



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
The UN Migration Agency

# Final Report to Swiss Development Cooperation

## Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies (Global Joint Programme)

Executing Agency	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Identification	CE.0245
Grant Reference ID	Enter (donor's) grant reference ID as stated in the donor contribution
Geographical Coverage	Republic of Moldova
Beneficiaries	Primary beneficiaries: the Government of Moldova, the State Chancellery as an institution charged with policy coordination and strategic planning, the Bureau for Diaspora Relations, and other public institutions with a migration mandate
Partner(s)	The State Chancellery of the Republic of Moldova (SC); the Bureau for Relations with the Diaspora (BRD) of the State Chancellery of the Republic of Moldova (SC)
Management Site	Geneva, HQ, SWITZERLAND
Relevant Regional Office(s)	Vienna, RO, AUSTRIA
Project Period	1 February 2014 – 31 January 2018
Reporting Period	1 February 2014 – 31 January 2018
Date of Submission	Enter the date the report is submitted to the donor.
Total Confirmed Funding	Global Programme: USD 6,290,919.48 IOM Moldova: USD \$708,628.12
Total Funds Received to Date	USD \$708,628.12
Total Expenditures	Enter the currency and either the total cumulative expenditures or the expenditures during the reporting period, depending on donor specifications. The information entered here should come from the financial report once it has been cleared for submission by the appropriate reviewer (Regional Accounting Support or Accounting Division, the latter in case of Headquarters-managed projects).

---

**Headquarters:**

17 route des Morillons • C.P. 71 • CH-1211 Geneva 19 • Switzerland  
Tel: +41.22.717 91 11 • Fax: +41.22.798 61 50 • E-mail: [hq@iom.int](mailto:hq@iom.int) • Internet: <http://www.iom.int>

## I. Summary of Key Achievements during the Reporting Period

The overall objective of the Global Joint Programme “Mainstreaming of Migration into National Development Strategies” is to enable governments and their partners to better measure, and make more visible the human development impacts of migration; and to govern the migration phenomenon so as to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.

Through the activities implemented in Moldova under this Programme, IOM contributed to the Global Joint Programme Outcomes: 1) National development strategy documents comprehensively address M&D priorities and feature concrete policy objectives, interventions, and indicators of assessment; and 3) Moldova has strategies and has built stakeholders’ capacities to implement the national M&D Plan of Action (POA) and has set up a participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework. At the country level, IOM supported government partners through assigning a National Project Officer and offering overall administrative and implementation support.

Since its first phase began in 2012, the mainstreaming project in Moldova has achieved two overarching Programme objectives: 1) Moldovan Government was enabled to integrate migration into its national development planning documents and processes and to continually monitor and adjust its approach to M&D; 2) an active and mutually beneficial partnership among participating countries on M&D was fostered, concerning migration mainstreaming in particular.

Moldova succeeded in strengthening and making more sustainable the national mainstreaming and coordination mechanisms on M&D, and has developed comprehensive national M&D strategies to make migration’s development impacts more tangible. These include the expansion of the mandate and the network of Diaspora, Migration and Development (DMD) Focal Points to the local level, which has fostered the implementation the “whole-of-the-Government” approach as well as the establishment of an Inter-ministerial Committee on DMD.

Furthermore, the Government of Moldova committed human and financial resources to create and mandate an institution for continued coordination of the process of implementing public policies in the field of diaspora engagement – which in Moldova equates to the whole M&D sphere.

The Diaspora Relations Bureau under the Prime Minister, part of the State Chancellery, was mandated in 2013 under phase 1 of the Programme, to implement the whole-of-Government approach on ‘Diaspora’, which has recently been widened to include ‘Diaspora, Migration and Development’ (DMD). Initially, the whole-of-government approach introduced a system of DMD focal points in all central level authorities (ministries and agencies) to coordinate and promote migration mainstreaming into national policies. However, the government’s commitment to developing this mainstreaming mechanism was reaffirmed in 2016 with the adoption of the National Diaspora Strategy 2025. Subsequently, DMD field was further reformed in 2017 with the expansion of the system of focal points to the local level. In addition, a National Commission on Migration was established, with a clear mandate in the M&D area. The newly reformed/up-graded mechanism builds upon the previously functioning migration mainstreaming system, and its expansion to the local level will bring multiple benefits to both migrants and their communities of origin. Following the adoption of the mainstreaming mechanism, 15 law reforms/new laws/ strategies/action plans were elaborated/implemented. Monitoring and evaluation indicators were elaborated to assess progress towards the achievement of the National Strategy as well as its Action Plan for 2016-2018.

## II. Progress Made towards Realizing Outcomes and Outputs

### 2.1 Implemented outputs and contribution delivered towards achieving the planned outcomes; summary description of implemented activities

Under **Outcome 1** of the Global Joint Programme, Moldova formulated national development strategies/policies and plans of action that comprehensively address migration and its linkages with different development priorities and feature concrete policy objectives, interventions, and indicators of assessment on migration and human development.

#### **Output 1.2** of the Results Matrix - Supporting the implementation planning and implementing priority actions in the POAs

The Programme supported the Government in the identification, prioritisation and implementation of a number of the most important M&D policy priorities, including the execution of policy consultation sessions with relevant public authorities, the adoption of a number of new policies with migration mainstreamed, and the actual implementation of a number of mainstreaming priorities for the national context

Moldova completed the induction phase by securing the stakeholders' participation in Programme coordination and policy formulation processes. To this end, the collaboration between the Government of Republic of Moldova and the IOM Mission to Moldova was formalized by way of Letter of Agreement, which confirmed the mutual collaboration and undertaking of responsibilities in order to implement the Global Joint Programme in Moldova. The formal launch of the Programme took place within the Global Steering Board in June 2014 in Chisinau, hosted by the Moldovan Government. A Programme's National Board was established and convened regularly, serving to secure the stakeholders' participation in Programme steering and priorities' formulation processes, as well as supporting and overseeing the Programme's mid-term review.

UNCT and donor community were engaged in various aspects of supporting the Government in policy formulation processes. As a result, migration-related issues were included on the agendas of the coordination mechanisms under the UNDAF, as well as in meetings of the UNCT and the UN Pillar Working Groups. The work on the National Development Strategy 2030 integrates migration considerations.

Moldova formulated national M&D strategies and POAs following five M&D priorities, implementation strategies for its POAs, and an M&E framework to monitor the progress.

The Moldovan multi-annual Work Plan (2014-2017) of the Global Programme was developed in coordination with the main Governmental stakeholders and endorsed by the Programme's National Board, which also guided the Work Plan's subsequent adjustments.

A Comprehensive National Diaspora Strategy 2025 and POA were developed and approved by the Government, with input from the Programme. The concept of the new/upcoming National Development Strategy 2030 was developed, aligned to the Agenda 2030, with migration aspects mainstreamed following the Programme's input. Monitoring and evaluation indicators were elaborated by the Programme jointly with the Government to assess progress towards the achievement of the National Diaspora Strategy as well as its Action Plan for 2016-2018. The Programme initiated the work to support the development of a migration-mainstreamed and SDG-aligned new National Development Strategy 2030, to replace the National Development Strategy

Moldova 2020. The National Programme for Attracting Remittances into Economic Development PARE 1+1, was reviewed, and recommendations were put forward for the use of innovative instruments for engaging diaspora resources for homeland development (e.g. crowd-funding). Coherent and coordinated evidence-based policymaking were supported by organising a diaspora thematic seminar and consultations with diaspora on drafting and implementing public policies in the diaspora field. The Programme's implementation was subjected to a mid-term review, and based on the mid-term review report, the Handover Strategy was developed (jointly with the Government), reviewed and validated by the relevant stakeholders. Wide participative national prioritization consultations were carried out towards the next phase of the present Global Programme.

A cooperation mechanism for involving private partners (banks, financial institutions and other service providers) in Migration & Development policy development was formulated, following a review of international experience, and proposed for adoption by the Government. Part of the concept were recommendations for the establishment of a cooperative model, and for the development of regional and local partnerships to harness the economic potential of migration in Moldovan cities and regions

A comprehensive assessment of the Integrated Information System "Migration and Asylum" (SIAMA) was executed, jointly with the Bureau for Migration and Asylum of the Ministry of Interior. SIAMA is an information system for integrating the information resources of different public institutions with direct or related competences on migration and asylum; ensuring the monitoring of migration flows, as well as the control over foreigners' and stateless people's stay on the Moldovan territory, and providing the public administration authorities who hold a decision-making mandate on migration and asylum with operative information. Comprehensive recommendations were made and two road maps were developed for improving the IT architecture and statistical components of the current SIAMA, and put forward to the Government, which served as a benchmark for carrying out the subsequent actions focused on improving the current IT System.

A cost-efficient innovative system for transferring migrant remittances via the Moldovan National Postal Office in partnership with its foreign postal offices counterparts, was conceptualized and pilot tested in one payment corridor (Italy-Moldova). Following the negotiations with the counterparts, the system was put forward for further expansion to other payment corridors.

A feasibility study was carried out on the development and implementation of alternative payment, money/remittances transfer options in the Republic of Moldova. Recommendations were made for the identification and adoption of the most suitable and innovative alternative model for payment / money transfer financial services to be applied in the Moldovan context.

The best international practices in the implementation of return and reintegration programmes were reviewed through supporting the organization of a study visit for the relevant public authorities' representatives, with a view to raise the effectiveness of the dialogue, ties and commitment of migrants/diaspora to the development of social and economic processes in the country of origin. The National Action Plan (2014-2016) for supporting the reintegration of returned Moldovan migrants was reviewed, and the joint development (with the Government) of the National Action Plan for Reintegration of Returning Migrants 2018-2020, was supported, based on the reviewed international best practices.

The Programme advanced the promotion of diaspora/nostalgic tourism to Moldova, in close collaboration with the Government.

A comprehensive M&E Framework for M&D and migration mainstreaming was conceptualized jointly with the BRD and put forward for use by the Government. It includes qualitative and quantitative indicators of progress and impact, data sources, data collection methodologies, roles and responsibilities, performance benchmarks and specific targets to monitor and evaluate M&D mainstreaming process. In addition, a Guide with methodological instructions for the application of

M&E framework was developed, and the capacities of the institutions involved in applying the M&E framework were consolidated.

Moldova and its UN agency partners reflected national M&D priorities in the UNDAF. The mid-term review of the past UNDAF (UN Partnership Framework) 2013-2017 was supported, and the migration-related indicators were reviewed. The UNPF Results Matrix and its M&E Plan were amended to include migration-related indicators, and the UN Planning was adjusted to take into consideration migration dynamics. The final evaluation of the 2013-2017 UNPF was conducted jointly with the UNRC office and the UNCT agencies, with migration & development – related issues integrated in the Common Country Assessment report (CCA). The UNCT and the Moldovan Government jointly prioritized strategic development directions of the country, reviewed development challenges, agreed on the priorities, roles and responsibilities of the new UNDAF 2018-2022. As a result, the UNDAF programming documents for the period 2018-2022 mainstreamed relevant M&D aspects into all of the new UNDAF 4 (four) Outputs, Theory of Change, Results Matrix (outcomes) and the M&E Plan for 2018-2019 (indicators, baselines, targets).

***Output 2.1 Greater institutional coherence and capacity on M&D, and sustained coordination by government and other stakeholders (coordination mechanisms & capacity development):***

IOM Moldova mapped the relevant M&D initiatives, providing an overview of the identified projects, analysis of priority and overlooked domains, duplications etc., and recommendations for the consolidation of the M&D projects under the mainstreaming umbrella. Under the present output, the Programme supported the strengthening and expanding of the coordination mechanisms on M&D, as well as advanced the capacity of all relevant stakeholders actively involved in the mainstreaming process, in synergy with a number of other initiatives/stakeholders.

A number of synergies were established with other ongoing relevant M&D initiatives, fostering policy innovation and advancing the consideration of gender into migration mainstreaming. The collaboration with the NY University of Columbia (SIPA) Capstone Project for “Improving the implementation of the Government of Moldova PARE 1+1”, provided informed recommendations for restructuring and enhancing the effectiveness of the PARE 1+1 Programme and providing options for a suitable crowd-funding platform for engaging the financial resources of the Moldovan diaspora. The synergy with the project “Consolidating Moldova’s migration and development institutional framework Project (MIDIDOM)” funded by SDC contributed to the strengthening of the network of focal points in the national institutions with a diaspora-engaging mandate, aiming at fostering its effectiveness, ownership and sustainability. The synergy with the UN Women Global project “Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers’ labour and human rights” (WMV) allowed for joint commissioning of specialised expertise in order to integrate gender considerations into the capacity building activities, a number of policy documents National Return Action Plan 2018-2020), policy reviews, mid-term review of the UNPF (2013-2017), the M&D gender mainstreamed checklists for the UNCT, mapping of M&D projects, and the institutional capacity assessment of migration-mandated public authorities.

Following the previous adoption (under Programme’s Phase 1) of the horizontal focal points mainstreaming mechanism in 2013, 15 new migration sensitive/relevant law reforms/new laws/strategies/action plans were elaborated/implemented. Under the present Programme phase, Moldova strengthened and ensured continuity of the national mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation on M&D, through establishing the Inter-ministerial Committee on DMD, with a clear mandate in M&D area, which, among others: coordinates the development and implementation of the state policies influencing DMD; formulates the medium and long term strategic vision in the relevant field; develop proposals and recommendations to be included in development strategies/plans; validates development strategies and plans influencing DMD;

formulates proposals for draft legislative and normative acts; and ensures the field-related inter-ministerial communication could be viewed as models of engagement to be shared as good practices with other countries. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on DMD is made up of State Secretaries and technical focal points of all central level authorities, and has been expanding to the local level, via legislative enforcement through the Government Decision No. 725 dated 08.09.17. Under the Programme, local public authorities are advised to designate persons responsible for DMD and the integration of migration into local development strategies and plans at two levels:

- a) at the level of coordination and promotion of policies;
- b) at the level of implementation of policies.

The coordination, monitoring and assessment of the amended mainstreaming mechanism at both central and local level is the responsibility of the State Chancellery and the Diaspora Relations Bureau. The expanded set of mandates and responsibilities shall require additional investment by the Programme's third phase into the institutional, policy, analytical and operational capacities of the newly established structures (the Inter-Institutional Committee on Diaspora, Migration and Development; the local level DMD focal points; the State Chancellery and the Diaspora Relations Bureau, for their new functions).

Regular UNCT coordination on M&D issues is carried out in Moldova, with relevant M&D topics regularly and consistently included on the agendas of the UNCT and donor coordination bodies/ events, and the UNCT is involved in providing policy advice to the Government on M&D issues.

Under the Programme, Moldova benefited from a number of capacity development interventions. A total number of 3 Government officials from Moldova has deepened their understanding of the links between migration and sectoral policies, strengthened the capacity for increased policy coherence and effectiveness through multi-stakeholder mechanisms as well as for governing migration at local level - as a result of their participation in 2 workshops organized by ILO International Training Centre (ITC) together with IOM in Turin on 30 October - 3 November 2017 (the Joint Interregional IOM - ITCILO training activity on "Mainstreaming Migration into Policy Planning") and on 20-24 November 2017 (Training workshop on Governing Migration at Local Level).

Inter alia, 50 public officials were trained on Diaspora engagement tools and practices. The concept and curricula of a comprehensive and sustainable training programme on M&D, including the relevant methodology, was developed and pilot tested with 243 officials, strengthening the capacity of the national and local level DMD focal points. Two academic curricula on M&D were developed, pilot tested and adopted by two Universities, on the following aspects of M&D:

- The economic development;
- The social development;
- The M&D policy, regulatory and institutional framework

A number of 238 DMD central level focal points officials were trained on analyzing of migration data; assessing the migration impact on policy formulation and evaluation; developing products and services for migrants; using the monitoring and evaluation framework in DMD field; migration sensitive budgeting; mutual implications of M&D for policy making etc.; 56 central level officials trained on gender-specific needs and priorities of migrant women and men and the impact of economic and social policies on their life, while 424 local level public officials were made aware of M&D implications/nexus and encouraged to serve as DMD focal points. 26 ministerial Public Relations personnel and journalists trained in communicating with diaspora and covering migration and diaspora related topics, in a migration- and gender-sensitive manner. 6 public officials reviewed best international practices concerning the models of engagement/ collaboration between Central and Local public administration institutions on the M&D goals, successfully enabling their engagement and

collaboration. It also supported the ongoing process of integrating migration considerations into relevant policies, increasing the institutional coherence and efficiency of the collaboration between the different levels of public authorities and the private sector.

The Programme's visibility was ensured through producing materials and showcasing the Programme's events in the national press. The visibility of the Programme was also promoted in the international context. Moldova representatives actively participated in GFMDs and shared the experience of the Joint Migration and Development initiative (JMIDI) and the MOMID Programme, providing wider visibility to migration and development programming and its results at the global level. The M&D programming was, further promoted by supporting the translation and production of the deliverables produced under the JMIDI, implemented by UNDP with EU and SDC funding.

Overall, the Programme's objectives were achieved, in line with the Republic of Moldova Government priorities. It allowed key partnerships to be built and further sustained, the buy-in of the stakeholders was ensured, Programme participatory structures were fully harnessed and visibility of the Programme was secured. To that end, a number of publications were developed and produced in 5600 copies.

For a more detailed description of implemented activities, please see the **Table 2.1: Progress Achieved Compared to Indicators in the Results Matrix**.

## 2.2 Programme Strategy

In Moldova, a context-specific, evidence-based, participatory, and holistic approach to migration and development was developed and applied jointly by the Government and the UNCT partners. The Programme supported the Government in identifying, prioritizing and implementing M&D objectives, and assessing progress through participatory monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

In order to reach the highest level of achievements of the Programme, the following management and implementation strategy was agreed upon and implemented, in line the Global Joint Programme Document:

1. Coordination-wise, UNDP and IOM were **jointly** responsible for initiating and implementing the Joint Programme at country level. The Programme was internally coordinated on a day-to-day basis by a National Programme Officer (NPO) commissioned by IOM, who works in close collaboration with the governmental focal point, namely the Bureau for Diaspora Relations under the State Chancellery of Republic of Moldova and the UNDP country office.
2. **IOM** was primarily responsible for: managing the implementation of the country level activities, providing technical input to the activities throughout the Programme, overseeing and ensuring the timely delivery of activities and expenditure of funds relating to the country-level outputs, supporting the inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism/s, preparing and following up on national board meetings and reporting to the Programme's **National Board**.
3. **UNDP** was responsible for leveraging its existing partnerships, programmes and projects for engaging national development stakeholders in the migration mainstreaming process. UNDP was also responsible for organizing capacity development measures, such as a bilateral learning mission to one of the Programme countries. Building on existing partnerships and networks, UNDP ensured synergies with other UNDP programmes and projects at country level.

