



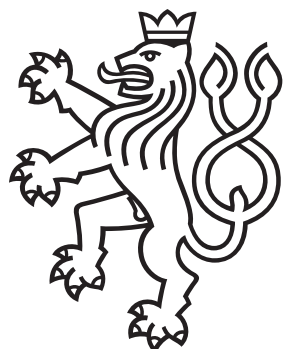
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic



Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic

Moldova

2018–2023



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INTRODUCTION

With this programme, the Czech Republic is building on its existing collaboration and partnership with the Republic of Moldova in development cooperation and is responding to the country's needs and development priorities. This programme draws on the objectives identified by 2018–2030 External Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic and respects Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The programme also relates to experience drawn and project and sector evaluations carried out during the previous cooperation programme. In addition, the programme takes into account the conclusions and recommendations for Czech external development cooperation formulated by the OECD Peer Review in 2016.

The Republic of Moldova is the Czech Republic's important partner in the European Union's immediate neighbourhood. It is a country facing the impact from a “frozen” conflict on its own territory, complex security issues in Eastern Europe, migration and economic and social challenges.

The aim of the development cooperation programme, integral to the Czech Republic's comprehensive engagement in Moldova, is to support the country's territorial integrity and its democratic, economic and social reforms, and to assist in its approximation to the European Union. The programme also aims to strengthen bilateral relations with Moldova and intensify cooperation between central institutions and local authorities, non-governmental organisations and private entities. In its individual objectives, the programme takes into account recommendations and Moldovan commitments under the Association Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Moldova, as well as the principles, priorities and requirements for enhanced cooperation with the UN, the OSCE and the Council of Europe.

*To achieve its priorities, the Czech Republic intends to **focus on supporting balanced regional development in the country and narrowing economic and social differences**, and to this end, on the sustainable management of natural resources, inclusive social development, good democratic governance, agriculture and rural development. Cooperation will also address gender equality and combating negative impact of climate change, cross-cutting sustainable development objectives.*

This programme has been elaborated with active involvement of representatives from all the relevant central institutions and local authorities, as well as from the non-governmental and business community. As a consensual document it forms a basis for the Czech Republic's coordinated and consolidated development cooperation in Moldova with a view to enhance its sustainability, coherence and visibility.



1. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Population: (excluding Transnistria, which has a population of approximately 410,000). The actual number of people residing permanently in Moldova is about a million lower.	3,549,750
Country classification (OECD/DAC):	lower middle income country
GNI per capita:	USD 2,180
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranking:	31 points (122nd out of 180)
Freedom House Human Rights Index:	partly free
ODA:	USD 328 million (2016)
ODA per capita:	USD 92 in 2016

The country's economy is dominated by the service sector, which encompassed 64.7% of GDP (and employed 64.7% of the workforce) in 2016, with agriculture accounting for 14.1% and industry 21%. In 2015 Moldova reported double-digit inflation (13.6%) for the first time since 2006. In 2016 the situation has improved significantly and inflation has only been 2.4%. GDP growth in 2016 reached 4% (to a total of 18.54 billion USD), in 2017 it is expected to be 3.5 – 4.5%. The country's economy relies on externalities: on the one hand, there is the inability to implement DCFTA and to capitalize on duty-free export quotas of agricultural products to the EU (so far the quotas have not been reached), and, on the other hand, there are restrictive measures imposed by Russia, which had been until recently the main market for Moldovan produce. Both of these factors are inherently political and are linked to the signing of the AA/DCFTA.

The Moldovan economy is heavily dependent on remittances (money transfers from abroad to individuals), which reached 23.4% of GDP in 2015. However, these are following a downward trajectory due to the worsening economic situation in countries hosting Moldovan workers (in 2015, there was a 30% year-on-year drop to 1.129 billion USD), in 2016 by 4.5% to 1.079 billion USD. The economic situation remains complicated, although external sources of funding (loans and subsidies from international organizations, financial institutions and individual states) were made available after the signing of an agreement with the IMF in November 2016 (after almost a two - year break).

1.2. Analysis of the country's needs

The analysis of the country's needs is based on Moldovan National Development Strategy "Moldova 2020". It also draws on previous experience in the implementation of the Czech Republic's external development cooperation in the country, including results stemming from evaluations of some projects. Individual needs are analysed against the backdrop of Sustainable Development Goals.



The complicated economic situation, plunging employment, high migration rates and long undervalued social system have had an adverse effect on the population's material provision. The most vulnerable groups are the disabled people and abandoned children. Social pressures will continue to escalate as the population ages. Although the social welfare system is being reformed, it remains fragmented and inefficient, with funding for the social sector decreasing. Building up the capacity of the social system and the public sector at large is therefore essential not only to **reduce poverty** now, but also to keep it at bay in the future.



