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Country Programming Document

THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BR(s)	Biosphere reserve(s)
ASM	Academy of Sciences of Moldova
CI	Communication and Information
CLT	Culture
COMEST	World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ED	Education
EFA	Education for All
EFA FTI	Education for All Fast Track Initiative
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
ICT(s)	Information and Communication Technology (ies)
IFESCCO	Intergovernmental Foundation for Educational, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation
IGO(s)	Intergovernmental Organization(s)
IIEP	International Institute for Educational Planning
LPAs	Local Public Authorities
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MENR	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
MOEY	Ministry of Education and Youth of the Republic of Moldova
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RBM	Results Based Management
SC	Science
SD	Sustainable Development
SHS	Social and Human Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCPD	UNESCO Country Programming Document
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESD	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESS	UNESCO National Education Support Strategies
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WH	World Heritage

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNESCO Country Programming Document (UCPD) for the Republic of Moldova is outlined to be linked with and complementary to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Moldova (2007-2011) which is aimed at establishing a common framework for all UN Agencies operating in the country.

The UNDAF defines the areas where the UN's collective, coherent and integrated interventions will make a significant and strategic contribution towards addressing the economic, social, governance and environmental challenges facing the country.

The UN in the Republic of Moldova within UNDAF focuses on the reduction of economic, social and political inequality by developing programs in compliance with the key national priorities of:

- a) the National Development Strategy;
- b) reaching the international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); and
- c) achieving the rights embodied in the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and the international conventions and treaties acceded to by the country.

By incorporating human rights protection, national development and international development goals, including the MDGs, into a common operational framework, it has been agreed that the UN will be able to support Moldova's main national priorities in a manner that is consistent with the highest international principles and which support the country's continuing integration into European and global structures.

The UCPD is based on UNESCO's comparative advantages considering existing activities within the UNESCO Moscow Office, taking into account priorities set-up for 34 C/4 and 35 C/5. Programme priorities for the upcoming biennium have been identified in accordance with the UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013.

Within the UNDAF, the UNESCO will focus in particular on addressing the on-ground implementation of the Education for All (EFA), UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNDESD), 2005 World Summit Outcome and international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, within UNESCO's mandate and comparative advantages, and on promoting country programme activities and the integration of UNESCO priorities into the UN programming framework at the country level.

Within the framework of the increasing involvement of UNESCO in the UN Common Country Programming process, the UNESCO Moscow Office is developing inter-sectoral programs for the cluster countries, including the Republic of Moldova.

The UNESCO Country Programming Document for the Republic of Moldova for 2009-2011 is prepared based on previous experience and as a result of the analytical studies conducted by national experts in



The Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi, the Republic of Moldova



National Museum of Archaeology and History of Moldova

consultation with the National Commission of the Republic of Moldova for UNESCO. The document was drawn up with the aim of analyzing the national priorities of the Republic of Moldova within the UNESCO activity fields. Another task was to identify main challenges, opportunities and lessons learned, and to produce proposals for the planned cooperation framework.

The National Development Plan of the Republic of Moldova (NDP) 2010-2015 is the *main domestic medium-term strategic planning document*, which defines the objectives for the development of the Republic of Moldova by the year 2015 and identifies the priority measures and actions to achieve these objectives. The key objective of the National Development Plan is to ensure a better quality of life by consolidating the basis for a robust, sustainable

and inclusive economic growth. In order to achieve the general objective, the NDP proposes a number of the following national mid-term priorities:

- Strengthen a modern democratic state, based on the principle of rule of law;
- Raise the national economic competitiveness;
- Develop human resources, raise the employment level, and promote social inclusiveness;
- Regional development.

The document was developed with consideration of the current situation and priorities of the Republic of Moldova in the fields of education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and information and HIV and AIDS prevention that have been formulated in the UNESCO's priorities for the biennium 2010-2011 and its strategies in the main fields of activities.

The aim of UNESCO's subsequent activities in the Republic of Moldova is to ensure universal access to quality education; to increase the role of science in sustainable development and environmental protection; to extend education on human rights and promote interethnic tolerance; to support cultural diversity through safeguarding heritage

The Republic of Moldova Statistics: Fast Facts	
General information	
Year of joining UNESCO	1992
Form of governance	Parliamentary Republic
Capital	Chisinau
Population (2008) ¹	3,6 million
Surface area, sq km	33 800
Human development	
Human Development index in 2005 ²	0.708
HDI in 2000 ³	0.703
Selected indicators for the Millennium Development Goals achievement ⁴	
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Poorest quintile's share in national income or consumption, 2004, %	7.3
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education ⁵	
Net enrolment ratio in primary education, 2007, %	90
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men, 2007, %	99.7
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, %	2000 – 8.9 2009 – 21.8
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Protected area to total surface area, 2008, %	1.4
Proportion of rural population using an improved drinking water source, 2006, %	85
Economic performance ⁶	
GDP per capita (PPP US\$), 2005	2,100
Distribution of income: Gini index, 2003	33.2

¹ Human Development Report 2007/2008

² Human Development Report 2007/2008

³ National Human Development Report 2006

⁴ Millennium Development Goals Indicators <http://mdgs.un.org/>

⁵ The MDG 2 was nationalized in Moldova and relates to ensuring access to gymnasium education

⁶ Human Development Report 2007/2008. The "Gini" measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of income. It varies from "0" (the case of total equality, when everyone receives the same income) to "1" (the case of total inequality, when one person receives all the income)

in its various dimensions and fostering intercultural dialogue for social cohesion and sustainable development; to develop inclusive society based on knowledge, as well as achievements of information and communication technologies; to develop free and independent mass media; and to increase the role of culture and education in HIV and AIDS prevention.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The Republic of Moldova is located in the South-Eastern Europe. The total area of the Republic of Moldova is about 34 thousand sq. km, and the population is – 3,572.7 thousand (2008). The capital of the country is the city of Chisinau. The Republic of Moldova borders Ukraine in the north and Romania in the west. On 2 March, 1992 the Republic of Moldova became a member state of the United Nations. The same year, on 22 May the Republic of Moldova became a member of UNESCO. It is a country with medium human development. According to the values of Human Development Index (HDI), in 2008 the Republic of Moldova held position 113 in a global ranking that included 179 countries.

