## Annex A: UN – Moldova Partnership Framework Results Matrix

### Pillar 1: Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators, Baseline, Target</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
<th>Role of Partners</th>
<th>Indicative Resources (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>a. Confidence in public administration institutions; Corruption Perception Index Baseline: (May 2011): Government – 23%; Parliament – 19%; LPA – 47%; Corruption Perception Index: 2.9; Target: Government: 45%; Parliament: 40%; LPA:60%; Corruption Perception Index: Improvement of the Moldova index</td>
<td>a. Public Opinion Barometer; Gallup Survey; Transparency International Report</td>
<td>Risks Political instability can jeopardize the reform process. Proposed reforms are ineffectual, due to frequent elections. LPAs mandate is unfunded. Government provides insufficient financial resources to support high quality, internationally comparable data production and dissemination. Insufficient understanding between different state agencies on reporting and monitoring of MDGs, key national strategies, and poverty and social inclusion hamper improvement of data sets.</td>
<td>State Chancellery coordinates public administration reform and leads decentralization process. Line ministries develop policies, and monitor and evaluate their impact on the population in partnership with CSOs. LPAs provide services for all citizens. State Chancellery, CPAs and LPAs effectively use data for policy development and monitoring. National Bureau of Statistics coordinates activities related to improvement of national system of official statistics.</td>
<td>IOM 3,000,000 UNDP 35,000,000 UNECE 50,000 UNESCO 100,000 UNICEF 1,500,000 WHO 658,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 1.1 - Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities</td>
<td>b. Hunter coefficient of vertical balance (the degree of fiscal dependency of local governments on resources transferred by central government) Baseline: Varies between 13% and 19% (2011) Target: A Hunter Coefficient that is above 20% and not varying</td>
<td>b. Ministry of Finance Local Budgets Analytical Data</td>
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<td>c. Public availability of equality data (disaggregated data on vulnerable groups) to track progress towards MDGs and Moldova long-term development goals Baseline: Certain data available on gender and regional disparities but data missing on a number of key groups Target: Improved data in key areas in particular on persons with disabilities, Roma, persons with stigmatized diseases, third country nationals and</td>
<td>c. MDG report and other reporting to international bodies</td>
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**National Development Priorities or Goals**

