
a.1. Participation in voting of Moldovan citizens abroad [new indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) 64,199 Moldovan citizens voting from abroad; (2014) 73,311 Moldovan citizens voting from abroad	<u>Target:</u> Increase in Moldovan citizens living abroad participating in parliamentary elections in 2018	N/A – no general elections in 2015	a.1. Central Electoral Commission Report on parliamentary elections results from 30 November 2014, p. 20: http://cec.md/files/files/raportto-talizarealegeri2014din5decemredactat_5373809.pdf ; OSCE/ODIHR overall assessment of the quality of the general elections, including voting abroad
b. Public confidence in Parliament (sex-disaggregated)	<u>Baseline:</u> (spring 2012): 25% report confidence in Parliament (27% of men, 22% of women)	<u>Target:</u> (2017): 40% report confidence in Parliament (at least 40% of women)	(2015) 6% report confidence in Parliament (5% male and 6% female)	b. Public Opinion Barometer (sex-disaggregated)
c. Human rights and gender analysis of the draft laws in the Parliament	<u>Baseline:</u> 0%	<u>Target:</u> 100%	No progress in 2015	c. Parliament Annual Report
d. OSCE/ODIHR overall assessment of the quality of the general elections	<u>Baseline:</u> 2010 parliamentary election "met most standards"; 2011 local elections "largely met" standards	<u>Target:</u> Steady improvement in meeting electoral standards, as assessed by OSCE/ODIHR (general elections in 2014 and local elections in 2015)	(2015) OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission stated that the local elections were "well administered" and the Central Electoral Commission "Enjoyed the trust of electoral competitors" (OSCE/ODIHR Statement of Preliminary Findings and Conclusions)	d. OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission reports and other observer mission reports
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	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 4.0%	<u>Target:</u> Not less than 10%	(2015) 9.2%	a. Ministry of Finance annual reports; law on local public administration funding
b. Degree of implementation of Decentralization Strategy Action Plan	<u>Baseline:</u> Decentralization Strategy approved in 2012	<u>Target:</u> Decentralization Strategy Action Plan implemented in a timely manner at a rate of 70% of planned actions for the respective year	(2015) 57%	b. Government reports on the implementation of the Decentralization Action Plan

Outcome 1.2 – Justice sector actors are better able to promote access to justice and uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Level of public confidence in the justice system	<u>Baseline</u> : 24% of people trusted the justice system in May 2011	<u>Target</u> : 34% of people will trust the justice system by 2017	Regress is observed compared to the baseline: (April 2015) 10.3% (12.4% men and 8.6% women), http://ipp.md/public/files/Barometru/BOP_04.2016_prima_parte_finale-r.pdf http://ipp.md/public/files/Barometru/Brosura_BOP_11.2014_prima_parte-r.pdf	a. Public Opinion Barometer
[b. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
c. Number of judicial instances and/or equality body recognizing and remedying discrimination in individual cases	<u>Baseline</u> : No known cases to date of judicial recognition of discrimination on any grounds	<u>Target</u> : 100 recognition/remedy decisions by 2015; 400 recognition/remedy decisions by 2017	By 1 May 2016 the Equality Council had received and examined 420 discrimination complaints, issued 230 decisions and found discrimination in 103 cases (12 cases in 2013, 48 in 2014, and 25 in 2015). The number of judicial decisions on discrimination is not known	c. Accounts of such cases by United Nations working group covering human rights; Government data monitoring discrimination cases; civil society and NHRI reports

Output 1.2.1 - Judiciary has increased capacity to render consistent, independent judgements 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 NIJ	<u>Baseline:</u> NIJ provides training on selected European Court of Human Rights provisions, but not at all on international human rights law	<u>Target:</u> By 2017, 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), ICERD, CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), including the 1951 Refugee Convention	No progress observed yet. In 2015 UNDP started a four-year project with NIJ, and its implementation will advance progress towards the target	a. Objective verification; regular independent assessment; NIJ annual reports
b. Number of Supreme Court of Justice explanatory guidance decisions explicitly related to the implementation of international human rights law	<u>Baseline:</u> Four known guidance decisions on international human rights law	<u>Target:</u> Four guidance decisions or similar guidance arrangements on international human rights law issues during 2013–2017	Progress has been observed. (2015) One guidance decision on international human rights law adopted, http://jurisprudenta.csj.md/db_hot_expl.php	b. Objective verification
Output 1.2.2 - Law enforcement authorities are better able to secure 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 relevant.]				
[b. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
c. Share of children in conflict with the law diverted from the judicial system	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 53.08% of children diverted from judicial system	<u>Target:</u> 63% of children diverted from judicial system	45% of cases were diverted in 2015	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 Prosecutors' Office
d. Existence of a state programme for compensation of victims of crimes	<u>Baseline:</u> Mechanism of asset seizure not effective in ensuring the rights of victims of crimes to compensation	<u>Target:</u> Human rights-based state compensation programme for victims of crimes created	The draft of the law on the compensation of victims of crimes has been adopted by the parliament in the first reading. The programme will be elaborated following the adoption of the law	d. Annual Report of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings on implementation of the National Action Plan on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings; civil society reports

