



**Multi-Partner  
Trust Fund**



**UN Moldova**

# **Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnerships Fund**

## **Final Consolidated Results Report 2019-2025**



Photo: UNAIDS Moldova

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Headline Results: Cross-Fund Synthesis (2019–2025)

### What the Fund Changed: Key Impact Highlights

**Human rights in the Transnistrian region advanced for the first time in a generation** — discriminatory laws blocking people living with HIV from adopting children and donating blood were abolished, Roma gained a formal institutional voice through the first-ever community mediator service on the left bank, and a civil society coalition of 30+ organizations now independently advocates for the most marginalized — changes that no single actor had achieved in the preceding three decades of the frozen conflict.

**Moldova's most vulnerable farmers survived the worst food and energy crisis** — 17,000+ smallholder households across 22 districts maintained agricultural production through the cascading shocks of the Ukraine war, energy price spikes and severe drought, averting a collapse of subsistence livelihoods that would have pushed already-poor rural communities into destitution.

**Moldova's agricultural system was permanently upgraded to respond to climate risk** — the Farmer Field School methodology, introduced for the first time through the Fund, is now institutionalized across three service provider organizations and the national seed research center, giving Moldova a self-sustaining extension infrastructure it previously lacked; climate adaptation is embedded in the National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2023–2030, ensuring that future public investment and subsidies are oriented toward resilience and conservation agriculture practices.

**Moldova embedded human rights standards into the professional formation of its social workforce** — the Human Rights Based Approach became compulsory in the continuous training of 1,110 social workers and in the Social Work curriculum at Moldova State University from 2023, meaning every social worker entering the profession going forward will be trained to see their work through a rights lens — a systemic shift with generational reach.

**Women in agriculture gained economic independence and energy resilience** — women-led agri-businesses transitioned to renewable energy, collectively eliminating millions per year in energy costs and generating clean power, while Women Agricultural Club members reported income increases of ~30%, marking a structural shift in the economic position of women in Moldova's rural economy

**Hundreds of older Moldovans reconnected to family, health and public life after COVID-19 isolation** — confined to their homes overnight by pandemic emergency measures, 430+ older women and men gained digital skills that outlasted the lockdowns, enabling ongoing access to doctors, public services and family abroad, and reversing a trend of deepening social exclusion among the country's rapidly ageing population.

## Key Results per Priority Area

### Priority Area 1 — Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality

**Over 1,200 Roma individuals gained access** — for the first time — **to justice, employment, social protection**, health and documentation, through 7 Roma community mediators established as a new institution on the left bank of the Nistru River.

**Thousands of people living with HIV had their rights restored:** 5 discriminatory de facto laws dismantled, ending bans on PLWH adopting children, donating blood, and compulsory HIV testing for employment.

**Hundreds of women and children at acute risk received shelter and support:** crisis rooms in Ribnita, Balti and Anenii Noi provided care for women who use drugs, their children, and — after February 2022 — refugees and IDPs from Ukraine.

**22 human rights activists certified; 60+ advocacy initiatives; 87 former prisoners reintegrated** (0% recidivism); 1.7 million organic engagements on Transnistrian media.

### Priority Area 5 — COVID-19 Management and Response

**4,835 vulnerable persons (73% women) protected** at peak COVID-19; 55 new jobs created (27 for young women) through Local Employment Partnerships.

**430+ isolated older persons reconnected to family and services;** many continue to access health care and public services remotely.

**HRBA embedded in professional training of 1,110 social workers** and in MSU Social Work compulsory curriculum from September 2023.

### Priority Area 2 — Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth

**17,000+ vulnerable smallholder households sustained agricultural production** across 22 districts through crisis conditions (38% women, 29% youth).

**86 women-led agri-businesses adopted renewable energy:** 1,248 kW installed; ~1.12M kWh/year; ~380 tons CO<sub>2</sub>/year eliminated; MDL 3M/year in energy savings (~MDL 35,000 per enterprise annually).

**Women Agricultural Club** members reported ~30% average income increases following training, peer networks and in-kind asset support.

**20 Farmer Field Schools established;** FFS model now institutionalized for the first time in Moldova across three service providers and the national seed research Centre.

## Key Partnerships and Added Value of the Pooled Fund

The Fund demonstrated the superior value proposition of pooled financing across multiple dimensions in the Moldovan context:

**UN system coherence:** The Fund enabled 6 to 11 UN agencies to plan and implement integrated joint programmes against a shared results framework and delivered integrated interventions that no single agency could have carried out alone. Under PA1, six agencies deployed their unique mandates in a manner that no single agency could replicate. UNODC contributed prisoner rehabilitation expertise; OHCHR provided human rights monitoring; UNAIDS anchored the HIV response; IOM contributed migration and protection expertise; UNICEF focused on child rights; UNDP provided coordination, platform support and civil society engagement. The pooled architecture was not administrative convenience — it was the enabling condition for this coherence.

**Government ownership:** Each joint programme was co-designed and co-owned with national counterparts. MAFI co-developed input distribution regulations and was supported in integrating climate adaptation into national strategy. De facto authorities on the left bank were engaged as primary counterparts for regulatory reform — an engagement that required years of patient diplomacy and would not have been achievable without the programmatic credibility of a multi-agency, long-term intervention.

**Systems change:** the most durable form of impact — was the Fund's highest-order contribution. The achievements at systems level include: HRBA integrated into the professional training of 1,110 social workers and the compulsory curriculum at Moldova State University; the HIV regulatory framework on the left bank partially reformed through multi-year policy dialogue; the Farmer Field School model institutionalized in Moldova for the first time; climate adaptation incorporated into the National Agriculture Strategy 2023–2030; and the Roma community mediators institution established as a functioning, sustainable service on the left bank of the Nistru River. These changes will benefit Moldova's people long after the Fund has closed.

**Civil society partnerships:** The Fund systematically invested in civil society as both partner and beneficiary. The Sustainable Community Development Platform (SCDP - 30+ CSOs, both banks) became an anchor institution for PA1 programming, growing from a loosely coordinated network into a capable civil society coalition. The NGO Task Force on COVID-19 and Human Rights (54 organizations) was mobilized for emergency response. Local NGO networks and LEADER/FARM/ACSA service providers were central to PA2 delivery.

**Private sector engagement:** Moldcell Foundation's<sup>1</sup> in-kind contribution of smartphones and digital training amplified the older persons digital inclusion programme far beyond what cash resources alone would have achieved. Local employers participated in Local Employment Partnerships for post-COVID job creation. Energy companies supported renewable energy grant programmes for women agri-businesses.

**Reduced fragmentation and transaction costs:** The pooled architecture — single MoU, unified results framework, centralized governance - reduced administrative overhead. A single annual consolidated report replaced 11 separate agency reports to donors. These efficiencies redirected resources toward implementation.

## Cross-Cutting Highlights

### GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- 15% gender floor exceeded throughout; >25% in 2023–24
- HIV mentoring for 50+ women living with HIV per cohort
- Crisis rooms for women who use drugs and children
- 6 Women Agricultural Clubs (180 members)
- 100% renewable energy grants to women-led enterprises
- 74% women in NGO-led capacity building (PA2)
- HRBA integrated in social worker training

### HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

- HRBA applied across all 4 joint programmes
- Roma, PwDs, PLWH, PWUD, DV survivors targeted (PA1)
- Older persons, ethnic minorities, Roma targeted (PA5)
- LNOB criteria applied in all PA2 beneficiary targeting
- 790+ local selection committees for input distributions
- Independent GRM maintained throughout PA2
- Post-distribution monitoring with 745 beneficiaries

<sup>1</sup> Moldcell Foundation is a subsidiary of Moldcell- a telecom company

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### **SOCIAL COHESION AND CONFLICT SENSITIVITY**

- PA1 programme operated across both banks of Nistru
- Joint CSO initiatives bridging left and right banks
- Joint HR Media Academy: journalists from both banks
- Roma mediators – cross-river institutional support
- Children’s creative contest: 150 schools, both banks
- Crisis rooms adapted to host refugees/IDPs (2022+)
- Conflict-sensitive engagement with de facto authorities

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### **INNOVATION AND DIGITAL APPROACHES**

- First community-based PrEP model in ECA region (UNAIDS-recognized)
- Intergenerational digital inclusion model (UNFPA)
- SCDP beneficiary database (1C-based, new to left bank)
- Vocational guidance tools for PwDs – first of kind
- FAO Farmer Field School methodology introduced to Moldova
- No-till seeder at national seed research center
- ‘Women in Agriculture’ digital platform launched March 2025

## 2. FUND BACKGROUND AND GOVERNANCE

### Fund Snapshot: Overview

Fund name	Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership Fund (SDGPF)
Established	October 2018; operational from 2019
Closed	Operationally closed: July 2025
Duration	~7 years (2018–2025); original 5-year mandate extended twice
Administrative Agent	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO / UNDP)
Secretariat	UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Moldova
PUNOs (parties to MoU)	11: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, OHCHR, UN Women, WHO
Donors	Sweden (Sida), Switzerland (SDC), Austria (ADA)
Alignment	RM–UN PFSD 2018–2022 (5 Priority Areas); 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Moldova–EU Association Agreement
Joint programmes supported	4 distinct joint programmes across 3 Priority Areas (PA1, PA2, PA5)
Geographic coverage	National (22 of 32 districts under PA2); left bank of Nistru River (Transnistrian region, PA1); Gagauzia (PA5); Chisinau municipality and rural districts across Moldova
Key target groups	Women and girls; Roma; people living with HIV/AIDS; persons with disabilities; people who use drugs; domestic violence survivors; older persons; youth/NEETs; smallholder farmers; women-led agri-businesses; former prisoners; children in conflict with the law; refugees and IDPs

## Financial Overview<sup>2</sup>

Contributions by donor

total fund capitalization		
USD 9,074,264		
 <b>Switzerland</b>	 <b>Sweden</b>	 <b>Austria</b>
USD 3,456,835	USD 3,262,289	USD 2,355,140

Allocation of funds by Priority Area

Priority Area / Outcome	Allocation, USD	Period
<b>PA1: Governance, Human Rights &amp; Gender Equality</b>	3,231,677	2019–2022
<b>PA5: COVID-19 Pandemic Management &amp; Response</b>	505,116	2020–2022
<b>PA2: Sustainable, Inclusive &amp; Equitable Economic Growth</b>	5,249,602	2022–2025
Fund management (AA 1% fee)	90,743	2019–2025

Total Fund capitalization reached USD 9,074,264 from three donor countries over its operational lifetime. The gender equality allocation floor of 15% of total resources (as required by Fund policy) was significantly exceeded throughout the reporting period. In 2023 and 2024, gender-dedicated allocations surpassed 25% of annual budgets. Over the full cycle of the FAO -UNDP Joint Project (2022–2025), 74% of NGO-led training participants and 100% of renewable energy grant recipients were women.

