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National Commission
of the Republic of Moldova
for UNESCO

UNESCO Office in Moscow
for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus,
the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation



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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)
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CI	Communication and Information
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CLT	Culture
CoF	Co-financing
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ED	Education
EFA	Education for All
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
IAs	Implementing Agencies
ICT(s)	Information and Communication Technology(ies)
ILO	International Labour Organization
MAB	Man and Biosphere
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOS	Moscow
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSB	Public Service Broadcasting
RB	Regular Budget
RBM	Results Based Management
SC	Science
SD	Sustainable Development
SHS	Social and Human Sciences
SISTER	System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWAps	Sector-Wide Approaches
TOR	Terms of Reference
TV	Television
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
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESS	UNESCO National Education Support Strategies
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WH	World Heritage

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UNESCO Country Programming Document for the Republic of Moldova (herein referred to as UCPD), is based on the analysis of the current situation, the country's priorities in the fields of education, including HIV and AIDS prevention, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication and information, and the experience gained in the country. The Document has been aligned with the national development goals and state programmes drawn up in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); this is also relevant to and complements the current United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) for the country.

The UCPD is based on results of analytical studies conducted in consultation with the National Commission for UNESCO. This helped identify opportunities for the most effective response to country's needs within UNESCO's fields of competence, in line with the up-coming Organization's Medium-Term Strategy (37 C/4) and priorities set in UNESCO's draft Programme and Budget (37 C/5). The UCPD builds on results achieved and lessons learnt and presents the proposed framework for the future cooperation and partnerships with the Republic of Moldova.

Activities and projects planned under the UCPD will be implemented through tripartite social partnerships involving the national Government, the relevant UN Agencies, civil society and, where appropriate, the private sector. The UNESCO Office in Moscow will work in close cooperation with the Government of the country, including the National Commission for UNESCO and the relevant Ministries. Partnership with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will help effectively achieve the UNPF Outcomes, the Country Programme Outcomes and the specific Programme Component Outputs. Partnership with civil society organizations will be expanded and strengthened by utilizing knowledge and resources they could offer in attaining UNESCO outcomes and outputs. Collaboration with the Offices of the Ombudsman, as previously, will key in successfully promoting the Human Rights-Based Approach. Gender equality will be maintained and promoted throughout all UNESCO's actions.

Multi-stakeholder collaboration within the country will be essential for UNESCO in successfully contributing to the UNPF goal of reducing economic, social and political inequality through capacity development, the creation of institutional frameworks, support to the development of policy and regulatory frameworks to promote accountable, transparent and efficient governing institutions, and the development of measures to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

This partnership strategy is to foster the implementation of the UCPD, lay the groundwork for ensuring sustainability of the outcomes to be achieved through the UCPD and serve as a catalyst in leveraging extra-budgetary funds to implement the UCPD beyond the regular UNESCO budget and employing policy/legal/institutional reforms and UN-coherent actions to this end.

To ensure that the programme and projects are effectively implemented, a UCPD monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) will be established. M&E includes a series of linked activities, among them UNESCO M&E tools/RBM under SISTER, periodical reporting and evaluation according to UCPD Guidelines, and regular monitoring of progress in carrying out the activities. Periodical progress reports will be drawn up in consultation with the UNCT countries, serving as a basis for annual and biannual UNPF progress reports.

PART I – SITUATION ANALYSIS¹

The Republic of Moldova is located in South-Eastern Europe. Its total area is about 34,000 sq. km, and the population is 3,519,300 (2012). The country's capital is Chisinau. The Republic of Moldova borders Ukraine in the north and Romania in the west. On March 2, 1992, the Republic of Moldova became a member-state of the United Nations. The same year, on May 22, Moldova became a member of UNESCO. It is a country with a medium level of human development. In terms of the Human Development Index (HDI)², Moldova was ranked 113th in a global ranking that included 187 countries in 2012. To ensure as much cross-country comparability as possible, the HDI is based primarily on international data from the United Nations Population Division, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), and the World Bank.



Landscape of Prut River Basin - proposed territory for the first biosphere reserve

Long-term progress can be validly assessed comparably to other countries both in terms of geographical location and HDI value. Between 1990 and 2012, Moldova saw progress in increasing its HDI. The challenges that Moldova has faced in the past twenty years concern all areas of UNESCO competence. Like many other transition economies, Moldova has passed through a difficult period after gaining independence, during which poverty affected a considerable part of its population. Five years before 2015 - the deadline set by the world leaders for achieving the Millennium Development Goals - the Moldovan Government drew up the Second Millennium Development Goals Report, which says that the MDGs were on the Government's medium-term agenda set out in the National Development Strategy (NDS) for 2008-2011 and are present in the National Development Strategy for 2012-2020.

The United Nations' role in Moldova is to support the national authorities in attaining their development goals. The United Nations – Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework 2013-2017, signed on December 20, 2012, builds on Moldova's national strategies and international commitments to determine three areas of UN cooperation, i.e. democratic governance, justice, equality and human rights; human development and social inclusion; and environment, climate change and disaster risk management.

UNESCO also actively participated in elaborating the UN – Moldova Partnership Framework (UNPF) "Towards Unity in Action" (2013-2017) and continues to promote UNESCO principles and strategies for strengthening the role culture plays in sustainable development on the national, regional and international levels. In general, cooperation between UNESCO and the Republic of Moldova has been very fruitful and served to achieve common goals.

Moldova's current strategies and action plans adopted in many sectors reflect significant transformations and lessons that the country has learnt. Newly endorsed development strategies or those being drafted in such areas as education, sustainable development, regional development, culture, environment protection, social support and justice are all intended to improve the people's lives through projects more centered on sustainable development. Moldova understands that sustainable development is the best strategy for a country seeking to emerge as a competitive state capable of providing decent standards of living for the current generation while at the same time preserving national resources for future generations. Programmes pursued by the Government of Moldova jointly with UNESCO in such areas as education, social and natural sciences, HIV/AIDS prevention, culture, etc., are designed in such a way so as to ensure their sustainability.

