



GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



United Nations
MOLDOVA

TOWARDS UNITY IN ACTION

UNITED NATIONS – REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

2013 – 2017

ACTION PLAN

This Action Plan has been developed based on the national priorities of the Republic of Moldova and through consultations of the United Nations Country Team and non-resident agencies with the Government of the Republic of Moldova, civil society and other stakeholders, and signed on 20 December 2012. The Government of the Republic of Moldova and the United Nations Organizations signatories to this Action Plan below are committed to its full implementation.

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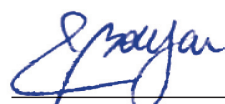
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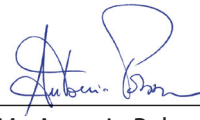
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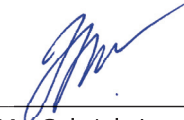
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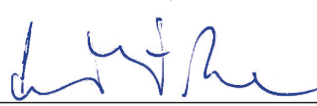
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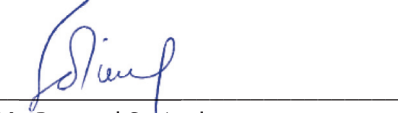


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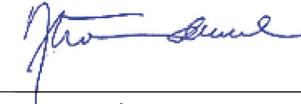
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ACRONYMS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
HACT	Harmonized approach to Cash Transfers
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
TB	Tuberculosis
UNPF	United Nations-Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework

UN Country Team

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

Non-Resident UN Agencies

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ITC	International Trade Centre
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations – Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017, signed on 20 December 2012, builds on Moldova’s national strategies and international commitments to define three areas of UN cooperation: democratic governance, justice, equality and human rights; human development and social inclusion; and environment, climate change and disaster risk management.

This Action Plan translates the Partnership Framework into practice, capturing how UN agencies will work with national and international partners to harmonize, simplify and enhance the coherence of UN actions. It was developed jointly by the UN Country Team and the Government of Moldova and through extensive consultation with other partners. National ownership permeates all aspects of the Action Plan.

Through this Framework, the Government of Moldova joins over 30 governments in a global reform effort of the UN development system - “Delivering as One”. Said UN reform is about bringing the full potential of the diversity of the United Nations to Moldova in a coherent manner, thereby enhancing the impact of the UN’s support, and bringing services closer to the people. The reform is also about making the UN more results-oriented and better able to provide integrated solutions to the multi-sectoral challenges facing the country, based on UN agencies’ specific comparative advantages and identities.

Delivering as One will also help maximize the particular role that the United Nations can play because of its unique characteristics. The combination of the UN’s

normative standard-setting mandate with its capacity development role can help Moldova translate international commitments into a reality for its people; the UN’s political impartiality and convening role offer a legitimate platform for partners to tackle sensitive issues of development; and the UN’s universal presence allows Moldova access to global networks and experiences.

Through the Action Plan, the UN endeavors to offer its collective technical expertise to better serve the Government and national counterparts. It commits to use and as appropriate help strengthen national systems, including national monitoring and evaluation. The sharing of up-to-date information on UN activities and the financial resources mobilized to support them will enhance transparency and ensure more predictable support.

The UN will increasingly speak with a common voice, helping the Government tell its story on its development and human rights results to the people to whom it is accountable, thereby demonstrating how UN-supported interventions affect peoples’ lives.

UN agencies will continue to pursue the harmonization of business practices to reduce operational costs and enhance efficient and effective programme delivery.

Together with the Government, the UN family commits to work with and behind the people of Moldova to support the country on its path to become a modern and prosperous nation.

1. PARTNERSHIP, VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

1. The United Nations – Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework “Towards Unity in Action” expresses the collective determination of the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the United Nations Country Team to collaborate to address major national development challenges and meet the country’s international development goals and human rights commitments. Responding to a request from the Government of Moldova, this Action Plan advances the commitment of the UN system towards unity in action. Further to the Prime Minister’s official request for Delivering as One, the Government has reaffirmed this as the preferred option, as it increases efficiency, improves results, provides more focus and transparency and most importantly, brings services closer to the people. The Government of Moldova has affirmed that it seeks to implement best practices from the global level, as there is sufficient experience worldwide that can be applied at the country level. The Moldovan Government will advance Delivering as One as its way of streamlining its cooperation with the United Nations, not only at the country level, but also at the regional and global levels.

2. This Action Plan translates the commitments of the Partnership Framework into an agreement between the Government and all participating UN system agencies.¹ It sets out the ways in which the UN supports the key development and reform commitments of Government, and outlines common principles, strategies and management approaches that the parties will use to achieve them. The legally binding nature of this Action Plan derives also from respective basic cooperation and assistance agreements which are the legal basis for the relationship between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and each signatory UN organization.

3. The Action Plan is complemented by programme and project specific work plans and project documents which are linked to the mandates of UN system agencies.

4. Building on the priorities agreed in the Partnership Framework and further aligning the UN system agencies’ work with the national development priorities as reflected in the national development strategy Mol-

dova 2020, the national sector strategies and other national strategic documents and action plans, the Action Plan supports the Republic of Moldova’s transition to a modern and prosperous European nation, with an emphasis on equity and inclusion; achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 sustainable development goals that will succeed them; and fulfillment of the Republic of Moldova’s international normative commitments, including economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. National capacity development is a key principle of the UN’s work in support of this Action Plan. The enhancement of Moldova’s capacities to absorb funds and implement international and European requirements will be particularly important in the context of the Government of Moldova’s anticipated conclusion of an Association Agreement with the European Union.

5. This Action Plan builds on intergovernmental agreements, including the values stated in the United Nations Charter to promote “higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion”. The Action Plan is also based on the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, according to which “recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world”. Moreover, it reflects the values embedded in the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000 as essential to international relations in the twenty-first century: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility.

6. This Action Plan embraces and incorporates the principles of development effectiveness as agreed in the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership Document. These values have been adapted to the country context through the Moldova Partnership Principles and their Implementa-

¹ Throughout this Action Plan, UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes, departments of the UN Secretariat, other UN entities, and the International Organization for Migration are collectively referred to as UN system agencies.

tion Plan, and set out for the United Nations Development Group by the Outcome Document of the high-level conference on Delivering as One in Tirana of June 2012, "The United Nations we want – our commitment to the way forward". Further guidance is provided by the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of UN operational activities for development in 2012.

7. Efficiency and maximum use of comparative advantages are core principles of cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and the UN. At the country-level, the UN commits to put national priorities and Government ownership at the heart of its efforts and to further enhance collaboration with the Government through a strengthened UN Resident Coordinator and United Nations Country Team; increased alignment of the UN system with national priorities; increased use of national systems; enhanced programmatic synergies among actions of the UN Team and improved coverage of cross-cutting issues; increasingly speaking with a common voice and acting as one; reduced transaction costs for partners; reduced internal transaction costs, to better focus resources on the agreed priorities; increased efficiency through harmonized business processes at the country level; and increased flexibility for Government through the One Fund, where this is applicable - with a clear destination in sight for Delivering as One and indicators to measure the progress.

8. The parties to this agreement are committed to a human rights-based approach, including gender equality and a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized; and to mainstream environmental sustainability throughout their actions.

9. The Action Plan responds to the recommendations and lessons learned from the independent Evaluation of the previous UN-Moldova Development Assistance Framework 2007-2012² and draws upon the findings and conclusions of the global independent evaluation of lessons learned from Delivering as One. It was developed in a participatory manner by the United Nations Country Team, non-resident agencies, Government, Civil Society and other partners.

10. Through this Action Plan, the Government signals its intention to collaborate and make use of the expertise and assistance of the UN system towards

the achievement of national development priorities articulated in the United Nations - Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework and this Action Plan. The Government is committed to orienting its resources, policy decisions and national coordination and monitoring mechanisms towards progressive achievement of the results outlined in this Action Plan for which it seeks UN support.

11. The UN is committed to supporting Government in its efforts through technical cooperation, and human and financial resources. The UN is further committed to strengthen its interaction with civil society as appropriate, to support progress and strengthen the sustainability of advances made in the fulfillment of rights and development milestones achieved through this Action Plan. The UN will increase its cooperation with the private sector, in accordance with the corporate social responsibility principles of the Global Compact. In the spirit of development effectiveness, the UN is committed to help strengthen national capacities for implementation, coordination and monitoring, and to help ensure the sustainability of results. Furthermore, the UN is committed to strengthen its responsiveness to the Government, development and civil society partners through the national Sector Coordination Councils, which provide a key mechanism for exchange of dialogue, coordination and coherence.

12. The collective expertise of the UN System covers a broad range of thematic areas. By joining its forces, the UN endeavors to increase the impact of its work and to create a common platform for the Government to access the expertise across the UN System, including that of non-resident agencies. The United Nations Country Team currently consists of 15 entities: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, and WHO; World Bank and IMF as International Financial Institutions; and UNESCO as non-resident agency. The other non-resident agencies participating in the Action Plan are IAEA, ITC, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO and UNODC..

13. The UN Resident Coordinator is the designated representative of the UN Secretary-General in the Republic of Moldova and leader of the United Nations

² - Foster government leadership and, acknowledging the importance of civil society in promoting development and human rights, to foster a more active CSO partnership.

- Strengthen UN coherence and unity in supporting the national development priorities and increase joint programming and other forms of collaboration among UN system agencies, such as joint advocacy and exchange of information.

- Make strategic adjustments in anticipation of the Republic of Moldova's European integration.

Country Team, playing a central role in coordinating UN operational activities for development.

14. Each UN head of agency is the designated representative of his/her Executive Head, and is responsible to his/her governing body and the host government for carrying out the mandate of the respective organization, in direct liaison with the Government of the Republic of Moldova and other relevant counterparts, and in close coordination with the United Nations Country Team.

15. The UN system agencies in Moldova cooperate closely through the United Nations Country Team, including in national coordination mechanisms, and are committed to enhancing programmatic synergies, providing coherent policy advice and decreasing transaction costs to support the achievement of the agreed results.