## Background and Country Context

The Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership Fund (hereafter 'the Fund' or 'SDGPF') was established in October 2018 against a backdrop of multidimensional development challenges facing the Republic of Moldova. As one of Europe's lower-income countries, Moldova confronted a unique combination of structural vulnerabilities: large-scale out-migration, a rapidly ageing population, deep urban-rural inequalities, governance weaknesses, persistent poverty in rural and left-bank communities, and a protracted unresolved conflict in the Transnistrian region. Overlaid on these structural issues were a volatile political

<sup>2</sup> Detailed financial reporting is provided in separate files by MPTF Office

environment (three governments changed in 2019 alone), a fragile macroeconomic framework dependent on external budget support, low business confidence, and widespread distrust in public institutions.

The Fund was designed as the principal catalytic pooled financing instrument of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Moldova, channeling donor resources into coherent, multi-agency joint programming aligned with the national development priorities articulated in the Republic of Moldova–United Nations Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018–2022 (RM–UN PFSD). As a successor to the 'Toward Unity in Action' Multi-Donor Trust Fund, the SDGPF carried forward the Delivering as One (DaO) agenda, building on a decade of joint UN programming experience in the country.

Over its lifetime, the Fund operated in conditions of extraordinary volatility. The COVID-19 pandemic (from early 2020) imposed severe disruptions on both programme implementation and the wider national context, requiring a rapid restructuring of Fund priorities and the addition of a fifth thematic window. The Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine from February 2022 triggered a cascading crisis: an unprecedented refugee influx of over 800,000 persons transiting through or remaining in Moldova (a country of 2.6 million), skyrocketing energy prices, food system disruptions, and direct security implications for a country sharing a long border with a warring state. In this environment, the Fund demonstrated its adaptability, shifting its final major programming cycle to food security and agricultural resilience — responding to the most acute development emergency facing the country.

## Fund Mandate, Vision and Objectives

The Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership Fund was established with an explicit mandate to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Moldova's international human rights commitments, and the reform agenda linked to the European Union (EU) association process. The Fund's overarching vision was the improved well-being of the people of Moldova — in particular the most vulnerable — in a just and equitable society, in line with international human rights standards and Vision 2030.

The Fund's Terms of Reference (October 2018, updated April 2020) defined five core functions that the SDGPF was designed to fulfil:

COHERENCE	COOPERATION	COST AND RISK REDUCTION	STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT	CONSOLIDATION
Function	Description (TOR)			
<b>COHERENCE</b>	Support integrated and coherent UN system resource mobilization and administration of a joint pool of government and donor resources; support joint programmes adhering to the Delivering as One standards and delivering results of the RM–UN PFSD.			

Function	Description (TOR)
<b>COOPERATION</b>	Enhance cooperation and collaboration among various internal and external stakeholders to deliver on a wide range of areas under the RM–UN PFSD, including leveraging of resources.
<b>COST AND RISK REDUCTION</b>	Enhance efficiency and reduce transaction costs, including information, coordination and administrative costs, through joint resource mobilization in a single fund administered by a single administrator; allow enhanced joint coordinated support in fragile contexts to reduce fiduciary and political risk.
<b>STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT</b>	Support alignment of development priorities through the Steering Committee (government, donors, UN agencies) — regular exchange of information and joint endorsement of strategic approaches and programmatic interventions in full alignment with national priorities.
<b>CONSOLIDATION</b>	Reduce fragmentation by bringing coherence to the work of participating UN agencies through complementarity of expertise based on respective mandates; deliver integrated and targeted development assistance.

The Fund's programmatic scope was to support integrated and coherent resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement of pooled donor resources to promote development and implementation of strategic integrated activities to meet national development priorities. In practice, the SDGPF served as the mechanism contributing to the achievement of RM–UN PFSD outcomes through continuous application of the Delivering as One approach, in line with the UN Development Group's Standard Operating Procedures.

## Theory of Change

The Fund's Theory of Change, as articulated in the TOR, identified a set of strategic intervention types that, taken together, would generate the outcomes needed to achieve the overarching impact — improved well-being of all people of Moldova in a just and equitable society. The strategic interventions defined included: policy advice and technical assistance; data and knowledge generation; capacity-building; strategic partnerships; advocacy and social mobilization; leveraging resources from public and private sources; modelling and piloting of innovative approaches for scaling up; and communication for behavior change.

These interventions were to be deployed across the five Priority Areas of the RM- UN PFSD, generating specific outputs that feed into outcomes. The theory of change acknowledged that no single agency or intervention type is sufficient — the Fund's added value lay precisely in enabling multi-agency, multi-instrument responses to complex, interlocking development challenges.

Priority Area (PA)	Outcome Statement	Key Output Areas
<b>PA1:</b> Governance, Human Rights & Gender Equality	The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, demand and benefit from democratic, transparent and accountable governance, gender-sensitive, human rights- and evidence-based public policies, equitable services, and efficient, effective and responsive public institutions.	Statistical systems; HR institutions / CSOs / media; legislation & budgets for integrity and gender equality; capacities of youth, women, vulnerable groups; justice system
<b>PA2:</b> Sustainable, Inclusive & Equitable Economic Growth	The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, have access to enhanced livelihood opportunities, decent work and productive employment, generated by sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth.	Public institutions / civil society / private sector; vulnerable groups' skills and access; youth and NEETs; local public authorities and communities
<b>PA3:</b> Environmental Sustainability & Resilience	The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, benefit from enhanced environmental governance, energy security, sustainable management of natural resources, and climate and disaster resilient development.	Energy efficiency in buildings; sustainable pasture / forest / water management; climate adaptation and mitigation
<b>PA4:</b> Inclusive & Equitable Social Development	The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, demand and benefit from gender-sensitive and human rights-based, inclusive, effective and equitable quality education, health and social policies and services.	Health system; empowerment of women, youth, PwDs; inclusive education; social assistance; violence against women and children
<b>PA5:</b> COVID-19 Pandemic Management & Response (added 2020)	The Government of the Republic of Moldova and its people successfully overcome the immediate and long-term adverse health, social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Healthcare system capacities; social and economic consequences of pandemic addressed for vulnerable groups

During the Fund's operational period, joint programmes were approved and implemented under Priority Areas 1, 2, and 5. Priority Areas 3 and 4 did not receive dedicated programming under the Fund, though cross-cutting environmental and social development elements were mainstreamed across the active programmes — most notably in the PA2 agricultural project, which had a strong environmental sustainability dimension (renewable energy, conservation agriculture, climate adaptation).

## Risk Management Framework

The TOR identified six key risks inherent to the Fund's operating environment, assessed by impact and probability. These risks were not only relevant at the time of Fund establishment but proved prescient across the reporting period.

Risk	Impact / Probability (TOR Assessment)	Materialization During Fund Period
Political instability	High / Medium	Three governments changed in 2019; election-related delays recurred throughout the Fund period; Russia's war on Ukraine from 2022 introduced unprecedented security risks and accelerated EU accession dynamics
Changing policy priorities	High / Medium	Multiple shifts in Government development priorities required Fund programmes to adapt; COVID-19 required a new PA5 window; the Ukraine war required a shift to food security programming
Outward migration	Medium / High	Large-scale emigration remained a structural constraint; refugee inflows from Ukraine (2022–present) created an additional population displacement dynamic requiring adaptive programming
Economic decline	Medium / Medium	Moldova experienced significant economic stress throughout the period: COVID-19-induced recession, energy price shocks, and food insecurity linked to the Ukraine conflict all materialized
Unresolved conflict in Transnistrian region	Medium / High	The 5+2 format was suspended from March 2022; relations between Chisinau and Tiraspol deteriorated; the energy crisis further complicated engagement; the Fund's PA1 programme operated in and adapted to these shifting dynamics
Extreme weather events / natural disasters	Medium / Medium	Severe drought conditions in summer 2024 triggered an emergency response by the FAO–UNDP agricultural project, redirecting resources to distribute certified winter wheat seeds to affected farmers

Across all six risk categories, the Fund demonstrated meaningful adaptive capacity. The governance structure — with an active Steering Committee and Programme Steering Committees — provided the decision-making mechanisms needed to approve re-allocations, endorse programme extensions, and respond to emerging priorities. The opening of a COVID-19 window in 2020 and the pivot to agricultural resilience in 2022 are the clearest examples of the Fund's risk-responsive architecture in action

### 3. RESULTS ACHIEVED UNDER THE FUND

#### 3.1 Priority Area 1: Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality

**NPF Outcome:** *The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, demand and benefit from democratic, transparent and accountable governance, gender-sensitive, human rights- and evidence-based public policies, equitable services, and efficient, effective and responsive public institutions.*

#### Fund Output A: One UN Joint Action to Strengthen Human Rights in the Transnistrian Region of the Republic of Moldova

**Context:** The Transnistrian region — home to approximately 400,000 people on the left bank of the Nistru River — has operated under de facto governance since 1992. This has created a parallel legal and institutional environment, often incompatible with international human rights standards. Vulnerable groups including Roma, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, women survivors of domestic violence, people who use drugs, and children in conflict with the law faced compounded discrimination, limited service access, and absence of legal recourse. The Fund's flagship programme under PA1 was the first significant multi-agency, pooled-funded response to human rights in this fragile context. It operated through sustained engagement with de facto authorities, civil society, and community-level partners, across both banks of the Nistru River, over a four-year implementation period.