¹ As of April 2013

² Country Profile: Human Development Indicators <http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/MDA.pdf>

UNESCO activities in the country have been aimed at promoting the objectives and principles of the organisation in various areas of its competence, including education, science, information and communication and culture.

Gender equality constitutes a fundamental human rights principle, a significant indicator of democracy and an essential element of social justice. Moldova's National Strategy on Gender Equality 2008-2015 significantly contributed to promoting national priorities in terms of gender. Since 2005, when the National Centre for Bioethics was established in Moldova with UNESCO's support, a lot has been done in the country to develop a bioethics infrastructure and lend support to bioethics committees. Special significance has also been attached to bioethics and environmental ethics education and to raising both professional and general public awareness.

In order to promote the role of education in human rights, a culture of peace and ideas of tolerance among young people of different ethnic backgrounds living in Moldova, special recommendations have been developed within a project titled "Actions to Support Development and Dissemination of Education in the Field of Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova" (2008) and furthered through follow-up activities.

UNESCO also focuses on promoting the recommendations of the Experts Meeting on the Creation of a Sub-Regional Coalition of the Cities Against Xenophobia and Discrimination in Eastern Europe (2008, Balti, Moldova), which dealt with xenophobia and discrimination, including with regard to immigrants (principal problems arising for municipalities and ways to deal with them); the European Coalition of Cities Against Racism (how to promote cooperation of municipalities at a national and regional level and how to cooperate with agents of civil society); and the implementation of the Ten-Point-Plan of Action Against Racism (the presentation of practical examples in education, on the labor market, in the housing sector and in the healthcare sector).

Moldova has made good progress in international cooperation on bioethics. A sub-regional meeting of experts in bioethics (2009, Chisinau) has resulted in establishing the Regional Association for Education in Bioethics aimed at improving cooperation in bioethics education in the CIS countries on a more regular basis, which significantly contributed to the implementation of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights.

UNESCO also promotes ethical principles to sensitise the general public and raise its awareness of bioethics and environmental ethics, with a special role assigned to journalists for popularising these issues via the media.

To promote principles of ethical and accountable journalism and good journalistic practice through dialogue with media professionals and information consumers, UNESCO initiated debates among media professionals and information consumers and a two-day international meeting on journalistic ethics, privacy protection and the presumption of innocence in the media (2011, Chisinau).

The awareness of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was enhanced through a seminar in 2008 at which media professionals were trained on how to cover the MDGs and related topics. A capacity-building workshop and 10 internships for young journalists in 2008-2009 provided them with the opportunity to bolster their professionalism in covering sustainable economic development aspects.

Substantive participation in the socio-political debate was strengthened by empowering the local media on the municipal level. Within the framework of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), capacity was developed for five regional newspapers.

In 2011, UNESCO sponsored a roundtable discussion on freedom of the press and freedom of expression marking World Press Freedom Day in Moldova. The discussion was held within the framework of the International Media Forum “The Freedom to Choose: From Rock Painting to the World Wide Web” marking the 20th anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration. The event was intended to arrange a constructive dialogue within the Moldovan media community on contemporary trends in the evolution of the media and the role new technologies are playing in shaping the modern media environment.



Participants of the International Media Forum

In the field of culture, special significance was attached to safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage and promoting cultural diversity as an important factor of human development. Special emphasis was put on improving the national legislation in promoting innovative policy and best practices for cultural, ecological and rural tourism development of Moldova’s regions and integration of international legal standards and principles of UNESCO Conventions into the national legislation. Capacities of museum specialists in the field of museum management were improved through supporting their participation in a series of Regional Thematic Museum Trainings within the framework of the UNESCO/IFESCO long-term project «Running a museum – XXI Century». Efforts to promote



Award ceremony for the Photography Competition at the International Media Forum

the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and to create capacities in the prevention and fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property are needed. In order to complement the 1970 Convention, it is encouraged to ratify the UNIDROIT 1995 Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects.

Moldova has not yet ratified the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The ratification of this instrument would notably reinforce the protection of cultural property during hostilities in administrative, legal, military and technical aspects.

An interdisciplinary study on the existing systems, current programmes and development trends of arts education and education through arts in Moldova was conducted by leading national experts as part of the UNESCO/IFESCO long-term project “Arts Education in CIS countries: Building Creative Capacities for 21st Century”. The Analytical Report “Arts Education in the Republic of Moldova: Building Creative Capacities for the 21st Century” was drawn up and published on the UNESCO Moscow Office website.



“Traditional Costume of the Republic of Moldova”, Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Moldova

UNESCO actively works in cooperation with other UN agencies in Moldova, which is evident from the organisation of the annual Family Festival contributing to the promotion of cultural diversity and safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and highlighting the role of families in the promotion and intergenerational transmission of intangible cultural heritage.

The establishment of the UNESCO Information for All Programme National Committee in the Republic of Moldova in 2009 and the organisation of the International Conference "Information and Communication Technologies - 2009" in Chisinau contributed to ensuring equal access to knowledge and information, reducing digital inequality between the urban and rural areas and between men and women, and provided access to ICT-enhanced opportunities to socially vulnerable groups, i.e. the poor, members of certain ethnic minorities, the disabled among others.