**Government Activity Programme 2011-2014:** (i) European Integration is a fundamental priority of the domestic and foreign policies; (ii) Achieve governance transformation and better performance of public administration, including by using ICT; cut the red-tape and de-concentrate the public services. (iv) Decentralization and Local Autonomy: Enhance financial and patrimonial independence of local public authorities; (v) Strengthen Rule of Law and Human Rights protection mechanisms; **National Development Strategy Moldova 2020:** Equitable and Corruption Free Justice Sector
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Justice</th>
<th><strong>Outcome 1.2 - Justice sector actors are better able to promote access to justice and uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Stateless persons</strong> for example by urban/rural, regions/raions, age and sex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Justice** | **a. Level of public confidence in the Justice System**  
**Baseline:** 24% of people trust the justice system in May 2011  
**Target:** 34% of people trust the justice system by 2017 |
| **b. Number of existing negative European Court of Human Rights judgments against Moldova (where one or more violations of the European Convention have been identified by the ECHR) waiting for their effective resolution**  
**Baseline:** 187 cases under monitoring as of 31 October 2011  
**Target:** 100 cases under monitoring by 2017 |
| **c. Number of judicial instances and/or equality body recognizing andremedying discrimination in individual cases.**  
**Baseline:** No known cases to date of judicial recognition of discrimination on any ground  
**Target:** 100 recognition/remedy decisions by 2015; 400 recognition/remedy decisions by 2017 |
| OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF | **a. Public Opinion Barometer** |
| | **b. CoE Committee of Ministers execution of judgments website; Analysis of ECHR judgments on Moldovan cases done by NGO Lawyers for Human Rights, and data from MoJ and Center for Human Rights.** |
| | **c. UN Working Group covering Human Rights accounts for such cases** |
| | **Risks**  
Potential lack of political will to adopt justice sector reform measures. Early Parliamentary Elections may bring about changes to the political scene, which may result in government reshufflings, hence superficial implementation of the justice sector reform measures.  
Due to political instability and economic crisis, these topics will prevail over social issues and promotion of human rights.  
Social media will continue to develop rapidly without a regulatory framework.  
Lack of transparency of media ownership will affect editorial policies.  
Poor quality of education will lead to journalists with low capacities and skills to cover human rights issues. |
| | **Assumptions**  
There is political will to implement in good faith the Justice Sector Reform measures. |
| **Human Rights, empowerment of women and anti-discrimination** | **Outcome 1.3 - State bodies and other actors effectively** |
| | **a. Share of international human rights recommendations, in particular UPR, implemented in timely manner.**  
**Baseline:** Report of the UPR Working Group  
**Target:** All UPR recommendations implemented |
| | **b. Number of protection orders issued by courts** |
| | **a. Interim and follow-up UPR reporting; reports to UN Treaty Bodies; civil society reporting** |
| | **b. Government** |
| | **Assumptions**  
Continued government commitment to enhance the protection of human rights, access to justice, gender equality and further development of systematic approaches to |
| | **Risks**  
Unsettled political situation and economic threatens reforms.  
**Assumptions**  
Continued government commitment to enhance the protection of human rights, access to justice, gender equality and further development of systematic approaches to |
| | **Government establishes implementation mechanism for UPR and Treaty Body recommendations, and otherwise provides effective oversight of reform processes; and establishes/develops effective National Human Rights Institution(s) in** |
| | **Ministry of Justice coordinates Justice Sector Reform process.**  
Courts, prosecutors and other judicial and legal bodies apply law in conformity with international and regional human rights law.  
Involvement of Center for Human Rights and NGOs active in this field, as well as effective and independent public reporting by these bodies to hold government accountable.  
Media provides effective public oversight and scrutiny on reform processes and factual developments in justice and human rights areas. |
| | **UN Women**  
**UNHCR**  
**UNICEF**  
**UNDP**  
**IOM** | **Government establishes implementation mechanism for UPR and Treaty Body recommendations, and otherwise provides effective oversight of reform processes; and establishes/develops effective National Human Rights Institution(s) in** |
| | **UN Women**  
**UNHCR**  
**UNICEF**  
**UNDP**  
**IOM** | **Ministry of Justice coordinates Justice Sector Reform process.**  
Courts, prosecutors and other judicial and legal bodies apply law in conformity with international and regional human rights law.  
Involvement of Center for Human Rights and NGOs active in this field, as well as effective and independent public reporting by these bodies to hold government accountable.  
Media provides effective public oversight and scrutiny on reform processes and factual developments in justice and human rights areas. |
| | **UN Women**  
**UNHCR**  
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**UNDP**  
**IOM** | **Government establishes implementation mechanism for UPR and Treaty Body recommendations, and otherwise provides effective oversight of reform processes; and establishes/develops effective National Human Rights Institution(s) in** |
| | **UN Women**  
**UNHCR**  
**UNICEF**  
**UNDP**  
**IOM** | **Ministry of Justice coordinates Justice Sector Reform process.**  
Courts, prosecutors and other judicial and legal bodies apply law in conformity with international and regional human rights law.  
Involvement of Center for Human Rights and NGOs active in this field, as well as effective and independent public reporting by these bodies to hold government accountable.  
Media provides effective public oversight and scrutiny on reform processes and factual developments in justice and human rights areas. |
| Promote and protect human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination, with particular attention to the marginalized and the vulnerable | for victims of domestic violence effectively implemented by police and other relevant authorities  
**Baseline:** circa 200 protection orders issued by courts since September 2009, 0 effectively implemented  
**Target:** At least 40% of protection orders effectively implemented. |
|---|---|
| c. Number of entities submitting alternative reports to international review bodies, in particular Universal Periodic Review  
**Baseline:** 24 national-level stakeholder entities involved in submissions to 2011 UPR; 13 national-level CSOs involved in submissions to May 2011 CESCR review.  
**Target:** 100% increase in stakeholder submissions to relevant international bodies/review by 2017 | data monitoring domestic violence and discrimination cases, civil society and NHRI reports.  
**c. OHCHR stakeholder summary for UPR; internet websites of Treaty Bodies**  
**redress, imbalances and violations.**  
Democratizing society increasingly associates and voices human rights concerns.  
**Assumptions**  
Parliament adopts and Gov. implements systemic institutional, legal and financial measures for consolidation of collaboration with CSOs.  
Participation Council and media associations regularly monitor situation of women in the priority domains.  
CoE will complement UN efforts with its own projects on media capacity building.  
Centre for Investigative Journalism, Association of Independent Press and Centre of Independent Journalism will support the UN and other partners’ initiatives. |
| **Civil Society**  
**Outcome 1.4 - Civil society and media better monitors and promotes human rights, equality, democratic governance, and rule of law** | **a. Public trust in NGOs and media**  
**Baseline:** Public Opinion Barometer trust index  
NGOs: 26% (May 2011)  
Media: 63% (May 2011)  
**Target:** Public Opinion Barometer trust index  
NGOs: 46% (2017)  
Media: 75% (2017) |
| b. Heightened quality of reporting by media on human rights, equality, rule of law, and empowerment of women.  
**Baseline:** Media covers insufficiently the human rights issues with frequent infringements of ethical standards  
**Target:** Qualitative increase of coverage of human rights, equality and rule of law issue in mainstream media | **a. Public opinion Barometer**  
**b. UN media monitoring reports**  
**Risks**  
Lack of transparency of media ownership will affect editorial policies.  
Poor quality of education will lead to journalists with low capacities and skills to cover human rights issues.  
**Assumptions**  
There is continued media will to improve the editorial policies and act according to ethical guidance and international standards, offering adequate space for the most disadvantaged. |
| **IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO** | **UNICEF, 2,000,000**  
**WHO, 282,000** |
### Pillar 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion

**National Development Priorities or Goals**: 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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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<th>Means of Verification</th>
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<th>Role of Partners</th>
<th>Indicative Resources (in USD)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Opportunities and Regional Development</td>
<td>a. Level of absolute and extreme poverty (national, regional, rural areas; urban areas, gender) Baseline: (2010) National: 21.9% and 1.4% Rural areas: 30.3% and 2.1% Regions: North: 23.7%; Center: 29.6%; South: 27.7% Town: 14.2% and 0.3% Cities: 7.3% and 0.4% Gender (head of household): 22.1% male and 21.6% female Target: National: 19 % and 1% Rural areas: 25 % and 1.5% Regions: North: 21.7%; Center: 27.6%; South: 25.7% Town: 12.2% and 0.2 % Cities: 5.3% and 0.3 % Gender (head of household): 20.1% male and 19.6% female</td>
<td>a. National Bureau for Statistics and Ministry of Economy annually published data</td>
<td>Risks: Political instability; global economic crises; natural disasters; economic growth below the expected targets. Brain and skills drain; limited financial resources to implement public policies and slow economic growth. Practical implementation of results of R&amp;D prevented by the above factors.</td>
<td>Local Public Administration determines needs and provides services to local population State Chancellery coordinates and leads decentralization strategy MoLSPF sets priorities and aligns policies for employment, decent work and gender equality</td>
<td>FAO 3,000,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. Small Areas Deprivation Index (SADI) by regions (North; South; Center; UTA Gagauz Yeri) Baseline: North: 472 South: 455 Center: 462 Chisinau municipality: 808 UTA Gagauz Yeri: 629 Target: Increased SADI indicator per region by 10%</td>
<td>b. SADI yearly data published by Ministry of Economy</td>
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<td>IFAD 40,000,000 (Highly concessional loans, with a grant element exceeding 70%)</td>
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<td>ILO 450,000</td>
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<td>IOM 5,500,000</td>
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<td>UN Women 5,000,000</td>
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<td>UNCITRAL 250,000</td>
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<td>UNCTAD 1,500,000</td>
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<td>UNDP 35,000,000</td>
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**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**

FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UN Women, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO

FAO 3,000,000
IFAD 40,000,000
(IFAD is a Development Bank with a focus on sustainability, particularly in agriculture and food production, with a grant element exceeding 70%)
ILO 450,000
IOM 5,500,000
ITC 500,000
UN Women 5,000,000
UNCITRAL 250,000
UNCTAD 1,500,000
UNDP 35,000,000
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Outcome 2.2 - People enjoy equitable access to quality public health care services and protection against financial risks.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: General: 41.9%; Women: 48.1%; People (age 55-64): 41.6%; Youth: 17.8%</td>
<td>standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: General: 60.0%; Women: 62.0%; People (age 55-64): 62.0%; Youth: 10.0%</td>
<td>reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Under five Mortality Rate, disaggregated by urban/rural, sex, ethnicity, income quintiles, education, geographical area (if available)</td>
<td>IAEA, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF, WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 13.6 per 1,000 live births (2010)</td>
<td>UNECE 100,000</td>
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<td>Target: 11.5%</td>
<td>UNESCO 50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Private households’ out-of-pocket payment on health as % of total health expenditure, disaggregated as per indicator (a)</td>
<td>UNIDO 500,000</td>
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<td>Baseline: 48.4%</td>
<td>WHO 470,000</td>
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<td>Target: Decrease to 35 % by 2017</td>
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<td>c. Life expectancy at birth, disaggregated as per indicator (a)</td>
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Risks

- Political instability slows down the health reform agenda.
- The international economic crisis leads to lower economic growth, decreasing public revenues (including CNAM) and budget cuts. Lower priority given to the health sector vis-à-vis other national priorities, results in cuts in the public health budget.
- Donor interest in the health sector decreases. Introduction of co-payments in primary care.

Assumptions

- Health reform progress will continue to be led by the Ministry of Health and subordinated institutions and adjustments are made based on available evidence and ongoing monitoring.
- MoH, agencies in health sector and National Health Insurance company determine priorities and resources, and develop and monitor policies and regulations.
- Government and Ministries include health issues in their respective policies.
- Health authorities at local level determine priorities and allocate resources.
- The EU, WB, SDC, GFATM and bilateral Agreements provide budget support and technical assistance.
- NGOs and organizations such as Red Cross provide services and develop innovative models for national adoption.
### Education

**Outcome 2.3 – All children and youth enjoy equitable and continuous access to a quality and relevant education system.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong> Gross enrolment rates in pre-school, primary and lower secondary education (disaggregated by urban/rural, girls/boys, refugee children, quintile for pre and primary school)</td>
<td><strong>a.</strong> Annual NBS report</td>
<td><strong>Risks</strong>&lt;br&gt;Instable political situation slows down the implementation of reforms.&lt;br&gt;The government and some key stakeholders do not see the linkages between pre-school and general education on the one hand and university education and vocational training on the other hand, and focus on the latter, diverting attention from the former and underestimating their roles.&lt;br&gt;The ongoing economic crisis results in budget cuts in the education sector, undermining investments in quality improvements and coverage expansion.&lt;br&gt;Limited interest of donors in the education reform in Moldova.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> (2010)</td>
<td>For enrolment of refugee children, UNHCR data</td>
<td>The Ministry of Education develops, implements and monitors education policy, standards and curricula; the Ministry of Finance budgets policies and develops funding mechanisms; LPA authorities determine the education needs and resources and monitor implementation.&lt;br&gt;WB focuses on efficiency of the education sector and improving quality of education; a few donors are active in vocational training; NGOs pilot innovative inclusive models and advocate for their scale-up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-school: 77.1%</td>
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<td><strong>IOM</strong> 750,000&lt;br&gt;<strong>UNESCO</strong> 80,000&lt;br&gt;<strong>UNFPA</strong> 325,000&lt;br&gt;<strong>UNICEF</strong> 6,000,000&lt;br&gt;<strong>WHO</strong> 94,000</td>
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<td>Pre-school rural/urban: 67.1%/94.5%</td>
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<td>Pre-school boys/girls: 77.4%/76.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-school by quintiles: 75.93%/102.37%</td>
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<td>Primary: 93.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary rural/urban: 88%/104%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary boys/girls: 94%/93.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary by quintiles:103.52%/108.77%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower secondary: 88.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower secondary rural/urban: 84.3%/95.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower secondary boys/girls: 88.4%/87.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrolment rate of refugee children: 100%</td>
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<td><strong>Target:</strong></td>
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</table>
Increase by 10% the overall enrollment rates in pre-school and lower secondary and by 5% in primary.