4. The **UN Resident Coordinator** acted as the UNCT interlocutor for the Programme's national government counterparts, presenting the Joint Programme to the UNCT and to relevant government counterparts exploring their interest, potential synergies, and seeking government endorsement.

### 2.3 Joint Implementation Mechanisms

The Programme established a National Board overseeing the programmatic decision and assessing the risks to the overall Programme at discrete points in the Programme cycle. During the reporting period, Board meetings were convened either in person or by electronic means of communication. The Board worked to discuss and validate the Programme's key outputs.

The National Project Board was established as a Programme management tool designed to steer and monitor the Project implementation, enabling participatory project supervision and allowing the maximum transparency through National Project Officer reports. It provided a means for the Donor and implementing agencies, the Government and the beneficiary institutions to be empowered to take key decisions for the project.

The Project Board was composed of:

- Representatives of lead Governmental and beneficiary institutions implementing the mainstreaming Programme;
- Representatives of each implementing agency, respectively, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Development Programme;
- Representative of other UNCT member agencies;
- Representatives of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and any other donor that may join the Programme partnership.

Representatives of other donors, as well as other UNCT agencies and stakeholders involved in the Programme implementation were also members of the National Project Board.

The National Project Board was chaired by the Secretary General of the Government of Moldova in his/her quality of the Head of the Charming Institution, the State Chancellery of Republic of Moldova.

### 2.4 Visibility

The Programme team, as well as the Government partners provided due visibility of the SDC support for the implementation of the Programme, consistent with the SDC visibility rules. All the printed materials identified the project as an SDC-funded action. IOM informed all project partners and beneficiaries about the financial support received from the SDC. During the reporting period, IOM ensured visibility to the project by presenting/speaking of it at various events.

The Programme actively produced and disseminated visibility materials, specifically Brochures, Vinyl banners, Folders, Notepads and Pens. For this purpose, a designer was contracted to develop the design for the Programme's visibility items. A set of two English and Romanian brochures were produced: one being a General Brochure (see Annex 49.1) and the other targeting the United Nations Country Team (see Annex 49.2). The visibility items (banners, pens, folders and notepads) were produced at the outset of the Programme in 2014 and were disseminated throughout the Programme duration. Please see Annex 49.3 for the comprehensive list of events, articles and publications showcasing the Programme's activities and results.



## **2.5 Revisions made to the original document/Results Matrix.**

The project operational work plan developed and endorsed at the national level went through a series of revisions and amendments, but without ever changing the original document/Results Matrix.

The timeline for implementation of the activities was amended, as a result of the non-cost extension by two months, from 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.

Moldova's share of budget was increased by USD 88,028.12 (from \$620,600.00 to \$708,628.12), to allow for the finalisation of the following activities: a) capacity building trainings for central and local level migration mainstreaming focal points (under Output 2.1 Greater institutional coherence and capacity on M&D, and sustained coordination by government and other stakeholders, activity 2.4 "Carry out capacity development interventions for key M&D stakeholders"); b) supporting Consultations on drafting and implementation of public policies in diaspora field (under Output 1.2 "M&D policy priorities are identified and some national M&D priorities are implemented", activity 1.2.c "Support implementation planning"); and c) supporting the translation, editing and production of the deliverables produced under the Joint Migration and Development initiative, implemented by UNDP with EU and SDC funding.

### **II.1. Progress Made towards Incorporating Cross-cutting Themes. Sustainability**

Gender mainstreaming and gender equality has been taken into account in the design, formulation and implementation this Programme and it was an important factor in planning, monitoring, and evaluating activities and operational strategies.

Owing to the analysis that developing gender-sensitive evidence-based policies in the migration field is becoming critical for Moldova in order to efficiently address migration issues and to empower women, especially in rural areas, UNWOMEN Moldova manifested interest to join the Programme's second phase as development partner, contributing resources from its EU-funded Project "Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers' Labour and Human Rights: Engaging with international, national human rights mechanisms to enhance accountability". As detailed under 2.1, a gender expert was hired to contribute to the implementation of the Programme's activities by providing inputs related to the gender dimension in key Programme and policy documents, ensuring the proper coverage of the gender dimension throughout a series of events: Joint Govt/ UNCT prioritization retreat, trainings, workshops and policy seminars.

The Programme developed and put forward migration and diaspora gender mainstreamed checklists for the UNCT. The Programme's and Programmes' management cycle stages were taken into consideration when developing these checklists, especially the ones dealing with programming, identifying, and formulating technical assistance/support to be provided. The objective of the checklist is the facilitation mainstreaming of migration and gender in the UNCT assistance programmes from the start of the planning process of such initiatives. The checklists represent a simple tool based on qualitative elements and were offered for use during the primary stages of projects' and programmes' management cycle, such as: (i) programming technical assistance; (ii) better identification of the beneficiaries' group, action directions, necessary resources, relevant partners which would contribute

to consolidating the suggested intervention; and (iii) better formulation of the assistance proposal, better targeting the actions and the available resources.

Training on migration, gender, diaspora and development, as well as on measuring the impact of migration (through inter alia using gender disaggregated data) was organized in a broad range of ministries and public authorities in an effort to foster the mechanism for efficient and inclusive intra-governmental coordination. Moreover, Mass media representatives were trained on migration and gender-sensitive aspects of the country's development.

A Human rights based approach was applied by the Programme in its assessments and practical tools proposed to the Government for institutionalisation. In the medium to long run, the established ministerial diaspora focal points, under the supervision of the Diaspora Relations Bureau, contribute to the advancing and protecting of the rights of Moldovans abroad and their families left behind in Moldova through formulation of migration-sensitive policies. The respective efforts at the level of the Government were streamlined across all the involved public institutions in order to ensure an efficient protection of rights of Moldovans abroad, meaning that the "whole-of-government" approach was effectively put into practice.

The Programme activities were designed to encourage sustainability. Throughout the Programme's implementation, due attention was given to evaluating and assessing the ability of the governmental authorities in Moldova to continue the procedures and processes beyond cessation of Programme funding. A number of methods were employed by the Programme to achieve this:

1. Ensuring lasting Government commitments at the earliest stages of Programme implementation (through mobilising political support, fostering the buy-in and instilling the national ownership);
2. Involving all stakeholders in Programme activities (although the level of involvement varied depending the extent of the institutions role in the intervention);
3. Ensuring that Governmental agencies cooperate and coordinate their policy initiatives effectively with development partners ;
4. Support inter-agency cooperation through the Programme's National Board and other formats of mutual discussions;
5. Gearing the outcomes of the Programme towards the needs and interests of the migrants and their families.
6. Executing the Mid-term Review of the Global Programme and designing the Programme's country Handover Strategy.
7. Strengthening the national migration mainstreaming mechanism (as detailed under 2.1)

### III. Progress Achieved Compared with the Indicators in the Results Matrix

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>	
	<p><b>Objective:</b>  <i>To enable governments and their partners to better measure, and make more visible the human development impacts of migration; and to govern the migration phenomenon so as to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.</i></p>	<p>Government counterparts (and their partners) in eight programme countries are able to analyze M&amp;D issues, formulate and implement sound M&amp;D policies through inclusive processes, and achieve greater institutional coherence on M&amp;D.</p>	<p>Two programme countries have established a national support structure, have set up sustainable consultation/coordination mechanisms on M&amp;D, and have comprehensive national M&amp;D strategies to make migration's development impacts more tangible.</p>	<p>Eight programme countries have established a national support structure, have set up sustainable consultation/coordination mechanisms on M&amp;D, and have comprehensive national M&amp;D strategies to make migration's development impacts more tangible.</p>	<p>1. Working meetings and constant communication with the Government and project partners</p> <p>2. National strategic and policy documents</p> <p>3. Extended Migration Profile Reports</p> <p>4. Training Reports</p> <p>5. Consultant's Reports</p> <p>6. Mid-term Review Report</p>	<p>The Moldovan Government and its partners' capacity improved towards: better measuring, and making more visible the human development impacts of migration; governing the migration phenomenon so as to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination.</p> <p>Moldova established a national support structure in the form of the Governmental Inter-Institutional Committee on Diaspora, Migration and Development (DMD), with a clear coordination mandate in the area of M&amp;D.</p> <p>Moldova strengthened and made more sustainable its coordination mechanisms on M&amp;D through upgrading the mainstreaming mechanism, by (a) establishing the Inter-Institutional Committee on DMD; (b) expanding the mandate of the diaspora focal points into diaspora and migration and development area; and by (c) expanding the system of focal points to the local authorities level.</p> <p>The capacity of the mechanism for efficient and inclusive intra-governmental coordination, as well as on measuring the impact of migration organized in a broad range of ministries and public authorities was strengthened and made</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>7. National Development Strategy 2020</p> <p>8. The concept of the National Development Strategy 2030</p> <p>9. UNDAF 2018-2022</p> <p>10. Draft Hand-over strategy</p>	<p>sustainable through legislative endorsement and capacity building interventions.</p> <p>Moldova adopted a number of comprehensive national strategies, policies and action plans on M&amp;D (including the National Development Strategy 2020; the concept of the National Development Strategy 2030; Diaspora 2025 Strategy and Action Plan for 2016 – 2018; UNDAF 2018-2022; the Action Plan for Reintegrating the Returning Migrants for 2018-2020; the National Employment Strategy and Action Plan for 2017 – 2021), which integrated aspects of Diaspora, Migration and Development (DMD), so as to make migration’s development impacts more tangible.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> <i>National development strategies/policies (or plans of action) are formulated in at least eight countries that comprehensively address migration and its linkages with different development priorities and feature concrete</i></p>	<p>Eight programme countries have adopted an evidence based approach to migration mainstreaming and have comprehensive national M&amp;D strategies/POAs</p>	<p>Two of the programme countries have adopted an evidence-based approach to M&amp;D policymaking, have identified &amp; prioritized M&amp;D objectives through consultative processes and have drafted comprehensive M&amp;D National POAs.</p>	<p>Eight programme countries have adopted an evidence-based approach to M&amp;D policymaking, have identified &amp; prioritized M&amp;D objectives through consultative processes and have drafted comprehensive M&amp;D National POAs.</p>	<p>1. National strategic and policy documents</p> <p>2. Extended Migration Profile Reports</p> <p>3. Training Reports</p>	<p>Moldova formulated a number of national development strategic and policy documents and plans that comprehensively address migration and its linkages with different development priorities and feature concrete policy objectives, interventions, and indicators of assessment on migration and human development, including at the local level.</p> <p>Moldova advanced the use of the previously adopted evidence-based approach to M&amp;D policymaking, identified &amp; prioritized M&amp;D objectives through consultative processes and drafted comprehensive M&amp;D National POAs.</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Data Source and Collection Method</b>	<b>Cumulative progress</b>
<i>policy objectives, interventions, and indicators of assessment on migration and human development (HD), including at local level, as appropriate (Outcome 1 of Global Joint programme).</i>					<p>The Moldovan Government produced 6 editions of nationally-owned Extended Migration Profile Reports, which are used to inform the M&amp;D strategic and policy making.</p> <p>A comprehensive M&amp;E framework was developed and put forward to support the Government in monitoring and evaluating the M&amp;D mainstreaming process.</p> <p>A number of identified M&amp;D priorities were implemented.</p> <p>UN agencies' stakeholders were comprehensively involved in dialogue and worked on mainstreaming migration into the strategic cooperation framework documents with the Republic of Moldova.</p>
<b>Output 1.2:</b> 1.2 M&D policy priorities are identified and some national M&D priorities are implemented (Output 3, Global Joint Programme).	<p>1.2.a Number of countries that have conducted a project induction phase to secure stakeholder participation in policy formulation processes.</p> <p>1.2.b Number of countries that have formulated national M&amp;D</p>	<p>1.2.a Two pilot countries have completed an induction phase and secured stakeholder participation in policy formulation processes.</p> <p>1.2.b Two pilot countries have formulated national M&amp;D strategies and POAs.</p> <p>1.2.c None of the countries have formulated implementation</p>	<p>1.2.a Six new programme countries have completed an induction phase and secured stakeholder participation in policy formulation processes.</p> <p>1.2.b Eight programme countries have formulated national M&amp;D strategies and POAs.</p> <p>1.2.c. Eight programme countries have formulated implementation strategies for their POA.</p>	<p>1. Working meetings and constant communication with the Government and project partners</p> <p>2. National strategic and policy documents</p> <p>3. Extended Migration Profile Reports</p>	<p>1.2.a. Moldova completed the induction phase and secured stakeholder participation in policy formulation processes:</p> <p>a) The collaboration between the Government of Republic of Moldova and the IOM Mission to Moldova was formalized by way of Letter of Agreement, which confirmed the mutual collaboration and undertaking of responsibilities in order to implement the Global Joint Programme in Moldova;</p> <p>b) The formal launch of the Programme took place within the Global Steering Board in the</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>strategies and POAs. 1.2.c Number of countries that have formulated implementation strategies for their POA. 1.2.d Number of countries that have started to implement their POA, and formulated a M&amp;E framework. 1.2.e Number of countries supported to reflect national M&amp;D priorities in UNDAF</p>	<p>strategies for their POA and M&amp;E frameworks. 1.2.d None of the countries have started to implement their POA 1.2.e The UNDAF in two pilot countries reflects national M&amp;D priorities.</p>	<p>1.2.d. Two pilot countries have implemented up to three M&amp;D priorities identified in the POA and have formulated a M&amp;E framework to monitor the POA and three priorities implemented. 1.2.e. Eight programme countries have been supported to reflect national M&amp;D priorities in UNDAF.</p>	<p>4. Training Reports 5. Consultant's Reports 6. Mid-term Review Report 7. National Development Strategy 2020 8. The concept of the National Development Strategy 2030 9. UNDAF 2018-2022 10. Draft Hand-over strategy 11. Seminars, round tables, working visits reports.</p>	<p>period of 11-12 June 2014 in Chisinau, hosted by the Moldovan Government; c) the Programme's National Board established and convened regularly, serving to secure the stakeholders' participation in programme steering and priorities' formulation processes, as well as supporting and overseeing the Programme's mid-term review; d) UNCT and donor community engaged in various aspects of supporting the Government in policy formulation processes. 1.2.b Moldova formulated national M&amp;D strategies and POAs, as well as implementation strategies for its POAs: a) The Moldovan multi-annual Work Plan (2014-2017) of the Global Programme developed in coordination and following policy consultations sessions with the main Governmental stakeholders and endorsed by the Programme's National Board, which also guided the Work Plan's subsequent adjustments; b) Comprehensive National Diaspora Strategy and POA developed and approved by the Government; c) The concept of the new/upcoming National Development Strategy 2030 developed, with migration aspects mainstreamed;</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
			<p>12. Policy proposals and plans for action.</p> <p>13. Review assessment reports, road maps for SIAMA development.</p> <p>14. M&amp;E framework.</p> <p>15. Common Country Assessment.</p> <p>16. UNPF mid-term and final review documents.</p>	<p>d) The Programme’s mid-term review report and the Handover Strategy developed, reviewed and validated by the relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>1.2.c Moldova formulated implementation strategies for its POAs:</p> <p>a) Implementation strategy (action plans) for the National Diaspora Strategy and POA formulated and approved by the Government, with gender considerations factored in;</p> <p>b) The National Action Plan for Reintegrating the Returning Migrants for 2014-2016 reviewed, with gender perspective factored in;</p> <p>c) Implementation strategies (action plans) formulated and approved by the Government for the National Action Plan for Reintegrating the Returning Migrants for 2018-2020, and the National Employment Strategy for 2017 – 2021;</p> <p>d) Diaspora engagement and labour migration management policy tools/measures initiated following consultations and joint participative work with the diaspora;</p> <p>e) Ex-ante policy impact assessment methodology proposed for adoption by the Government to support the practical</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>mainstreaming of migration into sectorial policies;</p> <p>f) Wide participative national prioritization consultations carried out towards the next phase of the present Global Programme;</p> <p>1.2.d Moldova implemented five M&amp;D priorities identified in the POA and formulated a M&amp;E framework to monitor the POA and the implemented priorities:</p> <p>a) A cooperation mechanism involving private partners (banks, financial institutions and other service providers) in Migration &amp; Development policy development formulated, following a review of international experience, and proposed for adoption by the Government; part of the concept, recommendations for the establishment of a cooperative model, and for development of regional and local partnerships, harnessing the economic potential of migration in Moldovan cities and regions formulated and put forward;</p> <p>b) A comprehensive assessment of the Integrated Information System “Migration and Asylum” (SIAMA) executed. SIAMA is an information system for integrating information resources of different public institutions with direct or related competences on migration and asylum; ensuring the monitoring of migration flows, as well as the control over foreigners’</p>



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>and stateless people's stay on the Moldovan territory, and providing the public administration authorities with a decision-making mandate on migration and asylum, with operative information. Comprehensive recommendations were made and two road maps developed for improving the IT architecture and statistical components of the current SIIAMA, and put forward to the Government;</p> <p>c) A cost-efficient innovative system for transferring migrant remittances via the Moldovan National Postal Office in partnership with its foreign postal offices counterparts, conceptualized and pilot tested on one payment corridor (Italy-Moldova) following the negotiations with the counterparts. The system was put forward for further expansion to other payment corridors;</p> <p>d) A feasibility study carried out on the development and implementation of alternative payment, money/remittances transfer options in the Republic of Moldova. Recommendations made for the identification and adoption of the most suitable and innovative alternative model for payment / money transfer financial services to be applied in the Moldovan context;</p> <p>e) The best international practices in the implementation of return and reintegration programmes reviewed, towards adoption, and</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>for raising the effectiveness of the dialogue, ties and commitment of migrants/diaspora to the development of social and economic processes in the country of origin;</p> <p>f) Promotion of diaspora/nostalgic tourism to Moldova advanced. The policy is designed to promote the diaspora tourism provided and a brochure which promotes the history and culture, including the natural heritage of Moldova printed and distributed to diaspora representatives;</p> <p>g) A comprehensive M&amp;E Framework conceptualized, and put forward to the Government; the M&amp;E Framework includes qualitative and quantitative indicators of progress and impact, data sources, data collection methodologies, roles and responsibilities, performance benchmarks and specific targets to monitor and evaluate M&amp;D mainstreaming process; a Guide with methodological instructions for the application of M&amp;E framework developed; the capacities of the institutions involved in applying the M&amp;E framework consolidated through a facilitated training session.</p> <p>1.2.e Moldova and its UN agencies' partners reflected national M&amp;D priorities in UNDAF:</p> <p>a) The mid-term review of the</p>