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*	<u>Baseline</u> : No such system existing at present; limited systemic knowledge about quality of legal assistance or gender/vulnerability status of recipients	<u>Target</u> : 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*	Significant progress has been registered. Data on the number of beneficiaries is available online (http://statistica.cnajgs.md/) and is disaggregated by the following criteria: sex, age, ethnicity, disability, refugee status, and locality. Legal aid quality monitoring mechanism is in place and functioning. General data is available from the National Legal Aid Council annual reports. The external quality assurance for aid delivery was tested in 2015 (Sept–Oct). 55% of monitored lawyers were rated “good”, 25 % “very good” and 20% “insufficient”	a. Civil society reports; National Legal Aid Council reports with vulnerability criteria disaggregation as a perspective, including migration: http://www.cnajgs.md/uploads/asset/file/ro/567/Raportul_de_activitate_al_CNAJGS_2014_18.02.2015.pdf
* As per Footnote 6, Para 1.3 of the UNPF (2013–2017)				
b. Percentage of victims who receive legal aid, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, language, citizenship, criminal code, article of crime suffered	<u>Baseline</u> : 0%, and no coverage by law of the victim in criminal proceedings	<u>Target</u> : Elaborated eligibility of victims for legal assistance, in particular for serious crimes	Progress has been observed. Since 2013 juvenile victims have been able to benefit from legal aid services: (2014) one juvenile; (2015) seven juveniles	b. National Legal Aid Council data; civil society reporting
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	<u>Baseline</u> : (2011) 11%	<u>Target</u> : Effective criminal investigation opened in 40% of complaints	Progress has been observed in comparison to the baseline. (2015) Criminal investigations were opened in 17.85% of complaints. http://procuratura.md/md/news/1211/1/6532/	a. Data publicly available from Ministry of Interior, prosecutor; civil society reports; National Prevention Mechanism reports
b. Percentage of final convictions, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill treatment	<u>Baseline</u> : (2011) 0.94%	<u>Target</u> : Substantial progressive increase in proportion of convictions, including custodial sentences, for crimes related to torture and ill treatment	Progress has been observed on sentencing to real prison terms: (2015) nine persons (18.37%) out of 49 convicted, http://procuratura.md/md/news/1211/1/6532/	b. Data publicly available from Ministry of Interior, prosecutor; civil society reports
c. Share of people in detention who have access to medical services independent from the administration of the detention facility/system	<u>Baseline</u> : Detention medical services and medical staff are subordinated to the Department of Penitentiary Institutions of MoJ	<u>Target</u> : 100% of people in detention have access to medical services independent from the administration of the detention facility/system	No progress observed. The established target has not been achieved. The action plan for reorganization of medical services has been adopted through Government decision, but not implemented	c. Verification via Human Rights and Health Working Group

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 Universal Periodic Review (UPR), implemented in timely manner	<u>Baseline</u> : Report of the UPR Working Group	<u>Target</u> : All UPR recommendations implemented	17 recommendations have not been implemented, 28 recommendations have been partially implemented, and 12 recommendations have been fully implemented. No answer was received for 63 out of 123 recommendations and voluntary pledges. More information will be available after preparation and submission of the National UPR Report in July 2016. More detailed information available at: http://www.upr-info.org/followup/index/country/moldova	a. Interim and follow-up UPR reporting; reports to United Nations treaty bodies; civil society reporting
b. Number of protection orders issued by courts for victims of domestic violence effectively implemented by police and other relevant authorities	<u>Baseline</u> : Approx. 200 protection orders issued by courts since September 2009, zero effectively implemented	<u>Target</u> : At least 40% of protection orders effectively implemented	828 protection orders issued by courts in 2015, compared to only four in 2010. The average yearly increase in protection orders issued by courts is 550% (source: Ministry of Interior). According to a study by Promo-LEX, 83% of interviewed police persons stated protection orders were issued observing the term of 24 hours. In general, protection orders arrive at the enforcement and oversight bodies in a quite short time, and are enforced on the same day, in accordance with internal procedures. Still, travelling to remote localities is a challenge and therefore often the enforcement of protection orders is monitored by phone	b. Government data monitoring domestic violence, civil society and NHRI reports

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 (NHRAP oversight mechanism), with representative membership and mechanism for transparency/civil society /public input, including diaspora*	<u>Baseline:</u> 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	<u>Target:</u> 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	Discussions are currently (May 2016) ongoing on the possible extension and follow-up on the current NHRAP, as well as on initiation of a new post-2016 NHRAP, in particular in light of the second Moldova UPR, scheduled for 2016	a. Annual Reports of the People's Advocate; Assessment of the NHRAP 2004–2008/2011–2014; annual implementation reports by the NHRAP Governmental Commission
* Government decision nr.759 as at 06.11.2009, 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	<u>Baseline:</u> 0 of 122 recommendations implemented in the first UPR cycle	<u>Target:</u> 100% of UPR recommendations implemented in the first cycle	17 recommendations have not been implemented, 28 recommendations have been partially implemented, and 12 recommendations have been fully implemented. No answer has been received for 63 out of 123 recommendations and voluntary pledges. More detailed information available at: http://www.upr-info.org/followup/index/country/moldova More information will be available after preparation and submission of the National UPR Report in July 2016	b. Annual reports of National Committee for Periodic Reports; National Commission for Human Rights Action Plan monitoring; National Commission for Child Rights Protection; annual reports of National Participation Council; annual report on trafficking in human beings by the Permanent Secretariat of Trafficking in Human Beings National Committee; 2014 Moldova Midterm Implementation Assessment; 2016 Report of UPR Working Group on Republic of Moldova; other civil society reports
c. Percentage of Moldova-specific United Nations treaty body special procedures and related relevant recommendations implemented, taking 1 December 2012 as baseline	<u>Baseline:</u> CEDAW (2006), CRC (2009), Human Rights Committee (2009), CAT (2009), CERD (2011), 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	<u>Target:</u> 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	Information on the progress under this section will be available in the second half of 2016 and in 2017, following UPR on Moldova and post-UPR developments in 2017	c. Annual reports of National Committee for Periodic Reports; National Commission for Human Rights Action Plan monitoring; National Commission for Child Rights Protection; annual reports of National Participation Council; annual report on trafficking in human beings by the Permanent Secretariat of Trafficking in Human Beings National Committee; 2014 Moldova Midterm Implementation Assessment; 2016 Report of UPR Working Group on Republic of Moldova; other civil society reports
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 NHRIs	<u>Baseline:</u> Ombudsman Institution not in conformity with Paris Principles (B-status accredited)	<u>Target:</u> Ombudsman Institution recognized as A-status NHRI	Application for A-status is expected in 2016. The rules of procedure for the Law on the People's Advocate have been approved by the Parliament	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 relevant.]				
b. Mechanism for mainstreaming gender, human rights, diaspora* in state budget in place	<p><u>Baseline:</u> (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</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> (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 allocated budget for subprogramme 'Diaspora Support'</p>	<p>(1) The public servants and staff from central authorities (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, National Bureau of Statistics etc.) and from the Parliament were enhanced with regard to their knowledge on gender-sensitive budgeting. Gender-sensitive disaggregated data is available and budget classification allows for gender-sensitive budgets, but this is not yet fully applied by the line ministries and Ministry of Finance; (2) the activities in NHRAP were budgeted according to the general budgeting rules within the existing budget lines of the relevant institution in charge; (3) NHRI has a defined budget; (4) funds were allocated from the state budget for the period 2013–2014 for the implementation of the following subprogrammes: Diaspora Support (State Chancellery – 2014, Bureau of Inter-ethnic Relations – 2013); respect for human rights and freedoms (Centre for Human Rights – 2013–2014); protection against discrimination (Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality – 2013–2014)</p>	<p>b. Sector strategy monitoring groups; Ministry of Finance medium-term budgetary framework, http://www.mf.gov.md/en/mid-plecost</p>
<p>* Government Decision nr. 759 as at 06.11.2009, Art.7 (j1), defines diaspora as Moldovan citizens temporarily or permanently settled abroad, people from Moldova and their descendants, and communities formed by them.</p>				