Moldova is a predominantly agricultural country, although **agricultural production** has shrunk dramatically in the face of Russia's restrictive measures and the lack of agricultural diversification. The implementation of the AA/DCFTA remains a priority for Moldova, with a particular focus on the fulfilment of qualitative and phytosanitary requirements, as this will pave the way for increased exports to the EU and the attainment of the duty-free import quotas that have been granted. Moldovan agriculture's main obstacles are the fragmentation and economic weakness of farms, obsolete manufacturing and infrastructure, lack of investment, and inefficient system for the allocation of state subsidies.



Continuous and consistent arrangements **to ensure that women and girls have access to all opportunities and benefits** generated by the country's development are essential to compensate for the disadvantages inherent in the strong traditional perceptions of gender roles (childcare and the household) in Moldova.



Moldova is classified as a country suffering from water stress. Water quality is insufficient as sanitation is in short supply and fertilisers are used excessively. The dilapidating and technically outdated infrastructure means that water supply is often interrupted and much of it is lost through leaks. Some 60% of the population lacks adequate **access to water**. A large number of obsolete Soviet-era pesticides can still be found in Moldova. Waste management is inefficient, with poor systemic motivation, and waste recycling is very scarce.



Moldova's urgent needs in public administration (including the environmental sector), in water management, waste treatment, the removal of hazardous substances and improvements in agricultural production are discussed above and below. Potential solutions are closely linked to essential improvement in air and soil quality and in the environment and, more generally, to the **fight against climate change and the handling of its effects**.



Foreign partners criticize the country for its rife corruption while highlighting the need to **reform public administration and the judiciary**. Moldova is experiencing great difficulty in the implementation of legislation as there is no clear division of responsibilities among institutions, the budget is inadequate and the regulations can be opaque. Institutions at all levels are lacking capacity and human resources. Civil society in Moldova remains weak, especially at the local level.

1.3. The country's development priorities and 2030 Agenda's SDGs

The “Moldova 2020” National Development Strategy, approved in July 2012, identifies seven priorities in order to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction:

1. Aligning the education system to labour market needs in order to enhance labour productivity and increase employment in the economy.
2. Increasing public investment in the national and local road infrastructure in order to reduce transportation costs and enhance the quality thereof.
3. Reducing financing costs by increasing competition in the financial sector and developing risk management tools.
4. Improving the business climate, promoting competition policies, streamlining the regulatory framework and applying information technologies in public services for businesses and citizens.
5. Reducing energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy sources.
6. Ensuring financial sustainability of the pension system in order to secure an appropriate rate of wage replacement.
7. Increasing the quality and efficiency of justice and fighting corruption in order to ensure equitable access to public goods for all citizens.

As for the fulfilment of MDGs, the third interim report indicates that Moldova has made significant progress in education, lower child mortality and poverty reduction. On the other hand, Moldova has found it much more difficult to fulfil its commitments in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases, in its efforts to reduce maternal mortality, in the promotion of gender equality and in securing access to drinking water.

To implement SDGs and Agenda 2030, the establishment of the National Coordination Council for Sustainable Development is being prepared. This body will draw up a plan of activities and coordinate and monitor the implementation of such activities at ministerial level.

2. THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN MOLDOVA

2.1. Cooperation outcomes to date

The Czech Republic's 2010–2017 External Development Cooperation Conception classed Moldova among priority countries. In those years, the partnership was governed by the Development Cooperation Programme, which set the following sector priorities: access to drinking water and sanitation, support for good governance and civil society, support for education and other social infrastructure and services, support for agriculture (especially SMEs), improvements in food safety, and environmental protection.

In Moldova, the Czech Republic is viewed as a major bilateral donor. The Czech Republic's development projects are visible and there is a general awareness of them among other donors, Moldovan institutions and professionals. Besides Czech and local non-governmental organisations and academics, numerous private sector entities are active in Czech development cooperation in Moldova, some of which have successfully achieved economic continuity.

In the social sphere, the Czech Republic's projects have long focused on supporting the development of home care services and on setting them in legislation. The Czech Republic also helps to promote the social inclusion of vulnerable groups, such as unsuccessful returning migrants, preschool children with special needs, and abandoned children. The Czech Republic's development cooperation also encompasses diabetes prevention and groundwork for the reform of care for the mentally ill and mentally handicapped.

In terms of water and sanitation, completed projects include the reconstruction of wastewater treatment plants, the removal and destruction of 450 tonnes of pesticides, and the installation of pumping stations to pump oil residues from groundwater. Sources of drinking water have also been explored in the south of Moldova.