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>past UNDAF (UN Partnership Framework) 2013-2017 supported, migration-related indicators reviewed; the UNPF Results Matrix and its Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Plan amended to include migration-related indicators, the UN Planning adjusted to take into consideration migration dynamics;</p> <p>b) The final evaluation of the 2013-2017 UNPF supported, inputs on migration &amp; development – related issues integrated in the Common Country Assessment report (CCA);</p> <p>c) UNCT and the Government jointly prioritized strategic development directions of the country, reviewing development challenges, agreeing on priorities, roles and responsibilities of the new UNDAF 2018-2022, with migration considerations discussed and prioritized;</p> <p>d) Relevant M&amp;D aspects mainstreamed into the UNDAF programming documents for the period 2018-2022: Outputs, Theory of Change, Results Matrix (outcomes) and the M&amp;E Plan for 2018-2019 (indicators, baselines, targets).</p>
<p><b>1.2.a During the inception phase, engage the respective UN Resident Coordinator, UNCT, SDC local counterparts, and relevant government counterparts and seek for government endorsement in eight countries</b></p> <p>➤ <b>a) Stakeholders’ involvement in the project induction phase</b></p> <p>In order to coordinate efficiently and initiate the Global Programme’s activities in Moldova, a Task Force meeting was convened in early April 2014 and attended by relevant representatives of the Moldovan Government (GoM), UNDP Moldova, IOM Moldova and local SDC office. The meeting discussed the Programme’s Introductory</p>				

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>Activities including meeting the Secretary General of the Moldovan Government, Mr. Victor Bodiu to seek his formal endorsement. This meeting took place in late April 2014 and as a result of constructive discussions, the Secretary General conveyed his full support for the implementation of the Global Joint Programme in Moldova and a supporting endorsement letter was issued subsequently (see Annex 1).</p> <p>The collaboration between the GoM, namely the State Chancellery, and the IOM Mission to Moldova was formalized by way of Letter of Agreement, which confirmed the mutual collaboration and undertaking of responsibilities in order to implement the Global Joint Programme in Moldova (see Annex 02).</p> <p>➤ <b>b) The formal launch of the project</b></p> <p>The formal wide launch of the project took place within the Global Steering Board in the period of 11-12 June 2014 in Chisinau, hosted by the GoM. The kick-off event brought together representatives from five of the eight countries invited to participate in the second phase of the global project, namely the project focal points from Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, and Tunisia. The project country representatives were joined by a delegate from the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a range of Moldovan stakeholders from different Ministries and Departments, the UN Country Team in Moldova, and civil society. All in all, around 52 participants attended the meeting, which was conducted in English with simultaneous interpretation in French, Romanian and Russian. The concept and implementation of migration mainstreaming tailored to the specific national political and institutional realities, as well as the role of the Global Project Board was discussed and agreed on during the meeting.</p> <p>Furthermore, the meeting served as a platform for knowledge and experience-sharing among participating countries. The exchanges in Chisinau focused in particular on how the various elements of a migration mainstreaming process can help foster a ‘whole-of-government’ or even a ‘whole-of-society’ approach to migration and its links with development. Therefore, important specific topics such as: (i) institutional mechanisms for fostering greater coherence on M&amp;D; (ii) strategies and policies for linking M&amp;D; (iii) monitoring of M&amp;D policies; (iv) linking efforts across different levels of governance were intensively discussed by the participants (see Annex 03).</p> <p>➤ <b>c) Organization of Board Meetings</b></p> <p>The Programme established a National Board overseeing the programmatic decision and assessing the risks to the overall Programme at discrete points in the Programme cycle. During the Programme implementation, a total number of 12 (twelve) – both physical (4 meetings) and virtual (8 meetings) – of National Board Meetings were convened. The Board Meetings were convened in May 2014, October 2014, November 2014, July 2015, March 2016, July 2016, October 2016, May 2017, October 2017, November 2017, January 2018 and April 2018. During the National Board Meetings the relevant topics related to the successful implementation of the Programme in Moldova was discussed (e.g. presentation, amendment and endorsement of the: Programme’s Annual Work Plans, Progress reports, important deliverables etc.)</p> <p>For more information see enclosed the National Board’s Meeting Reports (see Annex 04).</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p><b>1.2.b Formulate a multi-annual country-level work plan, together with the identified lead government counterpart, and involving all Joint Programme partners and stakeholders that have shown active interest in it, in eight countries.</b></p>				
<p>➤ <b>a) Drafting and amending the implementation Action Plan</b></p>				
<p>The Moldovan Annual Work Plan (2014-2017) of the Global Joint Programme was drafted and coordinated together with lead implementing partners, as well as with the main governmental stakeholders (see Annex 05). In pursuit of those objectives, IOM Mission in Moldova, under the overall guidance of an IOM Headquarters-based Project Manager/M&amp;D Specialist, and in close coordination with government counterparts and UNDP, assumed the responsibility for country level outputs (outputs 2, 3 and 4): strengthening the M&amp;D evidence base; identifying M&amp;D priorities; supporting the elaboration of national M&amp;D strategies and the implementation of some identified priorities; developing capacities of governments to mainstream migration and monitor progress (through sound M&amp;E frameworks). UNDP Country office in Moldova, under the overall guidance of the UNDP Headquarters-based Project Officer/Migration Expert, and in close coordination with government counterparts and IOM, held responsibility for country level output 1: engaging key stakeholders in the migration mainstreaming process.</p>				
<p>During Programme implementation, the Moldovan Annual Work Plan was regularly amended in order to respond to calls from GoM to support its own efforts to improve the evidence-base for migration and development policy making; develop coherent M&amp;D strategies; enhance coordination and develop capacities to implement, monitor and evaluate M&amp;D strategies. Therefore, the Moldovan Annual Work Plan (2014-2017) was amended in 7 (seven) instances during ordinary or virtual Board Meeting held on November 2014, July 2015, March 2016, July 2016, May 2017, October 2017, November 2017.</p>				
<p>➤ <b>b) Support to monitoring visit of the Programme Management Unit</b></p>				
<p>As part of the Programme monitoring mechanisms the Programme Management Unit – IOM and UNDP – and the donor agency conducted a monitoring visit in Moldova during 21 - 24 August 2017. The Team met with relevant project stakeholders and discussed specific issues related to the Programme’s implementation. The report underlined that MOMID Programme implementation in Moldova shows major progress on all outputs, based on the analysis of the indicators of the Programme. The mission’s ToR, agenda, and report can be viewed in the Annex 06.</p>				
<p><b>1.2.b Support the formulation of a national M&amp;D strategy and POA in six programme countries</b></p>				
<p>➤ <b>a) Support the Diaspora 2025 Strategy formulation</b></p>				
<p>During 2014 – 2016 the Programme staff supported the development of the new Diaspora 2025 Strategy by bringing meaningful input to all stages of the policy making process, including through providing relevant expertise in the process of needs assessment, stakeholder analysis, setting priorities and objectives.</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The new Diaspora 2025 Strategy, which was approved by the GoM on 24 February 2016, clearly underlines the fact that GoM acknowledges diaspora’s importance and commits itself to be the promotor and defender of all citizens’ rights, regardless of their place of residence, as well as to be an enabler of diaspora mobilization. Bearing in mind that the mainstreaming of diaspora, migration and development (DMD) into the national policies is a complex process, involving ministries, central public authorities, and institutions, the Strategy emphasizes that diaspora represents a factor catalyzing the development of the country. Therefore, The National Strategy ‘Diaspora 2025’ marks a significant step forward in the GoM’s recognition of the development potential of migration and its subsequent commitment to enhance relations with diaspora members.</p> <p>This strategic document determines the general framework for ensuring the coherence of the state policies on diaspora and the implementation of the Government’s vision on DMD. It describes the current situation and the challenges which may be tackled through its implementation, formulates the vision, mission, and the general objective, and sets forth the specific objectives and strategic initiatives, the evaluation and monitoring indicators, as well as the expected results.</p> <p>The Strategy sets forth 4 specific objectives for the next 10 years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) to draft and develop the strategic and operational framework for the area of DMD;</li> <li>2) to ensure diaspora’s rights and to build the trust;</li> <li>3) to mobilize, harness, and recognize diaspora’s human potential;</li> <li>4) to engage diaspora directly and indirectly in the sustainable economic development of the Republic of Moldova</li> </ol> <p>For more details please see Annex 07.</p> <p>The Programme provided logistical support to the organization of 5 (five) Policy Planning sessions to support the development of the Diaspora 2025 Strategy, namely during the “Migration impact” training seminar (June 2014), the working meeting of the NFPs (August 2014), the meetings of University of Columbia (SIPA) team with PARE 1+1 programme beneficiaries (January 2015), “Diaspora engagement” training workshop (August 2015); and consultations with Moldovan migrant children settled abroad participating in the DOR summer camp (August 2015). For further details on these events please see the activities under 2.1.4 section.</p> <p>➤ <b>b) Support the National Development Strategy “Moldova 2030” formulation</b></p> <p>Taking into consideration the importance of fully integrating all migration aspects into the National Development Strategy of Moldova and ensuring that the interactions between migration and development are adequately reflected in development planning on the country level, the Programme supported the GoM in mainstreaming migration into the new National Development Strategy, and its alignment to the Agenda 2030, specifically by promoting the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>growth and multi-dimensional reality of migration . A national consultant in charge of designing the M&amp;E framework for M&amp;D field was assigned with an additional task to provide substantial input to the first draft of the Concept Note on the vision of the National Development Strategy “Moldova 2030”.</p> <p>According to the Programme’s national consultant, migration and development aspects could be addressed within the priorities identified in the Concept Note by strategic / policy actions geared towards (i) diminishing outward migratory flows; (ii) supporting the reorientation of financial flows from migration to development; (iii) valorization of the skills and competences acquired abroad by migrants. Furthermore, in February 2018 IOM nominated its representatives to participate in the five out of ten technical working groups which will work on the Strategy’s structure and content formulation, specifically within (i) the working group (WG) on economic development, (ii) WG on labor market, (iii) WG on social protection, (iv) WG on equal chances, personal development and family, and (v) WG on public order. For more details please see Annex 08.</p> <p><b>1.2.c Support implementation planning (formulation of detailed POA implementation strategy) in eight Programme countries</b></p> <p>➤ <b>a) Support the Diaspora 2025 Strategy POA formulation</b></p> <p>The Programme supported on a regular basis the BRD to formulate and implement the provisions set up in the Plan of Action of Diaspora 2025 Strategy, specifically those related to the capacity consolidation of the BRD and of the DMD focal points network through regular policy advice, consultations and systematic training delivery for the sustainable implementation of the DMD integration approach into policy formulation and implementation.</p> <p>The Plan of Action, which is an integrated part of the Diaspora Strategy, has set 4 (four) major objectives for the next 3 (three) years aiming at: (i) drafting and developing the strategic and operational framework for the area of DMD; (ii) ensuring diaspora’s rights and to build the trust; (iii) mobilizing, harnessing, and recognizing diaspora’s human potential; (iv) engaging diaspora directly and indirectly in the sustainable economic development of the Republic of Moldova (see Annex 07).</p> <p>➤ <b>b) Review of National Action Plan (2014-2016) for the reintegration support of returned Moldovan nationals from abroad</b></p> <p>The Programme together with the UN Women project “Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers’ labour and human rights” (WMV) have joined efforts in supporting the review of the National Action Plan (2014-2016) for the reintegration support of returned Moldovan nationals from abroad. The WMV project together with the Programme’s guidance have contracted in 2016 a National Consultant responsible for the review of the National Action Plan. During his assignment, the Consultant developed the assessment report of the POA which was validated within a multi-stakeholder event, where the final findings of the review and recommendations were publicly presented. The final assessment report was completed by the end of October 2016.</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The Plan provided a thorough gender-responsive assessment, meant to track the implementation progress and to identify the gaps and bottlenecks, accounting for the delays and/ or unfulfilled plan of actions as well as track achievements in support of women migrants. The final findings and conclusions, altogether with the collected data (disaggregated by gender) as a result of studies and research, served as inputs to the next National Action Plan covering the 2017-2020 period.</p> <p>The review document recommended that the next POA should actively consider the 4 (four) core “packages of recommendations”, comprising the total number of 22 recommendations, to maximize the impact of the eventual actions, included into the next POA on migrant’s reintegration. In general terms, they refer to further developing a comprehensive legislative, institutional, informative framework; to further providing capacity building for the institutions involved in providing reintegration services; and to reflect the Sustainable Development Goals in the next POA. For further details on this activity please see Annex 09.</p> <p>➤ <b>c) Support the formulation of the Action Plan (2017-2020) for the reintegration of Moldovan citizens returned from abroad</b></p> <p>Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations arising from the complex and thorough assessment of the previous Action Plan (2014-2016), as of December 2016, the Programme has further supported the development of the new 4 (four) year National Action Plan for the reintegration of returned Moldovan citizens from abroad. A National Consultant was contracted to assist the GoM in drafting the Action Plan. In addition, the UN Women WMV project supported the development of the Plan through consultations with Moldovan migrant women groups both in Moldova and abroad. The POA was validated during the workshop on 6 June 2017 and successfully adopted on 8 September 2017 by the GoM Decision No. 724. The implementation of the adopted POA is coordinated and overseen by State Chancellery (through BRD), while the line ministers and state agencies are responsible for the implementation of the specific activities which fall under their institutional mandate. Furthermore, the local public authorities are recommended to implement the activities envisaged for the local level in the above-mentioned document.</p> <p>The POA has set 3 (three) major objectives for the next 4 (four) years of its implementation, specifically: (i) enhancing the institutional framework for information and promotion of (re)integration of RM citizens returned from abroad; (ii) promoting social (re)integration of the RM citizens returned from abroad; and (iii) supporting economic (re)integration of the RM citizens returned from abroad. For further details on this activity please see Annex 10.</p> <p>➤ <b>d) Consultations with diaspora on drafting and implementation of public policies in DMD field</b></p> <p>The Diaspora Relations Bureau of the State Chancellery, in partnership with IOM, organized bilateral and multilateral consultations with Moldovan migrants/diaspora in host countries, with the aim to consult them on drafting and implementation of public policies in DMD field.</p> <p>The necessity of organizing such visits stems from the international commitments assumed by the Republic of Moldova in the framework of the Global Joint Programme "Mainstreaming Migration in the National Development Strategies", and the multiple requests from Moldovan migrants to foster their direct involvement in the process of drafting and implementing public policies of strategic interest for the country's development.</p>				



## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
-------------------	-----------------	---------------	--	----------------------------

The planned consultations took place within the framework of the "Government Comes Closer to You" Programme envisaged in the National Strategy "Diaspora - 2025", which consists of organizing mission-oriented visits aimed at identifying the concrete and urgent needs of Moldovan migrants, as well as defining and fine-tuning the cooperation framework with their destination countries through the negotiation and adjustment of bilateral agreements.

Accordingly, the consultations held by the representatives of the BRD (from 1 to 2 representatives during each visit) and IOM (1 representative during each visit) with the Moldovan labour migrants / diaspora in 9 (nine) main countries of destination from Moldovan migrants focused on the following specific issues:

- a) the difficulties encountered by Moldovan migrants / diaspora, as well as practical solutions to successfully overcome them;
- b) the elaboration of public policies, programmes or services that would aim to solve the medium and long-term problems of Moldovan migrants / diaspora;
- c) the opportunities for improving the bilateral cooperation framework with the countries of destination in the field of labour migration and social protection of Moldovan migrants, based on the priorities set by the migrants / diaspora themselves.
- d) Fostering the intra-diaspora cooperation of the various associations of persons originating from Moldova.

In this context, direct consultations with the Moldovan migrants/diaspora took place in the period of December 2017 – March 2018. The visits also included meetings with relevant authorities of the countries of destination, which allowed for the discussion various issues regarding the situation of the Moldovan migrants.

Two particular results already achieved following the implementation of the present activity are:

- a) Launch of inter-institutional policy consultations by the GoM, to identify the policy options for addressing the issues faced by the Moldovans in Israel (as outlined in the note to the Prime Minister);
- b) Establishment and launch of the first Moldovan National Diaspora Council (CNDC), bringing together the Moldovan diaspora associations in Canada. The Council serves as a communication platform between Moldovan Diaspora groups in Canada as well as between Diaspora and the GoM, by establishing clear mechanisms based on horizontal approach, trustworthy and transparent partnerships. The respective coordination and communication model was promoted for use by the Moldovan diaspora groups in other countries, as a sustainable model of diaspora engagement. For further details on this activity please see Annex 11.

➤ **e) Supporting the review and adaptation of migration mainstreaming checklists and methodological guide**

The Programme proposed a number of adjustments in the Ex-ante policy impact assessment methodological Guide in order to reflect the impact of migration on policy documents. These adjustments have not however been formalized during the Programme's second phase by the State Chancellery through the adoption of the existing relevant normative acts.