Human Development Index¹ 2012	0.660 (Ranking 113)
Demography	
Population, total both sexes (thousands)	3,519.3
Population, urban (%) (% of population)	48.4
Population, female (thousands)	1,849.92
Population, male (thousands)	1,669.34
Health	
Expenditure on health, public (% of GPD) (%)	5.4
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.6
Health index	0.783
Education	
Public expenditure on education (% of GPD) (%)	9.1
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	11.8
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	98.5
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	9.7
Education index	0.783
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	69.0
Trade, economy and income	
GDP per capita (2005 PPP \$)	2,975
Inequality-adjusted HDI value	0.584
Gender	
Gender inequality index	0.303
Adolescent fertility rate (women aged 15-19 years) (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	33.8
Shares in parliament, female-male ratio	0.247
Labour force participation rate, female-male ratio (Ratio of female to male shares)	0.851
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths of women per 100,000 live births)	41.0
Innovation and technology	
Fixed and mobile telephone subscribers (per 100 people)	121.5

However, there are still a number of issues that need to be developed and supported. In particular, it is necessary to continue the activities directed to the development of the education for all with a view to enhancing the contribution of education to peace and sustainable development. There is a need to create and enhance the enabling policy environments in the Republic of Moldova for science, technology and innovation for sustainable development including the strengthening of the science, policy and society interface to advance equity and social inclusion. In the field of social sciences it is necessary to support the development and implementation of right-based, gender sensitive and socially-inclusive policies that promotes the welfare of marginalized groups and the culture of peace. The Republic of Moldova should continue to strengthen the legal and regulatory frameworks in the field of culture to promote living heritage and creativity in the country, through the effective implementation of the UNESCO Cultural Conventions. And finally, actively raise awareness of and build a campaign to support and promote freedom of expression and access to information off-line and online, as inalienable human rights. Particular attention should be given to capacity building in priority areas, including human-rights, gender equality and youth civic engagement.

¹ Human Development Report <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MDA.html>

PART II – PAST AND PRESENT COOPERATION – LESSONS LEARNT

In accordance with the UCPD framework 2009–2011 developed for the Republic of Moldova in 2009 and within the overall UNPF for 2013–2017, UNESCO implemented the planned activities in the different programme sectors, and the following results were achieved:

EDUCATION

UNESCO cooperated with the Republic of Moldova in area of education in line with EFA National Strategy, the National Development Strategy and Education Code/Law. Technical assistance provided by UNESCO was focused on ensuring universal access to quality education, improvement of planning, budgeting, monitoring and assessing educational results, integrating HIV prevention and ICT into education, promoting ECCE, improving TVET, advancing higher education and promoting healthy lifestyles and gender equality.

Expected Outcome 7.1 Modern planning, management, cost-analysis, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation integrated into the daily operations of the MOEY

Experts from the Moldovan Ministry of Education and Youth (MOEY) benefited from participation in a regional conference on the enhancement of education quality and curriculum development (2009, Yerevan, Armenia). Technical tools and resources provided by UNESCO and best practices shared by colleagues from other CIS countries contributed to building national experts' capacity for planning, managing, monitoring and evaluating educational programmes to achieve the national targets and Education For All (EFA) goals.

To improve the budgeting for higher education, UNESCO and the MOEY organised two regional conferences in Chisinau. The first conference held in 2009 facilitated discussion and experience sharing among senior government officials from the CIS countries on effective resource allocation and disbursement in the higher education sector. Better coordination of higher education, predictable budgeting and medium-term expenditure framework development were in the focus of discussions at the second workshop convened in 2011.

To boost the national capacity for using information and communication technologies (ICT) in education, Moldovan experts have been engaged in international debate and experience sharing. In particular, they participated in the international conference «ICTs in Teacher Education: Policy, Open Education Resources and Partnership» (2010, St. Petersburg, Russia), which provided space for reflection on strategies, trends and practices in integrating ICT-enhanced innovations into teachers' professional development and other programmes for achieving EFA goals. The conference adopted policy recommendations for integration of ICT-based approaches into teacher training and curriculum development. Following the conference, UNESCO prepared an Analytical Review of Teacher Development Policies and Programmes for five CIS countries, including Moldova, focusing on distance learning and ICTs as cost-saving and efficient approaches to education.

Expected Outcome 1.1 All children, especially the most vulnerable, have access to early childhood care and development programs and quality basic education

Jointly with the World Bank and UNICEF, UNESCO assisted the Moldovan MOEY in enhancing capacities to render good quality early childhood care and education (ECCE) services in 2009. Provided

by UNESCO, the Country Advisor for Education For All Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) assisted in national capacity building for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the ECCE.

In 2010, MOEY representatives and ECCE experts benefited from participating in the regional conference «Prospects of Pre-Service Teacher Training for ECCE: Policy, Quality, Research and Innovations» and the World Conference on Early Childhood Care and Education (WCECCE) organised by UNESCO. Experience sharing and policy dialogue opportunities provided by these two events contributed to stronger commitment to ECCE and facilitated the application of innovative approaches to effective ECCE planning and delivery of good quality programmes.

Expected Outcome 1.2 HIV & AIDS education, ESD-related issues mainstreamed in curricula, teaching and learning materials developed and competencies of teachers in preventive education enhanced

To generate wider public support for and interest in formal HIV prevention education, the awareness-raising campaign «Moldovan Youth against AIDS» was carried out with UNESCO's technical assistance in 2009. Multiple workshops and public debates put special focus on HIV-related stigma and discrimination. To improve school-based HIV prevention education, cultural resources were mobilised through the organisation of theme art contests and master classes and publication and broad dissemination of a booklet titled «Be Creative – You Can Stop HIV» in Romanian, Russian and English in 2009.

In 2010, the situation related to HIV prevention education in Moldova was assessed with UNESCO's support with the aim of strengthening the education sector response to the epidemic. MOEY experts and members of civil society participated in the Eastern European and Central Asian Prevention Education Conference (2011, Almaty, Kazakhstan) and were familiarised with regional experience in prevention education and good practice. International and regional tools for planning, implementing and monitoring prevention education were made available to Moldovan educators, both male and female. In 2013, the MOEY and its respective institutions were provided with EDUCAIDS and other international and regional technical resources on prevention education, including UNESCO-ILO Practical Recommendations on HIV Policy Implementation in Education Sector «Education, Support and Protection of Learners and Educators Living with HIV or Affected by Epidemic» for the EECA countries.

The Moldovan experience in developing innovative approaches to health and HIV prevention education using online platforms for distant learning (<http://www.viatasisanatatea.md/>) was shared with educators across CIS countries.