The challenges which the Republic of Moldova has faced in the past twenty years, concern all areas of UNESCO competence. As is the case of transition countries, the Republic of Moldova, after gaining its independence, has passed through a difficult period during which poverty affected a considerable part of its population. In order to accomplish the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG), the tasks are aimed at reducing the share of the population living below the absolute poverty threshold to 20% and reducing the share of population with consumption below 4.3 dollars per day/person (in PPC) to 23% were included in the *National Development Strategy* for 2010-2015.



National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History of the Republic of Moldova

In order to accomplish the MDG in the field of **education**, the Republic of Moldova assumed the commitment of ensuring universal access to primary education. This task was later extended to pre-school and lower secondary education as well. Despite some successes accomplished especially in the field of pre-school education, in the case of primary and lower secondary education, the situation manifests negative tendencies, and the enrolment rates have decreased. The reasons for the decrease include such factors as a high level of poverty, problems in the system of registering school age children and a lack of the normative acts regulating responsibilities. The system of educational planning and management requires long-term and effective capacity building at the central level and justified and effective distribution of responsibilities within the Ministry of Education and Youth (MOEY) of the Republic of Moldova and between the central and district levels. At the district level, one of the main issues of educational development is the declining demographics and enrolments. In this context, the issue of multi-grade classes is becoming more prevalent but is still underestimated by the communities and decision-makers.

The new Education Code was adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova in 2008. The Education Code is directed at resolving the above-mentioned issues and also has as a main priority professional training for the social-economic and political development of the Republic of Moldova. UNESCO has provided a technical expertise for finalizing the new Education Code.

During the last years, **scientific development** has been determined, to a great extent, by the development and implementation of the *Code on Science and Innovation of the Republic of Moldova* adopted by the Parliament in 2004. Along with the enforcement of this Code, the management of the whole sphere of science and innovation was set as the task of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova which has a partnership agreement with the central executive authority according to which all Government competencies in the field of science and innovation are transmitted to the Academy of



Participants of the International Conference for the Central and Eastern Europe, Balkans, Caucasus and Baltic States on Science and Education Policies, Chisinau, September 2008



The National Target Oriented Planning Workshop for the Development of an Action Plan for the Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive in Moldova, Chisinau, July 2005

Sciences. Strategic directions of activities in the field of science and innovation were approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

The environmental conditions in the Republic of Moldova are characterised by minor changes in the quality of waters and an increase in the level of atmospheric air pollution by vehicles and soil depreciation. Moreover, active implementation of environment policies has led to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, an increase in the degree of forestation and the extension of state protected natural areas. During the independence years, the Republic of Moldova developed and implemented a modern legislative-normative framework in order to protect the environment that is based on the **Law on environment protection** and 30 other additional laws regulating the activities that might affect the environment.

Considering the necessity of ensuring ecological security at the regional and international level, the Republic of Moldova acceded to the absolute majority of international treaties and conventions on environmental issues. In 2005, the Republic of Moldova acceded to the “Environment and Security” Initiative (ENVSEC), which is promoted by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

With the purpose of protecting the environment in the future, the Republic of Moldova has stipulated the implementation of the “National Programme

on ensuring ecological security for the period of 2007–2015”, the State Programme of regeneration and forestation of forest fund lots in 2003–2020, the National Strategy and the Action Plan in the field of biological diversity conservation, the Programme on water supply and sewerage system of localities in the Republic of Moldova by 2015 and the Strategy on water supply and sewerage system of localities in the Republic of Moldova.

With the purpose of harmonizing interethnic relations, and to protect the constitutional rights of citizens regarding the preservation, development and expression of ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity, the authorities of the Republic of Moldova undertake many activities. The main activities are: the adjustment of the legislative-normative framework to international conventions, the creation of conditions for the activity of ethno-cultural organisations, and the extension of education in the languages of national minorities.

In the field of **culture** the National Development Plan 2008-2011 foresees the investment in the development of regional infrastructure, including culture, sport and leisure activities. With the aims of developing intercultural dialogue, harmonizing interethnic relations, supporting multilingualism and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions closely related to ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity, the authorities of the Republic of Moldova undertake many activities which address the integration of the international legislative-normative framework with national legislation. Within this framework one of the main objectives in cultural development of the Republic of Moldova was the ratification of UNESCO Conventions: the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (ratified in 2002), the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

and the Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (both ratified in 2006).

The Republic of Moldova possesses a well-built institutional framework necessary for the management of cultural processes both at the central as well as at the local level. The cultural infrastructure includes the ministry with subordinated cultural institutions, culture sections within local authorities, specialists in the field of culture at the municipal level. Along with public institutions of mass culture – libraries, community centres and clubs, cinemas, recreational centres, bodies of performing arts, museums and exhibition halls, institutions of artistic education of all levels, arts associations, unions of craftspeople and creative groups, artists, associations of traditional arts and crafts, as well as the many theatre groups which function in rural areas all play an important role in cultural development. However, it has to be noted that the need remains at the institutional level for the establishment of an effective and fully operational body responsible for the conservation of cultural heritage, and notably immovable heritage, at both national and local level. In this sense, further cooperation for institutional and technical capacity-building may be considered as a priority.

In the Republic of Moldova, the process of **implementation of Informational and Communication Technology (ICT)** in all areas of the social-economic life is carried out in compliance with the National Strategy of building an informational society “Electronic Moldova”, adopted by the Government Decision in 2005. During the period of 2005–2008, the Republic of Moldova fully accomplished the provisions of the Strategy for the respective period, reaching practically all established targets and even overcoming, in some areas, the benchmarks of the main performance indicators. Tasks set by the Republic of Moldova in order to achieve MDGs in the field of Communication and Information have been fully accomplished.

An important role in the implementation of ICT belongs to the **„Salt” („Jump”) Programme**, the general objective of which is to modernise the educational system in the Republic of Moldova by equipping all educational institutions with modern electronic equipment, and by the connection of all institutions of pre-university education to Internet, the computerisation of the educational process, the creation and implementation of the Informational System for Education Management, and the creation of the portal of the educational system of the Republic of Moldova.