16. The Government of the Republic of Moldova recognizes the value of this partnership in light of the particular strengths and distinctiveness of the UN, which lie in its universality and access to global expertise; strong national presence and ability to combine interventions at the national and local levels; and impartiality, providing a platform for bringing partners together around often sensitive issues of development. The UN's strengths also lie in its ability to support the Government in its implementation of international standards, particularly the Millennium Declaration, MDGs and international human rights instruments and other international normative commitments acquired by the Government of Moldova; and its ability to provide flexible, quick and results-based capacity development at all levels within a framework of national ownership, including the capacity for timely response to emergencies.

2. PROGRAMME ACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

PROGRAMME ACTIONS

17. The role of the United Nations in Moldova is to support the national authorities in the achievement of their development goals. The Outcomes and Outputs in this Action Plan are first and foremost the country's results, to which the United Nations commits to contribute. The United Nations work under this Action Plan covers the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova.

18. As agreed with the Government of the Republic of Moldova in the Partnership Framework, this Action Plan focuses on three broad thematic pillars: democratic governance, justice, equality and human rights; human development and social inclusion; and environment, climate change and disaster risk management. The results of this Action Plan, detailed in the overview table below and the results matrix, will be achieved under the leadership of the Government and together with national and international partners.

19. As underlined in the Government's Activity Programme 2011-2014, European integration is a fundamental priority of the domestic and foreign policies.

UN-Moldova cooperation under Pillar 1 of this Action Plan around democratic governance, justice, equality and human rights will support the accomplishment of in-depth reforms of public institutions in order to create an efficient, functional and sustainable framework of the state, governed by law and committed to delivering quality services to population; achievement of governance transformation and better performance of public institutions; and cutting the red-tape and de-concentrating the public services. Moreover, UN-Moldova cooperation through this Action Plan will support the implementation of the Government's decentralization strategy. It will also contribute to the Government Activity Plan's objectives to strengthen the rule of law and human rights protection mechanisms, and support Moldova 2020's objective to promote an equitable and corruption free justice sector.

20. Poverty and the lack of access to quality education, quality healthcare services and decent public services, and the lack of access to employment and economic opportunities are considered as further key challenges, as is regional development. UN-Moldova cooperation under Pillar 2 of this Action Plan around

human development and social inclusion will respond to these national priorities, as further elaborated in Moldova 2020, national sectoral strategies, national programmes, national MDG targets on poverty, education, health and gender equality, international and regional treaties and related commitments, and various European Union - Moldova documents.

21. UN-Moldova cooperation under Pillar 3 of this Action Plan around Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management will address the priorities of the Government Activity Programme 2011-2014 and subsequent programmes to create an adequate legal and institutional framework for environment protection and sustainable use of natural resources; reduce environmental degradation and negative impacts of

economic activities; improve access to information, environmental education and awareness/behaviour; upgrade agriculture and reducing its dependence on adverse climatic factors; and stop the degradation of land resources by upgrading and extending the land improvement system. Moreover, support will be provided to the Government activity plan's objectives on energy, as well as risk reduction and protection against disasters and to the achievement of the national targets under MDG-7 and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

22. Main risks and assumptions, and the roles of key partners in achieving the agreed results are detailed in the Partnership Framework document.

AGREED RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Pillar 1: Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights	Pillar 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion	Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management
<p>Outcome 1.1: Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 - A modernized public administration system is capacitated to effectively and efficiently develop, budget, implement and monitor evidence-based policies in support of the country's national priorities and European integration objectives</p> <p>Output 1.1.2 - The Parliament and the Central Electoral Commission are better able to exercise their functions including to ensure human rights and gender equality</p> <p>Output 1.1.3 - Local Public Authorities have increased capacity and resources to exercise their functions including in better planning, delivering and monitoring services in line with decentralization policies</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1: People have access to more sustainable regional development, economic opportunities - innovation and agriculture in particular - and decent work</p> <p>Output 2.1.1 - Government and relevant public institutions and private sector have increased capacities to support economic opportunities, an better use of Moldova's innovation and export potential</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 - Local public authorities and partners in the North, Centre, South, Chisinau, UTA Gagauz Yeri and Transnistria development regions are better able to ensure equitable access to quality services</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 - SMEs and potential entrepreneurs, including from rural area have increased access to business infrastructure and financial services, including agriculture and agrifood business</p> <p>Output 2.1.4 - Government and social partners are better able to promote decent work and employment opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: Improved environmental management in increased compliance with international and regional standards</p> <p>Output 3.1.1 - National institutions are able to apply their regulatory, organizational, and technical capacity to mainstream environment, and natural resource management into norms, policies, programmes and budgets</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 - Environmental authorities, private sector and civil society are better able to develop, implement and comply with environmental legislation, policies, programmes/budgets in an accountable, transparent and participatory manner</p>

<p>Outcome 1.2: Justice sector actors are better able to promote access to justice and uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments</p> <p>Output 1.2.1. - Judiciary has increased capacity to render consistent, independent judgments in conformity with international law and standards</p> <p>Output 1.2.2 - Law enforcement authorities are better able to secure fundamental rights of all parties in criminal proceedings</p> <p>Output 1.2.3 - Individuals, including the most vulnerable, have improved access to quality procedures to resolve justice claims and secure effective remedy</p> <p>Output 1.2.4 - Police, prosecution, judiciary and health authorities better safeguard fundamental rights of persons in detention</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: State bodies and other actors effectively promote and protect human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination, with particular attention to the marginalized and the vulnerable</p> <p>Output 1.3.1 - Relevant public authorities exercise improved oversight of implementation of international human rights recommendations</p> <p>Output 1.3.2 - Relevant public authorities are able to mainstream human rights and gender equality into all key national strategies and policies and their implementation, including in budgeting</p> <p>Output 1.3.3 - Increased capacity of women and men from vulnerable groups, including children, to claim and stand for their rights</p>	<p>Outcome 2.2: People enjoy equitable access to quality public health and health care services and protection against financial risks</p> <p>Output 2.2.1 - Adolescents and youth have increased aged appropriate knowledge and skills to adopt gender sensitive healthy lifestyle behaviours</p> <p>Output 2.2.2 - National stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to HIV and TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of key populations</p> <p>Output 2.2.3 - Public and private sector has increased capacity to manage the non-communicable diseases and developed improved environments enabling healthy choices to address key risk factors</p> <p>Output 2.2.4 - Health care and public health service providers, particularly at primary health care level, have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to deliver integrated quality health services, medicines and vaccines, with a focus on vulnerable populations including reproductive health, mother & child health and immunization</p> <p>Output 2.2.5 – People, including those most marginalized, are able to claim and exercise their rights to health, seek health services and benefit from them</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: All children and youth enjoy equitable and continuous access to a quality and relevant education system</p> <p>Output 2.3.1 - The government at all levels, stakeholders and caregivers increase inclusion, enrolment and retention of all children and adolescents, especially vulnerable ones in mainstream pre-schools and schools</p> <p>Output 2.3.2 - Education authorities at all levels apply new quality education standards and mechanisms for improved teaching skills,</p>	<p>Outcome 3.2: Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption</p> <p>Output 3.2.1 - Public and private sector and individual consumers change production and consumption patterns towards increased energy and resource efficiency, and use of renewable energy</p> <p>Output 3.2.2 - Policies, mechanisms and capacities strengthened at all levels for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation</p>
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<p>Outcome 1.4: Civil society and media better monitor and promote human rights, equality, democratic governance, and rule of law</p> <p>Output 1.4.1 - Civil society capacity as regards human rights and equality law, democratic governance and rule of law standards, as well as its ability to act in and shape policy processes, is manifestly strengthened</p> <p>Output 1.4.2 - Media, including social media, reports more frequently on human rights and equality concerns, adopts human rights-based approach, and has heightened human rights impact, thereby heightening journalistic ethics</p>	<p>learning environment and learning outcomes in ways which reduce disparities</p> <p>Outcome 2.4: People enjoy equitable access to an improved social protection system</p> <p>Output 2.4.1 - Social protection system has functional continuum of services, with special attention to individuals and groups facing difficulties in exercising fundamental rights, and prevents and addresses violence, exploitation and family separation</p> <p>Output 2.4.2 - Right holders from vulnerable or socially excluded groups have increased access to services necessary for realization of social rights</p>	
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IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

23. Programme design and implementation in support of the agreed outcomes and outputs will be performed jointly by the Government of Moldova and concerned UN system agencies, and other partners.

24. The UN system will work with the Government of Moldova through its relevant national councils, task forces, and similar mechanisms to advance progress towards the results in this Action Plan.

25. The UN is committed to increase its impact on the country through convergence of its actions. In conjunction with Government, the UN endeavors to use a range of implementation modalities according to what is most appropriate in the given circumstances:

- (a) Build on existing experience in joint programmes³ and proactively look for opportunities to develop new joint programmes with the participation of several UN system agencies, where these add value, agencies are able and in areas where closer

coordination leads to a greater impact, such as statistics, local development, and human rights and women's empowerment;

- (b) Increase the impact of separate agency programmes through enhanced coordination of programmatic actions;
- (c) Proactively seek opportunities across UN interventions to use the broader expertise available across the UN System;
- (d) Closely coordinate activities, particularly where participating agencies are co-located in communities at the local level providing the opportunity to deliver a collective impact which is greater than the sum of the parts;
- (e) Closely cooperate particularly when UN system agencies are co-located in the same ministries and Government agencies and sectors, responding as far as possible with a more programmatic approach; and

³The Evaluation of the UN Development Assistance Framework 2007-2012 affirmed that the United Nations Country Team has had good experience with joint programmes, which have demonstrated the benefits of inter-agency coherence, value of collaborative work, effective use of a common programmatic platform and resources, cost-effectiveness and taking pilot actions to scale.

- (f) Ensure that each UN system agency makes proactive efforts to leverage the expertise and efforts of other UN system agencies.

26. Acknowledging the dynamic development context, the Republic of Moldova's successful emergence as a lower Middle Income Country, and its progress towards its European Union integration objectives, the Government of Moldova and the UN endeavor to promote progress towards the agreed results through supporting improvements in evidence-based policy making, including through coherent policy advice provided by UN agencies, reflecting the diversity of

experience UN system agencies offer. Another key objective is to promote the continued shift of cooperation modalities between the Government and the UN system towards programme-based support.

27. In implementing this partnership, the Government and the UN agree that national coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation systems will be used systematically, including Sector Coordination Councils, sector reform working groups and similar mechanisms. The UN commits to support further capacity development of these systems as appropriate, within the framework of this agreement.

3. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS

28. Government leadership is paramount to the successful implementation of the Partnership Framework. This Action Plan is therefore executed with high-level oversight by the Joint Partnership Council. The Joint Partnership Council is the key national level mechanism for the exchange of views between the Government and Development Partners, and for the monitoring of strategic plans and external assistance.

29. This Action Plan is executed under the overall coordination of the State Chancellery. The State Chancellery, headed by the Secretary-General of the Government, is the national foreign assistance coordination authority. As such, it is responsible for overall planning, and monitoring and evaluation of foreign assistance; and for ensuring its transparency.

30. Moreover, this Action Plan is executed with active involvement of relevant line ministries and civil society mechanisms, such as the National Participation Council. The United Nations Country Team, led by the UN Resident Coordinator, commits to giving its full support, taking into consideration UN system agencies' leadership under the respective Partnership Framework Outcomes and specific agency mandates.

31. Agency contributions to the Action Plan are detailed in the One Budgetary Framework in the annex to the Action Plan. This framework aims to increase transparency and predictability of UN work in Moldova. It is updated on an annual basis.

32. Government ministries, NGOs, and UN system agencies implement programme activities. The Partnership Framework Action Plan is operationalized through annual work plans and/or project documents which capture the actions of Government and partners in support of agreed results for UN financial and/or technical support.

33. The annual work plans form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each partner entity on the use of resources. The parties to this Action Plan aim to use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Partnership Framework Action Plan and signed annual work plans/project documents to implement programmatic initiatives.

34. The UN system agencies ensure coherence of their programme and policy support, harmonization with external partners and alignment with the national priorities through their coherent participation in the Sector Coordination Councils. The UN will support the Sector Coordination Councils to be more active and efficient, and support them to promote the inclusion of civil society partners. In cases where Sector Coordination Councils have not yet convened in a specific sector relevant to the UN mandate, the UN will support the Government in making them operational, including with capacity development activities for the secretariat function. The Sector Coordination Councils are nationally led consultative organs, with the objec-

tive to identify priority areas for external assistance, develop and improve sector strategies and action plans, and monitor external assistance to ensure national development results are achieved.

35. Internally, to achieve greater development impact and reduce transaction costs for its partners, the UN organizes itself around thematic Working Groups with the involvement of national partners and under the overall guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team. The thematic working groups will be used to coordinate UN messages and actions.

36. A dedicated technical Group for Monitoring and Evaluation, the UN Communications Group and the Operations Management Team provide further support to UN planning and implementation for the achievement of the results of the Partnership Framework Action Plan.

37. The UN is committed to increase its efficiency and reduce costs through the harmonization of business practices wherever possible. A UN business operations strategy articulates the United Nations Country Team's medium-term vision and intended results regarding the increase of cost-effectiveness and quality of UN operations processes.

38. Each UN organization is solely subject to the external and internal auditing procedures laid down in each organization's financial regulations and rules and procedures. Where the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) is used, it will be subject to the standard HACT procedures.

HARMONIZED APPROACH TO CASH TRANSFERS (HACT)

39. Those UN system agencies in a position to do so commit to advance HACT. Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP's can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

- i. Cash transferred to the treasury for forwarding to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).

- ii. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.

- iii. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners

40. Where cash transfers are made to the treasury, the treasury shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.

41. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

42. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

43. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

44. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

4. RESOURCES AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

45. The United Nations entities should be seen primarily as providers of technical cooperation than as funders per se. The resource requirements of the Partnership Framework Action Plan are met through regular/ core or assessed resources of UN organizations; non-core or extra-budgetary resources from bilateral sources; non-core or extra-budgetary resources from multilateral sources; non-core or extra-budgetary resources from private sources; government cost-sharing; and community contributions.

46. In the case of non-core or extra-budgetary resources, the Government supports the UN System's efforts to raise funds required to deliver the development results outlined in this Partnership Framework Action Plan and cooperates with the UN system agencies including: mobilizing development partners beyond the UN to support government and civil society actions which contribute to realization of Action Plan outcomes; encouraging potential partners to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from the private sector both internationally and in the Republic of Moldova; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in the Republic of Moldova to support this programme which is tax exempt for the donor, to the extent permitted under applicable laws.

47. To strengthen the UN's strategic focus in support of the national priorities, and prevent a funding-driven prioritization, coordinated resource mobilization efforts will be undertaken by the United Nations Country Team under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator to address the funding gaps of this Action Plan.

48. Individual UN agencies will retain their capacity to fundraise for their respective mandates in full alignment with the Action Plan and in coordination with each other. In addition, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, resources are mobilized collectively, especially for joint programmes and for an eventual One Fund.

ONE FUND

49. In addition to the above ways of mobilizing resources, the UN together with its partners explores the possibility to pilot One Fund, for which funds are mobilized collectively. In the context of UN reform in other countries, One Funds have been a major driver of government ownership and UN coherence.

50. Through the One Fund, international development partners are encouraged to contribute multi-year, un-earmarked resources towards the results of the Partnership Framework Action Plan, including emerging priorities, to increase flexibility and predictability of funding for UN-supported activities. However, if this is not possible, partners have the possibility to earmark their contribution up to the level of thematic Pillars of the Partnership Framework.

51. Allocations to UN system agencies are decided by the One Fund Steering Committee co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and a Government Representative. An appropriate funds allocation mechanism will be developed. UNDP serves as Administrative Agent of the One Fund.

ONE BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

52. Agency contributions to the Action Plan are detailed in the One Budgetary Framework, in the annex to the Action Plan. This framework aims to increase transparency and predictability of UN work in Moldova. The One Budgetary Framework contains the specific agency actions in support of this Action Plan's results, including a comprehensive and results-based projection of financial resource requirements and any identified funding gap for the entire programme period. It ensures full alignment of agencies' activities with the Partnership Framework and its Action Plan. The One Budgetary Framework projection takes into account resources which are already secured, as well as resources which are firmly pledged and/or in the hard pipeline. The areas for which coordinated mobilization efforts will be launched are included in the One Budgetary Framework as the funding gap. The One Budgetary Framework is updated on an annual basis.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

53. The indicative resource requirements for the achievement of the results of this Action Plan are set out in the below summary table. Actual amounts

will depend on availability of UN system agencies' resources and contributions from funding partners. The indicated resources are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

Partnership Framework Outcomes and Outputs	Available Resources in USD	Funding Gap in USD	Total in USD
Output 1.1.1	8,475,894	10,925,722	19,401,616
Output 1.1.2	3,975,284	250,000	4,225,284
Output 1.1.3	132,280	5,699,633	5,831,913
Outcome 1.1.	12,583,458	16,875,355	29,458,813
Output 1.2.1	135,000	1,320,000	1,455,000
Output 1.2.2	590,000	600,000	1,190,000
Output 1.2.3	20,000	355,000	375,000
Output 1.2.4	0	70,000	70,000
Outcome 1.2	745,000	2,345,000	3,090,000
Output 1.3.1	40,000	2,110,000	2,150,000
Output 1.3.2	58,000	2,137,000	2,195,000
Output 1.3.3	0	486,000	486,000
Outcome 1.3	98,000	4,733,000	4,831,000
Output 1.4.1	147,000	803,000	950,000
Output 1.4.2	100,000	200,000	300,000
Outcome 1.4	247,000	1,003,000	1,250,000
Output 2.1.1	3,102,000	3,751,500	6,853,500
Output 2.1.2	12,875,927	23,498,343	36,374,270
Output 2.1.3	41,045,000	0	41,045,000
Output 2.1.4	944,610	249,400	1,194,010
Outcome 2.1	57,967,537⁴	27,499,243	85,466,780
Output 2.2.1	1,160,000	2,320,000	3,480,000
Output 2.2.2	925,100	1,651,000	2,576,100
Output 2.2.3	500,000	1,150,000	1,650,000
Output 2.2.4	2,883,000	2,690,000	5,573,000
Output 2.2.5	0	100,000	100,000
Outcome 2.2	5,468,100	7,911,000	13,379,100
Output 2.3.1	1,200,000	4,245,000	5,445,000
Output 2.3.2	400,000	865,000	1,265,000
Outcome 2.3	1,600,000	5,110,000	6,710,000
Output 2.4.1	2,527,000	6,698,000	9,225,000
Output 2.4.2	206,000	119,000	325,000
Outcome 2.4	2,733,000	6,817,000	9,550,000
Output 3.1.1	198,292	1,060,000	1,258,292
Output 3.1.2	3,361,730	0	3,361,730
Outcome 3.1	3,560,022	1,060,000	4,620,022
Output 3.2.1	13,627,299	1,850,000	15,477,299
Output 3.2.2	1,763,806	2,402,000	4,165,806
Outcome 3.2	15,391,105	4,252,000	19,643,105
Estimated funds not yet programmed towards Action Plan Outputs	0	40,000,000	40,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	100,393,222	117,605,598	217,998,820

⁴ Of which USD 36,049,000 IFAD concessional loans.

54. The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Partnership Framework Action Plan, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities, equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual Annual Work Plan and project documents.

55. Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

56. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

57. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in ac-

cordance with the Partnership Framework Action Plan. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the Annual Work Plans and project documents.

58. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 30 days.

59. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within 30 days.

60. The UN system agencies shall not have any liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

61. Where one UN system agency and another UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

5. COMMON VOICE

62. The UN's common voice is based on substantive issues around the three pillars of the Partnership Framework. The UN possesses a wealth of experience in joint communications, including joint events and publications. These enhance the impact of the Government and UN's work by raising awareness on priority issues, and contribute to understanding of what the Government, civil society and UN do together. The UN is committed to supporting national counterparts in communicating their development results, aware of the accountability of the Government to the people living in Moldova. Telling the human story from the perspective of the beneficiary lies at the heart of the UN's common voice. The UN's messages and information materials are clear and concise.

63. Building on this experience, the UN is committed to bringing its policy expertise to the fore, speaking with a common voice on issues of shared interest to the UN system. This strengthens the UN's core messages and spreads them to a broader audience, maximizing their impact. Members of the United Nations Country Team are spokespersons on behalf of the team, both on issues of shared concern and those related to their agency's mandate.