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The checklists / methodological guide on integrating DMD into sectorial and local strategies for development were drafted during 2016 and validated during a workshop with the participation of DMD focal points on 17 March 2017. The National Consultant who was contracted to support the strengthening of the NFPs and LFPs capacity, delivered as well, a migration mainstreaming checklist. The drafted guide complements and operationalizes the process of diaspora, migration and development mainstreaming into national and local policies. The guide is developed according to the international requirements in the field, adapting the provisions of the IOM handbook on "Mainstreaming Migration into Development Strategies" published in 2014 to the national context. Therefore, the guide provides a number of verification questions / a checklist which aim at analyzing the migration impact at every phase of national and local policy planning. For further details on this activity please see Annex 12.</p> <p>➤ <b>f) Planning for the next Programme phase</b></p> <p>The national consultation session in the Republic of Moldova towards the next phase of MOMID was convened on 12 September 2017. It was well-attended by relevant line ministries, public agencies and partners (a total number of 39 representatives attended the event) which expressed a firm commitment to the new phase of the MOMID Programme. Following the exchange of opinions and ideas, the priority activities for Moldova were presented aligned with one of the 3 strategic outputs of the Programme, proposed for the potential 3rd phase, and thus designed to enhance the mainstreaming of migration into national development strategies and policies.</p> <p>In accordance with the proposed Output 1, the migration mainstreaming model shall be expanded to the local development context, and as such, capacity building of locally elected officials, support for Local Government Associations and pilot testing of practical services and engaging schemes for joint local development initiatives for diaspora and migrants are considered priorities.</p> <p>With regards to Output 2, national stakeholders in the RM view support to previously overlooked sectorial areas, such as an active and well-balanced immigration policy with comprehensive policies on the integration of immigrants, as an important priority. National stakeholders also prioritize the continued development and updating of the national diaspora database in a bid for more coherent and coordinated evidence-based policy making. The establishment of sustainable practical models for migrants' engagement in cultural activities both in destination countries as well as in Reintegration Centres for returning migrants in the RM is also considered a priority under Output 2. In order to support implementation planning, it is considered important that the RM's 2030 National Development Strategy Plan of Action be aligned with the migration-related targets of the SDGs.</p> <p>The further strengthening, capacitation and sustainability of a mechanism for efficient and inclusive intra-governmental coordination, as well as multi-stakeholder consultation, are considered fundamental to advancing towards Output 3. The priority capacity needs of the GoM moving forwards are to continue supporting the capacity of the Bureau for Diaspora Relations (BRD) as a coordinating institution of DMD domain, while simultaneously establishing a permanent secretariat for the new Government Commission on Migration Issues. Another area of importance refers to the enhancement of the normative, institutional and policy frameworks. Furthermore, Output 3 requires the localization of the effective implementation of DMD actions, both at policy level (mainstreaming migration in local strategies and actions plans &amp;</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>implement the “whole-of-the-Government” approach) and institutional level (establish and capacitate the network of DMD LFPs to the local level and consolidate this network). For further details on this activity please see Annex 13.</p>				
<p><b>1.2.d Implement up to three priority actions identified in the POA in Moldova and formulate a M&amp;E framework for the POA and three priorities implemented</b></p>				
<p>➤ <b>a) Development of a cooperation mechanism that will involve private partners in M&amp;D policy development</b></p>				
<p>With the aim to support GoM to acquire best international practices in developing a cooperation mechanism involving private partners, including banks, financial institutions, and other service providers engaged in migration and development policy development, and finally develop a similar mechanism in Moldova, the Programme contracted in December 2014 a National Consultant. To achieve this goal the Consultant conducted both desk and filed research on relevant international practices, legislation and statistics in the field and developed a set of recommendations: (i) for implementing national priorities in the field of M&amp;D at the regional and local level; (ii) for integrating a collaboration module in the already existing dedicated policy-making platform; (iii) for regional and local partnerships, harnessing the economic potential of migration in Moldovan cities and regions. Subsequently the consultant developed the initial conceptual framework and roadmap for the development of a country-specific cooperation mechanism engaging private partners in the devising of M&amp;D public policies.</p> <p>In order to identify relevant experiences from international best practices, the Programme supported the organization of 3 (three) study visits to selected countries aiming at exchanging best practices on the public-private cooperation mechanism on M&amp;D policy formulation. The study visits to Sweden, Switzerland, and Singapore were carried out as scheduled, were attended by a total number of 11 (eleven) Moldovan public officials and 2 (two) IOM Moldova staff and study visit reports were drafted.</p> <p>The cooperation instrument of a country-specific cooperation mechanism engaging private partners in the devising of M&amp;D public policies, which was validated during a workshop on 29 April 2016, represents a new way of engaging the business in shaping and mainstreaming M&amp;D policies. As such the instrument is to be primarily considered as a tool to reach more general conceptual framework objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving cooperation and communication across the country;</li> <li>- Enhancing delivery of messages, policies and budget planning on M&amp;D;</li> <li>- Broadening access to financial information for SMEs and</li> <li>- The capitalization of domestic and foreign skills, the flexible relationship with private partners and their role in the national competitiveness and innovation through skills development and mobilization.</li> </ul> <p>For further details on this activity please see Annex 14.</p>				
<p>➤ <b>b) Execution of a comprehensive evaluation of the electronic Integrated Information System Migration and Asylum (“SIAMA”):</b></p>				

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>SIIAMA is an information system meant for integrating information resources of different public institutions with direct or related competences on migration and asylum; ensuring the monitoring of migration flows, as well as the control over foreigners' and stateless people's stay on the Moldovan territory and last, but not least, providing the public administration authorities with decision-making mandate in migration and asylum area, with operative information. The Bureau for Migration and Asylum (BMA) under the Ministry of Interior is the holder of the system and the authority responsible for managing it.</p> <p>The Programme has undertaken the complex task to execute a comprehensive assessment of the Integrated Information System "Migration and Asylum", including the assessment of its current condition and functionalities from the perspective of integrated statistical data's transparency, the mechanism of data exchange between the involved institutions and other data suppliers. For this purpose, the Programme contracted 2 (two) consultants, IT and Statistics, to execute the above-mentioned task.</p> <p>Based on the findings and conclusions of the Evaluation Report, the Consultants developed two Draft Roadmaps, one addressing the IT component of the system and the other the one – the Statistics component. The Statistics Roadmap was validated in December 2014 within the session of the Extended Migration Profile Technical Working Group. As for the IT Roadmap, the IT design of future SIIAMA should be compatible and integrated in the design of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' automated information system. With that in mind, the IT consultant submitted the SIIAMA IT Roadmap and its IT architecture in May 2015. The SIIAMA IT roadmap and IT architecture were further presented and discussed in June 2015 within the framework of a public event, organized by the BMA, with the participation of relevant state key stakeholders and development partners.</p> <p>The results of the evaluation allowed the identification of the organizational and technical deficiencies and circumstances, which make it difficult to collect and analyse data and exchange of data between institutions. At the same time, the final evaluation report served as a benchmark for carrying out the subsequent actions focused on improving the current System. This activity contributed to strengthening the capacities of the Bureau of Migration and Asylum under the Ministry of Interior, as well as of the directly involved institutions, so as to make more efficient the intra-institutional process of collecting and analysing data in line with the best practices and standards. And, finally, the governmental institutions' capacities to develop policies based on reliable data was emphasized as a crucial long-term need. For further details on this activity please see Annex 15.</p> <p>➤ <b>c) Support negotiations related to development of a system for transfer of remittances between the National Postal Office in partnership with its foreign counterparts</b></p> <p>The Joint Programme in its pilot phase has supported the National Bank of Moldova and the Moldovan Post Office in establishing collaboration relations between the Italian and the Moldovan counterparts, namely by discussing the feasibility and prospects of establishing sustainable and efficient international money transfers services between the two countries. To that end, in January 2014, technical support was offered to the negotiation of documents between the Moldovan and Italian Post Offices, which culminated with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding and the Confidentiality Agreement.</p>				

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>Following the January 2014 visit, a new mission visit to Italy was undertaken in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of March 2014, fully facilitated by IOM and within the framework of Global Joint Programme. The objective of the 2<sup>nd</sup> mission visit was to establish working relations between the National Bank of Moldova and Bank of Italy, but also the Italian Banking Association. The Moldovan delegation included the representatives from the following institutions: National Bank of Moldova; Bureau for Diaspora Relations (4 delegates) and IOM Moldova. The discussions between the Moldovan and Italian counterparts mainly touched upon the topic of organizations that offer cross-border remittance services between the Italian Republic and the Republic of Moldova, the main participants of remittance schemes and the prospects of bilateral development relationship between the Italian and Moldovan authorities that will help to enforce the diversification of the international money transfer services between the two countries. For more details, please see enclose the Agenda of the Mission.</p> <p>During the same Mission Visit a Focus Group discussion with Moldovan migrants was executed in Rome. The focus group discussions were meant to identify the Moldovan remittances-sender's profile and his/her behaviour in relation to money-spending and money-saving. The focus group results will help policymakers to tailor accordingly the financial services targeting Moldovan migrants in Italy, as well as their families left behind in Moldova.</p> <p>Following the signing in late June 2014 of the Service Agreement concerning the Operational Arrangements for the Exchange of Electronic Postal Payment Orders from Poste Italiane to Posta Moldovei, the payment system was tested throughout a 3-month period and was officially launched in early October 2014. The official launching event took place on 20 October 2014. Another round of negotiations was initiated in January 2015 for the extension of the Service Agreement concerning the pilot Operational Arrangements for the Exchange of Electronic Postal Payment Orders from Poste Italiane to Posta Moldovei, which expired in end-March 2015.</p> <p>A networking visit related to the development of a system for transfer of remittances between the Moldovan Postal Office and its Israeli counterpart were held in January 2015. The visit which included 4 public officials and IOM representatives aimed at: (i) establishing a strong collaboration between the Israeli and the Moldovan counterparts in view of implementing joint activities for the promotion of efficient international money transfers services; (ii) exploring the feasibility and concrete prospects of establishing cost-effective and secure international money transfer services between the two countries; (iii) discussing the prospects of developing bilateral relationship that will help enforcing the diversification of the international money transfer services and other financial services;</p> <p>For further details on this activity please see Annex 16.</p> <p>➤ <b>d) Implementation of alternative payment, money/remittances transfer options</b></p> <p>In 2017 the Programme contracted a national consultant to conduct a feasibility study on the development and implementation of alternative payment, money/remittances transfer options in the Republic of Moldova. The general objective of the activity was to find the most suitable and innovative alternative model for payment / money transfer financial services to be applied in the Moldovan context.</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The added value of the study lies in its wide review of relevant international experience in the field of alternative money transfer services and the extent to which lessons can be drawn for the Moldovan market. Moreover, the study provided an in-depth assessment of the existing policies, laws and regulations which govern money transfer services, both in the selected countries and the Republic of Moldova. Ultimately, it provided a useful roadmap which stipulates the necessary steps to implement the proposed option. The study concludes that the alternative methods of transferring financial services to Moldova might be implemented/developed via two strategies, specifically: either by improving the existing based systems (FinTech) that are present in Republic of Moldova and are already used by the PSP/MTO providers as alternative payment, money/remittances transfers options or to access to them; or by developing a brand-new alternative payment, money/remittances transfers options.</p> <p>The author of the study views the second option to be more feasible, even though it is costlier then the first one and requires huge investments in developing new alternative method of transfer of financial services. This option would also require finding new partners that will work in rural areas, as these areas are the key focus for implementation of the project. In terms of base system, the study, which was validated during a workshop on 29 March 2018, underlines that the block chain is to be considered as the most suitable database system for financial services for the Republic of Moldova case (see Annex 17).</p> <p>➤ <b>e) Organizing a study visit to Ecuador in the context of the migration mainstreaming mechanism and M&amp;D activities expansion into the local development context, and the operationalization of the mainstreaming mechanism at the local level</b></p> <p>A study visit to Ecuador was organized within the Programme by UNDP in cooperation with IOM in the context of the migration mainstreaming mechanism and M&amp;D activities' expansion into the local development context, and the operationalization of the mainstreaming mechanism at the local level envisaged especially in the potential third phase of the Programme. The study visit organized on 16 – 20 October 2017 was joined by one relevant representative from the Bureau of Diaspora Relations, and one from the Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova as well as by IOM &amp; UNDP Moldova, UNDP Monitoring Mission, and IOM &amp; UNDP Ecuador delegates (15 representatives in total). The respective study visit provided the opportunity for mutual learning by the Moldovan and Ecuadorian counterparts on the experience of developing an effective M&amp;D framework, commenting on the diversity and richness of the practical application in the two countries. Furthermore, the lessons learned will guide the establishment of a local migration mainstreaming pillar in the eventual third phase of the Global Mainstreaming Programme. Therefore, the visit was well-timed to mutually enrich the plans for third phase priorities and activities, and that both sides learned further valuable opportunities for the concrete application of mainstreaming migration into development (see Annex 18).</p> <p>➤ <b>f) Organizing a study visit to Morocco to learn best practices to implement return and reintegration programmes.</b></p> <p>The official study visit took place during 16-20 March 2015 and took the delegation of the Republic of Moldova in Morocco. The delegation from Moldova included 2 (two) representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, Division of Labour Force Migration, one representative of the Bureau for Diaspora Relations (State Chancellery), and 2 (two) representatives from IOM Moldova.</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The main objective of the visit was to acquire best international practices in the implementation of return and reintegration programmes and in raising the effectiveness of the dialogue, ties and commitment of diaspora to the development of social and economic processes in the country of origin. During the visit, the Moroccan institutional and legislative set-up on migration, especially labour migration, return and reintegration, as well as the mechanisms for channelling diaspora’s economic potential were reviewed. The acquired knowledge were taken on board when the National Action Plan (2014-2016) for supporting the reintegration of returned Moldovan migrants was reviewed, and the joint development (with the Government) of the National Action Plan for Reintegration of Returning Migrants 2018-2020, was supported. A study visit report was later produced following the completion of this activity (Annex 19).</p> <p>➤ <b>g) Promotion of diaspora/nostalgic tourism to Moldova</b></p> <p>Starting with 2017, BRD has initiated consultations and pilot activities on promoting the concept of nostalgic tourism in Moldova targeting specifically the Moldovan diaspora/migrants. These include promoting festivals, national holidays, and tourist routes over the country, vacations for seniors and migrants’ kids. One of these activities that the Programme supported concerned the conceptualization and publication (in 3000 copies) of the Tourist Passport brochure in Romanian language (see Annex 20). The Tourist Passport was pilot tested during the summer season of 2017 and was addressed mainly to the Moldovan diaspora representatives returning home during summer holidays and Diaspora, Origins and Return (DOR) Programme’s participants. The brochure enabled the Moldovan diaspora visitors to benefit from discounts on the products and services provided by the economic agents from the tourism industry of the Republic of Moldova during July-August 2017. The concept of diaspora tourism as it was conceptualized, centers on history and culture, including the natural heritage, particularly where it is linked to a way of life. In February 2018 BRD convened a task force on diaspora tourism in order to coordinate the efforts of the state agencies and service providers from the tourism sector to better promote the leisure opportunities and cultural activity to diaspora, to promote the image of Moldova and to outreach foreign tourists, too.</p> <p>➤ <b>h) Formulate a M&amp;E framework for the migration, diaspora and development field</b></p> <p>While the policy document and plan of action on migration and development has been adopted and are being implemented by the GoM (“Diaspora Strategy 2025” and its Action Plan for 2016 – 2018), the Programme aimed to further support the GoM in consolidating consultative structures that have been created during the pilot phase and to support their role in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of priority actions and adapting strategies as needed to changing realities. Against this background, the Programme supported the Government to develop an M&amp;E framework with clear assigned roles and responsibilities of various participants, clear indicators of progress and the corresponding monitoring methods and data sources, and a reporting structure. Therefore, two National Consultants were contracted in 2017 to develop an M&amp;E framework for the DMD field.</p> <p>The activities on the M&amp;E framework development was initiated in 2017 by means of:</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>1. Drafting the inception report which provides comprehensive information on the state of art vis-à-vis the existing procedures and mechanisms for M&amp;E of the national M&amp;D policy and mainstreaming mechanism, gathered through desk research and consultations held with relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the inception report offers an Annex with a comprehensive list of 309 indicators relevant for M&amp;D which were identified during a mapping exercise based on 29 national policy documents from Moldova and the Extended Migration Profile of the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>2. Drafting the M&amp;E Framework Concept, which includes the qualitative and quantitative indicators of progress and impact, data sources, data collection methodologies, roles and responsibilities, performance benchmarks and specific targets to monitor and evaluate M&amp;D mainstreaming process. The indicators were grouped by 6 thematic areas as follows: (i) Migration and development (20 indicators); (ii) Social security and work safety (8 indicators); (iii) Diminishing migration flows (11 indicators); (iv) Migration management services, facilitating (re) integration and diaspora enhancement (4 indicators); (v) (Re) integration of return migrants and immigrants (10 indicators); (vi) Policies and programmes framework, civil dialogues with diaspora (12 indicators).</p> <p>3. Convening a workshop with the participation of relevant stakeholders on 6 December 2017 which aimed at validating the developed M&amp;E framework. Attended by the majority of the relevant public institutions from Moldova, the event approached important aspects as: (i) the main aim and specific objectives of the M&amp;E framework; (ii) the structure and the content of the matrix with M&amp;E indicators; (iii) the criteria applied while selecting specific indicators; (iv) the frequency in reporting on M&amp;E indicators; (v) the distribution of roles and responsibilities within the M&amp;E exercise. The M&amp;E framework was well received by all the participants and they all agreed to get involved in the formal procedure of validation of the framework in written by official letters on behalf of institutions represented and when officially implemented by the GoM participate as focal points in the reporting exercise.</p> <p>4. Drafting the Guide with methodological instructions for the application of M&amp;E framework and facilitation of a training session to consolidate the capacities of the institutions involved in applying the M&amp;E framework. The respective Guide presents (i) the roles of each stakeholder within the M&amp;E framework; (ii) the structure of the evaluation report and the distribution of the monitoring indicators within the M&amp;E DMD matrix, according to the six thematic areas as defined in the M&amp;E framework concept; (iii) the methodological approach to be used while analyzing/interpreting the indicators.</p> <p>The drafted Guide was presented during an event on 15 January 2018 to NFPs on DMD which served as an initial training session on the stakeholders' roles and responsibilities in M&amp;D M&amp;E exercise, on data collection methodologies, on the most suitable data sources, performance benchmarks and institution specific targets to monitor and evaluate M&amp;D mainstreaming process. For further details on this activity please see Annex 21.</p> <p><b>1.2.e Integrate M&amp;D national priorities in eight UNDAFs.</b></p>				