Participants of the Regional Conference dedicated to the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, 21 May 2005



Opening of the UNESCO Information Centre in Chisinau, 2008



Presentation of EDUCAIDS, Teachers' Needs Assessment Report and School Sociological Survey on HIV and AIDS Preventive Education in Moldova, Chisinau, 2007

The legislative-normative framework on prevention and treatment of **HIV and AIDS** infections includes the Law on prophylaxis of AIDS. The implementation of the law is ensured by the realisation of National Programs on Prevention and Control of HIV and AIDS and STIs, the latter being approved for the period of 2006–2010. The second component of the “Three Ones” UN system of coordination and monitoring of HIV and AIDS related activities is functioning in the Republic of Moldova. Moreover, the *System of monitoring and evaluation* of the National Programme on prevention, treatment and support of HIV and AIDS / STI was created.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNT

In the course of the past ten years, UNESCO has contributed through its programme activities to the development of a number of crucial areas in the Republic of Moldova, including education, science, culture, communication and information, and human development.

Education: In May 2005 the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Koichiro Matsuura paid an official visit to the Republic of Moldova and announced that Moldova had become eligible for the participation in the *Fast Track Initiative „Education for All” (EFA FTI)*. The National Strategy and the Action Plan “Education for All” have been officially approved by a Government Decision. In order to support the implementation of the objectives of the Action Plan “Education for All”, the UNESCO Moscow Office and UNICEF Moldova have elaborated a joint project to extend access to programs and services of early education of children from vulnerable groups in urban areas .

The interest of public authorities and decision makers is crucial for the implementation of UNESCO programs in the Republic of Moldova. The adjustment of UNESCO programs to country’s strategic documents on public policies ensures active involvement of authorities in the creation of favourable conditions for the implementation of projects, participation of decision makers in the processes of public opinion and communities’ mobilization, impact monitoring and evaluation. The Consolidated Strategy and the Consolidated Action Plan in the education sector for 2006–2008 include main UNESCO priorities in the field of Early Childhood Education and Care (ECCE) and Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TVET). At the end of 2006, the UNESCO Cluster Office in Moscow launched a project in Moldova aimed at the institutionalization of a system on monitoring pupils’ knowledge, which in 2007 was followed by the Project “EDUCAIDS” aimed at strengthening the programs of prevention and combating of HIV and AIDS within the education system and improvement of HIV and AIDS prevention methods.



The UNESCO Project "Improving Quality of and Access to Basic Services on Early Childhood Care and Development in Rural Areas with a Special Focus on Vulnerable Groups" started in Moldova, 2005

UNESCO is working jointly with the World Bank and UNICEF to assist the MOEY with the implementation of the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) Catalytic Trust Fund project for ECCE. UNESCO funded recruitment of the EFA FTI Country Adviser in 2008 and was directly involved in all activities related to decision-making, selecting the communities and pre-school institutions to be the grant's beneficiaries and conducting evaluation and monitoring of the outcomes and of the project impact.

The immediate concern of the system of educational planning and management in the Republic of Moldova is senior staff training in planning, management, cost-analysis, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. Both the Moldovan MOEY and donors expressed interest in further collaboration with UNESCO and namely with the UNESCO's International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP Paris). IIEP staff undertook several missions to discuss the programme and the fund-raising activities to support the study programme.

Natural Sciences: Efforts have been made in order to determine the role of wetland in the recovery of the environment in the area of the Lower Danube Lakes. The main accomplishments of these projects were presented at five conferences (of which three were international) and are used for relevant activities in the Black Sea and the Lower Danube Lake areas. In the process of cooperation between the authorities of the Republic of Moldova, and scientific civil society organisations, special attention was paid to supporting the activities related to the development of scientific research, analytical surveys and draft policy documents such as the development and presentation, in cooperation with the UNESCO Secretariat, of the National Report on Sustainable Development of the Moldovan Segment of the Danube Delta, the Lower Prut area (26–27 February 2006) and others.

A significant impact in the development of natural sciences in the Republic of Moldova was exerted by the activities aimed at implementation and dissemination of scientific results achieved within UNESCO supported projects, such as participation, in cooperation with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR), the Academy of Sciences (ASM), Coca-Cola, the United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF), the Ministry of Environment of Romania and many non-governmental organisations in the organisation and carrying out of the Danube Days in the Republic of Moldova (22–29 June 2006).

Social and Human Sciences: In the field of social and human sciences, UNESCO has focused on the development of educational projects in bioethics and human rights. Seminars organised within the project have contributed to the dissemination of knowledge about bioethics, the promotion of methods of participative education in the field of bioethics, and the orientation of scientific and teaching staff toward complex approaches to issues of bioethics that appear together with the progress reported by natural sciences. A significant role in the development of humanities was played by the opening of the UNESCO Library Fund (12 June 2006) In order to identify the most effective and efficient means



International Conference for the Central and Eastern Europe, Balkans, Caucasus and Baltic States on Science and Education Policies, Chisinau, 19-21 September 2008



Conference of the Academies of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe on Global Sciences and National Policies: the Role of Academies, Chisinau, 2007



of education in the field of human rights, the National Commission of the Republic of Moldova for UNESCO supported the implementation of the Project entitled “Actions to Support Development and Dissemination of Education in the Field of Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova”.

Culture: In the field of culture special attention was paid to the support of the tangible and intangible heritage and promotion in the Republic of Moldova of the cultural diversity as an important factor of human development. A special emphasis was made on harmonization of national legislation with the UNESCO legislative documents through the ratification of UNESCO Conventions.



National Conference „UNESCO Conventions in the Field of Protection of Cultural Heritage and the National Legislation of the Republic of Moldova”, Chisinau, 2009

A report on the conservation status of cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova was prepared with the support of the Section of Culture of the UNESCO Office in Venice (BRESCE). The report, published in 2007, was the fifth in a series dedicated to the assessment of the conservation of cultural heritage in South-East European Member States, and included recommendations for improving the conservation of surveyed cultural assets, as well as indications about priority interventions.