Period	2019–2022 (preparatory phase 2018)
PUNOs	UNDP (Lead), IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC
Total Budget	USD 3,231,677
Geographic scope	Both banks of the Nistru River; primary focus on the Transnistrian region (left bank)
Programme outputs	(1) Increased capacities of vulnerable rights holders to exercise their human rights; (2) Increased capacities of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations; (3) Enhanced human rights culture in the Transnistrian region.
Key partners	Sustainable Community Development Platform (SCDP); Roma Community Mediators; de facto authorities (health, justice, interior); AIDS Centre Tiraspol; local CSOs; OSCE; Ombudsperson institutions (both banks)

## Impact Outcomes

**The human rights landscape in the Transnistrian region shifted after decades of stagnation** — discriminatory laws denying thousands of people living with HIV the right to work, adopt children and donate blood were dismantled, and de facto authorities engaged in drafting a Human Rights Framework alongside civil society for the first time.

**Roma people in the Transnistrian region gained institutional visibility after generations of exclusion** — where no formal advocate had previously existed, a permanent community mediator service now connects Roma families to schools, hospitals, employment and legal documentation, embedded in partnerships with local public authorities.

**A self-sustaining human rights movement took root on both banks of the Nistru River** — a coalition of 30+ civil society organizations now independently drives the human rights agenda, with journalists from both banks producing rights-compliant media together and children from 150 schools participating in annual human rights creative contests.

## Key Results at a Glance

### 597+ unique individuals enrolled in PrEP

(HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis) services — a community-based model recognized internationally by UNAIDS and replicated by NGOs in Kazakhstan.

### 5 discriminatory de facto regulatory acts revised or abolished

compulsory HIV testing for employment; restriction on blood donation by ‘risk groups’; prohibition on adoption by PLWH; and discriminatory provisions in the de facto HIV prophylaxis and control normative act — removing barriers that had affected thousands of people.

### 1,353+ consultations and services delivered to Roma individuals on the left bank

through 7 community mediators, improving access to education, employment, social assistance, documentation and health.

### 22 human rights activists certified

after completing a 12-month HR Capacity Building Programme, achieving a 30% improvement in HR knowledge scores; participants subsequently conducted 60+ advocacy initiatives.

### 87 former prisoners (14 women, 73 men)

from both banks received a comprehensive reintegration package; 0% recidivism at 6-month follow-up.

### 3 crisis rooms for women who use drugs and their children operationalized

in Ribnita, Balti and Anenii Noi; rooms subsequently also accommodated 26 refugees/IDPs and their children after the outbreak of the Ukraine war.

### 90+ media professionals trained

through 4 editions of the Human Rights Media Academy; 20 human-rights-compliant media products produced; total organic engagement on Transnistrian media reached 1.7 million.

### 1,582+ annual human rights articles published

in left-bank media by programme close; Children's Human Rights Creative Contest received 1,105 artworks from 150 educational institutions on both banks.

## Extended Narrative – Output 1: Increased Capacities of Vulnerable Rights Holders

The institutional foundation of the programme's capacity-building work was the Sustainable Community Development Platform (SCDP) — an umbrella body of 30+ civil society organizations representing or working with all major vulnerable groups on the left bank. The programme invested systematically in building the SCDP's institutional capacities over five phases of webinars and workshops (17+ events per phase), covering organizational development, financial management, advocacy, M&E, HRBA, communication, and inter-bank partnership. By programme close, SCDP had evolved from a loosely coordinated network into a capable civil society coalition that could independently design joint initiatives, advocate with de facto authorities, and coordinate cross-river programming.

A dedicated Human Rights Capacity Building Programme — a 12-month training cycle for underrepresented groups — trained human rights activists from 16 left-bank CSOs in three annual cohorts. The programme covered: local and international HR frameworks; rights of specific vulnerable groups (PwDs, DV survivors, Roma, PLWH); accessibility, discrimination, HRBA, access to information, and freedom of association. Pre- and post-programme testing confirmed a 30% overall increase in HR understanding, with exceptional gains in accessibility (44%) and discrimination (38%). Participants reported high satisfaction: 88% rated the programme as 'highly effective'. Graduates subsequently conducted over 60 advocacy initiatives — submitting advocacy papers to duty bearers, drafting collective claims for CRPD integration, conducting information sessions, and producing media publications.

The Roma community mediators programme represented a landmark achievement. Prior to the programme's intervention, Roma on the left bank had virtually no formal institutional advocate. The programme followed a careful sequencing: survey of 70 Roma communities in 17 localities; development of a Roadmap and Action Plan; selection and training of 7 mediators; establishment of partnerships between mediators and local public institutions (schools, hospitals, employment centers, social benefit offices, de facto administrations). By programme close, mediators had delivered 1,353+ consultations and had materially improved Roma access to education, social protection, documentation, labour markets, and health care. Roma mediators were also instrumental in combating stereotypes and addressing discrimination in the Transnistrian region, one of the most marginalized communities in this already marginalized context.

PrEP services — the prevention of HIV through pre-exposure prophylaxis — were introduced as a wholly new community-based model in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region. Moldova's model was distinguished by the NGO's role in delivering the service alongside clinical staff, making it genuinely accessible to the most at-risk communities. From 60 persons in the second half of 2019, the programme

scaled to 597 cumulative unique enrollments by 2022. The sustainability of the model was secured by its mainstreaming into the National HIV Programme 2021–2025 and the Global Fund grant 2021–2023 — ensuring continued funding after programme closure. The model was shared on the UNAIDS global website and presented to NGO networks in Kazakhstan as a replicable best practice.

The crisis rooms for women who use drugs (WUD) and their children — established in Ribnita, Balti and Anenii Noi — were the first gender-specific temporary shelter for WUD in the Transnistrian context. Each room provided medical, psychological, and social support; temporary accommodation (up to 10 days); employment assistance; and support for children's school and kindergarten enrolment. The rooms' adaptability was demonstrated when, from 2022, they also accommodated 26 refugees and internally displaced persons and their 13 children fleeing the conflict in Ukraine — an unplanned but critically important role.

The prisoner rehabilitation pilot, implemented from 2021 to 2022 with CSOs Trinita, Positive Initiative and CRPC/NDivetro, supported 87 individuals released from prisons on both banks. Each beneficiary received a package of 6 services within 6 months of release: job re-entry and vocational training (50%); accommodation and financial assistance (100%); health care and social security access (80%); family mediation (60%); substance abuse interventions (40%); and monitoring and supervision (100%). A halfway house in Ribnita (capacity: 12 persons, located near a factory providing employment) and a Training Centre in Chisinau were both established. Eight beneficiaries completed ISO-qualified welder training and were immediately employed. At the 6-month follow-up, all 87 beneficiaries remained in the community. Twenty percent became volunteers in the supporting organizations.



*Empowered advocacy group on the rights of persons with disabilities organise the Media Brunch to promote personal assistant services, 5 December 2025. Photo: UN Human Rights Moldova*

## Extended Narrative – Output 2: Increased Capacities of Duty Bearers

Engaging de facto authorities in the Transnistrian region required sustained, multi-year, multi-channel diplomacy. The programme's approach combined formal consultations (meetings with working groups, submission of regulatory recommendations) with informal relationship-building and capacity development — creating conditions of trust that allowed substantive normative change over time.

The programme's work on the Human Rights Framework for the Transnistrian region was a multi-year process. In 2020, the de facto leader established an intersectoral working group of 10 representatives to draft the Framework; the UN had advocated persistently for this step. In 2021, a results-based model Framework was developed and agreed upon by both de facto structures and 13 civil society representatives. By programme close in 2022, the first draft was under finalization for submission to de facto authorities. The process demonstrated that de facto institutions could be engaged in a rights-based framework development, and that civil society inclusion was achievable — both significant precedents for future engagement.

The five amendments to de facto HIV regulatory acts represented perhaps the most directly impactful normative achievements of the programme. These changes — removing the right to adopt children from PLWH; restricting blood donation by 'risk groups'; mandating compulsory HIV testing for employment — had been in place for years and directly discriminated against thousands of people. Their revision was achieved through patient multi-stakeholder consultation processes: formal and informal discussions with health, justice, social affairs, and interior de facto structures; technical input from UN experts; legal drafting support; and sustained advocacy by local CSOs and the AIDS Centre Tiraspol. Each amendment required navigation of the de facto regulatory process, including registration with de facto justice structures.