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	<u>Baseline</u> : Zero claims received by Anti-discrimination Council; Council not yet established	<u>Target</u> : 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	Since its establishment to date (1 May 2016) the Equality Council (Anti-discrimination Council) has received over 420 discrimination complaints, issued decisions on 230 complaints and found discrimination in 103 cases	a. Anti-discrimination Council annual reports
b. Curriculum modules covering or substantially mainstreaming human rights, including child rights and gender equality, in mainstream education and training	<u>Baseline</u> : Human rights curriculum elements in primary and secondary education are mainly optional	<u>Target</u> : Human rights included in mainstream curriculum in primary/secondary education	Gender responsive budgeting course institutionalized as mandatory for master's degrees provided by the Academy for Economic Studies and a course manual has been developed. As a mandatory discipline for the lower secondary and secondary education curriculum, the civic education includes elements of the CRC and rights of the child, right to life, 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	b. Education strategy monitoring mechanism
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 NGOs and media	<u>Baseline</u> : Public Opinion Barometer trust index: NGOs – 26% (May 2011); media – 63% (May 2011)	<u>Target</u> : Public Opinion Barometer trust index: NGOs – 46% (2017); media – 75% (2017)	Public Opinion Barometer trust index: (Apr 2016) NGOs – 23.6%; (Apr 2016) Media – 41.5%	a. Public Opinion Barometer
b. Heightened quality of reporting by media on human rights, equality, rule of law, and empowerment of women	<u>Baseline</u> : Media insufficiently covers human rights issues, with frequent infringements of ethical standards	<u>Target</u> : Qualitative increase of coverage of human rights, equality and rule of law issues in mainstream media	Progressing as planned. New data will be available within next progress report planned for 2016	b. United Nations media monitoring reports
c. Number of entities submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular UPR	<u>Baseline</u> : 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	<u>Target</u> : 100% increase in stakeholder submissions to relevant international bodies/review by 2017	65 national-level stakeholder entities were involved in submissions to the 2016 UPR (170% increase on 2011). Overall, 36 alternative submissions were made in 2016, against 16 in 2011 (125% increase)	c. OHCHR stakeholder summary for UPR; websites of treaty bodies

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	<u>Baseline:</u> 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	<u>Target:</u> 60% increase in stakeholder submissions to all relevant international bodies/review by 2017 (including UPR, Human Rights Committee, CERD, CESCR, CAT, CEDAW, CRPD, CRC and relevant Special Procedures)	65 national-level stakeholder entities were involved in submissions to the 2016 UPR (170% increase on 2011). Overall 36 alternative submissions were made in 2016, against 16 in 2011 (125% increase)	a. OHCHR website, OHCHR UPR stakeholder submissions to the Human Rights Council
b. Legal and regulatory framework for civil society to be able to operate independently, including in capacity of service provider in place	<u>Baseline:</u> Development of framework initiated but not yet completed	<u>Target:</u> 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, but so far without fully operational mechanism in place	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 heightening 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	<u>Baseline:</u> Media cover events and issues related to human rights and gender equality, without addressing or raising the human rights aspects	<u>Target:</u> Significant increase in quality of human rights-based and gender-sensitive reporting	Progressing as planned. New comprehensive data will be available in the next United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)-contracted independent media monitoring report, which is due in late 2016. As at 2015, 30 media outlets reflected on a permanent basis on women’s economic and political empowerment, as well as on the elimination of violence against women. This represented an increase of 67% compared to 2013, when only 18 media institutions reflected on gender equality. A positive trend has been observed in gender-sensitive reporting in the media. According to a six-month (Sept 2015–Feb 2016) media monitoring survey, women were featured in 16% of all stories at the beginning of the monitored time period, and in 27% of all stories at the end of the time period, i.e. an increase of 11 p.p.	a. Civil society monitoring
b. Civil society and Press Council monitors gender and human rights quality and impact of media	<u>Baseline:</u> Sporadic monitoring	<u>Target:</u> Systematic annual monitoring	2015 Monitoring Report has been produced by the Press Council but is not public yet	b. Civil society monitoring