64. Joint communication efforts are coordinated by the United Nations Communications Group, under the guidance of the United Nations Country Team. A communications strategy provides the framework, guidance and strategic vision for the communications activities around this Action Plan.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

65. The Government of Moldova and the UN system agencies will strive to use national systems for Monitoring and Evaluation of this Action Plan. National planning, allocation of resources, monitoring and reporting against results is performed annually by the Government, allowing regular amendment of planned measures and activities. The national Consolidated Action Plan operationalizes the development vision outlined in Moldova 2020, the Government Programme and other national planning documents. The Government's Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks create the basis for prioritization and allocation of resources towards the results agreed in the respective sectors. These three-year frameworks are updated annually on a rolling basis.

66. The UN supports Government monitoring and evaluation activities through Participation in the national Sector Coordination Councils, communicating UN support to the coordinating ministries of the respective sectors; joint inputs to the national monitoring system for development cooperation; and joint inputs to reviews and national consultations, especially regarding the development and delivery of national strategies and policies.

67. The UN continues to be committed to the development of national partners' monitoring and evaluation capacities, including the capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics to collect and disseminate data, and of all relevant institutions to collect administrative statistics, and analyze and use data to promote and coordinate evidence-based policy-making.

68. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Partnership Framework Action Plan ensures that the processes, products and services of the United Nations system in the Republic of Moldova and its Government and other partners contribute to the achievement of the results of the Partnership Framework Action Plan.

69. The UN Working Groups are formed around the three pillars of the Partnership Framework and, together with a Monitoring & Evaluation Group, support the coordination of the Action Plan and will be open to Government and national participation.

70. While the Partnership Framework Action Plan is intended to bring about coherence, simplification and

reduced transaction costs, UN system agency-specific monitoring, evaluation and reporting obligations to governing bodies and international development partners still apply.

MONITORING

71. The Government and the UN will conduct an annual review of progress against the Action Plan's outputs and outcomes. The annual review meeting of the Joint Partnership Council is convened in December or January with participation of the United Nations Country Team and national partners. The meeting provides the opportunity to report on progress across pillars through a presentation prepared jointly by the Government and UN agencies and other national partners, discuss priorities of the coming year, and raise general issues of implementation. In preparation for the review, UN Working Groups and national partners carry out thematic reviews as per the pillars or outcomes of the Partnership Framework. The annual review provides an opportunity to revise the Partnership Framework Action Plan.

72. An annual progress report is prepared jointly by the UN Working Groups under the overall guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator. Using official national data sources where possible, the annual report highlights key development trends; tracks progress against outputs, illustrating a link between key actions/projects, outputs, outcomes and national development priorities; and monitors progress against key strategic output indicators in the results matrix of the Action Plan, which build on the national indicators.

73. A light mid-year review is conducted by the UN Working Groups using the traffic light methodology, to indicate whether programmes are delayed or face challenges, and to raise key issues with the Government/State Chancellery.

74. Indicative resource information on the Partnership Framework Action Plan is updated annually in the One Budgetary Framework, which is part of the annual report.

EVALUATION

75. A strategic mid-term review of the programme is conducted to ensure that it is aligned with national

priorities and the government's international commitments.

76. A final evaluation is carried out to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and coherence of the UN's contribution towards the results of the Partnership Framework Action Plan. The evaluation assesses the Partnership Framework in an impartial and systematic manner, to provide evidence-based lessons learned and recommendations to improve and make more effective UN programmes in the Republic of Moldova, and help UN system agencies be held accountable to the Government of Moldova and other national partners including civil society and the people of Moldova, UN governing bodies and development partners.

77. The outcomes and indicators elaborated in the Partnership Framework's results matrix are the factors against which progress is measured. The ultimate impact is, of course, measured by the difference that the UN system has made on the life of the people living in Moldova.

MONITORING UNDER HARMONIZED APPROACH TO CASH TRANSFERS (HACT)

78. Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

- i. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives,
- ii. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
- iii. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where appropriate and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

79. To facilitate assurance activities relating to cash transfers, Implementing Partners and the UN system agencies may consider using a programme monitoring and financial control tool to allow data sharing and analysis.

80. Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of the UN system agencies.

81. The Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) may undertake the audits of the Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific implementing partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK ACTION PLAN 2013-2017

Partnership Framework Outcomes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Across Outcomes				Evaluation of United Nations – Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework UNFPA Country Programme Evaluation	
Outcome 1.1: Public Administration	Evaluation of Joint Programme on Statistics Regular yearly update of Extended Migration Profile	Population and Housing Census Outcome evaluation (UNDP)		Follow-up on the 2012 Global Assessment of the National Statistical System (UNECE)	

Outcome 1.2: Justice	Assessment on children under age of criminal responsibility (UNICEF)		Assessment on children under age of criminal responsibility (UNICEF) Outcome evaluation (UNDP)		
Outcome 1.3: Human Rights, Empowerment of Women and Anti-discrimination			Child Rights Convention Report	Outcome Evaluation (UNDP)	
Outcome 1.4: Civil Society and Media			Child Rights Convention Alternative Report		
Outcome 2.1: Economic Opportunities and Regional Development	Decent Work Country Profile (ILO) Feasibility study on ratification of C.161 on Occupational Health services (ILO) Report on the financing of employment injury system (ILO) Work to school transition survey (ILO) Migration and skills survey report (ILO)	Final Impact Assessment of IFAD IV programme Progress Report on implementation of recommendations during the session of the Committee on Housing and Land Management Evaluation of Joint Integrated Local Development Programme	Outcome Evaluation (UNDP)	Final Impact Assessment of IFAD V programme	
Outcome 2.2: Health	Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey among key populations at risk and their sexual partners (UNAIDS) Evaluation of the National Youth Strategy Report on the results of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Moldova	Assessment of Child Growth Monitoring Standards (UNICEF) Report on the results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in the Transnistria Region (UNICEF)	Evaluation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy		
Outcome 2.3: Education	Study on Impact of public Education Finance Management reforms on equity in access to and outcomes of basic education (UNICEF) Assessment on use of child-centered methodology by educators and teachers (UNICEF)	Assessment of children's school readiness (UNICEF)	Results of Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) study	Study on family knowledge, attitude and practices in the area of early childhood development (UNICEF)	
Outcome 2.4: Social Protection	Assessment to define continuum of services (UNICEF)				
Outcome 3.1: Environmental Management	Outcome evaluation (UNDP)	Survey on available sustainable indicators (UNECE)		Outcome evaluation (UNDP)	
Outcome 3.2: Low Emission and Resilient Development					

7. COMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

82. The Government is accountable to the people living in the Republic of Moldova to deliver on the national development priorities. Through this Partnership, the United Nations system commits to support the Government in its achievement of the priorities outlined in this Action Plan, and to work closely with the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

83. The Government is committed to orienting its resources, policy decisions and national coordination and monitoring mechanisms towards progressive achievement of the agreed results laid out in this Action Plan, for which it has requested UN support.

84. The Government commits to invite the UN to the Joint Partnership Council for annual review and planning meetings, to ensure oversight and direction for UN support to Moldova. As necessary, the Government further commits to organize annual programme review meetings related to specific national development priorities which UN system agencies are supporting. Moreover, the Government leads the coordination of development partners in national Sector Coordination Councils and other relevant bodies. Where appropriate, Government facilitates the participation of international development partners, NGOs, civil society and other development partners. The Government will participate in the Partnership Framework Working Groups when coordination takes place outside the national sector coordination councils.

85. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations System (as stated in the International Civil Service Commission circulars).

FUND AUTHORIZATION AND CERTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE (FACE) IN CONTEXT OF HACT

86. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the UN system agency will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) autho-

ri- rized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

87. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the AWP only.

88. Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

89. In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN system agency within six months after receipt of the funds.

90. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from the UN system agency will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN system agency, together with relevant documentation; and all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

91. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UN organizations. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors; provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN system agency that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified

to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to the UN system agency; Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations; Report on the actions taken

to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

8. OTHER PROVISIONS

92. The Partnership Framework Action Plan may be modified by mutual consent of the Government and the UN system agencies, in writing.

93. In the event of any significant change in the situation requiring a change in objectives or a need to extend the duration and scope of the planned programme components, the Government will make a formal request to the UN system agencies through the Representatives of each of the UN system agencies and an appropriate amendment to this Partnership Framework Action Plan will be agreed.

94. Should the Government or one of the UN system agencies wish to suspend the discharge of their obligations vis-à-vis the Partnership Framework Action Plan, they can (i) give written notice to that effect or (ii) terminate the Partnership Framework Action Plan by giving written notice of sixty (60) days.

95. Any dispute between the Government and a UN system agency shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of that Organization's basic agreement with the Government as referred in Part 2 of this Partnership Framework Action Plan. Any dispute among the UN system agencies shall be resolved exclusively among the UN system agencies through approaches identified in the UNDG-endorsed dispute resolution mechanism.

96. The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in Annex 1. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to their property, funds, and assets and to their officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government and in accordance to the inter-

national Conventions to which the Government of Moldova is a party. The Government agrees to support UN system agencies in dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

97. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- (a) Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.
- (b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

98. IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Partnership Framework

Action Plan on 20 December 2012, in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

ANNEX 1. OVERVIEW OF AGREEMENTS BETWEEN UN SYSTEM AGENCIES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Moldova (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 2 October 1992 and amended on 2 July 1997.⁵

With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 4 October 1996.

With the International Organization for Migration (IOM) a Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and IOM on 21 March 2002.

With the International Labour Organization (ILO) the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family and the constituent Social Partners on the Decent Work Country Programme for 2012-2015 signed on 12 June 2012.

With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation

Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 2 December 1998.

With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) an exchange of letters to the effect that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on 2 October 1992 applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA.

With the office of the World Health Organization (WHO), a Basic Agreement concluded between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and WHO on July 21, 1994.

With the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) an exchange of letters dated 5 April 2011 to the effect that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on 2 October 1992 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNODC.

With the UNAIDS office an exchange of letters dated 2004 to the effect that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the Government on 2 October 1992 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNAIDS.