The programme's work on children's rights in conflict with the law followed a parallel track: an assessment of the de facto regulatory framework was completed; draft amendments to the de facto Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code were developed and submitted; these were incorporated into a Roadmap for Child Rights in the Transnistrian region, validated by de facto structures on 30 June 2022. Three curricula modules for pre-service training of professionals working with children in contact with the law were developed and submitted to local universities, creating a sustainable pathway for changing professional practice with children.

Police-CSO referral schemes — building on the programme's previous phase — were expanded and institutionalized on both banks. Over three years, 800+ people who use drugs, sex workers, and homeless people were referred by police to civil society organizations and medical institutions for testing and treatment. On the right bank, a pilot of the referral scheme from September 2021 generated 184 referrals, identifying multiple new communicable disease cases (17 new VHC, 14 STDs, 9 new TB, 1 HIV). The approach transformed the relationship between law enforcement and civil society from one of confrontation to one of cooperation — a confidence-building outcome with significance beyond the immediate health impact.

## Extended Narrative – Output 3: Enhanced Human Rights Culture

Building a sustainable human rights culture in a protracted conflict context requires sustained, multi-channel investment. The programme's communications and media strategy — developed systematically across 2019–2022 — combined professional media development (the Human Rights Media Academy), awareness campaigns, social media engagement, and community events.

The Human Rights Media Academy — delivered in four annual editions — trained journalists, bloggers, communications specialists, and students from both banks in human rights reporting, non-discriminatory language, gender-sensitive communication, and prevention of hate speech. Each Academy included theoretical modules (HR concepts, international mechanisms, pandemic and HR, HRBA) combined with practical coaching and the production of media products. The 20 human-rights-compliant media products produced as Academy outputs — including 2 jointly produced by journalists from both banks — were a direct instrument for changing editorial culture and public discourse in the Transnistrian media landscape.

The scale of digital engagement achieved by programme close was significant for a region of this size: 1,582+ annual HR articles in left-bank media; 1.7 million total organic reach on 5 TV channels and 3 online portals; 1,000+ posts across the SCDP Facebook page and 6 partner agency pages. Thirty-one awareness campaigns were conducted over the programme's life, targeting rights of PwDs, Roma, PLWH, victims of domestic violence, and children.

The Children's Human Rights Creative Contest — an annual initiative bringing together youth from both banks — received 1,105 artworks in its 2021 edition (10–18 year-olds from 150 educational institutions). The 12 best artworks were featured in the One UN 2022 calendar. The contest's national ownership was strengthened by the involvement of the Ombudsperson for Child Rights. This initiative exemplified the programme's strategy of using cultural and creative participation to build human rights awareness at the community level, particularly among the next generation.

### From Silence to Advocacy – A Woman Living with HIV in Tiraspol Speaks Out

*After completing the Fund-supported 1-year mentoring programme for women living with HIV, a participant from Tiraspol made the deeply personal decision to disclose her HIV status publicly. For years, she had lived in silence, facing domestic violence and compounded discrimination because of her HIV status — an experience common to many of the 50 women who joined the programme each cycle.*

*The mentoring programme gave her peer support, psychological counselling, access to legal information, and a community of women who understood her experience. With the backing of local CSOs supported by the programme, she gave interviews to left-bank media — turning her personal story into a public advocacy tool.*

*Her story was published on the UNAIDS global website, amplifying her voice across the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region. She became not only a beneficiary of the programme but a spokesperson for the thousands of people on both banks of the Nistru River who live with HIV-related stigma and discrimination.*

*This story reflects the programme's dual theory of change: directly empowering rights holders to know, claim and exercise their rights; while simultaneously using those stories to shift public norms and drive systemic change. The Fund's sustained investment in both individual empowerment and media capacity made this possible.*

## 3.2 Priority Area 2: Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth

**UNSDCF Outcome:** *The people of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable, have access to enhanced livelihood opportunities, decent work and productive employment, generated by sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth.*

### Fund Output B: Emergency Support for Agri-Producers in the Context of Socio-Economic, Climate and Energy Crisis

**Context:** Moldova's agricultural sector is the backbone of the rural economy, employing 26% of the labour force and supporting the livelihoods of a significant share of the country's 1.5 million rural residents. Yet smallholder farmers face compounding vulnerabilities: poor access to inputs, credit, technology and markets; exposure to extreme weather events (recurrent drought); limited institutional support; and structural market distortions. The Russian aggression against Ukraine from February 2022 triggered a cascade of shocks specific to Moldova's agricultural sector: disruption of grain supply chains through the Black Sea; energy price spikes increasing production costs; and the arrival of over 800,000 Ukrainian refugees placing additional demand on a stretched food system. Against this backdrop, the Fund channelled its final and largest single project to address food security and agricultural resilience — a deliberate programmatic response to the most acute development emergency facing the country at that moment.

Period	October 2022 – April 2025
PUNOs	FAO (lead), UNDP
Total budget	USD 5,949,604
Geographic scope	22 of 32 districts nationwide
Programme outputs	(1) Emergency support with agricultural inputs; (2) Small farmers increased their capacities to apply climate-smart agriculture; (3) Small agricultural producers increased their capacities in access to markets; (4) Support smallholder farms and households to implement renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies
Key partners	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI); FARM Federation; ACSA; LEADER Network; Pro Cooperare; AODP; Local Action Groups; Civitta International OU; local NGOs (10+); Local Selection Committees (790+); National Centre for Seed Research 'Selectia'

## Impact Outcomes

**Moldova's most vulnerable farming households weathered the worst agricultural crisis in recent memory** - smallholder families across 70% of the country's territory maintained food production through the compounding shocks of war, energy price spikes and severe drought, averting a collapse of rural livelihoods that would have pushed already-poor communities into destitution.

**Women in Moldova's rural economy gained economic independence and energy resilience** —women-led agri-businesses now generate their own clean energy, collectively saving MDL 3 million per year in costs, while Women Agricultural Club members report income increases of ~30%, marking a structural shift in the productive and financial position of women farmers.

**Moldova's agricultural extension system was permanently upgraded** — the Farmer Field School model, introduced for the first time in the country, is now institutionalized across three service provider organizations and the national seed research center, and climate adaptation is embedded in the National Agriculture Strategy 2023–2030, giving Moldova a durable infrastructure for climate-resilient farming that will outlast the Fund.

## Key Results at a Glance

**17,000+ vulnerable farming households in 22 districts received agricultural inputs**

(animal feed, seeds, fertilizers); 38% women, 29% youth

**75% of animal feed recipients reported increased milk production;**

59% reported improved milk quality

**Emergency drought response in 2024:**

430+ tonnes of certified winter wheat seeds distributed to 178 severely affected farmers across 11 districts

**20 Farmer Field Schools established across 14 districts;**

330 active members; 145 FFS events; 84 in-kind equipment grants distributed

**FFS methodology institutionalized**

in three Moldovan service provider organizations; no-till seeder installed at national seed research centre ('Selectia') — first of its kind in Moldova

**Climate adaptation integrated into the National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2023–2030**

**1,003 beneficiaries (74% women) trained**

in climate-smart agriculture, market access and entrepreneurship through a cascading NGO-led model across 19 districts

**6 Women Agricultural Clubs established**

in Falesti, Orhei and Causeni; 180 members; 40 dairy milking machine grants distributed

### **86 women-led agri-businesses adopted renewable energy technologies**

across 16 districts: 1,248 kW installed; ~1.12 million kWh/year generated; ~380 tons CO<sub>2</sub>/year eliminated; MDL 3 million/year in energy savings

### **'Women in Agriculture' digital platform launched**

as a permanent, self-sustaining community of practice beyond Fund closure

## **Extended Narrative Result 1: Enhancing Food Security through Direct Agricultural Input Support**

The project's most immediately impactful component was the direct distribution of quality agricultural inputs to the most vulnerable farming households, reaching over 17,000 direct beneficiaries across 22 of Moldova's 32 districts — approximately 70% of the country's territory — over multiple production seasons from 2022 to 2025.

Animal feed was the highest-volume input distributed, reaching over 8,000 households with 1–5 milking cows across 13 districts. Each household received 400 kg of high-quality compound cattle feed — sufficient for approximately 4–6 months of supplementary fodder. Over 3,000 tonnes of feed were procured from a local supplier and distributed across three distribution rounds (2023–2025). Post-distribution monitoring confirmed that 75% of beneficiaries reported increased milk production and 59% noted improvements in milk quality (particularly fat content) following receipt of the feed.

Alfalfa seeds were distributed to 604 small-scale cattle and small ruminant farmers in 12 districts, enabling each to cultivate fodder on one hectare of land. This intervention reinforced the long-term sustainability of feed supply within the same communities targeted for animal feed distribution, promoting crop rotation and reducing vulnerability to future feed shortages.

Approximately 1,000 small vegetable-growing households received vegetable kits comprising tomato and cucumber seeds, fertilizers, and pheromone traps. Post-distribution monitoring confirmed a 99% satisfaction rate, with 67% of recipients reporting improved yields compared to previous seasons. In parallel, 5,995 vulnerable families received 50 kg of certified potato tuber seeds, with an 88% satisfaction rate and 55% reporting better yields than achieved with their own seed.

An emergency drought response was triggered in mid-2024 following severe crop losses across southern and central Moldova. At the request of MAFI, FAO conducted a rapid assessment of damages and distributed over 430 tonnes of certified winter wheat seeds to 178 severely affected farmers in 11 districts. Support was allocated on a needs-based sliding scale — farmers with 70–80% crop damage received 30 kg of seed per hectare; those with 81–100% damage received 90 kg — enabling replanting in autumn 2024 or spring 2025.