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	a. NBS and Ministry of Economy annually published data
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 – last available) 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, thus the data for 2014 is not comparable with the previous time series.	b. SADI yearly data published by 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 aged 15–24: 18.9%	Target: General: 60.0% Women: 62.0% People aged 55–64: 62.0% Youth: 10.0%	(2015) General: 40.3% Women: 38.4% Urban: 42.0%, Rural: 38.9% Regions: Chisinau municipality 47.8%, North: 42.4%, Centre: 37.3%, South (incl. ATU Gagauzia): 32.8%; People aged 55–64: 41.4%; Young aged 15–24: 18.2%	c. NBS and Public Employment Service annual data
Output 2.1.1 - Government and relevant public institutions and private sector have increased capacities to support economic opportunities, and better use of Moldova's innovation and export potential				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
[a. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed 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 relevant.]				
b. % of population with permanent access to sewage systems and quality water, disaggregated by urban/rural and geographical area	<u>Baseline:</u> (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	<u>Target:</u> Access of population to piped water: 65% (urban: 92%; rural: 40%); access of population to public sewage system: 38% (urban: 76%; rural: 5%)	(2015) Access of population to piped water: Total: 65.3% (urban: 91.2%; rural: 45.6%; Chisinau municipality: 97.7%, North: 39.1%; Centre: 54.6%; South: 81.2%) Access of population to public sewage system: Total: 32.2% (urban: 72.8%; rural: 1.4%; Chisinau municipality: 87%; North: 20.6%; Centre: 12.1%; South: 12.4%) Note: South includes ATU Gagauzia	b. NBS; National Public Health Centre
c. Share of capital expenditures in the total expenditures of local budgets	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 13.7%;	<u>Target:</u> 17%, representing 0.5 p.p. annual increase	(2015) 17.9%	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	<u>Baseline:</u> (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 15–34 years old: 23%	<u>Target:</u> 17 SMEs per 1,000 people; North: 8; Centre: 8; South: 7; women-led 35%; young people 15–34 years old: 30%	(2015) 15 SMEs per 1,000 population; North: 6; Centre: 7; South: 5; ATU Gagauzia: 9; Chisinau municipality: 43	a. NBS, annual enterprise reports to NBS
b. Share of medium- and long-term loans of the total amount of accessed loans	<u>Baseline:</u> 39% share of medium-term loans and 18% of long-term loans of the total amount of accessed loans	<u>Target:</u> 20 p.p. increase for medium-term loans share and 15 p.p. for long-term loans	(2015) 4.7 p.p. increase by the end of 2015 (92.2%) compared with 2012 (87.5%)	b. NBS, market research on agricultural lending
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)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011): 13,548 (of which women: 7,738/57%; people aged 55–64: 2,400/18%; young people aged 16–24: 3,350/24%)	<u>Target:</u> 15,580 (of which women: 9,036/58%; people aged 55–64: 2,600/17%; young people aged 16–24: 4,360/28%)	(2015) 16,780 (of which women: 8,769/52.2%; people aged 50–65: 3,233/19.3%; youth (16–24 age): 3,620/21.6%; youth (16–29 age): 6,055/36.1%)	a. Public Employment Service Annual Data (National Agency for Employment)
b. Number of bilateral agreements on labour and social security signed between the Republic of Moldova and countries of destination for Moldovan migrants	<u>Baseline:</u> Seven agreements on social security and labour migration	<u>Target:</u> 14 agreements	(2015) 11 agreements on social security and labour in place	b. Social Report of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and database of the National Office for Social Insurance
c. The share of youth aged 15–34 out of the total migrant group	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 55.8%	<u>Target:</u> (2017) 52.2%	(2015) 60.6%	c. NBS Labour-Force Survey migration statistics, own calculation. Method of calculation: ratio of number of labour migrants aged 15–34 against total # 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 yrs (2010) Men: 65 (2010) Women: 73.4 (2010)	Target: Increase in total figure of two yrs (2017) Men: increase to 69 yrs (2017) Women: increase to 75.5 yrs (2017) Reduction in the gap between the sexes of two yrs (2017)	(2014) Life expectancy at birth Total: 71.6 yrs Men: 67.6 yrs Women: 75.5 yrs No data available for 2015	a. NBS StatBank, http://www.statistica.md/
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)	(2015) Total: 11.7 per 1,000 live births; urban: 13.6 per 1,000 live births; rural: 10.6 per 1,000 live births Note: 2014 – based on place of living; 2015 – based on place of registration	b. Statistical Yearbook of the Health System of Moldova (for year 2014, Demography, page 19), National Centre of Health Management, Ministry of Health (http://www.cnms.md/); Statistical Yearbook of the Health System of Moldova (for year 2015, Demography, page 18)
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	(2014) 39.6% No data available for 2015	c. National Health Accounts Database 2013, National Centre of Health Management, Ministry of Health (http://www.cnms.md/); National Health Accounts Database 2014
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)	(2015) 12 months: 84%; 24 months: 75.7%; 60 months: 65.3%	d. Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR) 2014 (WHO indicators); GARPR 2015
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)	(2015) 31.1 per 100,000 live births	e. Statistical Yearbook of the Health System of Moldova (for year 2014, Demography, page 9)). Chisinau, National Centre of Health Management, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova (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 15-24 years old who benefit from youth friendly health centres YFHCs 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	(2015) 32% – 35 rayons and two municipalities	a. Progress reports of the YFHC network, Ministry of Health
b. Percentage of women and men aged 15–24 who had more than one partner in the last 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse	Baseline: Men 15–19 years old – 60.6%; Women 15–19 years old – 19.8%; Men 20–24 years old – 45.7%; Women 20–24 years old – 49.7%	Target: Men 15–19 years old – 70%; Women 15–19 years old – 70%; Men 20–24 years old – 70%; Women 20–24 years old – 70%	(2012) Men 15–19 years old: 87.2%; Women 15–19 years old: 39.7%; Men 20–24 years old: 64.3%; Women 20–24 years old: 51.7% No data available for 2015	b. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2012
c. Number of abortions per 1,000 females aged 15–19 years old [new indicator]	Baseline: (2011) 13.0 per 1,000 females	Target: decrease by 30%	(2015) 9.4 per 1,000 females	c. Administrative statistics; Ministry of Health Annual Health Reports