The Republic of Moldova, as an official participating country in the annual Ministerial Conferences on Cultural Heritage in South-Eastern Europe, supported by UNESCO, took an active part in all of the conferences since the first meeting in 2004. The main objective of the conferences is to strengthen sub-regional cooperation for the preservation and promotion of south-east European cultural heritage, as a shared resource for dialogue and sustainable development.

Within this framework, UNESCO has supported the development of a survey on cultural tourism (2006) under the specific Funds-in-Trust focusing respectively on its realization. The survey managed by the UNESCO Office in Venice was the main operational tool for the follow-up of the ministerial conferences.



The Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi

Consultations are currently being conducted for the definition of a new activity to be implemented in the Republic of Moldova for the enhancement of cultural heritage, to be also financed by the above-mentioned Funds-in-Trust.

In order to strengthen capacities related to the protection and safeguarding of world heritage, assistance was provided by UNESCO in 2008 for the preparation of the Nomination File “Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi”, included on UNESCO Tentative List on 21 July 2005, for inscription into the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In October 2003 the Second Junior Delphic Games of the CIS countries were held in Chisinau in the framework of activities aimed at the promotion of the intergenerational transmission of cultural heritage. The Delphic Games brought together about 1000 boys and girls aged 10-21 from 12 CIS countries in competitions held in all kinds of activities. The competitions were held in 19 categories, including piano, violin, folk singing, folk dancing, circus, photography, web-design, folk instruments, handicrafts and other.

The Regional Conference “Preservation and Development of Cultural Diversity as a Factor for Strengthening Tolerance in Society through Intercultural Dialogue” conducted in 2005 in Chisinau,

with the purpose of discussing the international and national aspects of preserving peace and stability through the safeguarding of ethnic diversity in the region and the implementation of the Action Plan of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity in the cluster countries.

With the aim of strengthening capacities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, the project “Promotion of Knowledge on Conservation, Renascence and Assimilation to the Traditional Culture in the Republic of Moldova” was launched, within which a collection of scientific articles has been published and archival research and field trips to the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine were carried out. The research resulted in the publication of a bi-lingual Romanian/English CD ROM containing examples of Moldavian-Romanian folk music. In the framework of these activities the International Scientific Conference “Folk Art and the Present: Conservation, Renascence and Integration of Traditional Culture” was conducted in cooperation with the National Commission for UNESCO of the Republic of Moldova in April 2006. The materials of the Conference were published with a special emphasis on the role of modern science and mass-media in safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.



International Conference „The Diversity of the Cultural Traditional Expressions Promoted through Habita”, Chisinau, 2007

The research resulted in the publication of a bi-lingual Romanian/English CD ROM containing examples of Moldavian-Romanian folk music. In the framework of these activities the International Scientific Conference “Folk Art and the Present: Conservation, Renascence and Integration of Traditional Culture” was conducted in cooperation with the National Commission for UNESCO of the Republic of Moldova in April 2006. The materials of the Conference were published with a special emphasis on the role of modern science and mass-media in safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

For many years the activities were concentrated on the integration of cultural diversity including the promotion of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, which entered into force in March 2007. The International Conference “The Diversity of the Cultural Traditional Expressions Promoted through Habitat” conducted in August 2007 in Chisinau was dedicated to study and promotion of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.



The National Conference “UNESCO Conventions in the Field of Protection and Development of Cultural Heritage in Relation to the National Legislation of the Republic of Moldova” was organized in June 2009 and facilitated the incorporation of principles of the UNESCO Conventions into the national legislation. A number of projects of legislative and normative acts were developed including those addressing the protection of cultural heritage, the conservation and restoration of historical monuments, and the management and promotion of national monuments. Within this project the analytical report “Normative and Legislative Acts of the Republic of Moldova in the field of Cultural Heritage Protection” was prepared and published, focusing on the analysis of the current situation in this field and the development of relevant recommendations.

Communication and Information: In support of the country’s efforts to build inclusive knowledge societies, a number of activities, such as the opening of the UNESCO Information Centre in Chisinau, were carried out. Officially launched in November 2008, on the premises of the Andrei Lupan Central Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Moldova, the Information Centre assures access to UNESCO’s publications and information. The Centre was provided with the necessary equipment to digitalize the library collection of valuable documents and to create its electronic database. To connect principles of freedom of press and access to information with the realities of the country, the training of young journalists writing on sustainable economic development was organized. The event



Official Opening of the UNESCO Information and Documentation Centre in the Republic of Moldova

comprised a capacity-building workshop and 10 internships aimed at strengthening the professionalism of young journalists covering issues of sustainable economic development in the Republic of Moldova.

Efforts were geared toward supporting media professionals, improving ethical and professional standards and developing media accountability systems based on principles of self-regulation. An analytical report was prepared with the aim of providing the Government of the Republic of Moldova with recommendations for the development of the library sector and the establishment of the UNESCO Information for All Programme National Committee in the Republic of Moldova. Various activities were also geared towards strengthening local capacities and creating networks committed to

improving practices of universal access. Within this framework five media campaign projects on UN Millennium Development Goals topics were implemented in 5 regions of the Republic of Moldova. A seminar on science journalism was conducted together with the Academy of Science at the end of 2007 in partnership with the Independent Journalism Centre.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME

The national priorities of the Republic of Moldova in the UNESCO fields of activity are evident in many policy documents. Some of these documents (National Development Strategy, Medium Term Expenditure Framework, National Programme “Moldovan Village”, Millennium Development Goals in the Republic of Moldova, Youth Strategy, Civil Society Development Strategy) are based on the intersectoral approach to the issues faced by the country, whereas other (EFA National Strategy, National Health Policy, National Strategy on building an informational society, National Programme ensuring ecological security on 2007-2015, National Strategy and the National Action Plan in the field of conservation of biological diversity, etc.) are oriented towards solving the issues in a specific sector. A synthesis of these priorities is presented below as they derive both from the intersectoral policy documents as well as from those orientated towards a specific sector.

Education. National priorities of the Republic of Moldova in the educational sector derive from the EFA National Strategy, the National Development Strategy and new Education Code.