The programme's targeting and accountability architecture was a model for transparent, community-based delivery. A district scoring methodology co-developed with MAFI used CFSAM reports, agrometeorology data, ANSA data, and Moldova's Deprivation and Vulnerability Indexes. Over 790 local selection committees in 22 districts identified eligible beneficiaries. An independent Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operated throughout implementation, receiving and resolving 50+ grievances. Six

post-distribution monitoring surveys engaged 745 beneficiaries and 55 committee presidents. Six agro-industrial colleges received institutional seed reserves. An additional 700 smallholder farmers who lease land to direct recipients benefited indirectly.



## Extended Narrative Result 2: Building Agricultural Resilience through Farmer Field Schools and Climate-Smart Agriculture

The Farmer Field School (FFS) model — FAO's participatory, community-driven, market-oriented approach to agricultural extension — was introduced for the first time in Moldova through this project. A training needs assessment conducted at project inception found that, while several Moldovan organizations reported prior experience with FFS, none had implemented the standardized FAO approach: prior 'FFS' activities had been top-down demonstration exercises rather than genuine participatory learning. The assessment identified a fundamental gap in understanding of core FFS principles — community ownership, demand-driven learning, and market orientation — and concluded that successful implementation required substantial institutional capacity building.

FAO responded by hiring an international FFS consultant to train Master Trainers and formalizing partnerships with three local service providers: FARM (Federation of Agricultural Producers of Moldova, vegetables); Pro Cooperare (dairy, five districts in the north); and AODP (sheep and goat, Cimislia and Basarabeasca). Three Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops were conducted with international experts, selecting and preparing 15 local facilitators to cascade training within their regions.

By project close, 20 FFS were fully operational across 14 districts: 13 in the vegetable sector and 7 in the livestock sector (5 dairy + 2 small ruminants). In total, 330 smallholder farmers actively participated — approximately 55% women — across curricula covering integrated plant protection, no-till conservation agriculture, livestock nutrition and hygiene, manure management, milking best practices, and grafting techniques. 145 FFS events were organized, including Master Trainer courses, group formation workshops, thematic seminars, field days, exchange visits, and closing events. 20 FFS curricula were revised or developed, incorporating locally relevant topics and practical experiments.

To incentivize adoption of climate-smart practices and strengthen FFS demonstration capacity, in-kind grants were distributed to 84 FFS members, covering milking machines, milk cooling tanks, electric fences with photovoltaic batteries, greenhouse equipment, fertilizers, and shading nets. An additional 60 FFS members are receiving equipment in early 2025. A no-till seeder was provided to the National Centre for Seed Research and Production 'Selectia' to support demonstration of conservation agriculture at the national level and provide mechanized no-till services to interested farmers — the first no-till demonstration infrastructure of its kind in Moldova.

UNDP complemented FAO's FFS work with a Capacity Building Programme on conservation agriculture specifically targeting women farmers: 6 training sessions across 6 districts; 217 participants (202 women, 15 men); 98.2% satisfaction rate; 87.4% expressed intent to apply the practices learned. Two comprehensive training guides were developed for women-headed micro-agri-producers and small-medium agri-businesses, supplemented by thematic videos on no-till, mini-till, crop rotation, and soil cover techniques. FAO also provided continuous policy support to MAFI, resulting in an integrated climate adaptation component in the National Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2023–2030 — a policy outcome that will shape agricultural investment and subsidy allocation for years to come.



*Farmer Field Schools sessions. Photo: FAO Moldova*

### **Extended Narrative Result 3: Empowering Women through Agricultural Clubs and Market Access**

Result 3 focused on building market access capacities and income-generating opportunities for smallholder agricultural producers, with a strong emphasis on women, youth, and sustainability. Three interconnected mechanisms were deployed: a Training of Trainers (ToT) programme for local NGOs; in-country and international study tours; and the creation of six Women Agricultural Clubs.

The ToT programme was delivered over three days, covering three thematic domains: agricultural development and eco-marketing; farming practices, biodiversity and ecosystem management; and renewable energy and energy efficiency. All sessions incorporated practical demonstrations, video resources, and reference materials. Of 18 NGO representatives trained, 13 were subsequently contracted to deliver 37 two-day training sessions across 19 districts — a cascading model that maximized geographic

reach with limited resources. In total, 1,003 participants were trained (surpassing the 1,000 target), of whom 740 (74%) were women. Over 75% reported high satisfaction and intent to apply the knowledge gained.

Six in-country study tours (159 on-site participants, 67% women) visited farms demonstrating conservation agriculture, regenerative practices, and energy-efficient technologies in northern, central, and southern Moldova. Live demonstrations of no-till farming, composting, crop rotation, and energy-efficient equipment provided practical insights that complemented classroom training. An international study tour to Piatra Neamt, Romania (35 women agri-producers who had received non-cash support), focused on sustainable agriculture, food system gender roles, circular economy applications, and cooperative business models — creating cross-border knowledge exchange and peer learning opportunities.

Six Women Agricultural Clubs (WACs) were established in Falesti, Orhei, and Causeni, engaging 180 women across the livestock, vegetable, berry, and medicinal plant sectors. A database of 236 women agri-producers in the three districts was developed by service provider LEADER, providing a foundation for ongoing engagement. Fifteen structured knowledge events were delivered — online trainings, practical workshops, and experience-sharing sessions — covering entrepreneurship, financial planning, organic certification, livestock genetics, market access, and value-added production. At least 25% of WAC members reported tangible improvements in the sustainability and resilience of their businesses.

A rapid needs assessment among WAC members identified 40 women dairy farmers who required milking machines to address labour shortages and hygiene challenges. Distribution of 40 milking machines and hygiene sets was completed in early 2025, targeting 10 rural communities; beneficiaries also received training on proper use and maintenance. FAO and UNDP operationalized complementary production grants for women and youth through synergies with the UNDP micro-cluster initiative on small ruminants (15 beneficiaries) and the UNDP green energy grant programme.

A closing professional development conference — 'Agribusiness Development Opportunities' — was held in March 2025 for 40 women agri-producers, covering food safety and certification, subsidies and investment opportunities, renewable energy technologies, and peer learning workshops. The conference also launched the 'Women in Agriculture' digital platform — a permanent, self-sustaining knowledge-sharing and networking infrastructure designed to maintain the community of practice beyond the Fund's operational closure.

## **Extended Narrative Result 4: Promoting Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in Agriculture**

Result 4 supported the transition of women-led agricultural enterprises to greener, more energy-resilient business models through two successive non-cash grant programmes — one funded by ADA and one by SDC — collectively covering 86 women-led agri-businesses across 16 districts.

The ADA-funded component (Phase I, 32 beneficiaries) provided grants covering energy efficiency solutions based on renewables (photovoltaic systems, biomass boilers, heat pumps, solar collectors) as well as modern energy-efficient agricultural equipment. Beneficiaries were required to co-invest a minimum of 20% of grant value. The combined installed capacity of the 32 Phase I projects reached 541

kW (368 kW electrical, 173 kW thermal), generating 506,800 kWh of energy per year, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> by 159 tonnes per year, and yielding MDL 1,211,440 in annual energy savings.

The SDC-funded component (Phase II, 54 beneficiaries) was launched through two successive Calls for Proposals, with grants of USD 406,200 supporting 24 small and medium agri-producers and USD 179,401 supporting 30 women-led household businesses. Photovoltaic systems were the most popular technology choice (45 of 54 projects), followed by energy-efficient refrigeration (7), solar collectors, biomass boilers, heat pumps, and agricultural drones. Phase II installed capacity reached 707 kW (599 kW electrical, 108 kW thermal), generating 685,190 kWh per year, reducing CO<sub>2</sub> by 221 tons per year, and yielding MDL 1,788,932 in annual savings.

Non-cash top-up support was additionally provided to 36 previously supported agri-producers (equipment valued at USD 950 each, covering climate control systems, agricultural processing machines, irrigation infrastructure, energy-saving devices, and measurement instruments). The supported businesses spanned all major agricultural activity types: crop growing (13), orchard management (8), vegetable growing in protected environments (16), crop processing (8), livestock farming (7), and beekeeping (2).