Increase by 15% the enrolment rates in pre-school and lower secondary and by 8% in primary of the most disadvantaged groups.

b. Percentage of educators and teachers applying child-centered methodologies

Baseline: Less than 1 percent
Target: Increase by 10 percentage points annually.

c. Percentage of Roma children who were enrolled in grade 5 successfully completing grade 9 (disaggregated by gender) in five communities: Schinoasa/Tibirica, Buda/Ursari (Calarasi Raion), Cioresti/Vulcanesti (Nisporeni Raion), Minjir (Hincesti Raion) and Stejareni/Lozova (Straseni Raion).

Social Protection
Outcome 2.4 – People enjoy equitable access to an improved social protection system

ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Protection</th>
<th>Outcome 2.4 – People enjoy equitable access to an improved social protection system</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Percentage of the poorest quintile covered by social aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline: 14.3% in 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target: 20% by 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Rate of children (under the age of 18) living in formal care by the end of the year per 100,000 child population, disaggregated by rate in family-based care and rate in institutional care</td>
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<td>Baseline: (2010) 1,952, including 1,019 in family-based care and 933 in residential care</td>
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<td>Target: Based on target identified by the forthcoming strategy on family and child protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Number of beneficiaries of social home care (outreach services)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline: 25,403 persons</td>
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<td>Target: 27,000 persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. WB Report, Household survey/NBS, Casa National</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family data</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Annual Social Report /Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Instable political situation slows down the implementation of reforms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ongoing economic crisis results in budget cuts and further targeting of the social safety net in the social protection sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social protection and pension reforms result in further marginalization of very poor families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural disasters continue to affect the most vulnerable people disproportionately and deepen vulnerability and poverty</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Assumptions | Social protection and inclusion remain a priority in Moldova as part of the Government programme and EU agenda |

Schools promote a child-friendly for all children, incl. those with special educational needs.
Parents and children participate in school governance.
d) Number of adult persons/families benefited from specialized social services for persons with disabilities
Baseline: 5,240
Target: 7,500

Pillar 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

National Development Priorities or Goals:

**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:

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.
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.
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