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	<u>Baseline</u> : 57.3% (2011, National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP))	<u>Target</u> : 65% (2013), 69% (2014), 74% (2015 cohort)	(2015 data, for 2014 cohort) 80%	a. NTP report 2014 (based on new WHO definitions); NTP report 2015
b. Percentage of individuals belonging to key populations who have been covered by HIV prevention services in the last 12 months	<u>Baseline</u> : Coverage with harm reduction (2009–2010) (coverage data for Chisinau): injecting drug users (IDUs) – 7.4%; sex workers (SWs) – 15.3%; men who have sex with men (MSM) – 25.7%	<u>Target</u> : 60% for each population group	Coverage with harm reduction (Chisinau): IDUs: 16.5% (2013); SWs: 49.4%; MSM: 24.0% (2014) Updated data will be available in 2017	b. Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance 2013 (IBBS)
c. Mother to child HIV transmission (MTCT) rate (disaggregated by rural/urban)	<u>Baseline</u> : 2.8% (disaggregation by rural/urban TBD in 2013)	<u>Target</u> : MTCT rate under 2% (disaggregation by rural/urban TBD in 2013)	(2015) 1.6% programmatic data	c. GARPR 2015
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]	<u>Baseline</u> : (2010) Total – 38.2%	<u>Target</u> : Total – at least 50%	(2012) Total: 35.7% Male: 33.3% Female: 38.1% Age 15-19: 31.2% Age 20-24: 42.3% Behavioral surveillance survey was conducted in 2015, but data is not yet available	d. Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) study, 2012
Output 2.2.3 - Public and private sector has increased capacity to manage non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and developed improved environments enabling healthy choices to address key risk factors				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Premature mortality from NCDs (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)	<u>Baseline</u> : (2011) 591.5 (of which male 772.2; female 429.7; rural 679.9; urban 477.4)	<u>Target</u> : 10% reduction (based on annual reduction by 2%, same disaggregation will be applied by sex and rural/urban)	(2015 preliminary data) 574.4 (of which male 671.9; female 354.7; rural 574.4; urban 408.4)	a. Ministry of Health Annual Health Reports (other age groups could be considered, according to data availability)
b. % of regular daily smokers in the population, age 15+ (disaggregated by rural/urban and age groups)	<u>Baseline</u> : (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups TBD in 2013): Male 51% (Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005), 51% (WHO European Tobacco Control Report, 2007), 47% (WHO KAP study, 2012); Female 7.1% (DHS 2005), 5% (WHO European Tobacco Control report, 2007), 6% (WHO KAP Study, 2012)	<u>Target</u> : (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups TBD in 2013); male 3% reduction annually; female 0.5% reduction annually	Male 48.5% (15–49-year-olds MICS 2012), 43.6% (18–69-year-olds STEPS Report, 2013), 41% (WHO KAP study, 2014); female 8.2% (15–49-year-olds MICS 2012), 5.6% (18–69-year-olds STEPS Report, 2013), 4% (WHO KAP Study, 2014) (2015) Male 46%; Female 6% (16–55 years old)	b. Various sources available, as follow-up: KAP studies, MICS, WHO Reports on Global Tobacco Epidemic, WHO European Tobacco Control Reports

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 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: <u>Target:</u> (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	Situation worsened. Rate of coverage by doctors and nurses at primary health care level decreased. (2015) Nurses/family doctors: Average: 13.0/4.9 Highest region: 17.5/6.1 Lowest region: 12.4/2.6 Rural: 14.8/3.6 Urban: 10.6/6.5	a. Ministry of Health Annual Health Reports
b. Coverage with measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine of children under 24 months	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 92.8% Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district –73.5 %	<u>Target:</u> more than 95 % Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district – 93 %	(2015) 88.3% (under one year of age) Highest district: 99.7% Lowest district: 76.3% Coverage with MMR vaccine decreased	b. Joint Reporting Form WHO/ UNICEF, National Immunization Programme 2011–2015
c. Percentage of pregnant women covered by antenatal care services starting at 12 weeks of pregnancy	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 78%	<u>Target:</u> 85%	(2015) 80.4% There has been progress in the coverage of pregnant women by antenatal care services, but the target has not been achieved	c. Ministry of Health Annual Health Reports
d. The share of expenditure for medicines in the total out-of-pocket payments (information to be available, including for vulnerable groups and income groups)	<u>Baseline:</u> 73.1 %	<u>Target:</u> 45%	(2014) Average: 80.4%; by quintile: Q1: 85%; Q2: 88%; Q3: 81%; Q4: 78%; Q5: 80% No data available for 2015	d. NBS Household Surveys on population's access to health services

Output 2.2.5 – People, including those most marginalized, are able to claim and exercise their rights to health, and are able to seek health services and to 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	<u>Baseline:</u> Men: 17.6 % Women: 20.7 % Rural: 18.4 % Urban: 20.3 %	<u>Target:</u> 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%	(2012 – most recent data available) Men: 25.3% Women: 31.5 % Rural: 26.6 % Urban: 31.2% Progress worsened until 2012, but there is no data available up to 2015	a. NBS Household Surveys on population's access to health services (collection of data on vulnerable groups is possible as an additional module in household surveys on population's access to health services – NBS – on the condition of financial support being provided by United Nations agencies
b. Percentage of children of one year of age benefiting from health care supervision according to national health care standards	<u>Baseline:</u> 74 %	<u>Target:</u> 90%	(2014) 73% No data available for 2015	b. Assessment of Child Growth Monitoring Standards