Photo: UNDP Moldova



Phase	Beneficiaries	Installed Capacity (kW)	Annual Energy (kWh)	CO <sub>2</sub> Reduction (tons/yr)	Annual Savings (MDL)
Phase I		541 kW	506,800 kWh	159 tons	MDL 1,211,440
Phase II		707 kW	685,190 kWh	221 tons	MDL 1,788,932
Combined (86 projects)		1,248 kW	~1,120,000 kWh	~380 tons	MDL ~3,000,000

### Women Agricultural Club of Orhei – From Isolation to Enterprise

*Marina, a small-scale dairy farmer from Orhei district, had been managing 4 milking cows by hand for over a decade. The labor-intensive process limited her productivity and caused recurring physical strain. When the*

*Fund-supported Women Agricultural Club was established in her district in 2024, she joined alongside 29 other women, most managing small livestock operations under similar constraints.*

*Through the Club's structured programme, Marina received training in dairy livestock management, milk quality standards, and market access strategies. A study tour to a model farm in northern Moldova showed her, for the first time, how automated milking machines could transform both the economics and the working conditions of small-scale dairy. When 40 WAC members were selected to receive in-kind milking machine grants, Marina was among the recipients.*

*The distribution, completed in early 2025, has allowed her to improve milk quality, reduce physical labor, and sell directly to a local processor — **increasing her household income by an estimated 30%**. The Women in Agriculture digital platform, launched at the project's closing conference, keeps Marina connected to her WAC peers, to new markets, and to agronomic advice — ensuring that the programme's benefits extend well beyond its operational closure.*

*Marina's story reflects the project's layered approach: emergency inputs to prevent regression; capacity building to change knowledge and practices; technology grants to lock in productivity gains; and networks to sustain the change. Together, these create resilience that goes beyond a single growing season or a single grant.*

### 3.3 Priority Area 5: COVID-19 Pandemic Management and Response

**UNSDCF Outcome:** *The Government of the Republic of Moldova and its people successfully overcome the immediate and long-term adverse health, social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.*

**Context:** Moldova's COVID-19 response was shaped by the country's structural vulnerabilities — a health system under-resourced and under-staffed (with many nurses and doctors having emigrated), a social protection system with limited reach, a large diaspora unable to send remittances during the pandemic, and deep rural-urban inequalities. The pandemic's first wave struck in spring 2020, and the country remained affected through 2021. For Moldova's most vulnerable groups — older persons, persons with disabilities, Roma, PLWH, and people who use drugs — the pandemic compounded existing marginalization: lockdowns isolated older persons in their homes; NGOs providing essential services were unable to operate; and economic disruptions pushed vulnerable households deeper into poverty.

The Fund responded to this emergency by opening a dedicated COVID-19 Priority Area (PA5) in April 2020 and channeling two joint programmes to address both immediate humanitarian needs and the medium-term economic and social consequences of the pandemic. Both programmes reflected the Fund's deliberate approach to COVID-19 as not merely a health crisis but a human rights, social, and economic one — and its commitment to leaving no one behind in the recovery.

## Fund Output C: COVID-19 Response and Recovery

Period	November 2020 – December 2021
PUNOs	ILO (Lead), UN Women, OHCHR
Total Budget	USD 347,966
Geographic scope	All regions of Moldova
Programme outputs	COVID-19 emergency relief and employment recovery; special focus on vulnerable groups and rural employment
Key Partners	NGO Task Force on COVID-19 and Human Rights (54 organizations); National Employment Agency (NEA); trade unions; Handicraft Union of Moldova; local employers

### Key Results at a Glance

#### 4,835 direct beneficiaries

(3,522 women, 1,313 men) from vulnerable groups — older persons, PLWH, persons with disabilities, Roma, children in vulnerable situations — **improved COVID-19 resilience** through PPE and food packages. This was 69% above the initial target of 2,700.

#### 455 staff and volunteers of 48 NGOs

from both banks (members of the NGO Task Force on COVID-19 and Human Rights) **received training** on PPE use and capacity to provide direct social support services. This was nine times the initial target of 50.

#### 438 persons (218 women)

in Cantemir and Causeni **registered at local employment offices** and referred to appropriate employment services and programmes based on individual profiles.

#### 120 vulnerable individuals (68 women) received Business Development Services (BDS)

and mentoring support; 62 received small grants for business registration in beekeeping, manufacturing and services. 40 beekeepers (20 women), 12 handicraft artisans and 10 women in retail/services launched enterprises.

#### 55 new jobs created

(27 for young women) as a result of Local Employment Partnerships and business support.

#### National Employment Agency (NEA) improved its methodology for remote segmentation

of unemployed people and referral to ALMPs — an institutional strengthening result with long-term sustainability.

## Extended Narrative

The COVID-19 Response and Recovery Window was among the Fund's most rapid programme mobilizations. Activated in November 2020 against the backdrop of the second wave of the pandemic in Moldova, the programme was designed and implemented in under 14 months (through December 2021) by three UN agencies with distinct but complementary roles.

UN Women and OHCHR led the emergency humanitarian response component through the NGO Task Force on COVID-19 and Human Rights — a body of 54 NGOs from across Moldova (including from Gagauzia and the Transnistrian region) that OHCHR had been instrumental in forming. The Task Force became the primary channel for needs mapping and assistance delivery: a detailed mapping exercise identified the most affected communities by district, vulnerability category, and specific needs. Final beneficiary numbers significantly exceeded projections: 4,835 direct beneficiaries, with women constituting 73% of recipients. Indirect beneficiaries — family members and community members who benefited from improved NGO capacity and service delivery — reached 6,563, nearly two-and-a-half times the initial estimate.

The employment recovery component, led by ILO, addressed the medium-term economic consequences of the pandemic for vulnerable groups in two rural districts — Causeni and Cantemir — selected for their high rates of informal employment, agricultural dependency, and vulnerability to pandemic-related income loss. ILO's approach was systemic: rather than simply providing grants to individuals, it established Local Employment Partnerships (LEPs) involving trade unions, employers' organizations, and local public authorities, and conducted territorial audits to identify viable income-generating sectors for each district. This produced a landscape of economic opportunity that informed the design of individual support packages.

The business development component targeted beekeeping, handicrafts (through the Handicraft Union of Moldova), and retail/services — sectors identified as accessible entry points for women and youth with limited capital. The Savings and Credit Association (SCA) model was deployed to connect beneficiaries with microfinance. By programme close, 62 small businesses had been registered and operationalized, creating 55 jobs. The National Employment Agency, supported by ILO, developed a new methodology for remote beneficiary segmentation — an institutional product with lasting relevance as Moldova continues to develop its digital employment service infrastructure.

## Fund Output D: Life-Saving Support to and Empowerment of Older Women

Period	2021 – 2022
PUNOs	UNFPA (lead), OHCHR
Total budget	USD 157,150
Geographic scope	16 localities across 7 districts; Chisinau municipality
Programme outputs	(1) Build digital skills through intergenerational dialogue with young people;

	<p>(2) Psychological and informational support, social and medical advice to lonely and isolated older people;</p> <p>(3) Mainstreaming HRBA in social assistance training curricula;</p> <p>(4) Capacity building of staff of public social assistance services</p>
<p>Key partners</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor and Social Protection; HelpAge International; Moldcell Foundation; National Social Insurance House (CNAS); e-Government Agency; Moldova State University (Social Work Department); National Agency for Social Assistance (NASA)</p>

## Key Results at a Glance

### 430+ older women and men

(368 women, 62 men) in 16 localities across 7 districts and Chisinau municipality **acquired digital skills**, enabling access to social, medical and public e-services.

### 125 young volunteers (104 girls, 21 boys) served as digital skills coaches

for older persons, creating civic engagement and intergenerational bonds.

### 300 older persons received smartphones connected to the internet

with SDC/Moldcell Foundation funding across 15 communities; an additional 130 in Chisinau received donated phones from the municipality.

### 45 psychological support sessions organized

for older persons covering COVID-19 mental health, isolation management, domestic violence prevention and immunization.

### Training needs assessment completed

with 597 of 1,110 social workers (NASA); 6-module HRBA training curriculum developed and integrated into NASA e-learning platform for continuous professional development.

### 'Human Rights in Social Work'

a new compulsory course — included in MSU Social Work study plan from September 2023, reaching students across 4 university faculties.

## Extended Narrative

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed with particular severity the vulnerability of older persons in Moldova. A Commission on Exceptional Situations measure — introduced from 25 March 2020 — prohibited persons aged 63 and above from leaving their homes or being in public spaces without urgent need. Overnight, hundreds of thousands of older Moldovans were isolated: cut off from medical services, social support, family contact, and community life. Moldova's large diaspora meant that many older persons — like Olga

Carabet of Cazangic village, whose story is featured below — lived alone, with no family nearby to support them.

UNFPA's response built on a 2020 pilot — the intergenerational dialogue programme 'Digital Technologies Unite Generations' — that had reached 200 older persons in four districts. The SDGPF-funded second phase (2021–2022) scaled this model across 16 localities, with a rich partnership architecture: the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection ensured policy alignment; HelpAge International provided technical expertise in older persons' programming; Moldcell Foundation donated phones and provided digital training in 16 localities; the National Social Insurance House (CNAS) trained older persons on accessing online public services; and the e-Government Agency provided orientation on Moldova's expanding e-governance ecosystem.

The programme's training methodology was carefully designed: young volunteers attended initial mixed (offline/online) training on smartphone use, then became peer coaches for older participants in their communities. Sessions were organized in familiar local settings — community centres, NGO offices — making them accessible and non-threatening. Moldcell Foundation's training in social media use enabled beneficiaries to create Facebook accounts, post photos, and maintain digital connections with family members abroad. By programme close, a Facebook group for all programme participants had been established and active.

The institutional strengthening component — HRBA integration into social worker training — was co-designed with OHCHR, NASA, and MSU from the programme's inception. The training needs assessment, conducted among 597 social workers, identified specific knowledge gaps in HRBA application. The resulting 6-module training curriculum — built around human rights principles, discrimination, case management with HRBA lenses, and field application — was loaded onto NASA's e-learning platform, making it accessible to all 1,110 social workers for continuous professional development. The MSU partnership went further: the development of a new compulsory course 'Human Rights in Social Work' ensures that every future social worker trained at MSU will enter the profession with foundational HR knowledge — a systemic change that will outlast the programme by decades.