<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>➤ <b>a) Reviewing and amending the migration-related indicators in the United Nations Partnership Framework (2013-2017) Action Plan Results Matrix and its Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Plan and adjusting of the UN Planning to consider migration dynamics:</b></p> <p>For the purpose of supporting the review and amendment of migration-related indicators in the United Nations Partnership Framework (2013-2017) Action Plan Results Matrix and its Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Plan and the adjustment of the UN Planning with view to considering migration dynamics, together with the UNRC office and UNDP 2 (two) national consultants were selected in late January 2015.</p> <p>During February-March 2015, the National Consultants conducted a series of meetings with relevant state stakeholders and UN agencies that touched upon the review and amendment of migration-related indicators in the UNPF and consideration of migration dynamics to be taken into account to the UN planning. Based on the outcomes of these meetings, the consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reviewed the UNPF progress since its outset in 2013, from the perspective of migration, with focus on the coherence of its outputs and outcomes;</li> <li>- facilitated the review of migration-related indicators in the UNPF (2013-2017) Action Plan Results Matrix and its Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Plan by amending, excluding or replacing with other indicators;</li> <li>- included new migration-related indicators and amended existing ones in the UNPF;</li> <li>- developed a set of recommendations targeting the adjustment of UN planning to include migration dynamics.</li> </ul> <p>On 16 April 2015, a joint UNCT-Government workshop was organized with the participation of state stakeholders and UN agencies. The event saw the discussion and validation of the proposed UNPF migration-related indicators in the context of the mid-term review exercise. Following the workshop, the list of approved migration-related indicators was disseminated to all workshop participants and incorporated in the final version of the mid-term reviewed UNPF.</p> <p>For more information, please see Annex 22.</p> <p>➤ <b>b) Supporting the final evaluation of the 2013-2017 UNPF, and providing inputs on migration &amp; development related issues to the integrated in the Common Country Assessment report (CCA) and incorporating M&amp;D issues in the new UNPF cycle</b></p> <p>During 2016, the Programme supported the mainstreaming of M&amp;D issues in the new UNDAF cycle and of migration-related indicators and outcomes in the UNDAF Results Matrix and M&amp;E Plan. This activity was supported by 2 (two) national consultants, who specifically: (i) provided inputs on migration &amp; development – related issues and participate in the execution of the final evaluation of the 2013-2017 UNPF, to the Common Country Assessment and to the proceedings of the Government-UNCT Strategic Prioritization Retreat; (ii) supported the drafting of the new UNDAF by providing, as relevant, migration &amp; development – related inputs to the development of the Results Matrix (outcomes) and M&amp;E Plan (indicators, baselines, targets); (iii) conducted consultations/meetings with the UNCT, relevant Government and other national partners and stakeholders, and CSOs throughout the entire cycle of the new UNDAF development exercise;</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>	
<p>Ultimately, M&amp;D aspects were mainstreamed into all of the new UNDAF 4 (four) Outputs, Theory of Change, Results Matrix (outcomes) and the M&amp;E Plan for 2018-2019 (indicators, baselines, targets).</p> <p>For more information, please see enclosed Annex 23.</p> <p>➤ <b>c) Organizing a UNCT-Government workshop supporting the incorporation of M&amp;D issues in the new UNDAF cycle</b></p> <p>The Programme has supported jointly with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator the organizational costs of the 2-day UNCT – Government of Republic of Moldova Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR). On the 1st day, the SPR brought together the UN Country Team, Government counterparts and civil society representatives for consultations on the new UNDAF (72 participants in total). The main objectives of the SPR were to: (i) review major development challenges in Moldova and the comparative advantages of UN Moldova; (ii) agree on priorities that are translated into draft UNDAF outcomes (objectives) and propose corresponding indicators; (iii) agree on the next steps and roles and responsibilities in the UNDAF development process.</p> <p>Based on the UNPF evaluation and the CCA, four tentative pillars of cooperation for the new UNDAF were identified: 1. Governance, human rights and gender equality; 2. Sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth; 3. Environmental sustainability and resilience; 4. Inclusive and equitable social development. During the SPR, four working groups were formed and one-two UNDAF outcomes and corresponding indicators under each of these pillars were developed. On the 2nd day of the Retreat, the SPR brought together development partners and the donor community, which were presented the results of the CCA and the programmatic priorities and outcomes of the new UNDAF.</p> <p>For more information, please see enclosed Annex 24.</p>					
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Two of at least eight programme countries have built stakeholders' capacities to implement the national policy/POA on M&amp;D and have</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders in eight programme countries have the capacities to implement national M&amp;D policies/strategies and monitor progress through</p>	<p>None of the eight programme countries have built the capacities of relevant stakeholders to implement the national policy/POA on M&amp;D including participatory monitoring and evaluation frameworks</p>	<p>Relevant stakeholders in eight programme countries have the capacity to implement the national policy/POA on M&amp;D and have participatory monitoring and evaluation frameworks.</p>	<p>1. Working meetings and constant communication with the Government and project partners  2. National strategic and policy documents</p>	<p>Moldovan Government and local authority stakeholders possess the capacity, develop and use relevant tools and skills to coordinate the process of mainstreaming M&amp;D issues into the national development strategies, policies, design and implement national policy/POA on M&amp;D, as well as set up a participatory Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E) framework on M&amp;D.</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
set up a participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework (related to Outcome 3 of Global Joint Programme).	participatory frameworks.			<p>3. Government Ordinance 725 of 8 September 2017 on the Coordination Mechanism on the State Policy in the field of diaspora, migration and development</p> <p>3. Training Reports</p> <p>4. Consultant's Reports</p> <p>6. Mid-term Review Report</p> <p>7. Draft Hand-over strategy</p> <p>10. Seminars, round tables, working visits reports.</p> <p>11. Policy proposals and plans for action.</p>	<p>Moldova institutionalises the coordination in the M&amp;D area by establishing a mandated Governmental Inter-Institutional Committee on Diaspora, Migration and Development (DMD), with the coordination function in the area of M&amp;D (via the GO 725).</p> <p>Moldova enhances (via the GO 725) the migration mainstreaming mechanism, by (a) establishing the Inter-Institutional Committee on DMD; (b) expanding the mandate of the diaspora focal points into diaspora and migration and development area (DMD; from the previous mandate only in the diaspora area); and by (c) expanding the system of focal points at the local authorities level.</p> <p>Government – appointed Diaspora Focal Points, members of the migration mainstreaming mechanism, based in all the central public authorities (CPAs) are aware of M&amp;D implications, possess and use skills to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and services for and with the participation of the migrants/Diaspora.</p> <p>The DMD focal points have a better understanding of the Migration and Development nexus and of the rationale behind the whole of Government approach to the DMD policies.</p>

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>12. M&amp;E framework.</p> <p>13. UNPF mid-term and final review documents.</p> <p>14. UNDAF 2018-2022</p> <p>15. Migration and diaspora-gender mainstreamed checklists for the UN Country Team</p> <p>16. Capacity assessment report.</p>	The network of DMD focal points is expanded to the level of local public authorities. The awareness of local public authorities on the Migration and Development nexus enhanced; local level officials encouraged to serve as DMD focal points.
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b></p> <p>2.1 Greater institutional coherence and capacity on M&amp;D, and sustained coordination by government and other stakeholders (coordination mechanisms &amp;</p>	<p>2.1 Number of countries that have an institutionalized coordination mechanism on M&amp;D.</p> <p>2.2 Number of countries where UNCTs have a dedicated M&amp;D coordination mechanism.</p>	<p>2.1 Two pilot countries have institutionalized coordination mechanisms on M&amp;D.</p> <p>2.2 UNCTs do not have a dedicated M&amp;D coordination mechanism in eight countries</p> <p>2.3 None of the programme countries has conducted a capacity needs assessment.</p>	<p>2.1 Eight programme countries have institutionalized coordination mechanisms on M&amp;D.</p> <p>2.2 Eight programme countries have conducted a capacity needs assessment.</p> <p>2.3 Eight programme countries have benefited from at least one capacity</p>	<p>1. Working meetings and constant communication with the Government and project partners</p> <p>2. National strategic and policy documents</p>	<p>2.1 Moldova institutionalizes an enhanced coordination mechanism on M&amp;D:</p> <p>a) Synergies with other ongoing relevant M&amp;D initiatives explored and created, towards fostering policy innovation and consideration of gender into migration mainstreaming:</p> <p>i) collaboration with the NY University of Columbia (SIPA) Capstone Project for “Improving the implementation of the Government of Moldova PARE 1+1”, provides informed recommendations for enhancing the</p>

	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
capacity development) (Output 4, Global Joint Programme).	2.3 Number of countries that have conducted a capacity needs assessment. 2.4 Number of countries that have benefited from at least one capacity development intervention	2.4 None of the programme countries has benefited from at least one capacity development intervention	development intervention.	3. Government Ordinance 725 of 8 September 2017 on the Coordination Mechanism on the State Policy in the field of diaspora, migration and development  3. Training Reports  4. Consultant's Reports  6. Mid-term Review Report  7. Draft Hand-over strategy  10. Seminars, round tables, working visits reports.  11. Policy proposals and plans for action.	effectiveness of the remittances PARE 1+1 Programme via its restructuring, and provides options for a suitable crowd-funding platform for engaging the resources of the Moldovan diaspora, adapted to the Moldovan context;  <b>ii)</b> synergy with the project "Consolidating Moldova's migration and development institutional framework Project (MIDIDOM)" funded by SDC contributed to a strengthened the network of focal points in the national institutions with a diaspora-engaging mandate, aiming at fostering its effectiveness, ownership and sustainability;  <b>iii)</b> synergy with the UN Women Global project "Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers' labour and human rights" (WMV) allows for joint commissioning of specialised expertise which allowed to integrate gender considerations into the capacity building activities, a number of policy documents (National Return Action Plan 2018-2020), policy reviews, mid-term review of the UNPF (2013-2017), the migration and diaspora gender mainstreamed checklists for the UNCT, mapping of M&D projects, and the institutional capacity assessment of migration-mandated public authorities.  2.1.1 IOM Moldova mapped the relevant M&D initiatives:

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
			<p>12. M&amp;E framework.</p> <p>13. UNPF mid-term and final review documents.</p> <p>14. UNDAF 2018-2022</p> <p>15. Migration and diaspora-gender mainstreamed checklists for the UN Country Team.</p> <p>16. Capacity assessment report.</p>	<p>Mapping carried out and validated by the Government, providing an overview of the identified projects, analysis of priority and overlooked domains, duplications etc., and recommendations for the consolidation of the M&amp;D projects under the mainstreaming umbrella.</p> <p>2.1.2 Moldova established one joint M&amp;D policy coordination and programme oversight mechanism:</p> <p>a) Joint programme oversight mechanism established through setting up and regular convening of the Programme’s National Board;</p> <p>b) The overall M&amp;D policy coordination and programming oversight mechanism established through setting up an Inter-Ministerial Committee on diaspora, migration and development with a clear mandate through adoption of the Government Decision on the mechanism for coordinating the state policy in the field of diaspora, migration and development No. 725 dated 08.09.17.</p> <p>2.1.3 Moldova developed integrated Annual Work Plan and pooled programme resources together:</p> <p>Multi-annual work plan for the programme developed at the outset of the programme, and yearly work plans produced and amended in</p>

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>close coordination with and endorsement of the Programme' s National Board.</p> <p>2.1.4 Moldova strengthened and ensured continuity of the national mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation on M&amp;D:</p> <p>a) Wide policy consultations sessions conducted on up-grading the national mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation on M&amp;D</p> <p>b) The national mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation: diaspora, migration and development (DMD) Coordination Mechanism upgraded and made permanent through establishing the Inter-ministerial Committee on DMD, with a clear mandate on M&amp;D, as well as expanding the mandate and outreach of the horizontal system of focal points to the wider DMD thematic area and to the local authorities level, via legally enforcement through the Government Decision No. 725 dated 08.09.17.</p> <p>c) Guide developed on applying the international methodology for mainstreaming DMD aspects into development strategies in Moldova.</p>

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>2.2. Regular UNCT coordination on M&amp;D issues carried out in Moldova:</p> <p>a) Relevant M&amp;D topics regularly and consistently included on the agendas of the UNCT and donor coordination bodies/ events.</p> <p>b) UNCT involved in providing policy advice to the Government on M&amp;D issues.</p> <p>2.3. Capacity needs assessment of key government and other stakeholders carried out in Moldova:</p> <p>An institutional capacity assessment of the public authorities with a migration-relevant mandate, conducted and complemented with the gender perspective, disseminated, presented and validated by the Government stakeholders, providing recommendations as the basis for the capacity building interventions under 2.4 below.</p> <p>2.4 Moldova benefited from a number of capacity development interventions:</p> <p>a) 50 public officials trained on Diaspora engagement tools and practices;</p> <p>b) concept and curricula of a comprehensive and sustainable training programme on M&amp;D, including the relevant methodology, developed and pilot tested with 163 officials, intended to</p>



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>strengthen the capacity of the national and local level DMD focal points;  c) 2 academic curricula on M&amp;D developed, pilot tested with 53 students and adopted by two Universities, on the following aspects of M&amp;D:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The economic development;</li> <li>• The social development;</li> <li>• The M&amp;D policy, regulatory and institutional framework</li> </ul> <p>Two handbooks produced in 500 copies;  d) 238 DMD central level focal points officials trained on analyzing of migration data; assessing the migration impact on policy formulation and evaluation; developing products and services for migrants; using the monitoring and evaluation framework in DMD field; migration sensitive budgeting; mutual implications of M&amp;D for policy making etc.;  e) 56 central level officials trained on gender-specific needs and priorities of migrant women and men and the impact of economic and social policies on their life;  f) 424 local level public officials made aware of M&amp;D implications/nexus and encouraged to serve as DMD focal points.  g) Guides/handbooks/handout materials on migration published in 5600 copies and disseminated;  h) Diaspora/nostalgic tourism to Moldova promoted via policy input and publication and dissemination of 3000 publications;</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>i) 26 ministerial Public Relations personnel and journalists trained in communicating with diaspora and covering migration and diaspora related topics, in a migration- and gender-sensitive manner;</p> <p>j) 21 staff of UNCT agencies trained on M&amp;D implications/nexus;</p> <p>h) 2 central level public officials made aware of good international practices in harnessing the innovation dimension into Migration &amp; Development policy development;</p> <p>k) 6 public officials reviewed best international practices concerning the models of engagement/ collaboration between Central and Local public administration institutions on the M&amp;D goals;</p> <p>l) visibility of M&amp;D and migration mainstreaming activities in Moldova promoted through supporting 6 high-visibility events attended by 1200 participants, and by producing and disseminating visibility materials (total 5380 copies);</p>

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p><b>2.1 Explore and create synergies with other ongoing relevant M&amp;D initiatives in each of the eight Programme countries and support review of migration and gender related issues in government’s legislative, regulatory and programming framework.</b></p> <p>(i) The synergy was created with the IOM/ University of Columbia (SIPA) Capstone Project “Improving the implementation of the Government of Moldova PARE 1+1”. The project assessed the effectiveness of the PARE 1+1 Programme, made recommendations on its restructuring and provided options for a suitable crowd-funding platform, adapted to the Moldovan context. The latter objective of the project synergized and provided additional inputs to the <i>Financial Instruments aiming at harnessing Migrants’ remittances and savings</i> draft policy proposal (presented at the <i>Economic Diaspora for Moldova Seminar</i> in August 2014), specifically to the policy option proposing the set-up of a crowd-funding platform in Moldova. The PARE 1+1 recommendations and the crowd-funding platform model options were submitted to IOM in late April/ early May 2015.</p> <p>The 2nd mission visit of the SIPA team, which took place in March 2015 focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploring the Moldovan financial environment and regulatory framework related to the development of the crowd-funding platform;</li> <li>- Looking in detail into the specifics of the SME sector in Moldova;</li> <li>- Conducting the Policy Planning Session/ focus group discussions with PARE 1+1 Programme Beneficiaries.</li> </ul> <p>The final study report was produced and submitted to IOM in late May 2015 and was further disseminated to all relevant Moldovan state stakeholders. For more details, please find enclosed Annex 25.</p> <p>(ii) The synergy was created with the “Consolidating Moldova’s migration and development institutional framework Project (MIDIDOM)” funded by SDC. The two projects jointly commissioned an expert responsible for adjusting the relevant national regulatory framework, for developing a training curricula as well as for conducting a training course on Migration and Development for the NFPs and LFPs. The projects worked together to strengthen the network of NFPs in the national institutions with a diaspora-engaging mandate, aiming at fostering its effectiveness, ownership and sustainability. 2 (two) trainings were organized in synergy during 2016. MOMID covered the costs for commissioning the relevant Consultant, while MIDIDOM covered the logistical costs. As a result, several landmark documents intended to contribute to strengthening the migration-mainstreaming framework established in the central public authorities, as well as to expanding it at local level, were produced, in coordination with the BRD, and following 3 (three) consultations with the NFPs and CALM representatives. These included the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government Decision on the mechanism for coordinating the state policy in the DMD area; Concept of the “whole-of-the-Government” approach in DMD area;</li> <li>- Guide for mainstreaming DMD aspects into the sectorial/ local development strategies;</li> <li>- training programme (curriculum) on M&amp;D, including the relevant methodology to strengthen the capacity of the NFPs and LFPs.</li> </ul>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
-------------------	-----------------	---------------	--	----------------------------

As a result of the joint activities, the BRD coordination role was further enhanced, resulting in the strengthening of the overall Government's capacities for elaborating and implementing diaspora-engagement policies and services in a whole-of-government approach. For more details please see Annex 26.

(iii) To reflect the gender-sensitive perspective in the outputs of the project and support review of migration and gender related issues in government's legislative, regulatory and programming framework, synergy was created with the EU-funded and UN Women implemented „Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers' labour and human rights" (WMW). For this task, a Gender Expert was contracted in February 2015 who contributed, among other elements, to:

- the institutional capacity assessment of migration-mandated public authorities, namely to the in-depth interview guide and questionnaire;
- the mapping of migration-related projects with inputs concerning migration & gender past and ongoing projects in Moldova;
- the adjustment of the draft National Diaspora Strategy for the years 2016-2025 with activities and objectives which would ensure the gender equality in the process of integrating migration into development policies;
- the drafting of the Policy Paper on Migration and Development through Gender Equality perspective in the Republic of Moldova, which was later used in the development of a Global Policy Paper focusing on the issue of integrating migration into gender-based development policies;
- the development of a guide for policymakers in the field of migration and diaspora (technical level) on "Mainstreaming Migration in Development Strategies from a Gender Equality Perspective";
- the assessment of the 2014-2016 National Action Plan supporting the reintegration of returned Moldovan citizens from abroad.
- the development of the new 3-year National Action Plan supporting the reintegration of returned Moldovan citizens from abroad.
- the mid-term review of the UNPF (2013-2017) in relation to the gender dimension of migration-related indicators (see Annex 22);
- the development of migration and diaspora gender mainstreamed checklists for the UN Country Team.

For more information please see the Annex 27.

### **2.1.1 Map relevant M&D initiatives.**

With a view to supporting the GoM in the consolidation of the M&D projects under the mainstreaming umbrella, the Programme contracted in October 2014 a National Consultant to execute a joint mapping of the migration-related projects. The results of the mapping exercise would eventually enable the creation of synergies with ongoing development programming and other M&D interventions.

Therefore, the National Consultant drafted a detailed list and summary description of all migration-related projects using the existing information resources, such as the Aid Management Platform (<http://public.amp.gov.md/>), the EU – Republic of Moldova Mobility Partnership Scoreboard (<http://scoreboard.mfa.gov.md/>) and the Migration Compendium, developed under the Programme's Pilot Phase, and ultimately identified and highlighted in the compiled list all relevant M&D related projects.

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
-------------------	-----------------	---------------	--	----------------------------

The same consultant was commissioned to carry out both the mapping and the institutional capacity assessment of migration-mandated public authorities. Hence, the info on mapping is included here, while his tasks under capacity assessment is covered under 2.3. For more information please see the Annex 28.