UNESCO will provide support to the Republic of Moldova in education in the following fields: ensuring universal access to quality education, improvement of planning, monitoring, and assessment processes of education results, MOEY senior staff training in planning, management, cost-analysis, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, combating HIV and AIDS, integration of ICT into education, supporting the development of TVET, studying the financing of higher education in transitional countries, extension of education on human rights and promotion of interethnic tolerance. UNESCO main activity directions in the Republic of Moldova are included in the UNESCO Education Sector Strategy (UNESS) that is in the development process and will become a cooperation framework at the country level with the other UN Agencies.

Natural Sciences. The priorities of the Republic of Moldova in the field of natural sciences derives from the strategic directions of activity in the field of science and innovation for 2006–2010, approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova at the end of 2005. These directions stipulate the valorization of natural resources aimed at sustainable development, the improvement of the energetic complex, the elaboration of new products and technologies and the development of science interdisciplinary areas that underlie human health, the preservation of the environment and human well-being.

UNESCO will provide assistance to the Republic of Moldova in the field of natural sciences to improve legal and regulatory framework and to build capacities to develop policies enabling the introduction of scientific achievements into the national economy. Special attention will be also given to link nature protection with socio-economic development. A further emphasis will be given to the application of research and scientific results in order to protect the environment and manage natural resources and ensure sustainable development.

Social and Human Sciences. As in the case of natural sciences, the priorities of the Republic of Moldova in the field of social and human sciences derive from the strategic directions of activity in the field of science and innovation for 2006–2010, which stipulates the building of a state of law and the valorization of cultural and historic heritage of Moldova within the context of European integration, valorization of human, natural, and informational resources for sustainable development.

UNESCO will support the Republic of Moldova in the field of social and human sciences in the identification and settlement of issues on human rights promotion, ethics of science and technology, sustainable socio-economic development, affirmation of culture of peace, harmonization of interethnic relations, consolidation of interactions between science and social transformations.

Culture. The main directions of activities in the field of **culture** in the Republic of Moldova will be related to the protection of cultural heritage, the promotion of cultural diversity and the support of intercultural dialogue for sustainable development.

Within this framework a special emphasis will be put on mainstreaming within national policies the links between cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, and sustainable development and fostering an integrated approach to heritage protection and the safeguarding of cultural diversity through strengthening national capacities for the effective implementation of the UNESCO Conventions. UNESCO will support the Republic of Moldova in the field of culture in improving the legislative-normative framework on safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage, encouraging cultural diversity, developing intercultural dialogue increasing the role of culture in social consolidation and sustainable development. Case studies in the field of arts education will be conducted with the aim of elaborating new approaches and developing new strategies for improvement in this field, protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions.

Another sphere of activities will be represented by the protection and promotion of the cultural diversity and multilingualism, and the supporting of cultural and creative industries. In the field of promoting the role of museums as gateways to knowledge, creativity and intercultural dialogue, participation of museum experts from the Republic of Moldova in international training events and conferences will be supported. Special attention will be paid to the facilitating of museum-to-museum partnership. Development of tourism, enhancing the protection of cultural



Opening of the UNESCO/IFESCCO Programme for CIS countries on Museum Management for Museum Specialists from the Republic of Moldova, Chisinau, 2009



UNESCO / ICOM National Training on Museum Management for Museum Specialists from the Republic of Moldova, Chisinau, 2009

objects and the fight against their illicit traffic, notably through the promotion and the implementation of the 1970 and 2001 Conventions, as well as the development of museums will be in the focus of attention as well. Other activities in the field of culture will be related to protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through the implementation of the 2005 Convention and the development of cultural and creative industries and integrating intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity into national policies.

Communication and Information. The national priorities of the Republic of Moldova in the field of communication

and information aim to ensure universal access to information, reduce digital inequality between urban and rural localities, between men and women, facilitate the access of socially vulnerable persons – the poor, representatives of certain national minorities, disabled persons – to CI offered opportunities.

UNESCO will support the Republic of Moldova in the field of Communications and Information in ensuring universal access to knowledge and information, development of free and independent mass media, use of Communication and Information to favour a culture of peace, conflict prevention, and improvement of governance quality. Special attention will be paid to the extension of CI access for persons with special needs, use of Communication and Information (CI) in education, environment protection, and the extension of the freedom of Expression.

HIV & AIDS preventive activities. UNESCO will support the Republic of Moldova in the prevention of HIV and AIDS in the fields of building capacities of the educational system in order to implement new educational technologies for prevention and combating of HIV and AIDS, the reduction of discrimination against infected persons, the building of mass media capacities to inform the population on HIV and AIDS prevention methods, expanding the role of culture in the promotion of issues on HIV and AIDS prevention, stigmatization and exclusion.

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

By 2011, public institutions, with the support of civil society organizations (CSOs), are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law, and equal access to justice and promotion of human rights.

UNESCO Programme components for UNDAF outcome #1:

1. Assist in development of scientific policy and regulatory frameworks to ensure good governance and economic development (SC)

Outcomes:

Science, technology and innovation policies formulated

Activities:

- Technical assistance to science policy analysis;
- Formulation of new legal and economic mechanisms aimed at improvement of motivation of researchers and innovation activities.

2. Capacity building for the effective management of natural resources specifically water and the initiation of measures for their sustainable development (SC)

Outcomes:

Integrated management tools for water and associated ecosystems within key areas adopted by key stakeholders and policy framework to improve management and sustainable use of key areas outlined.

Activities:

- Seminars/Trainings on integrated management within Danube basin;
- Support to the capacity building and training on SD principles;
- Consultative workshops with local stakeholders and decision-makers to establish and further manage model sites (biosphere reserves) for sustainable development;
- Research and monitoring programs;
- Initiation of policy framework development.

3. Strengthening educational potential through research-policy linkages for the promotion of human rights and capacity building in advocacy measures. (SHS)

Outcomes:

a) Role of the scientific society in the human rights study strengthened, the level and quality of the education and information in this field increased and sub-regional policy-research network on human rights promoted and increased

Activities:

- Analysis of obstacles to the implementation of human rights within UNESCO's competence in the country;
- Policy-oriented research on the implementation of human rights within UNESCO's competence in the country with a special focus on the rights to participate in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its outputs.