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, quintile 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% the overall enrolment rates in preschool and lower secondary and by 5% in primary. Increase by 15% the enrolment rates in preschool and lower secondary and by 8% in primary of the most disadvantaged groups	(2014/2015) Preschool: 83.9%; urban: 103.9%; rural: 72.2%; boys: 84.3%; girls: 83.4%. (2014/2015) Primary: 92.4%; urban 109.3%; rural 82.5%; boys 92.9%; girls 91.9%. (2014/2015) Lower secondary 86.8%; urban 98.7%; rural 80.4%; boys 86.9%; girls 86.7%	a. Education in the Republic of Moldova, electronic publication, NBS; annual NBS reports for enrolment of refugee children; UNHCR 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%	b. Administrative data of Ministry of Education
[c. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
Output 2.3.1 - The Government at all levels, stakeholders and caregivers increase inclusion, enrolment and retention of all children and adolescents, especially vulnerable ones, in mainstream pre-schools 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 on existing data is 17.6% For preschool: 5%	Target: 50% for schools 30% for pre-schools	(2015) 28% for schools (grades 1–9) No new data available for pre-schools	a. NBS; Administrative data of Ministry of Education For schools: 2013 estimations were made based on data on children with disabilities in regular schools provided by the Ministry of Education. In 2015, the new NBS form for data-collection on children in schools was updated to allow the collection of separate data on children with disabilities and children with special educational needs. The estimations of rates were consequently made based on the data provided by the NBS. This explains the difference between rates for 2013 and for 2015. For further reference, data of the NBS will be used
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	(2014/2015) Total primary: 90.9%; boys 90.8%; girls 91.1%	b. NBS
[c. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed relevant.]				
d. The number of communities that have Roma segregated schools or classes	Baseline: Three	Target: Zero	(2015) Three	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	<u>Baseline:</u> (2012) Teachers: 10%; Educators: 35%	<u>Target:</u> Teachers: 60% <u>Target:</u> Educators: over 80%	(2014) Educators: 79% Teachers: 15% No data available for 2015	a. Reports of Ministry of Education
b. Percentage of children who meet early learning development standards	<u>Baseline:</u> Baseline 80% (2014)	<u>Target:</u> 82%	(2014) 80% No data available for 2015	b. Reports of Ministry of Education
b.1. Percentage of educators who apply professional standards [new indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> 79 % (2014)	<u>Target:</u> 82%	(2014) 79% No data available for 2015	b.1. Reports of Ministry of Education
c. Percentage of children ready for school disaggregated by sex, rural/urban	<u>Baseline:</u> 97.5% (2012)	<u>Target:</u> 97.5% (to maintain the same high level)	(2015/2016 school year) 97.1% (entered first grade after preschool) No disaggregated data available	c. Reports of Ministry of Education; NBS
d. Percentage of pupils competent in reading, mathematics and sciences (Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) report)	<u>Baseline:</u> (results of PISA 2009+, published in 2012) 43% of pupils are competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences	<u>Target:</u> (2017 results of PISA 2015): 10 percentage points increase in each of the three domains	No new data (results of PISA 2009+, published in 2012). 43% of pupils are competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences	d. PISA report
[e. Indicator has been removed as it is not deemed 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	<u>Baseline:</u> 9.7% in 2010	<u>Target:</u> 20% by 2017	(2015) 11.9%	a. World Bank Report; Household survey/NBS; Casa National
b. Rate 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	<u>Baseline:</u> 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	<u>Target:</u> 1,900 per 100,000 children, including 500 in residential care and 1,400 in family-based care	(2015 – estimation) 1,994 per 100,000 children under 18, including 323 per 100,000 children in residential care and 1,621 per 100,000 children in family-based care (care of foster parents or guardians)	b. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; NBS TransMonEE database (UNICEF)
c. Number of beneficiaries of social home-care (outreach services)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) 25,403 persons	<u>Target:</u> 27,000 persons	(2014) 23,166 No data available for 2015	c. Annual Social Report/Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family (Annual Social Report 2014, p.93)
d. Number of adults/families who have benefited from specialized social services for adults and persons with disabilities	<u>Baseline:</u> (2010) 5,240	<u>Target:</u> 7,500	(2014) 7,551 No data available for 2015	d. Annual Social Report/Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family (Annual Social Report 2010, p. 93, Annual Social Report 2013, p. 97, Annual Social Report 2014, p. 95 “in 2014, there were 100 active institutions in the republic that provided social services to 7,551 adult and disabled persons/families”)
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)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 74%; (2011) Rural: 68%; (2011) Urban: 83%; Roma: 23%	<u>Target:</u> Increase to 100% by 2017	(2014) 85% No disaggregated data available No data available for 2015	e. NBS; Ministry of Health data; relevant United Nations agencies; NHRI; civil society reports; (CNAM report, 2014, 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 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 relevant.]				
a.1. Number of districts with functional Common BCIS and SYSLAB providing services [new indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> (2013) 28 BCIS; 1 SYSLAB centre in Chisinau	<u>Target:</u> Functional BCIS in 32 districts, two municipalities, Gagauzia; five SYSLAB centres	(2015) BCIS established and functional in 33 districts of the country; five SYSLAB centres in Chisinau, Cahul, Rezina, Comrat and Balti are functional	a.1. Districts Councils; Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; State Chancellery; UNDP 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 relevant.]				
a.1. Status of assessment of resilience of the social protection system to respond to the needs of the vulnerable, families, including children, facing shocks, disasters, and crises [new indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> No data on resilience (2014)	<u>Target:</u> Resilience component assessed and recommendations provided to improve social protection system (2017)	(2015) 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 focus on child poverty [new indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> Evidence partially available, effectiveness of social protection response to child poverty is not properly addressed in regular reporting (2014)	<u>Target:</u> Evidence available and included in regular Government reports disseminated annually	(2015) Evidence partially available, effectiveness of social protection response to child poverty is not properly addressed in regular reporting	b. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; Ministry of Economy; UNICEF reports
c. Policy recommendations in place to improve adequacy and coverage with minimum income security, notably of excluded groups [new indicator]	<u>Baseline:</u> 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	<u>Target:</u> The policy options submitted for consideration	(2015) (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 – draft reports available and to be validated by the end of 2016; (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 for further action	c. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family; International Labour Organization reports