A series of activities aimed at empowering young people of both genders, especially those from risk groups, to mobilise cultural and educational HIV and AIDS prevention resources, particularly for reducing HIV-related stigma and discrimination and protecting the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), were supported during 2010 and 2013. These gender-based and age-sensitive activities provided synergy between formal and non-formal education and enhanced capacities of youth-led and youth-serving organisations, including student unions, and PLHIV communities to participate in policy dialogue with decision-makers at the national and regional levels and plan and implement innovative prevention activities both within their communities and nationally.

One of the UNESCO-supported projects (2010-2011) originally planned for the disproportionately affected region of Balti was expanded to cover the entire country through cooperation and networking of 12 youth resource centres and 20 youth and student organisations. It contributed to the national behaviour change communication campaign «Be Responsible – Live without AIDS» which reached approximately 25,000 young men and women throughout the country. Successful local initiatives were documented and shared among youth and student organisations within and outside of Moldova.

In 2012, UNESCO supported a joint initiative of UN agencies (led by UNFPA Moldova) and national counterparts to organise the Social Theatre Festival to increase the level of knowledge and promote healthy and responsible behaviour among young people by addressing such issues as reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections (STI), HIV/AIDS, alcohol abuse, etc. through social theatre techniques. The Festival also contributed to improved communication and information sharing among young people on both sides of the Dniester River to foster the culture of peace and prevent conflicts.

Youth organisations of Moldova also benefited from the UNESCO-supported regional project «ONLINE-prevention» aimed at building capacities for the broader use of the Internet and social networks to raise young people's awareness of reproductive health and rights and HIV prevention.

Expected Outcome 1.1 Disadvantaged young people have better access to qualitative market-based vocational training programs

Participation of Moldovan education policymakers and experts in the international conference «Technical – Vocational Education and Training and Education for Sustainable Development» (2009, Minsk, Belarus) prompted them to make a stronger emphasis on technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in national policies and practice to promote access of disadvantaged and vulnerable young people to skills-building education. The education ministers discussed mechanisms of interaction between national TVET systems within the CIS educational space at a roundtable meeting during the conference. The conference participants adopted recommendations on enhancing linkages between TVET and sustainable development.

The formation of the UNESCO-UNEVOC CIS Regional Network in 2011 involving Moldovan TVET experts added a special impetus to sharing knowledge and fostering cooperation to enhance the role of TVET in meeting Moldova's educational, economic and social needs.

In 2011, a new education policy and practice review tool called «Education for Sustainable Development Lens» was made available to the Moldovan education policymakers and experts to use it for integrating sustainable development principles, values and practices in the education system.

Along with technical assistance for policy development and capacity building for a broader education sector, UNESCO also supported a number of grassroots initiatives under the UNESCO global programme «Education for Children in Need». In 2009, the school in the village of Rudi was refurbished and re-equipped to provide rural children with appropriate learning conditions. In 2010–2011, UNESCO carried out a special project to improve access to good quality non-formal education and development opportunities for children and young people with disabilities. To accommodate their special needs, the Republican Centre for Children and Youth was furnished with special training aids, programmes and equipment to serve as a model of an inclusive non-formal education institution for other educational institutions in Moldova. Participation in training programmes offered by the Republican Centre helps young people with disabilities to develop skills



Students of the Educational Center in the Institute of Oncology celebrating Easter Holidays



Children from the Educational Center getting prolonged treatment in the Institute of Oncology

increasing their chances to find a job on the labour market and be engaged in social and cultural affairs.

In 2010, UNESCO and the Austrian NGO HOPE'87 started a project to create a special Education Centre for children undergoing long-term treatment at the Institute of Oncology in Chisinau. This programme was carried out in collaboration with the Moldovan Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family and supported by the Austrian Development Cooperation, the UNESCO Foundation «Education for Children in Need», led by UNESCO Special Ambassador Dr Ute-Henriette Ohoven, the St. Anna Paediatric Hospital Vienna and the GIGAX Foundation. The Moldovan government developed and approved the legal framework for providing the Educational Centre with hospital-based educational programmes and state funding by mid-2012. The centre premises have been reconstructed, and medical staff and educators have been trained to provide counselling, support and training to long-term hospitalised children. The Education Centre was inaugurated in 2013. Access to education is critical for hospitalised children's normal development and reintegration into school and social life after they are discharged from hospital.



Launch of the School opened within UNESCO Programme "Education for Children in Need"

NATURAL SCIENCES

UNESCO assisted Moldova in improving its legal and regulatory framework, building its capacities to introduce scientific achievements into the national economy, and developing a knowledge-based society. Organization applied a gender equality perspective, and more particular in the field of natural sciences, through enhancing the involvement of women scientists and researchers.

Expected Outcome 1.1 Science, technology and innovation policies formulated

The sharing of ideas, experiences and achievements in the science and education policies was fostered by the international conference «Science and Education Policies» held in Chisinau in 2008 with UNESCO's support. The conference, which provided an impetus to further development in the field, addressed a number of challenges currently affecting Moldova's science and higher education policies, among them strengthening the national research and education programmes' international impact, stimulating research in higher education, developing a knowledge-based economy, and halting and reversing brain drain.

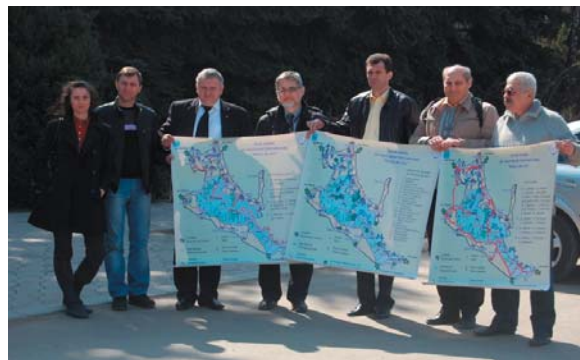


International Conference on Science and Education Policies

Expected Outcome 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

With UNESCO's support, Moldova's capacities to efficiently manage natural resources, specifically water, were strengthened and measures for their sustainable development were initiated through consultative

meetings and a national workshop towards creating «Lower Prut» biosphere reserves in Moldova (2009, Cahul). Involvement of key stakeholders, i. e. local authorities and communities, in establishing the biosphere reserve from the very beginning proved to be important in ensuring their support and commitment. In this regard, the recommendations developed in Moldova with UNESCO's support and presented to the government catalysed efforts to establish this biosphere reserve. The recommendations also contributed significantly to boosting sustainable development of water and wetland ecosystems and the river basins in the areas concerned and to implementing the Moldovan government's international environmental commitments.