### **Olga Carabet, Cazangic Village, Leova District**

*Olga Carabet, aged 72, had lived alone in Cazangic village for 12 years following her husband's death and her three children's emigration. When the COVID-19 pandemic struck in March 2020, emergency measures barred persons over 63 from leaving their homes — Olga was isolated overnight, cut off from community life and from her family abroad.*

*The Fund-supported programme reached Olga in 2020. She received a smartphone and was taught by a young volunteer from her village how to use it. The change was transformative. When her great-grandson was born in Romania, Olga watched him grow up through video calls — the first family member she had never met in person, but whom she saw grow from newborn to toddler through her screen. She communicates daily with her children and grandchildren, consults her family doctor by phone, and uses social media to share photos of her village.*

*Beyond the personal, Olga's experience became part of the programme's advocacy narrative: that digital inclusion is not a luxury for older persons, but a lifeline — to family, to health services, to dignity. Her story was*

*shared in the programme's social media campaign 'Varstnicii trec online / Older Persons Go Online', reaching audiences far beyond Cazangic. It illustrates, in human terms, how a Fund-supported innovation can transform a life and generate ripple effects across a community.*

*The programme created not just a temporary remedy to pandemic isolation, but a long-term shift in how older persons in Moldova engage with public services, health systems, and family life. The HRBA curriculum integration at NASA and MSU ensures that the social workers and professionals who will serve Olga and thousands like her are equipped to do so through a human rights lens.*

## 4. Conclusions and Lessons Learnt

The Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership Fund delivered a coherent, multi-agency, and multi-thematic development response over seven years (2019–2025) that demonstrably benefited some of Moldova's most vulnerable people. Against a backdrop of extraordinary volatility — three government changes in 2019, a COVID-19 pandemic, a massive refugee influx from Ukraine, a severe energy crisis, recurrent drought, and a protracted frozen conflict in the Transnistrian region — the Fund maintained programmatic delivery, adapted flexibly to shifting priorities, and consistently reached those furthest behind.

Coherence was the Fund's most fundamental contribution. Six to eleven UN agencies, operating under a common results framework, delivered integrated interventions that no single agency could have replicated: a human rights programme addressing service delivery, regulatory reform, and cultural change simultaneously; a COVID-19 response combining emergency relief, employment recovery, and digital inclusion; and an agricultural resilience programme integrating food security inputs, skills development, green technology, and policy support. The pooled architecture was not administrative convenience — it was the enabling condition for this coherence.

Scale was the Fund's second major contribution. The agricultural support programme under PA2 reached 17,000+ farming households across 22 districts — approximately 70% of Moldova's territory — with a robust accountability infrastructure. The COVID-19 response mobilized a coalition of 54 NGOs to deliver emergency assistance to 4,835 vulnerable persons. The Transnistrian human rights programme built a civil society platform of 30+ organizations across both banks. None of these scales were achievable through individual agency programming.

Gender equality was a cross-cutting achievement, not a residual component. The Fund's 15% gender allocation floor was consistently exceeded, reaching over 25% in 2023–2024. Women were central beneficiaries of every joint programme: women living with HIV (mentoring programme, PA1); women survivors of domestic violence (Trust Line, crisis rooms, PA1); women in precarious employment (PA5); older women in isolation (PA5); and women farmers (PA2 — 180 WAC members, 100% of renewable energy grant recipients, 74% of capacity building participants). Gender equality was structural, not cosmetic.

The Fund's TOR defined five core functions: Coherence, Cooperation, Cost and Risk Reduction, Strategic Alignment, and Consolidation. Assessing the Fund's performance against each:

TOR Function	Assessment	Evidence
<b>COHERENCE</b>	Substantially achieved	4 integrated joint programmes across 3 Priority Areas; 6–11 agencies operating under shared results frameworks; integrated theory of change applied in each programme
<b>COOPERATION</b>	Strongly achieved	SCDP (30+ CSOs) built as an institutional anchor;

TOR Function	Assessment	Evidence
		NGO Task Force (54 organizations) mobilized for COVID-19; LEPs with government, employers and trade unions; MSU and NASA as institutional partners
<b>COST AND RISK REDUCTION</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	Single MoU; unified reporting structure; MPTFO as AA; Steering Committee replaced multiple bilateral donor consultations; adaptive programming reduced stranded investment under changing circumstances
<b>STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT</b>	<b>Substantially achieved</b>	Steering Committee (State Chancellery co-chair) reviewed progress annually; Fund extended and reprioritized to respond to COVID-19 and Ukraine war; MAFI, NASA co-designed key components
<b>CONSOLIDATION</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	Reduced fragmentation across 11 PUNOs; complementarity by mandate (UNODC + OHCHR + UNAIDS + UNICEF in PA1; FAO + UNDP in PA2); no overlap identified in annual reports

The TOR's Theory of Change identified eight intervention types as the pathways to impact. All eight were deployed across the Fund's joint programmes: policy advice and technical assistance (all programmes); data and knowledge generation (PA2 monitoring framework, PA1 needs assessments); capacity building (all programmes); strategic partnerships (government, CSO, private sector); advocacy and social mobilization (PA1 CSO capacity building, human rights campaigns); leveraging of public and private resources (Moldcell, LEPs, co-financing); modelling and piloting of innovative approaches (PrEP, FFS, digital inclusion, renewable energy grants); and communication for behaviour change (PA1 media campaigns, PA2 social media). The Fund's implementation comprehensively operationalized its own Theory of Change.

## LESSONS LEARNT AND EXIT CONSIDERATIONS

### Strategic Lessons

#### **Adaptive programming architecture is a Fund's most important feature:**

The Fund's most significant strategic achievement was its ability to adapt — adding a COVID-19 window in 2020, extending the Fund twice, and pivoting its final major programming cycle to food

security in 2022. Each adaptation required a Steering Committee decision and amendment to the TOR or Fund plans. The existence of a functioning governance structure capable of making these decisions was the precondition for adaptability. Future pooled funds should build explicit adaptive pathways into their design — including pre-agreed criteria for opening new thematic windows.

### **Sustained, multi-year engagement in fragile contexts is non-negotiable:**

The PA1 programme in the Transnistrian region required 3+ years before substantive normative changes (regulatory reform, civil society institutionalization, policy dialogue frameworks) became evident. The first year was largely preparatory — mobilizing staff, navigating de facto approval requirements, establishing working relations. Short funding cycles would have produced no systems-level change. Donors investing in fragile contexts must understand and commit to multi-year programming horizons.

### **Sequencing emergency, recovery and resilience programming deliberately:**

Under PA2, the project moved from emergency input distribution (Year 1) to capacity building (Year 2) to technology adoption and policy support (Year 3) in a logical sequence. Each stage built on the previous: emergency inputs created entry points and trust; capacity building changed practices; technology grants locked in productivity gains; policy support created an enabling environment. This sequencing should be planned explicitly in future emergency-to-resilience programming, not allowed to emerge organically.

### **Alignment with national priorities at design stage, not just at endorsement:**

The most durable results under the Fund were achieved where government counterparts were co-designers, not just approvers. MAFI co-developed the input distribution regulations and district scoring methodology; NASA was a co-designer of the social worker training curriculum; MSU co-developed the new course on human rights in social work. Joint design takes longer but produces qualitatively different ownership and sustainability outcomes than consulting governments on already-designed programmes.

## **Partnership and Engagement Lessons**

### **Civil society institutional incubation produces qualitatively superior results:**

The Fund's multi-year investment in the SCDP — rather than one-off contracting of CSOs — built something qualitatively different: a functional civil society ecosystem. SCDP members graduated from receiving capacity building to delivering it; from implementing grants to designing consortia; from advocacy initiatives to regulatory reform campaigns. This institutional incubation model

took longer and cost more per transaction than contracting, but the sustainability dividend was orders of magnitude greater.

### **Private sector partnerships must be strategically designed:**

Moldcell Foundation's in-kind contribution was transformative precisely because it brought assets that cash could not replicate: brand recognition, network access, technical expertise, and marketing capacity. Local employers in Causeni and Cantemir brought knowledge of local labour markets that the UN system lacked. A dedicated private sector engagement strategy — including non-cash modalities, joint communications, and clear mutual benefit propositions — should be a standard component of future pooled fund design.

### **Donor visibility requires proactive investment:**

The Fund's visibility mechanisms — branded materials, social media campaigns, SCDP Facebook presence — effectively promoted MPTF and donors. However, a Fund-wide visibility strategy with standardized branding guidelines, a regular human interest story pipeline, and proactive media engagement should be built into the Secretariat's work plan from Year 1 of Fund operation.

## **Exit and Sustainability Considerations**

The Fund's operational closure in July 2025 creates both risks and opportunities for the results achieved. Several sustainability mechanisms were proactively embedded in programme design:

**Institutional continuity:** SCDP continues as an autonomous civil society coalition; Roma mediators institution is operational and has de facto authority partnership; the halfway house and Training Centre for former prisoners remain open; the Women in Agriculture digital platform is live and self-sustaining.

**Policy anchoring:** The National Agriculture Strategy 2023–2030 includes climate adaptation provisions; HRBA is integrated in NASA's continuous training curriculum; the compulsory MSU course on Human Rights in Social Work entered the 2023–2024 study plan; PrEP services are mainstreamed in the National HIV Programme and GFATM grant.

**Successor programming:** PA1's joint programme in the Transnistrian region received continued Swedish funding for a next phase under the new MPTF (UNSDCF 2023–2030); the Fund's new phase is operational, ensuring that results and relationships built under the SDGPF are carried forward.

FFS institutionalization: 20 Farmer Field Schools continue meeting; facilitators trained under the project are embedded in three local service provider organizations; the no-till seeder at 'Selectia' provides ongoing demonstration capacity; FFS methodology is now known and practiced by Moldovan trainers.

Beneficiary ownership: WAC members have a dedicated digital platform and WhatsApp groups; energy grant beneficiaries have certified operational installations; former prisoners supported under the pilot are documented as community members; older persons trained in digital skills continue using their devices and accessing services.