PILLAR 3: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Outcome 3.1 - Improved environmental management in 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 2012;2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection foresee 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	The Institutional Reform Concept in the environmental sector was developed in 2015 and is currently under discussion at the Government level. A first step towards the implementation of the upcoming reform is the transfer of the State Forestry Agency “Moldsilva” under the Ministry of Environment, which will assume the responsibilities of policy implementer rather than developer	a. Report on the implementation of the Government Programme 2011–2014; Government decision on the establishment of the EPA approved; annual activity reports of the EPA
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 (National Environmental Strategy (NES) – 8% in 2023); management plans developed and implemented for all sites	(2015) 5.75% The National Biodiversity Strategy was approved in May 2015 and secures the expansion of protected areas to 8% by 2020. The Strategy provides also for the development of 44 management plans to ensure compliance with international management requirements for protected areas	b. State of Environment Report (Ministry of Environment); national reports to Convention on Biological Diversity
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	The draft Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment was finalized in 2015 and is ready for submission for approval by the Government, while six Local Development Strategies (in Cahul, Ungheni, Telenesti, Soroca, Calarasi and Floresti) integrate environmental considerations. Draft Adaptation Strategies for the Forestry and Health sectors respond to the environment and climate change challenges and commitments	c. Report on the implementation of the NES and its action plan; sectoral strategies and plans in the field of the environment

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	<u>Baseline:</u> 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)	<u>Target:</u> 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 SEA Law and legal acts are submitted to ecological experts	The draft Law on SEA was finalized in 2015 and is ready for submission for approval by the Government. Six Local Development Strategies (in Cahul, Ungheeni, Telenesti, Soroca, Calarasi and Floresti) integrate environmental considerations. Draft Adaptation Strategies for Forestry and Health sectors respond to the environment and climate change challenges and commitments	a. Reports on the implementation of the Government Programme; biannual 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 (%)	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 0.69%	<u>Target:</u> By 2017 the share of environmental expenditures not lower than the average in new EU Member states /accession countries in central and eastern Europe	Share of total national public budget: (2015) 0.90% At the local level: no data available for 2015	b. Ministry of Finance, State Budget (report on budget execution); National Ecological Fund reports; Regional Development Fund reports; national/regional/local budgets (data.gov.md); reports of Assessment of Development Results (ADRs), NBS; Eurostat; OECD; 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	<u>Baseline:</u> AA is expected to be signed in 2013	<u>Target:</u> Policy development and Legal Approximation commitments implemented in line with the Action Plan	Draft Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Guidelines on public participation in the EIA are pending approval and respond to the Directive 2011/92/UE on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. The Law on Waste was endorsed in the first reading in support to implementation of Directive 2008/98/CE on waste. The Law on the Animal Kingdom has been updated in line with the Directive 2009/147/CE on the conservation of wild birds. In the area of climate change mitigation, the draft Low Emission Development Strategy is in the process of public consultation and is proposed for approval in 2016	a. Reports of the Ministry of Environment on implementation of the Strategic Development Plan/NES; reports to Millennium Ecosystem Assessments (MEAs); reports of the EPA; reports on the implementation of AA; database of the Centre for Legal Approximation/Ministry of Justice

<p>b. The National Ecological Fund (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</p>	<p>Baseline: The regulation of the NEF was developed and approved in the 1998, with several changes up to 2010, and 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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The analyses for restructuring of the NEF were developed, presented and coordinated with relevant authorities, as well as the draft NEF regulation. The required capacities for further advancement of the environmental fiscal agenda with national efforts are in place. Creation of the Agency for NEF is now pending approval by the Government and will enable the institutionalization of transparent and efficient management of environmental funds. In 2015 the National Biodiversity Strategy was approved and a financing plan is in place, while in the area of climate change the approach of mainstreaming the monitoring and evaluation of an adaptation framework into the national budget planning is under development. Environmental mainstreaming into budgetary processes based on performance was ensured in six towns, along with the development of spending strategies for “Environment Protection” and “Water Supply and Sewerage” sectors in the planning of Medium-Term Budgetary Framework 2016–2018. In addition, three budget programmes (Environmental Protection, Water Supply and Sanitation, Extraction of Mineral Resources), which include 10 sub-areas, were finalized</p>	<p>b. Regulation of the NEF; reports of the NEF; Strategy for Environmental Expenditures; reports of the Ministry of Environment</p>
<p>c. Surface of natural protected areas (in % of national territory); number of natural protected areas managed in line with international requirements; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) updated and implemented</p>	<p>Baseline: (2011) 4.65%; none fully managed in line with international requirements; NBSAP expired</p>	<p>Target: At least 7%; all protected areas managed in line with international standards; NBSAP fully implemented</p>	<p>(2015) 5.75% The National Biodiversity Strategy was approved in May 2015 and secures the expansion of protected areas to 8% by 2020. The Strategy also provides for the development of 44 management plans to ensure compliance with international management requirements for protected areas</p>	<p>c. Reports of NBS; project reports; State of the Environment Reports; reports of Ministry of Environment; annual Government reports; reports on implementation of NBSAP</p>
<p>d. Quantity of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) present in the country; number of pilot projects with alternative integrated pest management</p>	<p>Baseline: 1,500 tons of obsolete pesticides in 23 locations (baseline data source: Food and Agriculture Organization)</p>	<p>Target: at least 10% of existing HHPs sent for disposal plus ne major high-risk site safeguarded; five pilot projects on integrated pest management developed</p>	<p>(2015) 319 tons present in the country. No progress</p>	<p>d. Reports of the Government of Moldova under the Rotterdam Convention; project reports</p>