The Partnership Framework Action Plan will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

⁵ Based on Article 1, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new common country programming procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Partnership Framework Action Plan together with an AWP (which shall form part of this Partnership Framework Action Plan, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

RESULTS MATRIX

UNITED NATIONS – REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (UNPF) ACTION PLAN 2013-2017

Results	Indicators, Baselines and Targets ¹	Means of Verification
<p>Pillar 1: Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights</p> <p>Government Activity Programme 2011-2014: (i) European Integration is a fundamental priority of the domestic and foreign policies; (ii) Accomplish in-depth reforms of public institutions in order to create an efficient, functional and sustainable framework of the state, governed by the rule of law and committed to delivering quality services to the population; (iii) Achieve governance transformation and better performance of public institutions, including by using ICT; cut red-tape and de-concentrate the public services. (iv) support the implementation of the Government's decentralization strategy; (v) Strengthen Human Rights and Rule of Law;</p> <p>National Development Strategy Moldova 2020: Equitable and Corruption Free Justice Sector</p>		
<p>Public Administration</p> <p>Outcome 1.1 - Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities</p>		
<p>Output 1.1.1 - A modernized public administration system is capacitated to effectively and efficiently develop, budget, implement and monitor evidence-based policies in support of the country's national priorities and European integration objectives</p> <p><i>IOM, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</i></p>	<p>a. Ex- ante policy analysis and results based management principles mandatory for public policy development, ensuring results oriented, rights based and gender response implementation and monitoring with clear linkages to program based budgeting <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) The methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (including human rights and gender sensitive approach) is not a mandatory step for public policy development <u>Target:</u> Ex-ante policy analysis, including human-rights based and gender responsive methodology, is mandatory for development, implementation and monitoring of all new public policies developed after 2013</p> <p>b. Public Expenditure Framework Assessment (PEFA) scoring on multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) PEFA scoring B+ <u>Target:</u> PEFA scoring A</p> <p>c. EU-Moldova Association Agreement signed and implemented in line with the Action Plan <u>Baseline:</u> EU-Moldova Association Agreement not signed <u>Target:</u> EU-Moldova Association Agreement signed and is being implemented in line with the Action Plan</p> <p>d. 2014 Population and Housing Census undertaken <u>Baseline:</u> non-existent (last census in 2004) <u>Target:</u> (2015) census undertaken successfully, providing reliable and credible data for policy formulation</p>	<p>a. Laws and Normative Acts; Government Decision on Methodology for ex-ante policy analysis (Official Monitor)</p> <p>b. Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Reports</p> <p>c. EU and Government Annual Progress Reports on Association Agreement</p> <p>d. Population and Housing Census</p>
<p>Output 1.1.2 - The Parliament and the Central Electoral Commission are better able to exercise their functions including to ensure human rights and gender equality</p>	<p>a. Women representation in decision-making positions <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) MPs: 22%; Members of the Government at Minister-level: 2 (10%) <u>Target:</u> (2015) MPs: 30%; Members of the Government at Minister-level: 30%</p> <p>b. Public confidence in Parliament (sex-disaggregated) <u>Baseline:</u> (spring 2012): – 25% report confidence in Parliament (27% of men, 22% of women) <u>Target:</u> (2017): – 40% report confidence in Parliament (at least 40% of women)</p>	<p>a. Central Electoral Commission Report on general elections, Government website.</p> <p>b. Public Opinion Barometer (sex-disaggregated)</p>

¹ All baselines are 2012 and all targets are by 2017, unless otherwise indicated.

<p><i>IOM, UNDP, UNICEF</i></p>	<p>c. Human Rights and gender analysis of the draft laws in the Parliament <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 100%</p> <p>d. ODIHR/OSCE overall assessment of the quality of the general elections <u>Baseline:</u> 2010 parliamentary election 'met most standards'; 2011 local elections 'largely met' standards <u>Target:</u> Steady improvement in meeting electoral standards as assessed by ODIHR' (general elections 2014 and local elections 2015)</p>	<p>c. Parliament Annual Report</p> <p>d. OSCE/ODIHR Election observation mission reports and other observer mission reports</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3 – Local Public Authorities have increased capacity and resources to exercise their functions including in better planning, delivering and monitoring services in line with decentralization policies</p> <p><i>UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF</i></p>	<p>a. Increase in the share of local own revenues in the overall local budgets <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 10.6% <u>Target:</u> 13%</p> <p>b. Degree of implementation of Decentralization Strategy Action Plan <u>Baseline:</u> Decentralization Strategy approved in 2012 <u>Target:</u> Decentralization Strategy Action Plan implemented in a timely manner at a rate of 70% of planned actions for the respective year</p> <p>c. Women representation in decision-making positions at the local level <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) Mayors -18%; Local councilors - 28,7% <u>Target:</u> Mayors - 25%; Local councilors - 40%</p>	<p>a. Ministry of Finance annual reports; law on local public administration funding</p> <p>b. Government Reports on the implementation of the Decentralization Action Plan</p> <p>c. Central Electoral Commission Reports on local elections</p>
<p>Justice</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 – Justice sector actors are better able to promote access to justice and uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments</p>		
<p>Output 1.2.1 - Judiciary has increased capacity to render consistent, independent judgments in conformity with international law and standards</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR</i></p>	<p>a. Training curriculum modules (introductory and continuous) on international human rights law developed and implemented by National Institute of Justice (NIJ); <u>Baseline:</u> NIJ trains in selected ECHR provisions, but not at all on international human rights law. <u>Target:</u> By 2017, NIJ curriculum substantively amended with modules on each of the international treaties, mechanisms and instruments (ICESCR, ICCPR, CAT, ICERD, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD)</p> <p>b. Number of Supreme Court of Justice explanatory guidance decisions explicitly related to the implementation of international human rights law <u>Baseline:</u> Four known guidance decisions on international human rights law <u>Target:</u> Seven guidance decisions or similar guidance arrangements on international human rights law issues during 2013-2017.</p>	<p>a. Objective verification, regular independent assessment</p> <p>b. Objective verification</p>

<p>Output 1.2.2 - Law enforcement authorities are better able to secure fundamental rights of all parties in criminal proceedings²</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF,</i></p>	<p>a. Share of cases of pre-sentence detention over 6 months <u>Baseline:</u> (2010) 32% of cases of pre-sentence detention over 6 months (of which 19% - 6 months to one year; 8% - 1-2 years; 5% - more than two years) <u>Target:</u> Reduction by 10% of cases of pre-sentence detention over 6 months</p> <p>b. Ratio of alternatives to pre-trial detention applied in practice, out of total number of persons who were initially detained as crime suspects <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 39% of persons who were initially detained as crime suspects benefit from alternatives to pre-trial detention <u>Target:</u> Annual increase in the application of alternatives to pre-trial detention.</p> <p>c. Share of children in conflict with the law diverted from the judicial system <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 53.08% of children diverted from judicial system <u>Target:</u> 63% of children diverted from judicial system</p> <p>d. Existence of a state program for compensation of victims of trafficking in persons <u>Baseline:</u> Mechanism of asset seizure not effective in ensuring the rights of victims of trafficking in persons to compensation <u>Target:</u> Human rights-based state compensation program for victims of trafficking in persons created</p>	<p>a. Official data, IOM studies, civil society reports</p> <p>b. Annual reports of Justice Sector, civil society reports</p> <p>c. Ministry of Interior data, reports by Government of Moldova under international treaty review, civil society, official data and reports of the General Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>d. Annual Report of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings on implementation of the National Action Plan on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings; civil society reports</p>
<p>Output 1.2.3 - Individuals, including the most vulnerable, have improved access to quality procedures to resolve justice claims and secure effective remedy</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR</i></p>	<p>a. Quality assurance system for legal aid delivery developed and sensitive to gender and vulnerability criteria <u>Baseline:</u> No such system existing at present; limited systemic knowledge about quality of legal assistance or gender/vulnerability status of recipients. <u>Target:</u> Existing and functional monitoring system, with qualitative gender-sensitive indicators and functioning sanctioning mechanism, for legal services; system in place for assuring quality and monitoring gender and vulnerability criteria.</p> <p>b. Percentage of victims who receive legal aid, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, citizenship, criminal code, article of crime suffered <u>Baseline:</u> 0, and no coverage by law of the victim in criminal proceedings <u>Target:</u> Elaborated eligibility of victim for legal assistance, in particular for serious crimes.</p>	<p>a. Civil society reports, National Legal Aid Council reports</p> <p>b. National Legal Aid Council data; civil society reporting</p>
<p>Output 1.2.4 - Police, prosecution, judiciary and health authorities better safeguard fundamental rights of persons in detention</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR</i></p>	<p>a. Percentage of effective criminal investigations opened, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill-treatment <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 11% <u>Target:</u> Effective criminal investigation opened in 40% of complaints</p> <p>b. Percentage of final convictions, in relation to number of complaints submitted, related to torture and ill-treatment <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 0.94% <u>Target:</u> Substantial progressive increase of proportion of convictions including custodial sentence for crimes related to torture and ill-treatment.</p> <p>c. Share of people in detention who have access upon need to quality medical services, comparable to the civil sector standards <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 100% of those needing medical assistance</p>	<p>a. Data publicly available from Mol, Prosecutor; civil society reports; National Prevention Mechanism reports</p> <p>b. Data publicly available from Mol, Prosecutor; civil society reports</p> <p>c. Verification via MoH Human Rights and Health WG</p>

² Criminal proceedings are understood here as construed under international law, meaning potentially also administrative/contraventional/misdemeanor areas.