In the agricultural sector, importance is attached to a project aiming to create a register of wines in a bid to improve Moldovan producers' access to the European market. There are also projects aimed at promoting the development of organic farming and at increasing value-added production in general, as well as at supporting the formation of cooperatives. Other projects are in place to modernise agricultural education programmes at secondary schools and at the State Agricultural University in Chişinău.

Projects are being implemented to strengthen the capacity of local and regional government bodies and state institutions, such as the Office of Emergencies of Moldova, the Ministry of Regional Development and Reconstruction, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy (Aid for Trade). Another important area covered by the Czech Republic's development cooperation in Moldova is the support for demographics and statistics.

2.2. Cooperation priorities and objectives

For the Czech Republic and the EU, as well as for future cooperation and security in Europe, it is essential to have a strong, democratic and trustworthy partner in the Republic of Moldova. Moldova is caught up in a protracted internal political struggle for its own identity, the outcome of which will be crucial for the future of its citizens and the distribution of power in the region. Support for the balanced development of the country, democratic reforms and approximation to the EU is clearly in the interest of the Czech Republic and the EU, especially in the current foreign-policy context, where the EU is facing internal and external pressures, including Russian influence and migration issues, which are also consequential for Moldova.

Considering our common experiences in modern history, the Czech Republic – within the scope of European coordinated cooperation – is in a position to offer added value by transferring know-how from its own democratic transition and accession to Euro-Atlantic structures, and also its sensitivity to the specific challenges facing the partner country.

In this programme, the Czech Republic places an emphasis on the need to interlink its priorities with activities in the EU, including the Eastern Partnership Initiative and its EU-Moldova Action Plan, and the EU Strategy and Action Plan for the Danube Region (EUSDR). The cooperation priorities are in line with the Joint EU Members Analysis 2016 and with commitments under the Association Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Moldova. The plan also takes into account regional relevance, especially in relation to the South East Europe (SEE) 2020 Strategy of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC). In its individual goals, the plan bears in mind the various recommendations of multilateral forums and Moldova's commitments (e.g. the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities), as well as the principles, priorities and requirements for enhanced cooperation with the OSCE and the Council of Europe.

OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

On the basis of the above, and taking into account the specific experience and capacities of Czech and Moldovan implementation partners, the Czech Republic has selected four priority areas where it will concentrate on achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, Agenda 2030):

I. Sustainable management of natural resources

Improvements in the protection, use and development of water resources, water quality, restoration of water resources, elimination of pollution, increase in the availability of quality drinking water, wastewater management.



The Czech Republic's development cooperation in Moldova in the next programming period will focus on anthropogenic pollution and solutions thereto that draw on modern methods, capitalising on Czech value added in the form of experience gained in handling similar problems during transition.

Two lines of action will be pursued to achieve this objective. The first is the removal of old environmental burdens; the second will focus on preventing the creation of new pollution stemming from human activity.

II. Inclusive social development

The introduction of an appropriate system of social protection, an increase and improvement in social protection for vulnerable groups of the population.



The two countries will work together to transform Moldova's social policy with a view to maximising the efficiency of the social protection system with limited resources. The intention is to make further improvements in the quality of social care service provision and accessibility, especially in regions outside the capital.

In pursuit of this goal, cooperation with government officials at all levels, with providers of social welfare services and with civil society will be crucial.

Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable population groups (the elderly, disabled persons, children, addicts or those who constitute an addiction risk). An emphasis will be placed on increasing the share of home and community care and on integrating these population groups into society.

III. Good democratic governance

The creation of efficient, responsible and transparent institutions at all levels, promotion of responsible, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.



In this case, institutional consolidation entails increased efficiency, modernisation, better financial sustainability, improved quality of service, professionalisation, and the promotion of dialogue between the various entities involved in the implementation of sector strategies. The aim is also to improve the business climate and to strengthen the parameters of the market economy.

Output will be the development of capacities of civil society and of central and local government institutions at all levels, especially through the sharing of know-how with Czech entities including decision making mechanisms and policy making.

Projects within this sector will target priority areas of interest for the Czech Republic's external development cooperation in Moldova, as defined by the programme (i.e. the support will take place primarily in the sustainable management of natural resources, inclusive social development, democratic governance, agriculture and rural development). This is therefore a theme pervading all selected sectors of cooperation (an interdisciplinary approach is applied).

IV. Agriculture and rural development

An increase in the income of selected farmers by securing efficient production resources and inputs, necessary knowledge, market access, and opportunities to create value added.



This goal will be achieved through activities aimed at securing better market access for selected farmers, and then at supporting their stable market position (ensuring their sustainability), and at increasing agricultural production with added market value as a means of enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. Development cooperation should also be instrumental in agricultural diversification and take into account the need to adapt to climate change.