Despite several risks connected to specific programmatic interventions, the Fund's legacy is substantial. It has demonstrated that pooled funding can produce coherent, scalable, and sustainable development results in one of Europe's most challenging operating environments. It has shown that the UN system, when properly incentivized and resourced, can deliver joint programmes that are greater than the sum of their parts. And it has left behind — in the institutions, policies, platforms, and communities it has shaped — a foundation for the Republic of Moldova's continued journey toward the Sustainable Development Goals.

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Joint Programmes Supported by the Fund

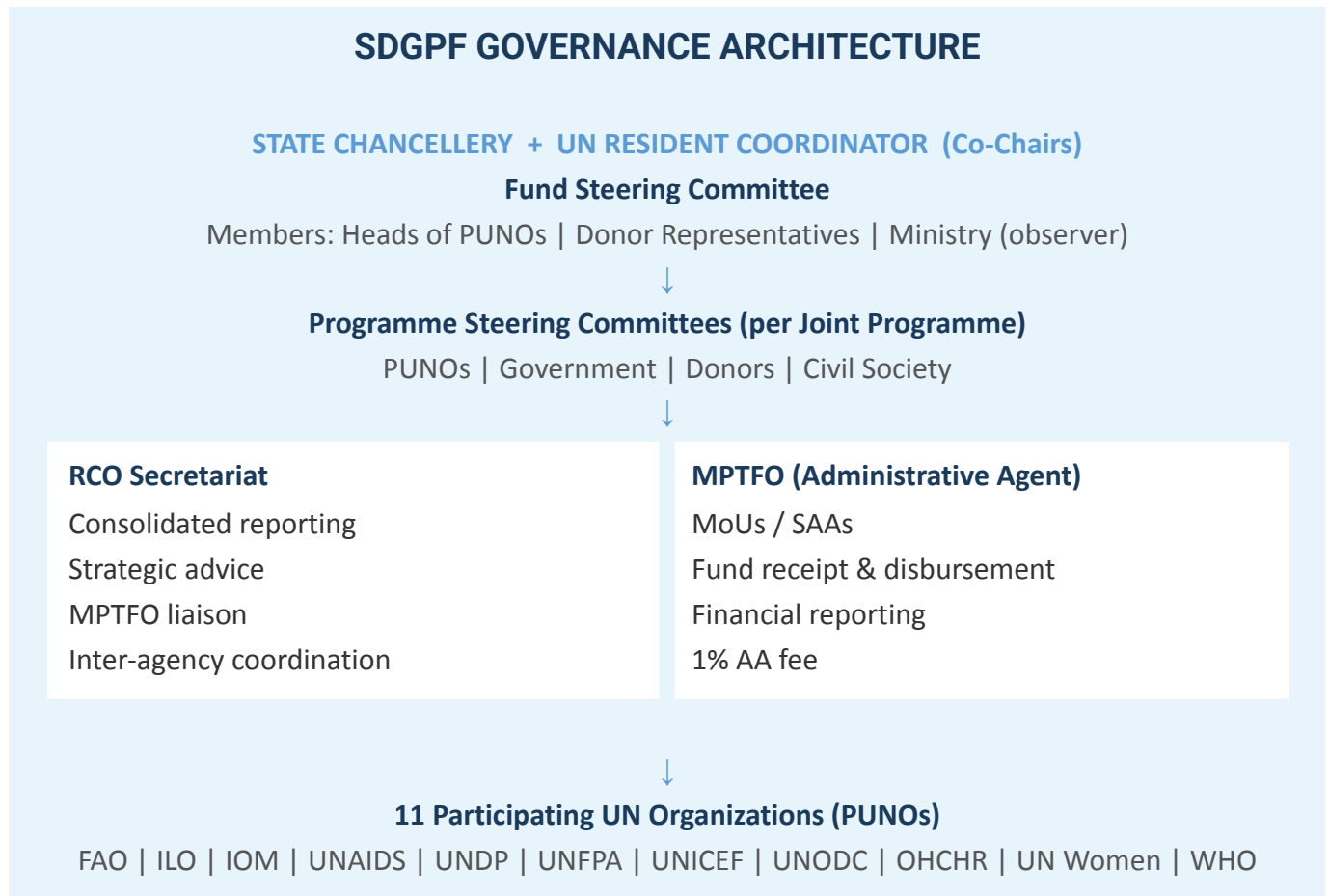
Priority Area	Programme Title	Period	PUNOs
PA1	One UN Joint Action to Strengthen Human Rights in the Transnistrian Region	2019–2022	IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNODC
PA5	COVID-19 Response and Recovery Window	Nov 2020–Dec 2021	ILO, UN Women, OHCHR
PA5	Life-Saving Support to and Empowerment of Older Women	2021–2022	UNFPA, OHCHR
PA2	Emergency Support for Agri-Producers in Context of Socio-Economic, Climate and Energy Crisis	Oct 2022–Apr 2025	FAO, UNDP

## Annex 2: Results Areas Summary

Programme	Result Area	Achievement
PA1: One UN Joint Action	PrEP beneficiaries	597+ unique (78 left bank)
PA1	Roma consultations via mediators	1,353+ (7 mediators)
PA1	HR activists certified	22 (12-month programme; 30% knowledge gain)
PA1	De facto HIV regulatory acts amended	5 acts revised / adopted
PA1	Former prisoners reintegrated	87 (14 women, 73 men); 0% recidivism at 6 months
PA1	Media professionals trained (HR)	90+ (4 Media Academy editions)
PA1	SOS DV cases handled (Trust Line)	350+ cases (Trust Line + Hotline combined)

Programme	Result Area	Achievement
PA1	Crisis rooms for WUD/children	3 rooms; 39 WUD, 15 children, 26 refugees/IDPs accommodated
PA1	Human rights articles in left-bank media	1,582+ articles/year by programme close; 1.7M organic reach
PA5: COVID Window	Vulnerable persons with PPE/food packages	4,835 (69% above target); 73% women
PA5: COVID Window	NGOs trained on PPE / social services	455 staff from 48 NGOs (9x target)
PA5: COVID Window	New jobs via LEPs	55 (27 for young women)
PA5: Older Women	Older persons with digital skills	430+ in 16 localities
PA5: Older Women	Social workers / HRBA training	597 assessed; curricula for 1,110; integrated in NASA platform
PA5: Older Women	MSU course on HR in Social Work	Compulsory from Sep 2023; 4 university faculties
PA2: Agri-Producers	Vulnerable farming households with inputs	17,000+ (38% women, 29% youth); 22 districts; ~6,000 ha
PA2	Farmer Field Schools	20 FFS; 330 members; 145 events; 84 in-kind grants
PA2	Women trained via cascading model	1,003 (74% women); 37 sessions; 19 districts
PA2	Women-led enterprises with green energy	86; 1,248 kW; ~1.12M kWh/year; ~380 tons CO <sub>2</sub> /year
PA2	Women Agricultural Clubs	6 WACs; 180 members; 40 milking machine grants

### Annex 3: Fund Governance Structure



### Annex 4: TOR-Referenced Priority Area Outputs Framework

PA	Outcome	Output Areas
PA1	Governance, HR and Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Statistical systems</li> <li>1.2 HR institutions / CSOs / media</li> <li>1.3 Legislation, policies and budgets for integrity and gender equality</li> <li>1.4 Youth, women and men from vulnerable groups</li> <li>1.5 Justice system</li> </ul>
PA2	Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Public institutions / civil society / private sector</li> <li>2.2 Vulnerable groups' skills and access</li> <li>2.3 Youth and NEETs</li> <li>2.4 Local public authorities and communities</li> </ul>

PA	Outcome	Output Areas
PA3	Environmental Sustainability and Resilience	3.1 Energy efficiency in buildings 3.2 Sustainable management of natural resources 3.3 Climate adaptation and mitigation
PA4	Inclusive and Equitable Social Development	4.1 Health system 4.2 Women, youth, PwDs 4.3 Inclusive education 4.4 Social assistance 4.5 Violence against women and children
PA5	COVID-19 Pandemic Management and Response	5.1 Healthcare system capacities 5.2 Social and economic consequences addressed for vulnerable groups

## Annex 5: Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs)

Acronym	Full Name	Joint Programmes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PA2
ILO	International Labour Organization	PA5 (COVID Window)
IOM	International Organization for Migration	PA1
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	PA1
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	PA1, PA2
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	PA5 (Older Women)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	PA1
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	PA1
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	PA1, PA5
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	PA5 (COVID Window)

Acronym	Full Name	Joint Programmes
WHO	World Health Organization	Party to MoU; not implementing in reported JPs

## Annex 6: List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
AA	Administrative Agent
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ALMPs	Active Labour Market Programmes
CFSAM	Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission
CNAS	National Social Insurance House (Moldova)
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DV	Domestic Violence
ECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia
FFS	Farmer Field School
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
LEP	Local Employment Partnership
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MAFI	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (Moldova)
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MSU	Moldova State University
NASA	National Agency for Social Assistance (Moldova)

Abbreviation	Full Form
NEA	National Employment Agency (Moldova)
PLWH	People Living with HIV
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (HIV prevention)
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
PwDs	Persons with Disabilities
PWUD	People Who Use Drugs
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RM–UN PFSD	Republic of Moldova–United Nations Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
SCDP	Sustainable Community Development Platform
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGPF	SDGs Partnership Fund (Moldova 2030)
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SW	Sex Workers
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSDPF	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework
WAC	Women Agricultural Club
WUD	Women Who Use Drugs