Human Rights, Empowerment of Women and Anti-discrimination

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

<p>Output 1.3.1 - Relevant public authorities exercise improved oversight of implementation of international human rights recommendations</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR</i></p>	<p>a. Mechanism for human rights oversight in place (National Human Rights Action Plan oversight mechanism) has representative membership and mechanism for transparency/civil society/public input <u>Baseline:</u> National Commission for National Human Rights Action Plan monitoring in place in the form of meeting convened by Deputy Prime Minister for Social Affairs; civil society not effectively included. <u>Target:</u> Effective and representative oversight and coordination body for implementation of international and regional human rights recommendations meets regularly with agenda published in advance and open to public input.</p> <p>b. Percentage of UPR recommendations implemented <u>Baseline:</u> 0 of 122 recommendations in the first UPR cycle implemented <u>Target:</u> 100% of UPR recommendations of the first cycle implemented</p> <p>c. Percentage of Moldova-specific UN Treaty Body and Special Procedures and related relevant recommendations implemented, taking 1 December 2012 as baseline <u>Baseline:</u> CEDAW (2006), CRC (2009), (Human Rights Committee (2009), CAT (2009), CERD (2011), CESCR (2011) aggregate, taken together with SRs VAW, Torture and Freedom of Religion or Belief, UN Senior Expert on Human Rights in Transnistria <u>Target:</u> All Moldova-specific UN Treaty Body, Special Procedures and related relevant recommendations implemented</p> <p>d. Parliamentary Advocates, Centre for Human Rights and National Preventative Mechanism against torture ("Ombuds Institution") establish working methods in conformity with the Paris Principles on National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) <u>Baseline:</u> Ombuds Institution not in conformity with Paris Principles (B-status accredited) <u>Target:</u> Ombuds Institution recognized as A-status NHRI</p>	<p>a. MFA & UNCT</p> <p>b. & c Annual reports of National Committee for Periodic Reports; National Commission for Human Rights Action Plan monitoring, National Commission for Child Rights Protection, annual reports of National Participation Council, Annual Report on trafficking in human beings by the Permanent Secretariat of the THB National Committee, other civil society reports.</p> <p>d. Assessment by Subcommittee on NHRI accreditation</p>
<p>Output 1.3.2 - Relevant public authorities are able to mainstream human rights and gender equality into all key national strategies and policies and their implementation, including in budgeting</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP</i></p>	<p>a. Number of strategies and policies, in particular sector strategies that effectively mainstream human rights, including child rights and gender equality. <u>Baseline:</u> One policy/strategy human rights/gender mainstreamed: the decentralization strategy. <u>Target:</u> All national and sector strategies and other high-level policy documents human rights and gender mainstreamed</p> <p>b. Mechanism for mainstreaming gender and human rights in State budget in place <u>Baseline:</u> (1) No data on human rights and gender mainstreaming in budget, across budget lines; (2) not all National Human Rights Action Plan activities budgeted; (3) NHRI has no ring-fenced budget item. <u>Target:</u> (1) Gender and human rights mainstreamed budget developed and applied by line Ministries and Ministry of Finance; (2) all activities in National Human Rights Action Plan have clearly allocated budgets; (3) NHRI has ring-fenced budget.</p>	<p>a. Sector strategy monitoring groups</p> <p>b. Sector strategy monitoring groups</p>

<p>Output 1.3.3 - Increased capacity of women and men from vulnerable groups, including children, to claim and stand for their rights</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO</i></p>	<p>a. Proportion of well-founded claims concerning discrimination received by Anti-discrimination Council receiving effective remedy <u>Baseline:</u> 0 claims received by Anti-discrimination Council; Council not yet established <u>Target:</u> Anti-discrimination Council establishes working practices in conformity with international and regional best practices and provides effective remedy in all well-founded complaints of discrimination on any international law ground brought before it.</p> <p>b. Curriculum modules covering or substantially mainstreaming human right, including child rights and gender equality incorporated in mainstream education and training <u>Baseline:</u> Human rights curriculum elements in primary and secondary education are mainly optional <u>Target:</u> Human rights included in mainstream curriculum in primary/secondary education</p> <p>c. Percentage of population having trust in Moldovan justice system <u>Baseline:</u> 26% trust the justice system <u>Target:</u> increased trust in justice system to at least 41%</p>	<p>a. Anti-discrimination Council Annual Reports</p> <p>b. Education strategy monitoring mechanism</p> <p>c. Barometer of Public Opinion</p>
<p>Civil Society and Media Outcome 1.4 – Civil society and media better monitor and promote human rights, equality, democratic governance, and rule of law</p>		
<p>Output 1.4.1 - Civil society capacity as regards human rights and equality law, democratic governance and rule of law standards, as well as its ability to act in and shape policy processes, is manifestly strengthened</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF</i></p>	<p>a. Number of independent civil society organizations or other independent groups submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular Universal Periodic Review <u>Baseline:</u> 24 national-level stakeholder entities involved in submissions to 2011 UPR; 13 national level CSOs involved in submissions to May 2011 CDESCR review; 40 national NGOs involved in the alternative CRC reporting process. <u>Target:</u> 60% increase in stakeholder submissions to all relevant international bodies/review by 2017 (including UPR, Human Rights Committee, CERD, CDESCR, CAT, CEDAW, CRPD, CRC and relevant Special Procedures)</p> <p>b. Legal and regulatory framework for civil society to be able to operate independently, including in capacity of service provider in place <u>Baseline:</u> Development of framework initiated but not yet completed <u>Target:</u> Law on social contracts in place and in conformity with best practices; Law on 1% support in place.</p>	<p>a. OHCHR website, OHCHR UPR stakeholder submissions to the Human Rights Council</p> <p>b. Objective verification</p>
<p>Output 1.4.2 - Media, including social media, reports more frequently on human rights and equality concerns, adopts human rights-based approach, and has heightened human rights impact, thereby heightening journalistic ethics</p> <p><i>UNICEF</i></p>	<p>a. Increase in quality of human rights and gender equality reporting by media, including social media <u>Baseline:</u> Media cover events and issues related to human rights and gender equality, without addressing or raising the human rights aspects <u>Target:</u> Significant increase in quality of human rights-based and gender-sensitive reporting.</p> <p>b. Civil society and Press Council monitors gender and human rights quality and impact of media <u>Baseline:</u> Sporadic monitoring <u>Target:</u> Systematic annual monitoring</p>	<p>a. Civil society monitoring</p> <p>b. Civil society monitoring</p>

Pillar 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion

One of the main objectives of Moldova is to eradicate poverty. In the national context, poverty and the lack of access to quality education, quality healthcare services and decent public services, improved access to employment, and economic opportunities along with regional development are considered as priorities and are reflected in Moldova 2020, national sectoral strategies, national programmes, national MDG targets on poverty, education, health, gender equality, international and regional treaties and related commitments, and various EU-Moldova documents.

Economic Opportunities and Regional Development

Outcome 2.1 - People have access to more sustainable regional development, economic opportunities - innovation and agriculture in particular - and decent work

<p>Output 2.1.1 - Government and relevant public institutions and private sector have increased capacities to support economic opportunities, and better use of Moldova's innovation and export potential</p> <p><i>FAO, IOM, ITC, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNESCO, UNIDO³</i></p>	<p>a. Number of policies with related legislative actions implemented to take advantage of global and regional trade, international legal standards, investment and innovation opportunities that promote sustainable development⁴ objectives <u>Baseline:</u> 4 UN international legal standards on trade, investment and innovation <u>Target:</u> 8 (including 4 in the baseline) UN international legal standards, policy recommendations on trade, investment and innovation</p>	<p>a. Reports of the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2 – Local public authorities and partners in the North, Centre, South, Chisinau, UTA Gagauz Yeri and Transnistria development regions are better able to ensure equitable access to quality services</p> <p><i>FAO, IOM, UN Women, UNDP</i></p>	<p>a. Regional GDP <u>Baseline:</u> TBD in 2014 <u>Target:</u> TBD in 2014</p> <p>b. % of people with permanent access to sewage systems and quality water, disaggregated by urban/rural and geographical <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) access to water: 59.5%; urban: 90.4%; rural: 35% access to public sewage system: 33.4%; urban: 73.3%; rural: 1.7% <u>Target:</u> access to water: 65%; urban: 92%; rural: 40% Access to sewage system: 38%; urban: 76%; rural: 5%</p> <p>c. Share of capital expenditures⁵ in the total expenditures of local budgets <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 13.7%; <u>Target:</u> 17%, representing 0,5p.p. annual increase</p>	<p>a. National Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>b. National Bureau of Statistics; National Public Health Centre</p> <p>c. Ministry of Finance annual reports;</p>
<p>Output 2.1.3 - SMEs and potential entrepreneurs, including from rural areas, have increased access to business infrastructure and financial services, including agriculture and agrifood business</p> <p><i>FAO, IFAD, IOM, UNDP</i></p>	<p>a. Number of SMEs per 1000 population, disaggregated by regions and by women/youth-led rural SMEs <u>Baseline:</u> (2009) 13 SMEs per 1000 population; North: 6; Centre: 6; South: 4; Women-led 28% (2012) Young people 15-34 years old: 23% <u>Target:</u> 17 SMEs per 1000 population; North: 8; Centre: 8; South: 7; Women-led 35%; Young people 15-34 years old: 30%</p> <p>b. Share of medium and long term loan from the total amount of accessed loans <u>Baseline:</u> 39% share of medium term loans and 18% of long-term loans from the total amount of accessed loans; <u>Target:</u> 20p.p. increase for medium term loans share and 15p.p. for long-term loans</p>	<p>a. National Bureau of Statistics, Annual enterprise report to NBS</p> <p>b. National Bureau of Statistics, Market research on agricultural lending</p>

³ FAO, ITC, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO are members of the UN Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity.

⁴ Sustainable development has the following interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars: economic development, social development, and environmental protection. United Nations 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

⁵ Capital expenditures include capital investments, repairs, real estate, etc.