**2.1.2 Establish one joint M&D policy coordination and Programme oversight mechanism.**

***a) Establishing a National Project Board***

The Programme established a National Project Board overseeing the programmatic decisions and assessing the risks to the overall programme at discrete points in the programme cycle. The National Project Board is a programme management tool designed to steer and monitor the Project implementation, enabling participatory project supervision and allowing maximum transparency through National Project Officer Reports. It provides a means for the Donor and implementing agencies, the Government and the beneficiary institutions to be empowered to take key decisions for the project. During the Programme implementation, a total number of 11 (eleven) – both physical (3 meetings) and virtual (8 meetings) – of National Board Meetings were convened. The Board Meetings were convened on May 2014, October 2014, November 2014, July 2015, March 2016, July 2016, October 2016, May 2017, October 2017, November 2017, and January 2018.

The main issues approached during the respective sessions were focused on presenting, discussing, validating and monitoring (i) the progress of the Global Programme achieved in Moldova; (ii) important deliverables produced within the Programme, (iii) latest amendments to the action plan and budget lines, (iv) actual challenges encountered and the scenarios to overcome them.

***b) Establishing an Inter-Ministerial Committee on diaspora, migration and development (DMD)***

The Programme supported the establishment of the oversight mechanism through setting up an Inter-Ministerial Committee on DMD with a clear mandate through adoption of the Government Decision on the mechanism for coordinating the state policy in the field of diaspora, migration and development No. 725 dated 08.09.17.

According to the Government Decision, the established Committee is an advisory body that carries out its activity in accordance with the legal provisions and international treaties that the Republic of Moldova is a party to. The Committee is chaired by the Secretary General of the Government and has two levels of representation, attended by the (i) officials with coordinating roles (at the level of Secretary of State/deputy general director) from each of the ministries and central administrative authorities and (ii) technical-level representatives responsible for exercising the duties of implementing activities related to DMD (contact points in this field). The technical-level representatives take part in the thematic working groups that might be set up by the Committee to manage the process of coordination, implementation, assessment and monitoring of development programmes.

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The Committee may invite for participation at the meetings, as guests/observers, the representatives of the Parliament, the Presidency, central public administrative authorities, local public administrative authorities or their associative structures, international partners, representatives of the diaspora, civil society, academic and private environment.</p> <p>One explicit role of the Committee, as set in the Government Decision, consists in assessment, monitoring and reporting on the activities implemented by public authorities in the field of DMD (para 7). Through its secretariat (headed by BRD) the Committee: (i) approves the policy papers, monitors and provides operational assistance in the process of mainstreaming migration; (ii) summarizes, annually or as appropriate, the information reported by the central and local administrative authorities concerning the conducted actions in a general report; (iii) submits to the Government, at least once a year, the activity reports on the progress in achieving the strategic objectives of the state policy in the field of diaspora relations and specific actions.</p> <p>As part of the intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation process, the first session of the Inter-ministerial Committee was convened on 12 October 2017 in order to discuss: (i) on principles of activity, composition, roles, responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the application of the updated mechanism for coordinating the state policy in the field of DMD; (ii) as well as the provision of the new Plan of Action for the reintegration of Moldovan citizens returned from abroad 2017-2020. For further details please see Annex 29.</p> <p><b>2.1.3 Draft integrated Annual Work Plan and pool resources together.</b></p> <p>The Moldovan Annual Work Plan (2014-2017) of the Global Joint Programme was drafted and coordinated together with lead implementing partners, as well as with the main Governmental stakeholders (see Annex 05).</p> <p>In light of repeated calls from the GoM for increased support to develop the evidence-base for migration and development policy and strategies, and to enhance their capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate these strategies, the Moldovan Annual Work Plan was amended accordingly. The amendments took place during seven Board Meetings (in November 2014, July 2015, March 2016, July 2016, May 2017, October 2017, November 2017) to accommodate the government needs.</p> <p><b>2.1.4 Support the establishment and continuity of a mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b><i>a) Conducting policy consultations sessions on establishment and up-grading the national mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation on DMD</i></b></li> </ul> <p>The Programme supported the GoM in conducting policy wide consultations sessions on setting and subsequent expanding the national mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation on DMD, specifically during:</p>				

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24-25 June 2014: The “Migration impact” training seminar which was designed as a block of capacity building sessions targeted towards enhancing the coherence of the mainstreaming process into national development strategies and fostering the whole-of-Government approach towards migration and diaspora issues. Among others, the two-day event aimed at collecting participants’ input on the future Diaspora-2025 strategy;</li> <li>- August 2014: migration &amp; diaspora NFPs were convened by the BRD to discuss and provide inputs to the draft Diaspora Strategy 2025;</li> <li>- 29 August 2014: Public Policy Seminar “Economic Diaspora for Moldova”, with view to developing public policies and analysing their impact on the socio-economic development of Republic of Moldova. (Annex 45)</li> <li>- 19 March 2015: the University of Columbia (SIPA) team had meetings with PARE 1+1 programme beneficiaries in order to assess the programme implementation and provide recommendations related to its restructuring;</li> <li>- 28-29 August 2015: The “Diaspora engagement” training workshop, contributed to the exchange of opinions between the participants related to the draft Diaspora Strategy 2025;</li> <li>- 25 August 2015: Moldovan migrant children settled abroad and participating in the DOR summer camp in Moldova took part in consultations, organized by the Bureau for Diaspora Relations, soliciting their views on the various M&amp;D topics and on Moldova’s way-forward development opportunities; The collected consultations inputs were taken on board and factored in the last draft of the Diaspora Strategy 2025;</li> <li>- 27 June 2016: migration &amp; diaspora NFPs were convened by the BRD to take part in a SWOT analysis of the existing DMD framework;</li> <li>- 17 March 2017: migration &amp; diaspora NFPs were convened by the BRD to discuss and provide inputs to (i) the draft decision concerning the mechanism for coordinating the state policy in the field of DMD, (ii) draft concept of the “whole-of-the-Government” approach in DMD field, (iii) Guide on integration of the DMD field in the sectorial / local development strategies;, (iv) training programme (curriculum) on M&amp;D, including the relevant methodology, intended to strengthen the capacity of the NFPs and LFPs.</li> </ul> <p>For further details please see Annex 30.</p> <p>➤ <b><i>b) Upgrading the national mechanism for intra-governmental coordination and multi-stakeholder consultation mechanism</i></b></p> <p>The Programme supported the restructure and capacitation of the DMD Coordination Mechanism through establishing an Inter-Ministerial Committee on DMD, with a clear mandate, as well as expanding and capacitating the system of DMD focal points to the local level legally enforced through the Government Decision No. 725 dated 08.09.17. Therefore, the Programme contributed to this process, specifically through contracting a National Consultant who proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a Concept of strengthening the existing Diaspora national focal points;</li> <li>- normative amendments for the adjustment of the national regulatory framework;</li> <li>- a consistent training programme (curriculum) on M&amp;D, including the relevant methodology, intended to strengthen the capacity of the national and LFPs;</li> <li>- a training course, consisting of a series of 6 consistent capacity building trainings on M&amp;D, one-day each, for the NFPs and LFPs;</li> </ul>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
				<p>- a Guide on applying the international methodology for mainstreaming DMD aspects into development strategies.</p> <p>For further details on above please see Annex 26.</p> <p>Besides fostering the existing model of migration mainstreaming at central level, the updated mainstreaming mechanism aims to expand and capacitate the system of DMD focal points from the local level. In doing so, subsequent to the adoption of the GO 725, the Programme supported the GoM to raise awareness of this opportunity and to strengthen the capacities of the local public authorities through organizing several local information events on DMD sector reform in the Central, Northern and Southern regions of Moldova, specifically: in Cimisia (South) on 10 October 2017, in Hincesti (Center) on 17 October 2017 and in Riscani (North) on 18 October 2017. A total number of 255 representatives of local public authorities attended the information / consultations events. During these information sessions, the latest changes in the DMD normative and institutional framework were addressed. Moreover, a number of mayors who developed joint activities with the Moldovan diaspora members, presented relevant success stories arising from the engagement of the local public authorities in setting up and assuring sustainability of a network of DMD focal points on local level (see Annex 31).</p> <p>After these information events, the Programme supported the organization of the first round of regional training sessions for the nominated DMD focal points from the local level in Riscani (North) on 10 January 2018, in Hincesti (Center) on 23 January 2018, in Causeni (South) on 24 January 2018 on 28 March in Falesti and 29 March in Comrat. For more details on these please see the 2.4 activity section.</p> <p>➤ <b>c) Supporting the creation of an on-line portal enabling diaspora engagement in M&amp;D programmes/actions and creation of networks of excellence:</b></p> <p>The <a href="http://www.din.md">www.din.md</a> portal was launched in early August 2014. IOM handled the portal's hosting costs during the period of December 2014 to August 2015. However, following the State Chancellery and BRD's decision to look for a solution about the restructuring and merging the above-mentioned web resources dedicated for the Moldovan Diaspora, the project created synergies with another EU - funded IOM project, focusing on supporting the implementation of the Migration and Development component of the EU-Moldova Mobility Partnership (SIMP II). Under this project, a comparative analysis of the structure, content and design of several migration/diaspora engagement websites has been conducted and a new unified web based architecture has been proposed intended to create effective information channels for Moldovans, originating from both sides of the Nistru river, who are residing abroad, or are intending to go abroad. Based on the conclusions and recommendations of the analysis, that had been validated by the representatives of the central public authorities, a single web platform, i.e. <a href="http://www.migratie.md">www.migratie.md</a>, has been identified and restructured so as to provide useful information about services, opportunities and programmes available in the country or abroad for various categories of persons involved in the migration process, including Diaspora members, returned migrants or those planning to return to the home country. In March 2018, the current Programme supported the translation in Russian, Romanian and English of the new content developed (within SIMP II) for the updated platform <a href="http://www.migratie.md">www.migratie.md</a> to enable a larger pool of Moldovan migrants, as well as immigrants considering Moldova as their destination/host country, to access the relevant information regardless of their migratory status.</p>



<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<b>2.2. Facilitate regular UNCT coordination on M&amp;D issues</b>				
<p>The project team regularly and consistently ensured the incorporation of relevant migration topics in the agenda of the UNCT and donor coordination events/bodies. In this respect, the UNCT monthly meetings are used for the coordination of the M&amp;D related issues.</p>				
<p>➤ <b>a) Formulation of UNCT Policy Briefs</b></p>				
<p>During July-October 2014, the Moldovan UN Country Team was heavily involved in the formulation of policy briefs meant to provide to the Moldovan Parliament insight and ways to address the most pressing issues in the wake of Parliamentary elections. IOM, with the input from relevant UN agencies (UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNHCR, ILO) produced a policy brief on Migration for Development which highlights the importance and added value of migration mainstreaming for the benefit of development through specific policy measures. The project also provided relevant input to briefs on a number of other related topics, due to the cross-cutting nature of migration.</p>				
<p>Moreover, the project supported with inputs in December 2014 the development of another policy brief on Migration and Development issues prepared under the coordination of the UN and the World Bank office in Moldova. The respective action oriented brief provided a set of concrete policy recommendations for medium and long-term reforms to be undertaken by the new Government following elections in November 2014. The briefs can be viewed in the Annex 32.</p>				
<p>➤ <b>b) Support the elaboration of migration and diaspora gender mainstreamed checklists for the UNCT</b></p>				
<p>The consultants tasked with the UNPF mid-term review together with the gender expert drafted migration and diaspora-gender mainstreamed checklists for the UN Country Team in January 2016 (see Annex 27).</p>				
<p>The objective of the checklists is to facilitate mainstreaming of migration and gender in the UN Country Team assistance programmes from the start of the planning process of such initiatives. The checklists represent a simple tool based on qualitative elements and should be used during the primary stages of projects' and programmes' management cycle, such as: (i) programming technical assistance; (ii) better identification of the beneficiaries' group, action directions, necessary resources, relevant partners which would contribute to consolidate the suggested intervention; and (iii) better formulation of the assistance proposal, better targeting the actions and the available resources.</p>				
<b>2.3. Carry out a capacity needs assessment of key government and other stakeholders</b>				
<p>The Programme supported the GoM in conducting a thoughtful capacity assessment of the relevant institutions involved in migration mainstreaming process in Moldova. To achieve this, the Programme contracted a National Consultant in August 2014 who was tasked to perform both the institutional capacity assessment of the public authorities with a migration-relevant mandate and execute the joint mapping of the migration-related projects (the last task is reflected in the 2.1.1 activity). The respective</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>activity was performed in co-operation with the gender expert who complemented the assessment exercise with the gender perspective (please see 2.1(iii) activity for further details).</p> <p>The selected candidate, in coordination with BRD and IOM, developed in November 2014 the concept methodology for the assessment exercise, as well as a draft in-depth interview guide and the draft questionnaire.</p> <p>The institutional capacity assessment report was completed by the end of October 2015 and disseminated for feedback to BRD. In late November 2015, a validation event hosted by BRD and IOM, was organized, where the findings and the recommendations of the report were presented to the migration &amp; diaspora ministerial focal points. The final assessment with all subsequent feedback was finished and submitted to BRD in January 2016.</p> <p>Capacity strengths and gaps have been analysed based on the self-assessment and participatory consultations. Comparing the significance of the gaps allowed the national consultant to identify patterns highlighted in the final report produced. The assessment provided an explicit list of capacities assessed under an evaluation framework, expressing the needs for capacity development of NFPs at technical level and a list of recommendations for capacity building for coordination level representatives (deputy ministers/directors).</p> <p>The assessment indicates that from one hand there are attested positive effects as regard migration mainstreaming, including from a gender perspective, in public authorities with a migration-relevant mandate since the inception of this exercise. On the other hand, the identified gaps show that the roles of the institutions, cross-sectoral engagement and development of relevant M&amp;D policies are still evolving, requiring further interventions. Under these circumstances, it becomes obvious that the existing capacities identified should be further maintained and developed, whereas the clearly identified primary gaps should represent a strategic priority for the capacity development interventions in order to diminish them.</p> <p>The institutional capacity assessment of the public authorities with a migration-relevant mandate, conducted in 2015, was complemented with an analysis of the DMD mainstreaming mechanism during a consultation event on 27 June 2016. In this context, the SWOT analysis of the existing DMD framework was carried out. The analysis revealed that (i) there is a need for a Government Decision to be issued and approved that would enable the DMD mechanism to be strengthened and improved; (ii) a similar migration mainstreaming mechanism should be implemented on the local level; (iii) the systematic support from development partners in designing and implementing the mechanism is paramount; (iv) DMD central and local focal points need to be further trained in migration mainstreaming issues.</p> <p>Furthermore, during the training seminars held in 2017 and 2018 (see the 2.4 activity section) targeting the DMD focal points both from the central and local level, the knowledge of the participants in DMD issues were regularly assessed. All training participants were asked to complete pre- and post-survey questionnaires to evaluate,</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
-------------------	-----------------	---------------	--	----------------------------

on one hand, the impact of the trainings and, on the other, to highlight their future training needs. The data of the pre- and post-evaluation questionnaires indicates that the sessions conducted achieved their purposes. The knowledge and skills of the central and local focal points have improved on all proposed topics.

However, at the central level it was found out that both high level and technical level representatives to the Inter-Ministerial Committee in the field of DMD need further training on accomplishment of the specific tasks set-up through the Government Decision no.725, as well as specific targeted workshops on migration-sensitive topics such as education, health, labour market, social reintegration etc. At the local level, the participants pointed out the following needs for further trainings on:

- Collecting and using migration data at national and local levels, highlighting the peculiarities of each rayon;
- Assessment methodology of the migration situation on the local level;
- Promoting positive experiences of LPA collaboration with diaspora;
- Methodology and working tools that facilitate the relationship with the diaspora;
- Ways of attracting diaspora in projects for the development of the locality;
- Good practices of business development by returning migrants;
- Ways of attracting diaspora in projects for the development of the locality;
- Good practices of countries that have managed to return and reintegrate their expatriates back home.

For further details please see Annex 33.

#### **2.4. Carry out capacity development interventions for key M&D stakeholders**

##### **➤ a) Organizing “Diaspora engagement” training workshop**

The “Diaspora engagement” training workshop was organized during the Diaspora Days in Moldova on 28-29 August 2015 in synergy with the UN Women Project “Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers’ Labour and Human Rights: Engaging with international, national human rights mechanisms to enhance accountability”.

The general objective of the Workshop was to identify diaspora engagement instruments and train the diaspora representatives on how to develop and implement social, economic, education projects in their communities of origin in the Republic of Moldova, which will support the efforts of the Government of Moldova to mainstream migration into national development strategies.