Evaluation of proposed territories for the first biosphere reserve in the Republic of Moldova

Moldovan specialists benefited from UNESCO-supported participation in a sub-regional workshop dealing with the status of biosphere reserves in national legislations held on the platform of the Smolensk Lakeland Biosphere Reserve, Russia, in 2010. The workshop provided a forum for sharing experience and proposing potential steps toward recognising biosphere reserves as the principal internationally-designated areas of sustainable development in the 21st century, with a special focus on upgrading their legal status.

SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Acting within the Social and Human Sciences Sector's mission – to advance knowledge, standards and intellectual cooperation in order to facilitate social transformations conducive to the universal values of justice, freedom and human dignity – UNESCO assisted the Republic of Moldova in implementing the programmes in the field of human rights, gender equality, youth civic engagement, and ethics of science and technology with emphasis on bioethics and environmental ethics.

Expected Outcome 3.1 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

Considering an important role education plays in promoting human rights, it is vital to identify the most effective and efficient ways of its development. To this end, recommendations have been developed within the project «Actions to Support Development and Dissemination of Education in the Field of Human Rights in the Republic of Moldova» (2008) and follow-up activities have been pursued. The project «Promotion of Culture of Peace through Human Rights in Transnistria» (2008-2009), which included the summer school «Peace is in Our Hands» and a series of master classes on painting and writing literary essays under the same title, promoted human rights, a culture of peace and ideas of tolerance among young people of different ethnic background, both female and male, living in Moldova.

UNESCO also focused on promoting the recommendations of Experts Meeting on the Creation of a Sub-Regional Coalition of the Cities Against Xenophobia and Discrimination in Eastern Europe (2008, Balti, Moldova), which dealt with xenophobia and discrimination, including with regard to immigrants, both women and men (principal problems arising for municipalities and ways to deal with them); the European Coalition of Cities Against Racism (how to promote cooperation of municipalities at a national and regional level and how to cooperate with agents of civil society); and the implementation of the Ten-

Point-Plan of Action Against Racism (the presentation of practical examples in education, on the labour market, in the housing sector and in the healthcare sector).

As gender equality constitutes a fundamental human rights principle, a significant indicator of democracy and an essential element of social justice, it was crucial for Moldova to adopt the National Strategy on Gender Equality in the context of radical social transformations at international and national levels. The adoption of this document was essential considering both the national need for practical gender equality and the country's international commitments. The National Strategy on Gender Equality 2008–2015 contributed to promoting national priorities in terms of gender. In line with international standards, the Strategy aims to promote equal opportunities in social life for both genders, which is a basic component of fostering respect for fundamental human rights. To promote the National Strategy on Gender Equality, UNESCO supported the initiative titled «Promotion and Protection of Women's Human Rights and of Gender Equality through Debate» (2010-2011). It included a national conference and a series of seminars and public debates for teachers and young people in Moldova.

Expected Outcome 4.1 Bioethics and Environmental Ethics component integrated in ethics education and training programs

Since 2005, when the National Centre for Bioethics was established in Moldova with UNESCO's support, the Organization assisted Moldova in developing a bioethics infrastructure and building capacities of bioethics committees. Special significance has also been attached to bioethics and environmental ethics education and to raising both professional and general public awareness. To promote a systematic and comprehensive approach toward the integration of ethics and human rights principles into the educational policy and curriculum of educational institutions in the country, UNESCO supported the national project «Promotion of knowledge on ethics of science and technology with emphasis on bioethics in the Republic of Moldova» (2008-2009).

Moldova has made good progress in international cooperation on bioethics. A sub-regional meeting of experts in bioethics (2009, Chisinau) has resulted in establishing the Regional Association for Education in Bioethics aimed at improving cooperation in bioethics education in the CIS countries on a more regular basis, which significantly contributed to the implementation of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights.

UNESCO also focused on promoting ethical principles, sensitizing the general public and raising its awareness of bioethics and environmental ethics, with a special role assigned to journalists for popularizing these issues via the media. A training seminar on bioethics and environmental ethics for journalists from different regions of Moldova, Gagauzia and Transnistria (2011, Chisinau) helped Moldovan journalists of both genders to grasp the idea of these sciences as a system of knowledge, familiarise themselves with scientific achievements in this field and employ this in their practice. It also informed journalists on the pressing problems and components of the concepts of «bioethics» and «climate change» and gave them an insight into ways to cover it in the media.



Sub-regional meeting of experts in bioethics teaching

CULTURE

Moldova has rich and varied natural and cultural heritage, which the Moldovans see as a source of their inspiration and encouragement and which is highly valued well beyond the country's borders. Safeguarding and developing the national tangible and intangible cultural heritage has always been among the top priorities for Moldova, and so it is keen on promoting its cultural variety and so making a major contribution to enriching the world cultural treasury.

Expected Outcome 5.1 Tools for protection and promotion of tangible and intangible cultural heritage elaborated

A pilot project on making the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Inventory of the Republic of Moldova in accordance with the provisions of the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage has been launched and successfully implemented in the country. Specialists and researchers, both male and female, from the National Committee for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and from the Moldovan National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History have elaborated a concept of preparations for the inventory of intangible cultural heritage on the territory of Moldova and drawn up questionnaires to identify and classify its elements. In the spirit of the 2003 Convention, these questionnaires were compiled and applied with active involvement of bearers of traditional culture from local communities. The elements identified as Moldova's intangible cultural heritage and detailed information on a set of regulations for safeguarding it are presented on the website set up as part of the project (www.patrimoniuimaterial.md).