<p>Output 2.1.4 - Government and social partners are better able to promote decent work and employment opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups</p> <p><i>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP</i></p>	<p>a. Number of people employed as a result of active labour market measures per year (disaggregated by sex and age) <u>Baseline</u> (2011): 13,548 (of which women: 7,738 / 57%; people aged 55-64: 2,400 / 18%; youth: 3,350 / 24%) <u>Target</u>: 15,580 (of which women: 9,036 / 58%; people aged 55-64: 2,600 / 17%; youth: 4,360 / 28%);</p> <p>b. Number of bi-lateral Agreements on Labour and Social Security signed between the Republic of Moldova and countries of destination for Moldovan migrants <u>Baseline</u>: 7 Agreements on Social Security and Labour Migration <u>Target</u>: 14 Agreements</p> <p>c. The share of youth aged 15-34 out of total migrants' group <u>Baseline</u>: (2011) 55.8% <u>Target</u>: (2017) 52.2%</p>	<p>a. Public Employment Service Annual Data (ANOFM)</p> <p>b. Social Report of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and data base of the National Office for Social Insurance (CNAS)</p> <p>c. NBS LFS migration statistics, own calculation. Method of calculation: Ratio of the number of labour migrants aged 15-34 against total # of labour migrants, yearly average.</p>
<p>Health Outcome 2.2 - People enjoy equitable access to quality public health and health care services and protection against financial risks</p>		
<p>Output 2.2.1 - Adolescents and youth have increased aged appropriate knowledge and skills to adopt gender sensitive healthy lifestyle behaviours</p> <p><i>UN Women, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO</i></p>	<p>a. Percentage of youth 15-24 years old who benefit from Youth Friendly Health Services in locations where such services exist <u>Baseline</u>: 20% Disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age-groups, regions <u>Target</u>: 40% Disaggregated by rural/urban, sex, age-groups, regions</p> <p>b. Percentage of women and men aged 15-24 who had more than one partner in the last 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse <u>Baseline</u>: Men 15-19 years old – 60.6% Women 15-19 years old – 19.8% Men 20-24 years old – 45.7% Women 20-24 years old – 49.7% <u>Target</u>: Men 15-19 years old – 70% Women 15-19 years old – 70% Men 20-24 years old – 70% Women 20-24 years old – 70%</p> <p>c. Number of abortions among adolescents 15-19 years old <u>Baseline</u>: (2011) 1,768 <u>Target</u>: decrease by 30%</p>	<p>a. Progress reports of the YFHS network (Ministry of Health)</p> <p>b. Progress Report on HIV/AIDS, Jan 2010- Dec 2011</p> <p>c. Administrative statistics; MoH Annual Health Reports</p>

<p>Output 2.2.2 - National stakeholders have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to HIV and TB prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of key populations</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO</i></p>	<p>a. Treatment success rate - number and percentage of new smear-positive TB cases successfully treated [cured plus treatment completed] among the new smear-positive TB cases registered in a given year. <u>Baseline:</u> 57.3% (2011, NTP). <u>Target:</u> 65% (2013), 69% (2014), 74% (2015 cohort)</p> <p>b. Percentage of individuals belonging to key populations who are covered with HIV prevention services in the last 12 months. <u>Baseline:</u> Coverage with harm reduction (2009-2010) (coverage data for Chisinau): IDU – 7.4% SW – 15.3% MSM – 25.7% <u>Target:</u> 60% for each population group</p> <p>c. Mother to child HIV transmission rate (disaggregated by rural/urban) <u>Baseline:</u> 2.8% (disaggregation by rural/urban tbd in 2013) <u>Target:</u> MTCT rate under 2% (disaggregation by rural/urban tbd in 2013)</p>	<p>a. SIME-TB database, available annually (cohorts are inclusive of 15 months periods)</p> <p>b. UNGASS 2008-2009 GAPR 2010-2011</p> <p>c. UNGASS 2012</p>																																							
<p>Output 2.2.3 - Public and private sector has increased capacity to manage the non-communicable diseases and developed improved environments enabling healthy choices to address key risk factors</p> <p><i>IAEA, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO</i></p>	<p>a. Premature mortality from NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases) in the age group 30-70 years. (rate per 100,000 population disaggregated by sex and rural/urban) <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 591.5 (of which male 772.2; female 429.7; rural 679.9; urban 477.4) <u>Target:</u> 10% reduction (based on the annual reduction by 2%, same disaggregation will be applied by sex and rural/urban)</p> <p>b. % of regular daily smokers in the population, age 15+ (disaggregated by rural/urban and age groups) <u>Baseline:</u> (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups tbd in 2013) Male 51% (DHS 2005), 51% (WHO European Tobacco Control Report, 2007), 47% (WHO KAP study, 2012) Female 7.1% (DHS 2005), 5% (WHO European Tobacco Control report, 2007), 6% (WHO KAP Study, 2012) <u>Target:</u> (disaggregation by rural/urban and age groups tbd in 2013) Male 3% reduction annually Female 0.5% reduction annually</p>	<p>a. MoH Annual Health Report (other age-groups could be considered according to data availability)</p> <p>b. Various sources available as follow up KAP studies, MICS, WHO Reports on Global Tobacco Epidemic, WHO European Tobacco Control Reports</p>																																							
<p>Output 2.2.4 - Health care and public health service providers, particularly at primary health care level, have enhanced capacity to ensure equitable access to deliver integrated quality health services, medicines and vaccines, with a focus on vulnerable populations including reproductive health, mother & child health and immunization</p> <p><i>IAEA, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</i></p>	<p>a. Rate of coverage with doctors and nurses as primary health care level to 10.000 population</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="589 1010 1787 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Family doctors:</th> <th>Nurses:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Baseline:</u> (2011)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>15.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highest region</td> <td>6.8</td> <td>22.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowest region</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>4.3</td> <td>18.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>6.7</td> <td>10.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Target:</u> (2017)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>6.5</td> <td>16.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highest region</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>22.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowest region</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>9.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>18.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>11.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Family doctors:	Nurses:	<u>Baseline:</u> (2011)			Average	5.2	15.0	Highest region	6.8	22.1	Lowest region	2.6	7.8	Rural	4.3	18.2	Urban	6.7	10.7	<u>Target:</u> (2017)			Average	6.5	16.0	Highest region	7.0	22.1	Lowest region	3.5	9.0	Rural	5.0	18.5	Urban	7.0	11.5	<p>a. MoH Annual Health Report</p>
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Rural	5.0	18.5																																							
Urban	7.0	11.5																																							

	<p>b. Coverage with MMR vaccine of children under 24 months <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 92.8% Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district –73.5 % <u>Target:</u> more than 95 % Highest district – 99.8 % Lowest district – 93 %</p> <p>c. Percentage of pregnant women covered with antenatal care services starting with 12 weeks of pregnancy <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 78% <u>Target:</u> 85%</p> <p>d. The share of expenditures for medicines in the total out-of-pocket payments (Information to be available including for vulnerable groups and income groups) <u>Baseline:</u> 73.1 % <u>Target:</u> 45 %</p>	<p>b. Joint Reporting Form WHO/UNICEF (JRF), National Immunization Program 2011-2015</p> <p>c. MoH Annual Health Report</p> <p>d. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Household Surveys on population access to health services</p>
<p>Output 2.2.5 – People, including those most marginalized, are able to claim and exercise their rights to health, seek health services and benefit from them</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO</i></p>	<p>a. Percentage of people who did not seek health care when they felt it was justified <u>Baseline:</u> Men 17.6 % Women 20.7 % Rural 18.4 % Urban 20.3 % <u>Target:</u> Information to be available including for vulnerable groups and income groups) Men: less than 15 % Women: less than 16 % Rural: less than 15 % Urban: less than 16 %</p> <p>b. Percentage of children of one year of age benefitted from health-care supervision according to national health-care standards <u>Baseline:</u> 74 % <u>Target:</u> 90%</p>	<p>a. NBS Household Surveys on population access to health services</p> <p>(Collection of data on vulnerable groups is possible as additional module of Household Surveys on population access to health services - NBS - with the condition of financial support provided by UN Agencies)</p> <p>b. Assessment of Child Growth Monitoring Standards</p>

Education		
Outcome 2.3 – All children and youth enjoy equitable and continuous access to a quality and relevant education system		
<p>Output 2.3.1 - The government at all levels, stakeholders and caregivers increase inclusion, enrolment and retention of all children and adolescents, especially vulnerable ones in mainstream pre-schools and schools</p> <p><i>UNESCO, UNICEF</i></p>	<p>a. Percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in mainstream pre-school institutions and schools (grades 1-9) disaggregated by age and sex <u>Baseline:</u> For school (grade 1-9) estimation on existing data is 17.6% <u>Target:</u> 50% For pre-school to be determined in 2013</p> <p>b. Completion rate disaggregated by level of education, rural/urban and sex <u>Baseline:</u> TBD in 2013 <u>Target:</u> TBD in 2013</p> <p>c. The perception of Roma school children and their caregivers about the inclusiveness and quality of education in classroom on a scale of 1 to 5 <u>Baseline:</u> TBD in 2013 <u>Target:</u> TBD in 2013</p> <p>d. The number of communities that have Roma segregated schools or classes <u>Baseline:</u> 3 <u>Target:</u> 0</p>	<p>a. Annual e-publication of the National Bureau of Statistics Education in the Republic of Moldova (Baseline is an estimate, indicator to be calculated by NBS from 2013)</p> <p>b. Annual e-publication of the National Bureau of Statistics Education in the Republic of Moldova</p> <p>c. Survey on perception of Roma population about inclusion and quality of education to be run in 2013 and repeated in 2017</p> <p>d. Report of Roma mediators</p>
<p>Output 2.3.2 - Education authorities at all levels apply new quality education standards and mechanisms for improved teaching skills, learning environment and learning outcomes in ways which reduce disparities</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF</i></p>	<p>a. Percentage of educators and teachers trained on child centred methodology or inclusive education <u>Baseline for teachers:</u> 10% in 2012 <u>Target for teachers:</u> 60% in 2017 <u>Baseline for educators:</u> 35% in 2012 <u>Target for educators:</u> over 80% in 2017</p> <p>b. Proportion of pre-schools and schools that correspond to quality education standards <u>Baseline:</u> TBD in 2013 <u>Target:</u> TBD in 2013</p> <p>c. Percentage of children ready for school disaggregated by sex, rural/urban <u>Baseline:</u> TBD in 2014 <u>Target:</u> TBD in 2014</p> <p>d. Percentage of pupils competent in reading, mathematics and sciences (PISA report) <u>Baseline:</u> (2012 result of PISA 2009+) 43% of pupils are competent in reading; 39% in mathematics; 53% in sciences <u>Target:</u> (2017 results of PISA 2015): 10 percentage points increase in each of the three</p> <p>e. Proportion of funds saved in the structural reform is reinvested in quality of education. <u>Baseline:</u> TBD in 2013 <u>Target:</u> TBD in 2013</p>	<p>a. Reports of the Ministry of Education</p> <p>b. Reports of the Ministry of Education</p> <p>c. Reports of the Ministry of Education</p> <p>d. PISA report</p> <p>e. Reports of the Ministry of Finance</p>

Social Protection Outcome 2.4 – People enjoy equitable access to an improved social protection system		
<p>Output 2.4.1 - Social protection system has functional continuum of services, with special attention to individuals and groups facing difficulties in exercising fundamental rights, and prevents and addresses violence, exploitation and family separation</p> <p><i>IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNPFA, UNHCR, UNICEF</i></p>	<p>a. Number of districts with functional integrated services <u>Baseline:</u> TBD – agreement to define continuum of services at national and local level <u>Target:</u> Nationwide coverage with integrated services approach</p>	<p>a. Annual Social Report of Ministry of Social Protection</p>
<p>Output 2.4.2 - Right holders from vulnerable or socially excluded groups⁶ have increased access to services necessary for realization of social rights</p> <p><i>IOM, UNDP, UNPFA, UNHCR, UNICEF</i></p>	<p>a. The share of vulnerable population accessing social services in the total number of vulnerable population by districts, age, sex, rural/urban. <u>Baseline:</u> TBD (National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Labour to provide the baseline) <u>Target:</u> Increase by 20 %</p>	<p>a. Annual Social Report of Ministry of Social Protection, Data of the National Bureau of Statistics</p>

⁶ See UNPF footnote 6.