Structured in several consecutive sessions, the workshop : (i) contributed to improvement of stakeholders’ and diaspora representatives’ skills to interact efficiently and to support continuously their professional development; (ii) facilitated the experience exchange between the diaspora leaders and the stakeholders on diaspora

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>engagement to achieve the RM migration and development objectives, including through the future Diaspora Strategy 2025; (iii) validated the recommendations related to the gender dimension and to discuss about including them as amendments in a number of normative acts in migration area.</p> <p>The Workshop target groups were the students/professionals working in the areas of interest and the active leaders of Moldovan diaspora. The BRD employees and the diaspora focal points from the central public authorities and the representatives of the civil society also benefitted from the training in the area of diaspora engagement. A total number of 50 participants took part in the event. Interested diaspora participants were asked to develop and send the organizers a project proposal meant to contribute to the development of the diaspora representatives' communities in the homeland. Seven selected project proposals were presented and discussed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the Workshop, with the participation of diaspora members and representatives of the central public authorities and civil society.</p> <p>The half-day training session on “Engaging and Harnessing Diaspora’s Human Potential” was conducted by the International consultant Mr. Arnon Mantver, Director of JDC Israel, Founder and volunteer chairman, CIMI (Center for International Migration and Integration).</p> <p>The International Consultant provided valuable insight on the Israeli experience related to ways of diaspora engagement and keeping ties with the homeland. Such were the examples of the Israeli Birth-right – Taglit Discovery programme, which has already been replicated and run in Moldova as well (DOR Summer Camp for Moldovan children from diaspora), and the Masa Israel programme.</p> <p>For more information, please see Annex 34.</p> <p>➤ <b><i>b) Drafting and validation a concept and curricula of a comprehensive and sustainable training programme on M&amp;D</i></b></p> <p>Based on the available Institutional Capacity Assessment of Public Authorities with a migration-relevant mandate commissioned by IOM in 2015, the Programme contracted a National Consultant (see Annex 26) who developed during 2016 a consistent training programme (curriculum) on Migration and Development and the relevant methodology, intended to strengthen the capacity of the central and local public authorities with a diaspora engaging mandate (NFPs and LFPs). The training programme (curriculum) was developed, based on the most advanced international standards and best practices while considering the needs, key capacity issues and gaps of the central and local public authorities with a diaspora engaging mandate.</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The national consultant, commissioned to strengthen the capacity of the NFPs and provide support to the BRD in setting up the network of LFPs in the local public administrations of the second level, has produced the following deliverables (Annex 26):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft Concept of strengthening the existing Diaspora national focal points, as well as devising the operational framework, missions and functions of the LFPs (including an Action Plan);</li> <li>- Drafted normative amendments for the adjustment of the national regulatory framework, intended to enhance the national focal points system to include DMD aspects;</li> <li>- Proposal for a consistent training programme (curriculum) on M&amp;D, including the relevant methodology, intended to strengthen the capacity of the national and local focal points.</li> <li>- Guide on applying the international methodology for mainstreaming DMD aspects into development strategies;</li> <li>- Comprehensive proposal for a training course, consisting of a series of 6 (six) consistent capacity building trainings on M&amp;D, one-day each, for the NFPs and LFPs.</li> </ul> <p>➤ <b><i>c) Conducting training sessions for diaspora, migration and development focal points established within the relevant public authorities</i></b></p> <p>Based on the elaborated curricula, two National Consultants delivered 3 rounds of a one-day capacity building training on M&amp;D, conducted for 74 officials representing DMD NFPs and other stakeholders and 5 rounds of a one-day capacity building training for 169 officials, representing DMD LFPs and other stakeholders. The training sessions aimed mainly at developing data analysis capacity in policymaking, as well as at developing the ability to integrate migration into national and local strategies.</p> <p>The 1<sup>st</sup> training, held on 10 November 2016 for 31 NFPs and representatives of the Congress of Moldova’s Local Authorities (CALM), increased the participants’ knowledge on approaches to migration mainstreaming into development policymaking and discussed the lessons learned from the currently occurring related process etc. The activity was synergized with the training on M&amp;D organized by the MiDL project, the following day, for both the NFP and MiDL designated Local Focal Points (in LPAs of the second level, i.e. communes and towns), to establish a dialogue and cooperation between the central and local public authorities with regard to the M&amp;D issues.</p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> training, held on 18 May 2017, strengthened the capacity of 23 NFPs, CALM representatives, and other representatives from central public authorities on the issues of developing evidence - based policies; products and services development targeting migrants; indicators and budgeting for DMD programmes etc. The DMD events from March and May 2017 were organized in synergy with MIDIDOM Project (MOMID covered the costs of the consultancy provided by the contracted trainer while MIDIDOM covered the logistic costs of the event).</p>				

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>Subsequent to the adoption of the GO 725, the 3<sup>rd</sup> training for the 20 NFPs and other representatives from central public authorities was organized on 15 January 2018. Among other aspects, this session looked specifically into issues of collecting and analyzing migration data at national level for policymaking; assessing the migration impact on policy formulation and evaluation; developing products and services for migrants; and using the monitoring and evaluation framework in DMD.</p> <p>After the preliminary information events on the upgrading of the DMD system at local level took place in the Central, Northern and Southern regions of Moldova, specifically: in Cimislia (South) on 10 October 2017, in Hincesti (Center) on 17 October 2017 and in Riscani (North) on 18 October 2017 (see act. 4.3.12), the Programme supported the organization of the first round of training sessions for the nominated LFPs in Riscani on 10 January 2018 (attended by 32 LFPs), in Hincesti on 23 January 2018 (28 LFPs), in Causeni on 24 January 2018 (29 LFPs), in Falesti on 28 Marci 2018 (50 LFPs) and in Comrat on 29 March 2018 (30 LFPs). Delivered in a form of introductory training sessions, the main topics for training in the regions focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the normative and institutional framework of DMD in Moldova;</li> <li>- the reintegration of Moldovan citizens returning from abroad;</li> <li>- the collection and analysis of migration data at national level. Quantitative and qualitative data. Diaspora Mapping. Extended Migration Profile;</li> <li>- key steps to integrate migration into local development: preliminary considerations.</li> </ul> <p>For the agendas, reports, power point presentations and other relevant information please see Annex 35.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>d) Developing and piloting a practitioner-oriented curriculum on M&amp;D</i></b></p> <p>The Programme contributed to the development of 2 (two) practitioner-oriented curricula and handbooks on M&amp;D, one focusing on juridical and political aspects and the other on social and economic issues. Two National Consultants were contracted in October 2015 by the Programme to deliver on the above-mentioned task.</p> <p>The training course materials for master students on M&amp;D were peer reviewed, printed in 500 copies, publicly presented, piloted during 2017 in two Moldovan universities and were largely distributed to interested beneficiaries, including to all public libraries and universities from Moldova.</p> <p>Based on the drafted handbooks, two curricula on migration and development were approved in two Moldovan universities (Academy of Economy Studies and Moldovan State University) and the two master courses were publicly presented on 17 May 2017 at ASEM and on 9 June 2017 at MSU and piloted during the academic year in 2017 (during 13 – 27 March 2017 for the students of the Academy of Economy Studies from Moldova and during 10 September – 22 December 2017 for the Moldovan State University students). A total number of 53 master students of political science and economics took part during the academic year 2017-2018 in the courses and acquired advanced knowledge on the issues concerning conceptual aspects of migration and development, national and international regulations on migration, global, national and</p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>local trends on migration, economic and social implications of migration, gender aspects of migration etc. The Academy of Economy Studies continues to deliver the M&amp;D master course during 2018 – 2019 academic year for 26 master students.</p>				
<p>Moreover, the Government of Moldova (BRD) and the Academy of Public Administration adapted the elaborated training course material and integrated an M&amp;D training course into lifelong professional development programme targeting the Moldovan public servants from both national and local levels. The first training courses took place on 13-14 March 2018 (for local public servants) and on 20-21 March 2018 (for the central public servants). For further information see Annex 36.</p>				
<p>➤ <b><i>e) Organizing trainings for relevant central and local public authorities on measuring the impact of migration</i></b></p>				
<p>The Programme supported the organization of the training seminar which took place on 24-25 June 2014. A National Consultant was contracted to prepare, execute and moderate the training session entitled “Migration impact” targeting diaspora NFPs from line ministries and selected representatives from the local public authorities. The Training Seminar was conceived as a synergy between the EU-funded and SDC co-funded NEXUS Project “Enhancing the relation between migration and development: testing of the integrated services platform for Moldovan migrants and their communities” and the IOM/ UNDP Global Joint Programme “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies”. The costs for the 2-day training seminar were split equally, NEXUS Project covering fully all relevant expenses on June 24 and the Global Joint Programme – on June 25.</p>				
<p>The Training Seminar “Migration impact” was attended by 75 participants, including NFPs from 30 Central Public Authorities, as well as representatives from the Local Public Authorities and CALM. The event was designed as a block of capacity building sessions targeted towards enhancing the coherence of the mainstreaming process into national development strategies and fostering the whole-of-Government approach towards migration and diaspora issues. Specifically, the two-day event aimed at:</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acquainting participants with the NEXUS Centres services and operation procedures, as well reviewing progress since their launch in February 2014;</li> <li>- Identifying and dealing with communication and data exchange challenges encountered by NEXUS service providers and central and local public authorities;</li> <li>- Enhancing participants’ capacities to measure the migration impact by using, analysing and applying data accordingly when designing migration-sensitive and migration-oriented public policy proposals;</li> <li>- Collecting participants’ input on the future Diaspora-2025 strategy (see Annex 37).</li> </ul>				
<p>➤ <b><i>f) Organizing a training for policy makers on gender-specific needs and priorities of migrant women and men and the impact of economic and social policies on their life</i></b></p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The training was organized during 01-02 October 2015 jointly with UN Women project and the SDC-funded IOM project “Consolidating Moldova’s M&amp;D Institutional Framework”. The training sought to further build the capacities of NFPs in developing and mainstreaming M&amp;D and gender into policy development. The Global Mainstreaming Programme covered the trainers’ expenses.</p> <p>The training was provided by a group of experienced national experts that gave the possibility to the 56 participants to raise their capacity of assessing the impact of migration on development policies, including from the gender perspective. The participants also shared information on the standards and good practices of solving the issues related to the impact of labor migration, as for example, the needs of children and elderly left behind. They also had the possibility to raise their knowledge and skills in the area of gender-sensitive budgeting of M&amp;D policies and how to use data when developing and assessing M&amp;D policies. For more information, please see Annex 38.</p> <p>➤ <b>g) Organizing a migration- and gender-sensitive training for media representatives and public servants</b></p> <p>The training was organized on 2 November 2015 jointly with UN Women project and the SDC-funded IOM project “Consolidating Moldova’s M&amp;D Institutional Framework”. The training sought to build the capacities of ministerial Public Relations personnel (20 people) and journalists (6 people) in communicating with diaspora and covering migration and diaspora related topics. The Global Mainstreaming Programme covered the organizational costs of the event.</p> <p>The participants worked in teams and developed skills in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identifying the crisis elements of a communication cycle;</li> <li>- developing a crisis management plan when dealing with diaspora;</li> <li>- applying innovative communication tools when dealing with diaspora;</li> <li>- delivering a diaspora communication campaign;</li> <li>- developing and implementing joint mass media – government communication plans</li> </ul> <p>For more information, please see Annex 39 (Training Agenda, Report).</p> <p>➤ <b>h) Conducting a specific training on migration-related issues for the UNCT member agencies</b></p> <p>The training was conducted on 25 November 2015 and was designed as a block of capacity building sessions targeted towards acquainting UNCT agencies representatives on M&amp;D issues, the importance of local actors in M&amp;D policies; the role of different M&amp;D stakeholders; the importance of services in addressing M&amp;D issues; and challenges and opportunities related to return and reintegration of Moldovan migrant workers.</p>				



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The training was attended by 21 representatives of the following UN agencies: IOM, Mission to Moldova, UNRC Office, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF.</p> <p>The participants were divided into 4 working groups with as mixed a background as possible with a view to promoting peer-learning and establishing working level contacts among representatives of various international institutions.</p> <p>For more information, please see Annex 40 (Training Agenda, Report).</p> <p>➤ <b>i) Organizing study visits for exchanging best international practices with Philippines and Mexico concerning the models of engagement/ collaboration between Central and Local public administration institutions on the M&amp;D goals</b></p> <p>The study visit carried out to the Philippines (20-24 July 2015) and to Mexico (21-25 September 2015) sought to support the relevant Moldovan Government agencies and local authorities (6 representatives) and 2 IOM representatives in developing an effective M&amp;D framework, successfully enabling their engagement and collaboration. It also supported the ongoing process of integrating migration considerations into relevant policies, increasing the institutional coherence and efficiency of the collaboration between the different levels of public authorities and the private sector, building on the lessons learned concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the institutionalization of migrant’s hometown associations in the homeland and ways of engaging with local governments;</li> <li>- the development and implementation of migration policy instruments, enhancing the capacity of migrants as partners in economic development;</li> <li>- the development and operationalization of the circular / short-term migration programmes that maximize the benefits and development potential of migration;</li> <li>- the best practices and experience of the institutionalized mechanisms of systematic support and facilitation offered to departing / returning migrants and their families;</li> <li>- the engagement in international and regional policy dialogues and the advancement of the national M&amp;D agenda and the integration of migration considerations in the development cooperation policies;</li> <li>- the public – private sector dialogue between the main stakeholders at the local level, involving local government units, international organizations, local enterprises, rural banks, and diaspora community organizations in multi-stakeholder partnerships for the realization of social enterprises;</li> <li>- the capitalization of domestic and foreign skills, the flexible relationship with private partners and their role in the national competitiveness and innovation through skills development and mobilization.</li> </ul> <p>For more information, see enclosed the study visit Concept Note, Agenda and Report (see Annex 41).</p> <p>➤ <b>j) Organizing a study visit to exchange good practices with Denmark that is implementing different models of mainstreaming migration.</b></p>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>The country identified for this study visit was Denmark because it widely acknowledges the need to create and sustain the capacity to drive public innovation. The increasing amount of ‘labs’ within government departments and research institutions are obvious examples of such recognition. The main objective of the study visit was to acquire best international practices in mainstreaming innovation into policy development and specifically to support the efforts of the Moldovan Government in harnessing the innovation dimension into Migration &amp; Development policy development. The beneficiaries of the study visit were Moldovan Government officials, representing the State Chancellery and Bureau for Diaspora Relations (2 representatives in total), and an IOM representative.</p> <p>In particular, the study visit looked in detail into studying international best practices in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the importance of innovation as a driver for development;</li> <li>- the institutionalization of innovation through Innovation Labs and the challenges in establishing such a cross-cutting organizational structures;</li> <li>- the development and implementation chain (process) of innovation-targeted policies supported by MindLab;</li> <li>- working relations between MindLab and supported Danish ministries;</li> <li>- programmes, laws, regulations, as well as Migration &amp; Development ones (if applicable), developed and enforced with MindLab’s support;</li> <li>- available cooperation mechanisms between state authorities, businesses and civil society enabling the identification and discussion of innovation solutions and their further formalization as policy documents;</li> <li>- lessons learned from and available tools enabling the mainstreaming of innovation into public governance and policymaking;</li> <li>- perspectives of replicating innovation labs model in local governments;</li> <li>- ways of engaging citizens (end-users) and civil society in the design of innovative solutions.</li> </ul> <p>For more information, see enclosed the study visit Concept Note, Agenda and Report (see Annex 42).</p> <p>➤ <b>k) Publishing and dissemination of guides/handbooks/hand out materials, migration success stories and promoting visibility of M&amp;D and migration mainstreaming activities in Moldova through supporting high-visibility events</b></p> <p>The Programme has published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100 copies of the 3-language version publication (Romanian, Russian and English) of the “Diaspora-2025 Strategy” in 2016. For more details on the relevance of the published document please see 1.2.b /a) set of activities under output 1.2 and the Annex 7;</li> <li>- 3000 copies of the “Tourist Passport” publication in Romanian language in 2017. For more details on the relevance of the published document please see 1.2.d /g) set of activities under output 1.2 and the Annex 20;</li> <li>- One edition in 2018 of the “Moldovan de Oriunde” Magazine (in translation “Moldova from everywhere”) in 2000 copies (see Annex 43). The magazine presents on its pages success stories of fellow Moldovan citizens who managed to establish themselves outside the country, but also in Moldova, upon their return home, using</li> </ul>				

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
-------------------	-----------------	---------------	--	----------------------------

their experience gained abroad. On the pages of the magazine one can find group portraits of some of the 250 associations, initiative groups and professional excellence from over 30 countries, which represent the diaspora of the Republic of Moldova. "Useful for the diaspora", "10 things that can inspire Moldova" are some other columns of the publication. Due to its relevant, inspiring and easy-to-read content it was greatly appreciated and became the most prominent tool for promotion of diaspora initiatives. The editorial house hired to write and publish the magazine increased its visibility by promoting it (free of charge) on their own news portal ([www.stiripozitive.eu](http://www.stiripozitive.eu)).

- 500 copies in total of the handbooks on M&D, one focusing on juridical and political aspects and the other on social and economic issues, ("Migration and Development Handbook: political and juridical aspects", "Migration and Development Handbook: socio-economic aspects"). The training course materials for master students on M&D were peer reviewed, printed and publicly presented, piloted during 2017 in two Moldovan universities and were largely distributed to interested beneficiaries, including to all public libraries and universities in Moldova. For more details please see 2.4.d) section.

All produced materials were distributed widely to partners, stakeholders, beneficiaries, participants in meetings, based on their specific needs etc.

- In 2017, Diaspora Relation Bureau rebranded the bureau by changing its Regulation and reframed its message addressed to its beneficiaries (Moldovan migrants and Diaspora). To emphasize the changes and spread the message to a larger audience, the visual identity of the bureau was changed, too. A design company was commissioned by IOM Moldova to make a new, friendlier corporate identity of the bureau. The design company developed the new "brandbook", based on which a new logo, visibility items (roll-up banner, table flags, badges etc.) were subsequently produced (see Annex 44).

The Programme supported GoM with promoting the visibility of migration mainstreaming activities in Moldova during 6 high-visibility events by facilitating the organization and producing visibility materials for:

1. Diaspora Days held on 29 – 30 August 2014. The Programme kicked off an awareness-raising campaign, #MigrationMeans, aimed at showcasing and promoting the positive effects of migration. For this reason, a series of visibility items (t-shirts and bracelets) were produced. The event also offers the opportunity to share and coordinate diaspora activities under one umbrella, contributing to creating diaspora networks on specific topics. Specifically, the Programme supported the organization costs of the 'Economic Diaspora for Moldova' Seminar, attended by 79 participants organized in the context of the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of Diaspora Congress (see Annex 45).
2. Diaspora Days - held on 28-29 August 2015 was organized by GoM and aimed at promoting the traditional cultural and artistic dialogue within diaspora – the country of origin – diaspora and the mobilization of the Moldovan diaspora associations and civil society through joint actions meant to contribute to the sustainable development of the country. The Programme supported the organization costs of the participation costs for an international expert from Israel to the "Diaspora Engagement" training workshop attended by 50 participants. For more details on the event, including the event please see the activities under 2.4.a section and the Annex 34;

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
3.				The 7 <sup>th</sup> edition of the Diaspora Congress held on 19-20 August 2016 (attended by over 150 diaspora delegates and 50 local participants). Specifically, the Programme covered the participation costs for an international expert from Romania who delivered a presentation on the best practices and recommendations concerning the economic effects of parents' migration on the children left behind. (see Annex 46);
4.				Europe Day in Moldova held on 13 of May 2017. The celebration of Europe Day is organized by GoM and represents an opportunity to get to know EU culture and traditions, taste European cuisine, as well as learn more about the European and other projects in the Republic of Moldova. For this event, the Programme supported BRD to produce a number of visibility items (agendas, pens, folders, notebooks, t-shirts etc.) which were distributed in the Stefan cel Mare park within European Village to widely inform the thousands of local and foreign visitors on DMD programmes, service and practical initiatives available for diaspora representatives and returning Moldovan migrants. The visibility items outreached over 500 participants to the event.
5.				Diaspora Days - held between 18 and 19 August 2017 were attended by over 278 participants. The Programme supported the organization costs of the event, including the production of visibility items (i.e. diplomas for participants, agendas, pens, folders, web banner, notebooks etc.), delivering catering services and local transportation for participants (see Annex 46);
6.				The 1 <sup>st</sup> edition of the Diaspora Biennale held on 26 December 2017. The Diaspora Biennale, organized by GoM, is meant mainly to award, support and encourage the initiatives, activities and achievements of both Diaspora organizations and Moldovan migrants who contribute to the development of Moldova in various fields (culture, economy and science) and who therefore promote the positive image of the Republic of Moldova abroad. The networking opportunity is, as well, capitalized on during the event through knowledge sharing and partnerships consolidation between diaspora representatives, central and local public authorities, civil society organizations and international organizations. Over 100 participants took part in the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition of the event. The Programme supported BRD to produce a number of visibility items such as the invitations to the event, trophies, diplomas, the event's banner, the photo wall etc. (see Annex 46).
				<p>➤ <b>Promoting the visibility of the Programme in the international context</b></p> <p>The Programmes outputs were internationally promoted through the participation in 3 international events held in Nairobi (19-21 September 2017), Geneva (26-27 September 2017), and Brussels (15 December 2017). One IOM Moldova representative attended the respective meetings to disseminate updates on the progress of migration mainstreaming in Moldova, to explore perspectives for synergies and crosscutting collaboration with other projects and initiatives, and to discuss on the priorities of the potential 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of the MOMID Programme. For more details on the events please see Annex 47.</p> <p>➤ <b>Translation and publication of 6 deliverables produced under the Joint Migration and Development initiative, implemented by UNDP with EU and SDC funding and other relevant materials for the national context</b></p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Data Source and Collection Method</i>	<i>Cumulative progress</i>
<p>During March 2018, the Programme covered the translation costs of 4 publications which will enable local and national policy-makers to access key knowledge products and tap into international best practices in the field of migration and development; namely the selected JMDI products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning (ENG – RU)</li> <li>- Guidelines on Integrating Migration into Decentralised Cooperation Dynamics (ENG – RU)</li> <li>- JMDI Success Stories (ENG – RU)</li> <li>- My JMDI Toolbox (Printing of 1000 copies in RU) (see Annex 48).</li> </ul> <p>In the same context, the Programme covered the translation costs of the new texts for (i) <a href="http://www.migratie.md">www.migratie.md</a> website (RO – ENG / RU and RU – ENG / RO) and of the (ii) Glossary of Migration Terminology (RU – RO) produced in 2017 within another IOM Moldova implemented and EU funded project on supporting the implementation of the migration and development component of the EU–Moldova Mobility Partnership and harnessing its benefits for the residents of the Transnistria Region of the Republic of Moldova.</p>				

#### IV. Challenges Encountered and Actions Taken

The main challenges of the Programme were related to its inherent methodology, in that it was dependent on the will, vision and ownership by the Government, in particular the State Chancellery and the Diaspora Relations Bureau (BRD).