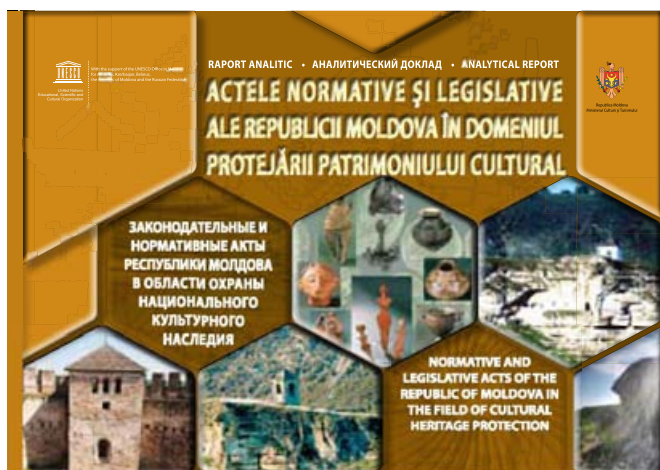
4. Strengthening relevant measures for a comprehensive response to ethical challenges and advances in science and technology through the integration of bioethics and environmental ethics component in ethical research and education. (SHS)

Outcomes:

a) Bioethics and Environmental Ethics component integrated in ethics education and training programs.

Activities:

- Sub-regional meeting of experts in ethics teaching;
- Application of the UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum in a national (at least one) university;
- Training seminars for specialist in environmental ethics with participation of COMEST members.



5. Contribution to the improvement of national legislation on safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritage (CLT)

Outcomes:

a) Tools for protection and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage developed;

b) Norms of international legislations and principles of UNESCO Conventions integrated into national legislation

Activities:

- Case studies on current situation and directions of development of national legislation in the field of culture conducted;
- Analytical reports on actual challenges and perspectives of development of national legislation prepared;
- Conferences, expert meetings and trainings for specialists from cultural institutions organized and conducted.



6. Contribution to the improvement of pluralism and facilitation of universal access to information and knowledge (CI)

Outcomes:

a) Government sensitized on the importance of press freedom as a prerequisite for effective engagement in sustainable development; efforts to improve freedom of expression framework in the legislative sphere undertaken;

b) Strengthening structures to ensure universal access to information resources.

Activities:

- Strengthening Public Service Broadcasting in Moldova to facilitate equal access to information;
- Develop training programme for regional media on MDG related reporting;
- Development of training programs for media professionals to enhance quality reporting in the field of gender and children's rights;
- Training for media professionals regarding reporting on climate change conducted.

UNDAF OUTCOME 2: ACCESS TO QUALITY SERVICES

By 2011, VULNERABLE GROUPS ENJOY INCREASED EQUITABLE AND GUARANTEED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES OF GOOD QUALITY PROVIDED BY THE STATE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

UNESCO Programme components for UNDAF outcome #2:

1. Fostering the right to education with the aim of improving access, equity and quality (ED)

Outcomes:

a) All children, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy access to early childhood care and development programs and quality basic education;

Activities:

- Special trainings for decision makers in the field of education and teachers on HIV and AIDS preventive education and education for people with special needs

2. Strengthening HIV responses targeting young people especially those most at risk with the particular aim of reducing stigma and discrimination

Outcomes:

a) Strategy on reduction of HIV & AIDS-related stigma and discrimination developed and a number of trainings and public debates with youth participation organized;

Activities:

- Awareness raising campaign on the human rights of people living with HIV. Combating HIV & AIDS related stigma with youth participation.

UNDAF OUTCOME 3: REGIONAL & LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

By 2011, VULNERABLE GROUPS IN POOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH ADEQUATE REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (LPAs) AND PARTNERS.

UNESCO Programme components for UNDAF outcome #3:

1. Building capacity and creating an institutional framework for the creation of new businesses and jobs in targeted poor rural and urban areas with a special emphasis on technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and education for people with special needs (ED)

Outcomes:

a) Disadvantaged young people have better access to qualitative market-based vocational training programs

b) Increased access to technical and vocational education and training (TVET)

Activities:

- Providing assistance to the development of TVET system, including ICT use



2. Building capacity and creating an institutional framework for sustainable socially-oriented growth with special emphasis on supporting traditional crafts and tourism development (CLT)

Outcomes:

a) Promotion of innovative policy and best practices for cultural, ecological and rural tourism development of the regions of the Republic of Moldova.

Activities:

Capacity-building activities to promote the best practices of cultural, ecological and rural tourism development in the Republic of Moldova conducted.

PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

Activities and projects will be implemented through tripartite social partnerships involving the Government, UN Agencies, civil society and where appropriate, the private sector. UNESCO will work directly and in close collaboration with the Government (National Commission for UNESCO and relevant Ministries) and will implement projects through defined groups including community councils, local NGOs, scientific and academic institutions and specialized associations.

The partnership with other UN agencies working within the country under UNDAF will ensure the effective achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes, the Country Programme Outcomes and the specific Programme Component Outputs. The UNESCO will be involved directly in the process of implementation of the current UNDAF and development of a future UNDAF. The other main partners will be relevant governmental institutions, governing bodies of intergovernmental and international programs as well as NGOs and private organizations. The partnership with the UNCT and the Office of the Ombudsman is a prerequisite for successful programme implementation.

With regard to the UNDAF and UNDP Country programme, there are three areas where it would be desirable to strengthen UNESCO involvement: sustainable development, socio-economic issues, and rural development. These issues are planned to be implemented by UNESCO within two UNDAF objectives: "Governance and Participation" and "Regional & Local Development".

The proposed partnership strategy is a country wide multi-stakeholder collaboration with the main objectives of assisting UNESCO in supporting the UNDAF goal of reducing economic, social and political inequality within the activities of the UNESCO sectors that address capacity building, the creation of institutional frameworks, assistance in the development of policy and regulatory frameworks to promote accountable, transparent, and effective governing institutions; and the initiation of measures to support poverty reduction and sustainable development.

The partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging extra-budgetary funds to implement UCPD beyond the regular UNESCO budget as well as in leveraging policy/legal/institutional reforms and UN coherent actions. The main objective of the Partnership strategy is to foster the implementation of the UCPD and to prepare the ground to ensure sustainability of the outcomes achieved within the course of the UCPD. To reach the objective, a programme of interventions addressing key problems within UCPD will be drafted that may be presented to the Partnership Conference. The Partnership

Conference will assist in building new partnerships between foreign donors, international and domestic partners and institutions/multilateral and bilateral donors within the country, region and worldwide.

The partnership strategy will include the adoption of priority listing and securing of funds for agreed actions; the identification of key partners and designing a programme of interventions, including demonstration projects to be presented at the Partnership Conference.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Country Programme Management. The UNESCO Cluster Office in Moscow and the UNESCO Office in Venice - UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (BRESCE) in partnership with the National Commission for UNESCO of the Republic of Moldova will be responsible for overall programme implementation including project identification, formulation, execution, and monitoring, and of the functional relationships between them. Close consultations with relevant sectors will be held on a regular basis. Two flagship components (Building UNESCO National Education Support Strategies; Development of a science policy and establishment of International Advisory Committee) will be led and coordinated by HQ and co-implemented by the Moscow Office, in close cooperation with national authorities.

Resource Mobilization. Given UNESCO's very limited resources, the use of Sector-Wide Approaches in which UNESCO can use these resources at the upstream level in assisting the policy, planning, and national programme, will serve as one of the financial mechanisms.

Although the resource constraints facing UNESCO are well recognized, there are further areas where resources will be mobilized – such as:

- Mutual cooperation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and UN Agencies working in the Republic of Moldova and involved in the UNDAF implementation process – see Partnership strategy and Annex I.
- Strengthened collaboration agreements with other donor partners, particularly financial partners – see Partnership strategy.
- Allocation of an appropriate proportion of UNESCO Regular budget funds to country level support for PRS and MDG support activities and mobilization needs.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure that programme and projects are effectively implemented, the UCPD monitoring and evaluation system will be established with the aim of:

- using transparent and continuous mechanisms to help UNESCO assess the strength and weaknesses of the programs and projects;
- identifying the target groups that should be supported through the UCPD and the policies and institutions that need to be improved or developed to ensure effective UCPD implementation;
- ensuring links to the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan;
- strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capacities of national actors.

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation will include a series of linked activities, including UNESCO monitoring & evaluation tools/RBM, reporting and evaluation according to UCPD Guidelines, and monitoring of the progress in executing the activities.

A biannual progress report of the UCPD will be prepared. A progress evaluation of given projects will be carried out through a mutual agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Republic of Moldova, in consultation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

Monitoring, reporting and evaluation will be done in a manner which is faithful to the objectively verifiable indicators (or benchmarks if applicable) and means of verification in the UCPD results and resources framework.

COMMITMENTS OF THE UNESCO

Amounts of regular budget resources as specified in Annex I shall be committed for 2009 according to the current Workplan. The commitment of a specified amount of regular resources for 2010 and 2011 will be a subject to availability of funds for 35 C/5.

Other resources will be mobilized according to donors' interest. A significant part of co-financing support shall be a subject of joint programs and/or activities with relevant UN agencies. Further details are provided in Partnership Strategy.

ANNEX I: UCPD RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED UNDAF OUTCOME #1: GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

By 2011, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS WITH THE SUPPORT OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOs), ARE BETTER ABLE TO ENSURE GOOD GOVERNANCE, RULE OF LAW, AND EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

UNESCO programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)			
				2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
1. Assisting in the development of science policy and regulatory frameworks to ensure good governance and economic development	1.1. Science, technology and innovation policies formulated	<p>1.1.1. Document on science policy analysis elaborated and broadly reviewed;</p> <p>1.1.2. Legal and economic mechanisms aimed at improvement of motivation of researchers and innovation activities outlined.</p>	<p>Targets: Science policy formally adopted;</p> <p>Indicators: Number of institutions/experts who participated in analytical process, provided inputs and comments and number of reviews received.</p> <p>Targets: Outlined legal and economic mechanisms broadly discussed and recommended to be approved.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of ministries/decision makers who participated in a process, formal decisions adopted and roles for follow-up defined.</p>	7 000	10 000	13 000	Regular Budget: 30 000 Extrabudgetary: 75 000
2. Capacity building for the effective management of natural resources, specifically water, and initiation of measures for their sustainable development	2.1. Integrated management tools for water and associated ecosystems within key areas adopted by key stakeholders and policy framework to improve management and sustainable use of key areas outlined.	<p>2.1.1. Seminars on integrated management within Danube basin organized;</p> <p>2.1.2. Trainings on SD principles done.</p> <p>2.1.3. Research and monitoring programs conducted.</p> <p>2.1.4. Networking, linkages exchange and interaction among key stakeholders established – in particular, aimed at the facilitation of the first BR establishment.</p> <p>2.1.5. Draft policy framework documents.</p>	<p>Targets: Key stakeholders and decision-makers participated in seminars and developed and agreed on joint conclusions and plan of actions.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of seminars; number of participants and institutions; set of adopted documents; number of relevant modules and other training materials relevant to the trainings well applied</p> <p>Targets: Research and scientific results applied in SD strategies.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of projects initiated/implemented; number of reports;</p> <p>Targets: Stakeholders platform established and task force for policy framework elaboration created.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of country-based and regional workshops/round-tables and proceedings; number of key stakeholders (incl. decision makers) involved; follow-up actions agreed.</p>	8 000	7 000	7 000	Regular Budget: 22 000 Extrabudgetary: 125 000