Assistance has been rendered for preparing the nomination file to include the Cultural and Historic Reserve «Orheiul Vechi» in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Moreover, the National Reserve's strategic development plan, a management plan and a tourism valorization plan have been developed under the project. The organization of a series of seminars and trainings helped bolster the national capacities for preserving and safeguarding the cultural heritage. The UNESCO Venice Office assisted in developing the Agency for Inspection and Restoration of Monuments established by the Moldovan Ministry of Culture.



Orheiul Vechi. Submitted on a Tentative List of the UNESCO World Heritage

Expected Outcome 5.2 Norms of international legislations and principles of UNESCO Conventions integrated into national legislation

The inscription of the Struve Geodetic Arc, a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea through 10 countries including Moldova, on the UNESCO World Heritage List can serve as an example of Moldova's efforts to protect its cultural and natural heritage. Protection and conservation of Moldova's cultural and natural heritage through the effective implementation of the UNESCO 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was promoted through Moldovan experts' involvement in the two Regional Expert Seminars of the CIS countries with international participation «Safeguarding World



Participants of the training for journalists specializing in the issues of culture near the UNESCO World Heritage site of Struve Geodetic Arc

Heritage in the Context of New Global Challenges» (2011, Moscow; 2012, Minsk). The Seminars focused on foresight activities to improve World Heritage management quality through legislation, interdisciplinary research and education, development and effective implementation of the World Heritage management plans in the CIS countries, and facilitation of their capacities for relevant preparation of periodic reports under the second cycle of the periodic report for Europe and North America on the application of the World Heritage Convention.

The implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage was fostered by involving Moldovan experts in the Regional Consultative Expert Meeting and Capacity-Building Training «Strengthening National Capacities for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage» for the cluster countries with international participation (2011, Minsk). The experts were trained to efficiently implement the Convention and make intangible cultural heritage inventories. The project resulted in elaborating the Recommendations to enhance the implementation of the 2003 Convention principles and safeguard intangible cultural heritage.

The pilot project on «Arts Education in CIS countries: Building Creative Capacities for 21st Century» helped promote diversity of cultural expressions in the cluster countries by effectively implementing the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and bolstering arts education for cultural creativity. Leading national experts analyzed the current state of the arts education system in Moldova, and ways to further its development were defined with regional specifics and international best practices taken into account. Relevant governmental institutions have done analytical research and developed recommendations on cultural policy, strategies and practices for further development of arts education in Moldova.

Capacities of national experts on Moldovan culture and education were strengthened through their participation in a number of UNESCO-sponsored conferences and trainings on Arts Education in CIS countries (2010, Minsk, Belarus; 2010, Seoul, Republic of Korea; 2012, Yerevan, Armenia).

In cooperation with other UN agencies, UNESCO contributed to promoting cultural diversity and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Moldova by organizing the annual Family Festival in 2012. The role of families in the promotion and intergenerational transmission of intangible cultural heritage was highlighted and supported.

Creativity and innovation, cultural diversity, and equal opportunities in receiving arts education for young people of both genders in different regions of Moldova were promoted through the organization of different activities in Chisinau within the UNESCO Participation Programme, such as the 15th international music competition for young performers named after Eugen Coca (2009), the national contest of young painters «Chisinau is the planet of tolerance» (2009), and the Week of Arts Education (2010).



Analytical report for the Republic of Moldova within "Arts Education in CIS countries: Building Creative Capacities for the 21st Century" project



Participants from Moldova in the First Expert Meeting within the "Arts Education in CIS countries: Building Creative Capacities for 21st Century" project

UNESCO promoted commitment of young women and men to developing cultural diversity by supporting the Moldovan Team's participation in the Youth Delphic Games for the CIS Member States. Young artists competed in a variety of cultural contests, shared their experiences and established international partnerships.

Expected Outcome 2.1 Promotion of innovative policy and best practices for cultural, ecological and rural tourism development of the regions of the Republic of Moldova

With a view to building capacity and creating an institutional framework to promote sustainable socially-oriented growth, with special emphasis placed on supporting traditional crafts and tourism development, a pilot project on making a national ICH inventory in Moldova was implemented in 2010–2011 in partnership with the Moldovan Ministry of Culture.

Traditional Moldovan arts and handicrafts were promoted through research involving local communities as bearers of ICH traditions and the publication of two books titled «Colinda» («Christmas Carols») and «Traditional Costume of the Republic of Moldova». Richness of traditions has been presented on the website dealing with the Moldovan intangible cultural heritage (<http://www.patrimoniuiaterial.md>). Leading national experts of both genders have prepared recommendations and a concept paper for making an ICH inventory, which has drawn governmental and other institutions' attention to the role local communities play as the bearers of intangible cultural heritage and ensured its visibility and dissemination for further preservation and promotion.



The spring holiday (Mărțișorul), Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Moldova

National capacities for museum management and cultural heritage protection for tourism development were strengthened through involving Moldovan museum specialists in a large number of capacity building trainings and seminars organized by UNESCO in cooperation with IFESCCO and ICOM for the CIS countries. This contributed to enhancing the regulatory framework concerning protection of natural and cultural heritage in the context of effective implementation of UNESCO Conventions dealing with culture.



Participants from Moldova in the First Expert Meeting within the "Arts Education in CIS countries: Building Creative Capacities for 21st Century" project

Contribution of the World Heritage properties to sustainable development and innovative policies was promoted and national capacities for protecting and conserving cultural heritage through the effective implementation of the UNESCO Conventions mainstreamed into national policies through support UNESCO rendered to Moldovan national experts to participate in the CIS regional conferences «Cultural Policy and Policy for Culture». Assistance in promoting cultural policies helped incorporate UNESCO principles into the national legislation and triggered the elaboration of new cultural policy profiles in the country.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Assistance provided by UNESCO to the Republic of Moldova in area of communication and information was focused on promoting pluralism, freedom of expression and information, and facilitating universal access to information and knowledge. To this end UNESCO has carried out a number of projects and activities with due regard to appropriate human-rights and gender equality frameworks.