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

Government objectives on Climate Change and Use of Natural Resources; Agri-Industrial Policies (Government Activity Programme 2011-2014): (1) Create adequate legal and institutional framework for environment protection and sustainable use of natural resources; (2) Reduce environmental degradation and negative impacts of economic activities on the environment, natural resources and human health; (3) Improve access to information, environmental education and awareness/behaviour; (4) Upgrade agriculture and reduce its dependence on adverse climatic factors; (5) Stop the degradation of land resources by upgrading and extending the land improvement system.

Government objectives on Energy (Government Activity Programme 2011-2014): (1) Ensure energy security and promote energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy; (2) Diversify the primary energy supply sources, incl. promotion of renewable energy; (3) Reduce energy intensity and energy consumption in all the areas of the national economy

Government objectives on Risk Reduction and Protection against Disasters (Government Activity Programme 2011-2014): (1) Put in place an institutional-functional framework to coordinate the responses to disasters; (2) To take measures aimed at reducing disasters risks (3) Conduct information and awareness raising campaigns about protection against disasters.

MDG 7 national targets: Target 1. Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reduce degradation of natural resources. Increase forested area from 10.3% in 2002 to 12.1% in 2010 and 13.2% in 2015; Target 2. Increase the share of protected areas to preserve biological diversity from 1.96% in 2002 to 4.65% in 2010, exceeding the 2015 target; Target 3. Increase the share of people with permanent access to safe water sources from 38.5% in 2002 up to 59% in 2010 and 65% in 2015.

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

Environmental Management

Outcome 3.1 - Improved environmental management in significantly increased compliance with international and regional standards

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

FAO, UNDP, UNECE

a. Number of public policies, plans and normative acts at central and local level which integrate environment and/or undergo strategic environmental assessment

Baseline: Existing policies did not undergo environmental assessment, environment is not mainstreamed into sector policies; Ex-ante impact assessment for policies, including environmental impacts, is at the piloting stage (30 public policy proposals assessed as of June 2012)

Target: Legal framework for environmental assessment of policies, plans and legal acts is in place; All newly developed policies (at least 5 key sectoral development policies) and legal acts screened and assessed, and existing policies and legal acts with large environmental impacts revised;

a. Reports on the implementation of the Government Programme; bi-annual report of the National Participatory Council; Reports according the Law on Transparency in Decision Making; reports on the implementation of Association Agreement; Annual Reports of the Ministry of Environment; Regional Development Agencies' reports

b. Environmental expenditures at national and local level in relation to state budget, including allocations in other sectors (%)

Baseline: (2011) 0.69%

Target: By 2017 the share of environmental expenditures not lower than the average in new EU member states /accession countries in Central and Eastern Europe

b. Ministry of Finance, State Budget (report on budget execution), National Ecological Fund reports, Regional Development Fund reports, national/ regional/ local budgets (data.gov.md), reports of ADRs, National Bureau of Statistic; EuroStat; OECD; World Bank Public Expenditure Review

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

FAO, UNDP, UNECE

a. Degree of implementation of the "Environment" Chapter of the EU-Moldova Association Agreement in line with the Action Plan

Baseline: Association Agreement is expected to be signed in 2013

Target: Policy development and Legal Approximation commitments implemented in line with the Action Plan

a. Reports of the Ministry of Environment on implementation of the Strategic Development Plan/ National Environment Strategy; reports to MEAs; reports of the Environment Protection Agency; reports on the implementation of Association Agreement; Database of the Center for Legal Approximation/MoJ

	<p>b. The National Ecological Fund has improved regulation and transparent programme and project cycle management in line with sectoral and national priorities; Number of financing strategies/budget programmes for programmes/sub-programmes of the Strategy for Environmental Expenditures in place <u>Baseline:</u> The regulation of the NEF was developed and approved in the 1998 with several changes till 2010 and does not correspond to good international practices, projects from the NEF are not selected based on competition/tenders; currently only one sub-programme (Water Sector) has a Financing Strategy in place <u>Target:</u> New regulation, spending strategies and project cycle management procedures of the NEF in place in line with good international practice; at least 2 additional sub-programmes have financing strategies/budget programmes in place.</p> <p>c. Surface of natural protected areas (in % of national territory); Number of natural protected areas managed in line with international requirements; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) updated and implemented <u>Baseline:</u> (2011) 4.65%; None fully managed in line with international requirements; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan expired <u>Target:</u> at least 7%; all protected areas managed in line with international standards; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan fully implemented</p> <p>d. Quantity of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) present in the country; number of pilot projects with alternative integrated pest management <u>Baseline:</u> 1,500 tons of Obsolete Pesticides in 23 locations (Baseline data source: FAO) <u>Target:</u> at least 10% of existing HHPs sent for disposal plus 1 major high risk site safeguarded; 5 pilot projects on integrated pest management developed</p>	<p>b. Regulation of the NEF, reports of the NEF; Strategy for Environmental Expenditures; Reports of the Ministry of Environment</p> <p>c. Reports of the National Bureau of Statistics; project reports; State of the Environment Reports; Reports of Ministry of Environment; Annual Government Reports; Reports on implementation of NBSAP</p> <p>d. Reports of the Government of Moldova under the Rotterdam Convention; project reports</p>
<p>Low Emission and Resilient Development Outcome 3.2 – Strengthened national policies and capacities enable climate and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable consumption</p>		
<p>Output 3.2.1 - Public and private sector and individual consumers change production and consumption patterns towards increased energy and resource efficiency, and use of renewable energy</p> <p><i>UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO</i></p>	<p>a. Energy intensity; Number of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) developed and submitted for funding to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); HCFC consumption <u>Baseline:</u> (2009) 14170 Total Primary Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP (Btu per Year 2005 US \$ (Purchasing Power Parities)); no NAMAs developed at the moment; 2.3 Ozone-depleting potential (ODP) tons of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) (2009) <u>Target:</u> - 5% by 2017 (tbc in 2013); At least 6 NAMAs developed and registered to the UNFCCC by 2015 and relevant measurement, reporting and verification system in place for NAMAs implementation; 10% reduction by 2015 compared to the basic consumption level</p> <p>b. Percentage of renewable energy in total gross domestic energy consumption; number of biomass heating installations in public buildings/private households; number of biomass fuel producers <u>Baseline:</u> 5%; 90/less than 100, 50 (2012) <u>Target:</u> 9%; 200/500; 140</p>	<p>a. Monitoring, tracking and benchmarking programme to be established by the Energy Efficiency Agency; Reports to the UNFCCC; Ministry of Environment; Reports on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan under the Montreal Protocol; U.S. Energy Information Administration; International Energy Agency</p> <p>b. National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Economy; Energy Efficiency Agency; Project Reports</p>

	<p>c. Resource and Energy Efficiency and Pollution Intensity at the level of enterprises/organizations; role of RECP (Resource Efficient Cleaner Production) in relevant policies implemented at different administrative levels <u>Baseline:</u> 5 enterprises implemented RECP from 2010 and achieved reductions in usage of materials, energy and water and reduction of waste and pollutants <u>Target:</u> At least 90 additional companies implement RECP practices and techniques resulting in increased resource productivity (through saving water, materials and or energy) and decreased pollution intensity (through reduction of waste and emissions) by 2017; Government has adopted policy measures that encourage enterprises to implement RECP techniques and practices</p>	<p>c. RECP Programme success booklets with documented benefits; Project reports.</p>
<p>Output 3.2.2 - Policies, mechanisms and capacities strengthened at all levels for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation <i>FAO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNICEF, WHO</i></p>	<p>a. Disaster Risk Management / Climate Change (DRM/CC) Strategies in place; Climate/DRM screening for sector policies implemented; Number of local policies/plans adopted/revised with climate change and DRM mainstreamed, incl. number of child-focused and agriculture-focused plans <u>Baseline:</u> No DRM/CC Strategies in place; No Climate/DRM screening methodology for sector policies in place (foreseen in the draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy); less than 20 local plans in place which fully integrate climate change and DRM, none is child-focused, number of agriculture-focused plans tbd in 2013 <u>Target:</u> National DRM/CC Strategies adopted; climate and DRM screening framework for sector policies adopted and implemented; 100 local development plans with CC/DRM mainstreamed, incl. at least 3 child-focused plans, number of agriculture-focused plans tbd in 2013</p> <p>b. Share of health facilities with an increased level of resilience to disasters and with health personnel having skills in public health and emergency management (PHEM) and disaster response planning and preparedness (DRPP) in place <u>Baseline:</u> the levels of resilience in public hospitals are distributed as follows: 25% - high, 76% - average and 8% - low; Number of skilled health personnel - 340 <u>Target:</u> 50%:50%:0%; 480 additional personnel have acquired skills</p> <p>c. Number of Actions implemented from the National International Health Regulation (IHR) Action Plan <u>Baseline:</u> 17 actions out of 31 implemented <u>Target:</u> all actions fully implemented</p>	<p>a. Project reports; Annual Government Reports</p> <p>b. Reports on the Implementation of the National Programme for Strengthening Hospital Safety; Annual Reports of the Ministry of Health</p> <p>c. Reports of the Ministry of Health/ National Center for Public Health on the Implementation of the IHR Action Plan</p>