UNESCO programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)			
				2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
4. Strengthening relevant measures for a comprehensive response to ethical challenges and advances in science and technology through the integration of bioethics and environmental ethics component in ethical research and education.	4.1. Bioethics and Environmental Ethics component integrated in ethics education and training programs	4.1.1. Regional Association for Bioethics Education established; 4.1.2. Cooperation in the field of bioethics education strengthened; 4.1.3. Existing international experience in the field of bioethics studied; 4.1.4. Quality of teaching bioethics in the country enhanced; 4.1.5. Curricula and methodical recommendations on bioethics and environmental ethics for higher education prepared; 4.1.6. UNESCO Bioethics Core Course integrated into educational programs in Universities (at least 1); 4.1.7. Youth audience covered by bioethics and environmental ethics teaching;	Number of specialists in teaching bioethics participated in the experts meeting; Number of specialists in bioethics education joined the Association; Number of specialists in the field of bioethics and environmental ethics trained; Number of trainings, seminars, round tables organized (1 per year);	35 000	5 000	10 000	Regular Budget: 50 000
5. Contribution to the improvement of national legislation on safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritage	5.1. Tools for protection and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage elaborated; 5.2. Norms of international legislations and principles of UNESCO Conventions integrated into national legislation;	5.1.1. Assistance for the improvement of national legislation in the field of culture in accordance with the principles of UNESCO Conventions provided; 5.2.1. Recommendations on improvement and development of national legislation in the field of protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage developed	Number of case studies; Number of conferences and high level meetings with participation of the main stakeholders conducted; Number of specialists in the field of culture / cultural legislation trained	17 000	10 000	10 000	Regular Budget: 37 000
6. Contribution to the improvement of pluralism and facilitation of universal access to information and knowledge	6.1. Government sensitized on the importance of press freedom as a prerequisite to effectively engage in sustainable development; efforts to improve freedom of expression framework in the legislative sphere undertaken	Legislative recommendation on the improvement of regulation facilitating freedom of expression and universal access to information and knowledge elaborated Capacity building activities and programs for media professionals developed and implemented	Number of reports prepared, number of recommendations developed Number of seminars and training sessions conducted, number of media specialists trained	20 000	20 000	10 000	Regular Budget: 50 000
	6.2. Strengthening structures to ensure universal access to information resources	6.2.1. Assistance in the establishment of the IFAP committee to ensure improvement of national legislation on open access and development of pilot projects in the field of Community Multimedia Centres.	Number of multimedia centres opened		20 000		Regular Budget: 20 000

UNESCO programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)			
				2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
7. Assist in capacity building of the MOEY staff on educational planning and management	7.1. Modern planning, management, cost-analysis, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation integrated into the daily operations of the MOEY	7.1. A short-term study programme designed and MOEY staff trained in planning, management, cost-analysis, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.	Number of participants; set of experience shared	5 000	10 000	15 000	Regular Budget: 20 000 Extrabudgetary / donors: 80 000 (jointly with IIEP, Paris)

EXPECTED UNDAF OUTCOME #2: ACCESS TO QUALITY SERVICES

By 2011, VULNERABLE GROUPS ENJOY INCREASED EQUITABLE AND GUARANTEED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES OF GOOD QUALITY PROVIDED BY THE STATE WITH THE SUPPORT OF CIVIL SOCIETY

UNESCO programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)			
				2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
1. Fostering the right to education with the aim of improving access, equity and quality	1.1. All children, especially the most vulnerable, have access to early childhood care and development programs and quality basic education 1.2. HIV & AIDS education, ESD-related issues mainstreamed in curricula, teaching and learning materials developed and competencies of teachers in preventive education enhanced	1.1.1. Education standards, curriculum, and materials are inclusive of marginalized groups including children with special education needs, children affected by HIV and AIDS, minorities as well as sector-wide monitoring instruments on fulfilment of the right to education;	Number of seminar/trainings; number of participants; set of experience shared	7 000	10 000	15 000	Regular Budget: 22 000 Extrabudgetary donors: 50 000

UNESCO programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)			
				2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
2. Strengthening HIV responses targeting young people especially the most at risk populations with a particular aim of reducing stigma and discrimination	<p>2.1. Strategy on reduction of HIV & AIDS-related stigma and discrimination developed and number of trainings and public debates with youth participation organized</p> <p>2.2. Cultural resources for HIV preventive education mobilized and relevant guidelines developed</p>	<p>2.1.1. Sensitivity of young people about the importance of learning on HIV & AIDS infection prevention in the context of human rights through interactive and youth-centered methodologies improved;</p> <p>2.1.2. Awareness in the sphere of HIV & AIDS in connection with human rights protection and preventing HIV-related discrimination raised;</p> <p>2.2.1. Young people engaged in specific HIV & AIDS-related events (workshops, seminars) and public discussions on HIV issues;</p> <p>2.2.2. Training for teachers and educators in interactive participatory methods provided.</p>	<p>Number of regional seminars for teachers arranged;</p> <p>Number of public debates for young people conducted;</p> <p>Several workshops for student arranged;</p> <p>Information materials published and distributed</p>	10 000 16 500	10 000	10 000	Extra budgetary (UNAIDS UBW) 46 500

EXPECTED UNDAF OUTCOME #3: REGIONAL & LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

By 2011, VULNERABLE GROUPS IN POOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH ADEQUATE REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES IMPLEMENTED BY LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (LPAs) AND PARTNERS

UNESCO programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$)			
				2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
1. Building capacity and creating an institutional framework for the creation of new businesses and jobs in targeted poor rural and urban areas with a special emphasis on technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and education for people with special needs	1.1. Disadvantaged young people have better access to qualitative market-based vocational training programs;	<p>1.1.1. New businesses and jobs are created in targeted, poor rural and urban areas;</p> <p>1.1.2. Vocational training curricula developed and implemented;</p> <p>1.1.3. ICT resources created;</p>	<p>Number of seminar/trainings;</p> <p>Number of trainers of teachers.</p>	10 000	10 000	10 000	Regular Budget: 30 000 Extrabudgetary / donors: 50 000
2. Build capacity and creating an institutional framework for sustainable socially-oriented growth with special emphasis on supporting cultural heritage, traditional crafts and tourism development	2.1. Promotion of innovative policy and best practices for cultural, ecological and rural tourism development of the regions of the Republic of Moldova	<p>2.1.1. Tourist infrastructure in the field of cultural and ecological tourism developed</p> <p>2.1.2. Awareness of the local communities on the cultural and natural heritage raised</p>	<p>Number of trainings conducted;</p> <p>Number of decision makers and community representatives trained;</p> <p>Number of publications issued</p>	17 000	5 000	18 000	Regular Budget: 40 000 Extrabudgetary / donors: 50 000

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Photo on the front page: Monument to Stephen the Great in Chisinau
The Republic of Moldova. Alexandru Plamădeală

© Photograph by Sergiu Pană



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