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 Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and international treaties	<u>Baseline:</u> 0% of 1,681 communities	<u>Target:</u> 10% of communities implement disaster risk management and climate change adaptation measures in line with the national strategies	Seven communities implement disaster risk management and climate change measures at the local level	a. Annual Government reports on strategies implementation; monitoring and programme/project reports
b. Energy and resource intensity	<u>Baseline:</u> Energy Intensity 31.7 MJ/USD (2006); 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	<u>Target:</u> 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) 21.33 MJ/USD; RECP measures are applied in 157 enterprises Note: Data on the energy intensity change as a percentage is not available for 2015	b. 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
c. Share of renewable energy in gross domestic consumption	<u>Baseline:</u> 5%	<u>Target:</u> 15% by 2017, or increase of a minimum 2% annually (20% by 2020)	(2015) 13.75%	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; hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) consumption	<u>Baseline:</u> (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)	<u>Target:</u> -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	(2015) 21.33 MJ/USD; four NAMAs are under development covering such areas as energy, waste, afforestation and lighting; the target of 10% reduction in HCFC-22 consumption from the baseline level of 2009 has been reached and relevant measures have been undertaken to achieve the following phase-out target of 30%	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
b. Percentage of renewable energy in total gross domestic energy consumption; number of biomass heating installations in public buildings/private households; number of biomass fuel producers	<u>Baseline:</u> 5%; 90/fewer than 100; 50 (2012)	<u>Target:</u> 15%; 280/700; 140	(2015) 13.75%; 490/250; 120 (out of these 13 are women)	b. NBS; Ministry of Economy; Energy Efficiency Agency; project reports

<p>c. Resource and energy efficiency and pollution intensity at the level of enterprises/ organizations; role of RECP in relevant policies implemented at different administrative levels</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> Five enterprises implemented RECP from 2010 and achieved reductions in usage of materials, energy and water and reduction of waste and pollutants</p>	<p><u>Target:</u> 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 has adopted policy measures that encourage enterprises to implement RECP techniques and practices</p>	<p>RECP measures are applied in 157 enterprises; a road map containing an actionable plan on RECP was submitted to the Government clarifying the responsibilities and coordination mechanisms for the implementation of administrative requirements arising from multiple environmental-related strategies. In addition, the road map identifies short-term initiatives for RECP promotion, implementation and mainstreaming into environmental and industrial policies. Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Economy have integrated the RECP concept in the national commitments/actions to green the economy. Local governments in Orhei, Balti, Causeni, Chisinau, Ungheni have implemented regional RECP replication programmes/RECP clubs</p>	<p>c. RECP programme success booklets with documented benefits; project reports</p>
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Output 3.2.2 - Policies, mechanisms and capacities strengthened at all levels for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Progress	Means of Verification
a. Disaster risk management/ climate change strategies in place; climate/disaster risk management screening for sector policies implemented; number of local policies/ plans adopted/ revised with climate change and disaster risk management mainstreamed, including number of child-focused and agriculture-focused plans	Baseline: No disaster risk management/ climate change strategies in place; no climate/ disaster risk management screening methodology for sector policies in place (foreseen in the draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy); fewer than 20 local plans in place that fully integrate climate change and disaster risk management, none of which are child-focused; number of agriculture-focused plans TBD in 2013	Target: National disaster risk management /climate change strategies adopted; climate and disaster risk management screening framework for sector policies adopted and implemented; 100 local development plans with climate change/ disaster risk management mainstreamed, including at least three child-focused plans; % of the provisions implemented dedicated to disaster risk management and climate change within the action plan for the implementation of the Agriculture Strategy	The National Adaptation Strategy was approved in 2014, followed by an iterative National Adaptation Planning process which resulted in draft Health and Forestry Adaptation Strategies. In addition, climate change adaptation policy measures were mainstreamed into the energy and transport sectors. Furthermore, the Action Plan for National Strategy on Agriculture and Rural Development was approved in 2015. This mainstreams climate change adaptation and mitigation. United Nations-supported initiatives have assisted local communities (Galesti, Carpineni, Vorniceni) to update their development plans with gender-sensitive disaster risk management measures and awareness-raising interventions in Drochia, Ungheni and Stefan Voda districts have increased disaster risk management understanding	a. Project reports; annual Government reports; Ministry of Agriculture reports
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 are 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	A Hospital Safety Index re-assessment of all public hospitals in Moldova is currently ongoing (May 2016) and will be completed in late 2016, after which updated data will be available	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 (IHR) Action Plan	Baseline: 17 actions out of 31 implemented	Target: All actions fully implemented	The core competencies related to IHR were strengthened on both sides of the Nistru river, through the international Public Health Emergency Management course provided for selected professionals in Chisinau and Tiraspol and a sub-regional risk communication/ IHR event	c. Reports of Ministry of Health/ National Public Health Centre on the Implementation of the IHR Action Plan

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Association Agreement
ATU	Autonomous Territorial Unit
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil society organisation
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOCO	United Nations Development Operations Coordination Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EU	European Union
GARPR	Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HHPs	Highly hazardous pesticides
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDUs	Injecting drug users
IHR	International Health Regulations
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender
LPA	Local Public Administration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MMR	Measles, mumps and rubella
MP	Member of Parliament
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MTCT	Mother to child HIV transmission
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NEF	National Ecological Fund
NES	National Environmental Strategy
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHRI	National human rights organization
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NTP	National Tuberculosis Programme
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation 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
SWs	Sex workers
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPF	United Nations-Moldova Partnership Framework (2013–2017)
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
YFHC	Youth Friendly Health Centres



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