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<th>Indicative Resources (in USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Management</strong></td>
<td>a. Institutional reform increases capacities for environmental policy implementation  <strong>Baseline:</strong> Program and action plan of the Government for 2011-2014, draft National Environmental Strategy 2012-2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection foresee creation of an Environment Protection Agency (EPA); capacities for implementation and enforcement are weak  <strong>Target:</strong> EPA established and fully functional by end 2013 (according to the GP Action Plan 2011-2014); Institutional reform provides for an effective and efficient system of environmental</td>
<td>a. Report on the implementation of the Government 2011-2014; Governmental Decision on the establishment of the EEA approved; annual activity reports of the EPA</td>
<td><strong>Risks:</strong> The sector remains underfinanced; environment protection is no priority for the government at central and local levels. Specific sectors are not receptive to integrating environmental considerations; low priority of environmental issues in other sectors. Willingness to implement a comprehensive institutional reform remains low.</td>
<td>MoEnv: coordination of the implementation of NES 2012-2022; development of necessary draft governmental decisions, regulations and internal orders; facilitate the integration of the environmental requirements into sectoral policies; coordination of the donor support; facilitation and mobilization of external technical and financial</td>
<td>IAEA 2,000,000 UNDP 5,000,000 UNECE 100,000 UNESCO 60,000 WHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Emission and Resilient Development</td>
<td>Outcome 3.2 - National policies and strengthened capacities enable climate and disaster resilient, low emission economic development and sustainable</td>
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| **a.** Number of communities which implement climate and disaster risk reduction measures in line with National DRM Strategy and climate change policies and international treaties; **Baseline:** 0% of 1,681 communities **Target:** 40% of communities implement disaster risk management measures in line with the national strategies | **a.** Annual government reports on strategy implementation; Monitoring and programme/project reports  
**b.** Energy and resource intensity  
**Baseline:** Energy Intensity 31.7 MJ / US $ (2006); Currently Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RCEP) applications are underestimated by both public utilities and  
**b.** State of Environment Report (MoEnv); National Reports to CBD  
**c.** Risks  
External economic shocks such as financial constraints due to price developments of fossil fuels, economic crisis push the government and economy towards high emission options.  
There is insufficient consideration of the potential and importance of Resource Efficient and Cleaner production and consumption as cornerstone for improved environmental and utility services, including water, sanitation, waste and waste water.  
A major disaster such as a strong earthquake  
**EU provides sector budget support and technical assistance.**  
**WB, EBRD and SIDA work on energy sector reform, energy efficiency.**  
**MoEnv: implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy; facilitation and mobilization of external technical and financial assistance; allocation of co-financing from the National Ecological Fund.** |
Effective partnerships on biodiversity conservation established with LPAs, private sector.  
Sufficient financial resources for the establishment and functioning of new environmental institutions allocated (EPA, NERL).  
National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy approved.  
Orhei Vechi and Lower Dniester National Parks established.  
Legislation developed in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.  
**EU Institutions, Secretariats of International Conventions sharing of relevant experience accumulated in EU/international institutions.**  
**EU: legal and institutional framework.**  
**NGOs: public participation, information and awareness raising, implementation at the national and local level.** |
| **c.** Environmental considerations integrated into sectoral policies or sector specific environment action plans/policy documents in place  
**Baseline:** Integration of environmental requirements in the sectoral policies and strategies foreseen by draft National Environmental Strategy 2012-2022 and draft Law on Environment Protection; Current policies integrating environmental considerations: Environment and Health Action Plan, Concept of Ecological Agriculture; Transport  
**Target:** Sectoral policies and strategies integrate sectoral environmental objectives, actions and indicators | **c.** Report on the implementation of the NES and its Action Plan on integration of environmental requirements into sectoral policies and plans; Sectoral Strategies and plans in the field of environment  
**UNDP 23,500,000**  
**UNECE 50,000**  
**UNICEF 800,000**  
**UNIDO 1,950,000**  
**WHO 752,000** |
| **d.** Number of communities which implement climate and disaster risk reduction measures in line with National DRM Strategy and climate change policies and international treaties; **Baseline:** 0% of 1,681 communities **Target:** 40% of communities implement disaster risk management measures in line with the national strategies | **d.** Energy and resource intensity  
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**UNIDO 1,950,000**  
**WHO 752,000** |
| **consumption** | **private sector; inefficient use/consumption of natural resources (water, materials and energy) by enterprises and other organizations and implementation of ESTs (Environmentally Sound Technologies) lagging behind; limited incentives for sustainable consumption**  
**Target:** Minus 7% till 2017 in comparison with 2010 (minus 1% annually on average)  
**c. Share of renewable energy in the gross domestic consumption**  
**Baseline:** 5%  
**Target:** 11% by 2017 or increase of minimum 2% annually (national target is 10% by 2015, 20% by 2020) | **National Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Economy; reports to the UNFCCC**  
**driving attention away from prevention and affects the proper functioning of the government.**  
**Low commitment at the level of local public authorities.**  
**Poor quality of primary data may have negative impact on the results achieved.**  
**Assumptions**  
Government remains committed to a low emission and climate resilient development path including at the sectoral and local level.  
National Strategy/Programme for Energy Efficiency approved and implemented and sufficient funds committed.  
Industry/private sector drive for energy costs reduction and enhanced energy efficiency grows stronger and widens.  
National DRM Strategy, including development of community master plans and risk mapping, will be adopted by 2014 and government remains firmly committed to DRM – and sufficient funds committed.  
Mass media effectively involved in DRR awareness raising. | **Ministry of Economy/Energy Efficiency Agency:**  
**development and implementation of the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Policies.**  
**WB:** Climate change adaptation in agriculture; sustainable land management; Technical assistance, consultancies, public awareness raising campaigns on disaster risk reduction, publications.  
Regional Risk Atlas, covering Moldova (EU). National “Emergency Command Centre”; Capacity building of Hydromet Service; Early warning system for farmers - agriculture sector (WB)  
Technical support with Prut River flood early warning (Romania)  
Public-private partnerships (local businesses).  
NGOs: public participation, information and awareness raising, implementation at the national and local level. |