This close interrelation and interdependency led to the need to adjust the Programme timeline, aligning it to the Government strategic, political, administrative and staffing processes and changes, planning and Programming cycles, whilst keeping a strong degree of flexibility. In practical terms, this led to slowing down the pace of implementation of some of the activities, or the change of the sequence of implementation.

The fundamental challenges were brought about by the changes in the Government's staffing/leadership. The first one included repeated changes of leadership of the State Chancellery; as every new team required briefing on the aims and rationale of the Programme, and called for adjustments to the implementation strategy, methodology, and a number of the activities.

**Political challenge/constraints** exercised a major influence on the course of implementation, as well as on the sustainability of the achieved results:

- Dependency on high-level political buy-in, and support, as this is crucial for promoting and maintaining the mainstreaming process and outcomes high on the national agenda. This buy-in and ownership was often concentrated in one or two committed public officials. In case they were political appointees, their career was however volatile, meaning that the attention / prioritization of the migration mainstreaming theme was ever changing;
- Frequent radical political decisions concerning the Government's organization structure, also concerning the public authorities with migration-relevant mandate, following the politically unstable climate in the country;
- High turnover / fluctuation of public agencies' personnel and disruption of continuity in the delivery of service duties, resulting in limited "institutional memory". This impinged upon the awareness of the public officials on the migration mainstreaming process, commitments, progress, outputs and importance;
- Lack of or limited financial sustainability of the mainstreaming process and outputs due to shortfalls in domestic resources or alternative funding sources to ensure the continuation of activities beyond the Programme's end;
- An important challenge concerned the Central Public Administration Reform, which accelerated in the last 12 months of the current phase implementation and strongly influenced the State Chancellery and the Diaspora Relations Bureau. The overall uncertainty relating to the likelihood of other administrative reforms/changes in the mandates and administrative/institutional structures persisted, where Government partners/institutional, strategic, regulatory and policy framework could change and thus affect further Programme implementation. In particular, the political reorganisation saw the restructuring of a number of Ministries and agencies with a migration-related mandate, their functions, staffing, structures and composition; and because of the reform, the number of ministries was reduced from 16 to nine, and many of the previously trained staff left their institutions;
- Capacity constraints on the side of government due to high staff turnover, or changes in agencies' structures meant that additional training/expert support was required for repeat trainings.

This political uncertainty was a risk outside the State Chancellery, BRD's, IOM's, or Donor's control. The State Chancellery and the BRD, as Governmental agencies, continued exercising a decisive role for the horizontal and vertical coordination with other Government agencies of the policy and programmatic actions, making sure that the Programme's conclusions and best practices were incorporated into the Government policy and institutional operation.

To account for the above-mentioned challenges and delays, the Programme team had to identify and apply a number of solutions/responses; including the development of an M&D training programme and toolkit to accumulate and transfer the expertise to the newly recruited public staff to address the high staff turnover issue.

One consequence of the above challenges and the adopted adaptive strategy was the need to resume lobbying, explaining, and awareness-raising after each change in the political leadership. This led to delays in implementing many of the activities. In addition, the views on the relevance of the activities varied over time, compared with the initial Government's leadership vision.

A key adaptive strategy was ensuring permanent and close coordination with the center of power for high-level political buy-in and support, as this was crucial for promoting and maintaining the mainstreaming process and outcomes high on the national agenda. The previous or initial agreements/decisions had to be re-affirmed, by maintaining a permanent dialogue for convincing the incumbents that the Programme serves the Government's needs and matches its agenda. A crucial lesson learnt is the need to avoid narrow / restricted ownership resting with one or two Government or UN officials, which once gone, triggers the need to resume all the lobbying from scratch.

In order to form an objective and informed opinion on the mainstreaming processes, it was vital to ensure wide consultations of a broad range of central and local public authorities, CSOs, social partners, academia representatives and development partners. However, there is only **limited engagement of the private sector and civil society** area on M&D in Moldova. Creating partnerships and collaborations between central and local public authorities, think-tanks, academia, NGOs, public employment agencies, Moldovan migrants on M&D-related issues would enable the establishment of a continuous dialogue on existing evidence and knowledge gaps, particularly in the process of policy drafting and assessment. Therefore, multi-stakeholder engagement models need to be fostered in the Programme's 3<sup>rd</sup> phase, building upon the concepts proposed by the current Programme's second phase, subject to the country's environment allowing it.

**Limited understanding/awareness of the migration-mainstreaming concept:** According to expert observations during the various consultations/workshops/trainings, a number of state institutions (except for those directly in charge of migration) generally still do not perceive themselves as being responsible for migration and its mainstreaming into development. That was due to several factors, but in particular to the very high staff turnover, whereby the trained staff would leave their organisation. Based on the capacity assessment expert conclusions and recommendations, continuous awareness raising on migration mainstreaming was carried out to better educate the relevant stakeholders, especially those not directly in charge of or perceiving themselves as dealing with migration matters; including Governmental institutions, development partners, mass media, and CSOs.. As one of the recommendations of the capacity assessment report pointed out, stakeholders, such as development partners across thematic areas, and experts who are not specifically dealing with migration, should be encouraged to actively participate in inter-institutional processes on migration and development. Taking into account the subsequent strengthening of the national migration mainstreaming mechanism, migration mainstreaming will benefit from more high-profile exposure, strategic and policy focus and following that, from a far better understanding.

UNCT awareness and capacity:

- While some UNCT members are partially engaged in different migration, diaspora and migration management related activities, there remains the general perception that migration-related aspects are usually covered by the IOM as UN specialist agency. Thus, a more *specific awareness* was needed by several UNCT member agencies of how migration affects sectorial policies and the concrete activities of each UNCT member and how UNCT programmes may affect migration flows and migrants' contributions, and respectively be mutually affected;
- Capacities and awareness of UNCT members need to be strengthened to ensure that migration-related aspects are included into the agendas and where possible into the regulatory framework of sector coordination councils and other coordination fora. To this end a training was organised for the UNCT;
- UNCT member agencies displayed a high interest in capacity training on migration and development. The capacity building training was coupled with the joint elaboration and the use of migration and gender checklists to guide the UNCT programming.

Overall, to address the above mentioned challenges, IOM resorted to its strength as a unique concentration of expertise and experience in a number of areas: migration data systems (migration profiles); strategic and policy advise; previous work with central level authorities; good local expert/researchers base; strong reputation as the specialist agency; ownership over a number of themes which were initiated by IOM; wide outreach / contact base within the diaspora; and a wide range of partnerships with academia. IOM has capitalised on these good connections with local and international expertise and its strong insight into the real needs of the society in order to maintain programmatic stability and balance fluctuations in government structures and priorities.

## V. Conclusion

The main strategic conclusions following the implementation of the Phase 2 of the Programme can be summarized as follows and point to the need:

- To maintain an a-political focus of the Programme, which ultimately ensured credibility and the possibility to continue the operation and interaction with the stakeholders – no matter from which political party the officials were ;
- that the Government maintains diaspora, migration and development as a strategic priority at the national level to ensure a coordinated, and long-term commitment and inter-agency and multi-stakeholder approach
- to develop a rigorous methodology for measuring the actual impact the Programme has in improving the capacities of the beneficiaries, and in improving the lives and circumstances of the target group;
- to scale up the most efficient activities, and reduce the focus of the intervention to the most effective actions which proved to be impactful during implementation;
- to gradually increase the contribution of the Government to match the financial support of the donor; at initial stages, non-financial contribution could be adequate, in form of staff time, premises, expertise, existing equipment. This will allow for more accountability and buy-in/investment from the side of the beneficiary government.

The Programme worked towards reaching the overall objectives, as much as the constant changes and political volatility allowed for. Hence, the most important challenge to influence the Programme implementation was the precariousness of the Government's staffing/leadership. This meant that the political and policy visions on mainstreaming migration and development changed over time, but also the perspectives on the current national strategic framework, questioning the existing migration and development institutional and policy status-quo. As a result, the Programme was marked by the need



to obtain on several occasions a reconfirmation by the new Government(s) of their commitment and practical engagement in the Programme, as well as the need to adjust the Programme activities and methodology. Yet, following dialogue and coordination, it was agreed to resort only to a change of modality and content of some activities. Throughout the instability, the Programme strongly advocated for the Government to maintain its focus on the role of diaspora and potential migrants in the country's development, as evidenced via the previous adoption in February 2016 of the Diaspora Strategy 2025.

Based on the respective circumstances and the fact that the Programme activities were implemented as planned, or were adjusted with only limited efforts, and considering the substantial support of the Programme by the stakeholders and partners, one can reasonably affirm that it reached its objectives, in as much as the circumstances beyond the implementer and partners' control allowed it. As a result, but also following the eventual implementation of a more rigorous M&E system in the M&D area, the Programme's outcomes shall be achieved to a higher degree or in full, throughout the third phase.

All in all, the Programme provided a substantial contribution towards achieving the objectives, in line with the Republic of Moldova Government priorities. The key partnerships were maintained and strengthened, the buy-in of the stakeholders was upheld, and the visibility of the Programme was ensured. The Government's efforts to preserve and advance links with Diaspora have been bolstered, and the capacity of Moldovan policy-makers with a mainstreaming M&D mandate has been enhanced. Finally, the Programme effectively advanced the conceptualisation, prioritisation and implementation of policies and programmes for a more efficient harnessing of migration for the homeland development.

The key achievements realised during the Programme implementation period are enumerated on pages 2-4, and elaborated upon under Section II of this report. In brief, the important milestones include the contribution to reforming and strengthening the migration mainstreaming and coordination framework according to the "whole-of-government" approach, and the significant expansion of the network of DMD focal points to the local level. These individuals, among others, benefited from many capacity development interventions, with a total number of 797 public officials benefitting from various forms of capacity building interventions, incl. trainings, seminars, workshops, and study visits.

The Programme's success in securing a strong Governmental commitment can also be seen in the development and adoption of a number of M&D related strategies, policies and action plans, including the National Diaspora Strategy 2025; the National Action Plan for Reintegration of Returning Migrants 2018-2020; and the new migration-mainstreamed and SDG-aligned National Development Strategy 2030. Further achievements include the formulation of a cooperation mechanism to involve private partners in M&D policymaking; the execution of a comprehensive assessment of the Integrated Information System "Migration and Asylum" (SIAMA); and the conceptualization and piloting of a cost-efficient innovative system for transferring migrant remittances via the Moldovan National Postal Office in partnership with its foreign postal offices counterparts. These activities are described in detail on page 5 under Output 1.2. Moreover, the Programme supported the strengthening and expanding of the coordination mechanisms on M&D; importantly harnessing the UNCT coordination and capacity on migration and development and extending it to other UNCT members beyond UNDP and IOM. This is explained on page 6 under Output 1.2, along with details of the mainstreaming of migration into the new UNDAF 2018-22 documents in Moldova.

In terms of good practices, the Moldovan model/mechanism of migration mainstreaming can be mentioned, which took the form of the-whole-of-Government approach on Diaspora and the related migration mainstreaming mechanism, established in 2013, and very recently widened to encompass

Diaspora, Migration and Development. The expansion of the network of focal points from central to local level can be read about on page 7, under Output 2.1.

Another notable good practice is the elaboration and piloting of two M&D curricula for Moldovan master students: one on social and economic aspects and one on political and juridical issues currently underway in two Moldovan universities (see page 7, Output 2.1). The elaboration and piloting of a sustainable training programme on M&D, including the relevant methodology, intended to strengthen the capacity of the national and local focal points can also be quoted as a good practice and read about on pages 7-8, under Output 2.1.

The Programme encouraged sustainability and national ownership of the developed concepts and practices. Consideration was given to fostering the ability of the governmental authorities (particularly BRD) in Moldova to continue the activities and processes beyond the cessation of Programme funding. The Programme strategy involved gradual building of policy basis, capacity expertise and positive examples/good practices. The Government is already investing public funds to run the BRD, organise events, and fund the implementation of the strategies/public policies developed with the support of the current Programme. The Programme focused on fostering good governance, by consolidating the capacities of BRD as well as the DMD focal points within the central public authorities. The beneficiary public institutions are developing an awareness of the need to adopt and deploy a comprehensive and coherent whole-of-the-government approach in communicating with each other, as well as with the policy beneficiaries; in concrete terms, the system of DMD focal points based in all central public authorities ensures a coordinated approach to mutual consultation in the process of developing migration-relevant policies.

The Programme worked to improve the strategic, policy and regulatory framework in several sectors. Besides the National Diaspora Strategy 2025, the National Return Action plan, other concrete examples concern the legislative recommendations provided for the reforming the PARE 1+1 programme, the use of crowdfunding mechanisms, promoting innovative channels of transferring remittances, which will serve for long-term changes of the relevant regulatory system (page 5, Output 1.2). Training activities were provided to boost the capacity of the government, leading to improved coordination, knowledge in policy analysis and evidence-based policy making in the migration and development domain (page 7, Output 1.2). Enhanced exchange of knowledge and cooperation on the migration policymaking will allow for better policy coherence, planning and allocation of central and local public budget resources, based on the actual cross-cutting and mutually reinforcing correlation of the migration-development nexus. The lessons learnt and the best practices developed throughout the actions were, and will continue to be, disseminated, at the various public events and through the developed publications and the acquired best practices will be offered for replication to other countries.

## VI. Expenditures and Resource Utilization

Please see the relevant sections of the financial report.

## VII. Annexes

Annex 01. Endorsement letter from the GoM

Annex 02. Letter of agreement GoM – IOM Moldova

Annex 03. 1st Global Steering Board Report

- Annex 04. National Project Board Reports
- Annex 05. Annual Work Plan 2014 – 2017
- Annex 06. Monitoring Visit Report
- Annex 07. Diaspora Strategy-2025
- Annex 08. National Development Strategy Moldova-2030 Concept Note
- Annex 09. Review of National Reintegration Action Plan (2014-2016)
- Annex 10. Formulation of the Reintegration Action Plan (2017-2020)
- Annex 11. Consultations with diaspora
- Annex 12. Migration mainstreaming checklists
- Annex 13. National consultations on the 3rd Programme phase
- Annex 14. Cooperation mechanism that involves private partners in M&D policy development
- Annex 15. Electronic Integrated Information System Migration and Asylum
- Annex 16. NPB and NPO collaboration on remittances
- Annex 17. Feasibility study alternative payments
- Annex 18. Study visit to MOMID partner countries – Ecuador
- Annex 19. Return and reintegration study visit to Morocco
- Annex 20. Diaspora Passport
- Annex 21. M&E framework in M&D
- Annex 22. MTR of United Nations Partnership Framework (2013-2017)
- Annex 23. Final evaluation of the 2013-2017 UNPF and input to new UNPF cycle
- Annex 24. UNDAF Strategic Prioritization Retreat
- Annex 25. Improving the implementation of the Government of Moldova PARE 1+1
- Annex 26. Strengthening NFPs and LFPs capacities and DMD mechanism upgrading
- Annex 27. Mainstreaming of gender-sensitive perspective in DMD
- Annex 28. Mapping M&D initiatives and projects
- Annex 29. Inter-ministerial Committee on diaspora, migration and development
- Annex 30. Policy consultations sessions on DMD
- Annex 31. Local information sessions on DMD
- Annex 32. M&D Policy briefs for UNCT
- Annex 33. Capacity needs assessment of key government and other stakeholders
- Annex 34. Training workshop on Diaspora engagement
- Annex 35. Training sessions for NFPs and LFPs on DMD
- Annex 36. M&D training curricula for master students
- Annex 37. Training session for NFPs on measuring the impact of migration
- Annex 39. Migration and gender sensitive training for media representatives and public servants
- Annex 40. Training on migration-related issues for the UNCT
- Annex 41. Study visit to Philippines and Mexico
- Annex 42. Study visit to Denmark
- Annex 43 – “Moldova de oriunde” Magazine 4th Issue
- Annex 44. BRD rebranding
- Annex 45. Seminar Economic Diaspora for Moldova
- Annex 46. High visibility events on DMD
- Annex 47. Promoting international visibility
- Annex 48. JMDI Knowledge Products for translation
- Annex 49. Programme Visibility