Expected Outcome 6.1 Government sensitised 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

Pluralism of the media was promoted and quality reporting on the UN Millennium Development Goals enhanced through a seminar (2008, Chisinau) at which media professionals were trained on how to cover the MDGs and related topics. A capacity-building workshop and internships for young journalists in 2008–2009 provided them with the opportunity to bolster their professionalism in covering sustainable economic development aspects.

Substantive participation in the sociopolitical debate was strengthened by empowering the local media on the municipal level. Within the framework of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), capacity was developed for five regional newspapers.

In 2011, UNESCO sponsored a roundtable discussion on freedom of the press and freedom of expression marking World Press Freedom Day in Moldova. The discussion was held within the framework of the International Media Forum «The Freedom to Choose: From Rock Painting to the World Wide Web» marking the 20th anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration. A constructive dialogue within the Moldovan media community highlighted contemporary trends in the evolution of the media and the role new technologies are playing in shaping the modern media environment.

To promote principles of ethical and accountable journalism and good journalistic practice through dialogue with media professionals and information consumers, UNESCO initiated debates and a two-day international meeting on journalistic ethics, privacy protection and the presumption of innocence in the media (2011, Chisinau).

Expected Outcome 6.2. Strengthening structures to ensure universal access to information resources

The establishment of the UNESCO Information for All Program National Committee in the Republic of Moldova in 2009 and the organization of the International Conference «Information and Communication Technologies – 2009» in Chisinau contributed to ensuring universal access to knowledge and information, reducing digital inequality between the urban and rural areas and between men and women, and provided socially vulnerable groups, i. e. the poor, members of certain ethnic minorities, the disabled, etc., with access to CI-offered opportunities.



Opening of the UNESCO Information Center

PART III – PROPOSED COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

Based on the results achieved and lessons learnt, the UNESCO Office in Moscow focuses its activities in Moldova on pursuing national development priorities by contributing to the implementation of national strategies in the fields of Education, Science, Culture, Communication and Information. The UNESCO Office in Moscow will continue cooperation with Moldova to achieve the key outcomes of the United Nations – Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework «Towards Unity in Action» (UNPF 2013–2017). The UNPF Action Plan was developed to underscore major changes in the Moldovan government and its desire to efficiently collaborate with the United Nations Country Team to achieve common goals in addressing major national development challenges and meet the country's international development goals and commitments, particularly focusing on:

- Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights;
- Human Development and Social Inclusion;
- Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management.

The UCPD results matrix, shown in the Annex presents a snapshot of UNESCO's planned activities and expected results which would contribute to the achievement of the UNPF outcomes. The Organization's actions will focus on the following:

Education: Based on past cooperation and the Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework Results Matrix, the UNESCO Office in Moscow will focus its activities on strengthening the education system through the broader use of ICT to foster lifelong learning opportunities for all, with particular attention paid to gender equality. The UNESCO Office in Moscow, including the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE), will make special steps to promote technology-based solutions for expanding access to education, facilitating knowledge dissemination and more efficient learning, and developing more efficient education services through trainings, seminars, conferences and media campaigns.

The UNESCO Office in Moscow will also step up its support to Moldova in providing health education and ensuring safe and equitable learning environments that promote general well-being, good quality education and learning opportunities for all, including good quality HIV and comprehensive sexuality education contributing to healthy lifestyles and gender equality. To achieve these goals, UNESCO's work on comprehensive HIV and sexuality education will benefit from the existing partnerships with the relevant NGOs and other organizations and institutions focusing on supporting learning aimed at achieving better health and well-being, which is among UNESCO's priorities.

In addition, further cooperation with UNESCO could be encouraged, notably through the submission of regular reports for the periodic consultations on the implementation of UNESCO's education related standard-setting instruments, especially regarding the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education, that Moldova ratified in 1993.

Natural Sciences: To follow up on the outcomes of the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation and support the post-2015 development agenda, the UNESCO Office in Moscow will strengthen cooperation with the relevant Moldovan institutions and organizations related to water utilization by consolidating and fostering alliances and scientific exchanges and promoting sustainable use of natural resources, placing special emphasis on water and associated ecosystems, facilitating measures towards sustainable development and encouraging knowledge sharing and operational partnerships for water security. This will be achieved through developing new partnerships and comprehensive frameworks and mainstreaming contributions from the local scientific community.

Social and Human Sciences: Taking into account UNESCO's principles and bearing in mind Moldova's national priorities, the UNESCO Office in Moscow will provide assistance to Moldova by supporting

inclusive social development and promoting intercultural dialogue, with due regard paid to appropriate human rights and gender equality frameworks through providing an efficient response to social transformation challenges. The UNESCO Office in Moscow will employ its mechanisms, on the one hand, to stimulate policy-oriented research, and on the other, to streamline a coherent and structured research policy dialogue among a vast array of actors and stakeholders at the national and international levels, with special significance attached to gender equality.

UNESCO will promote youth participation in decision-making, youth leadership, entrepreneurship and social innovation to promote employability, sustainable livelihoods.

In addition, the UNESCO Office in Moscow will instigate the relevant authorities to consider more commitments in the implementation and monitoring of the International Convention against doping in sport, which will allow the country to benefit from the international harmonization efforts to protect the integrity of sport and promote transparency. The country may also benefit from the UNESCO Fund on anti-doping to support national efforts areas of identified gaps and lack of capacity.

Culture: The UNESCO Office in Moscow will continue to assist Moldova in developing its legal policy and regulatory frameworks through promoting creativity and diversity of cultural expressions, paying particular attention to capacity building in priority areas. The social and educational roles of museums in promoting arts education and setting vectors for intercultural dialogue, tourism development and economic development of the region will be strengthened. Adherence to UNESCO Conventions in the field of culture will be enhanced to ensure efficient and consistent management of these irreplaceable assets. Specific actions will also be pursued to raise the youth's awareness of heritage values.



The Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi, UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List 2007

Communication and Information: The development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) provides good opportunities for improving the free flow of ideas by word and image but also poses challenges for ensuring everyone's involvement in the global knowledge society. In this regard, the UNESCO Office in Moscow will focus its activities in Moldova on promoting freedom of expression, media development and universal access to information and knowledge for sustaining peace and development through efficient implementation of the objectives listed in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The UNESCO Office in Moscow will continue to hold regular meetings with experts in communication and information technologies and disseminate information online and through social media, attaching particular significance to women's involvement in the process.

Guided by the upcoming Priority Gender Equality Action Plan 2014–2021, UNESCO will apply a gender equality perspective in all projects and activities that will be realised in the country within the proposed cooperation programme.

PART IV – PARTNERSHIPS

The above-mentioned activities and projects will be implemented through tripartite social partnerships involving the government, the relevant UN Agencies, civil society and, where appropriate, the private sector. The UNESCO Office in Moscow will work directly and in close cooperation with the government, including the National Commission and the relevant ministries, and will implement the projects through defined groups, including community councils, local NGOs, scientific and academic institutions and specialised associations.

The partnership strategy proposed is a country-wide multi-stakeholder collaboration aimed chiefly at assisting UNESCO in supporting the UNDAF goal of reducing economic, social and political inequality through activities of the UNESCO sectors addressing capacity building, the creation of institutional frameworks, assistance in developing policy and regulatory frameworks to promote accountable, transparent, and effective governing institutions, and the development of measures to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

This partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging extra-budgetary funds to implement the UCPD beyond the regular UNESCO budget and employing policy/legal/institutional reforms and UN-coherent actions to this end. The Partnership Strategy's main objective is to foster the implementation of the UCPD and to lay the groundwork for ensuring sustainability of the outcomes achieved through the UCPD.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Country Programme Management

The UNESCO Cluster Office in Moscow, in partnership with the Moldovan National Commission for UNESCO, will be responsible for overall programme implementation, including project identification, formulation, execution, and monitoring, and for functional relationships between them. Close consultations with the relevant sectors will be held on a regular basis.

Resource Mobilization

Given UNESCO's limited resources, the use of the Sector-Wide Approaches, within the framework of 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 faced by UNESCO are well recognized, there are other areas where resources will be mobilized, including:

- mutual cooperation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and UN Agencies working in Moldova and involved in the UNPF implementation process – see the Partnership Strategy;
- strengthened collaboration agreements with other donor partners, particularly financial ones – see the Partnership Strategy;
- the 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 the programme and projects are effectively implemented, the UCPD monitoring and evaluation system will be established with the aim of:

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

The monitoring, reporting and evaluation will include a series of interrelated activities, including the UNESCO monitoring & evaluation tools/RBM, reporting and evaluation according to the UCPD Guidelines, and the monitoring of progress in carrying out the activities in question.

A biannual UCPD progress report will be prepared. Progress in implementing the projects will be assessed through a mutual agreement between UNESCO and the Moldovan government, in consultation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

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

ANNEX: UCPD RESULTS MATRIX

UNPF PILLAR 1: Democratic Governance, Justice, Equality and Human Rights			
UNESCO programme component	UNPF Expected Outcomes		Output targets and indicators
I. Supporting inclusive social development and promoting intercultural dialogue with due regard to appropriate human-rights and gender equality frameworks	Public Administration	1.1 Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities	– Number of professional consultations and multi-stakeholder policy research dialogues organized;
II. Assisting in the development of the legal policy and regulatory frameworks to ensure good governance of culture through promotion of creativity and diversity of cultural expressions, with particular attention to capacity building in priority areas			– Number of recommendations and decisions adopted to be promoted among policy-makers and policy-advisors;
III. Promoting freedom of expression, media development and universal access to information and knowledge for sustaining peace and development			– Set of experience shared
			– Number of people involved;
			– Number of conferences and meetings with participation of men and women – experts and specialists in the field of culture – conducted;
			– Number of information materials published and distributed
			– Number of reports prepared;
			– Number of recommendations developed;
			– Number of media specialists trained (at least 50% women)
UNPF PILLAR 2: Human Development and Social Inclusion			
UNESCO programme component	UNPF Expected Outcomes		Output targets and indicators
IV. Strengthening the social and educational roles of museums in arts education and their role as vectors for intercultural dialogue, tourism development and economic development of the region	Economic Opportunities and Regional Development	2.1 People have access to more sustainable regional development, economic opportunities – innovation and agriculture in particular – and decent work	– Number of decision makers and community representatives trained, both women and men;
V. Strengthening education system through expanded use of ICT to foster lifelong learning opportunities for all	Education	2.3 All children and youth enjoy equitable and continuous access to a quality and relevant education system	– Number of trainings conducted;
VI. Promoting comprehensive life skills-based HIV prevention and SRH education to contribute to healthy lifestyles and gender equality			– Number of publications issued
			– Number of professional consultations and policy recommendations developed on use of ICT in education
			– Number of policy recommendations and teaching/learning materials developed on HIV and SRH education

UNPF PILLAR 3: Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management			
UNESCO programme component	UNPF Expected Outcomes		Output targets and indicators
VII. Contribution to the protection, conservation, and promotion of the wise and sustainable management of heritage in all its forms in order to innovative policy and best practices for cultural, ecological and rural tourism development of the regions of the Republic of Moldova	Environmental Management	3.1 Improved environmental management in significantly increased compliance with international and regional standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of specialists in the field of museum management trained (at least 50% women) – Number of seminars organized; – Number of participants and institutions involved; – Set of adopted documents;
VIII. Promoting sustainable use of natural resources with a special focus on water and associated ecosystems and facilitating measures towards sustainable development			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Key stakeholders, MAB national body and decision makers participated in capacity building activities and when applicable, developed and agreed on joint conclusions and plan of actions. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of seminars/training course/workshops; – Number of participants on both genders and institutions; – Set of adopted documents; – Number of reports; – Number of relevant modules and other training materials relevant to the trainings well applied; – Set of relevant documents adopted.

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Photo on the front page: The Cultural Landscape Orheiul Vechi,
Republic of Moldova. Submitted on a Tentative List of the
UNESCO World Heritage



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