The main priority of this programme as a whole is to **promote balanced regional development in the country and to reduce economic and social disparities**. In addition, by implementing the programme, the Czech Republic will contribute to the achievement of its Moldova-related foreign policy priorities, especially: the country's democratic transition and the EU pre-accession process; the promotion of good governance, institutional capacity building, the rule of law and respect for human rights; support for the territorial integrity of the country; and the promotion of regional cooperation and the development of bilateral relations and cooperation at the level of central government, local authorities, NGOs and private entities.

The Czech Republic stands ready to supplement its bilateral development activities with humanitarian aid to Moldova if necessary, particularly in response to major disasters or increased influx of returnees, but also in relation to measures aimed at strengthening preparedness for and risk reduction of disasters.

The programme's goals were set in collaboration with the Moldovan government, representatives of local civil society and relevant target groups. The Czech Republic will carry out its development cooperation throughout the territory of Moldova as far as possible.

2.3. Measures to achieve the objectives

Bilateral project-based development cooperation, complemented by trilateral cooperation projects co-financed by other donors, will be central to the achievement of the programme's objectives and results. Supplementary measures include the Czech Republic's multilateral development cooperation and, where necessary, humanitarian aid.

Within the scope of bilateral development cooperation, the programme will be implemented primarily through development projects aimed at increasing the capacity of partners and beneficiaries, including the transfer of know-how, technology and investment units. These projects will be carried out solely on the basis of project proposals from local Moldovan entities, taking into account the programme's goals and on the basis of validation of current needs, and will entail subsidies, public procurement contracts, budgetary provisions and, where appropriate, financial donations to local entities in the partner country. Another instrument is small local projects (SLPs) implemented directly by Czech Embassies, facilitating smaller, precisely targeted development activities that are in conformity with the programme's focus. New financial instruments, feasibility studies, business partnerships of a development or investment nature, and trade promotion projects (Aid for Trade) will also be employed. Another direct link with the priority areas defined for development cooperation under this programme will be provided by the posting of teachers and experts to Moldova and study visits by the staff of Moldovan state institutions and local authorities to the Czech Republic, which will focus exclusively on the transfer of know-how. In addition, synergies with other technical means, such as scholarships, will be harnessed, and with others programs, such as the Transformation Cooperation Program, especially in the area of support for a dutiful democratic governance.

2.4. The Czech Republic's coordination with other stakeholders

In accordance with global principles on aid effectiveness and in the spirit of continuity with its approach thus far, the Czech Republic will strive to coordinate its activities with other donors in the thematic areas of its priority interest under the 2018–2030 External Development Cooperation Strategy. Cooperation will be developed primarily in the context of joint EU programming, drawing on a joint 2016 analysis by the EU and the Member States. In areas of bilateral or multilateral interest, subject to availability and capacity, project cooperation will be solicited with other donors, such as the V4 countries, Slovakia (SlovakAid), Germany (GIZ) and the US (USAID).

European development partners provide approximately two thirds of all ODA (EUR 284 million in 2015), with the EU itself (via its institutions) accounting for a third of that amount. The biggest European bilateral donors are Romania, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Norway. European development assistance is complemented by support for the implementation of the Association Agreement and DCF-TA, realised through the Comprehensive Institution Building (CIB) Programme, twinning projects, the posting of consultants, and budgetary and investment aid. The remaining 40% of development assistance comes from international (UN, WB, EBRD, EIB, IMF) and other bilateral (US, Japan) donors.

The main platform for the coordination of external development cooperation in Moldova has so far been regular coordination meetings of all donors, organised by the UNDP once a month. Sectoral coordination meetings of donors are convened periodically and on an ad hoc basis in relevant sectors. In addition, Moldovan ministries hold regular meetings of the sectoral coordination council. As joint programming is expanded, coordination within the EU in particular will continue to develop and deepen. The Czech Republic will make an effort to be active in joint programming in accordance with its own priorities and capacities and in the spirit of the principles of aid effectiveness and harmonisation and mutual accountability between donors and the Moldovan government.

3. CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME

3.1. Conditions for implementation in the country

The terms and conditions for the provision of the Czech Republic's development assistance in Moldova are regulated by the intergovernmental Development Cooperation Agreement concluded for an indefinite period on 13 November 2012. In that agreement, the Moldovan party makes the following commitments:

- to exempt goods and services financed from the Czech contribution, as well as all equipment, materials and labour used in the implementation of the agreement, from customs duties, taxes and other mandatory payments and charges;
- to exempt the Czech implementers of development projects posted to Moldova under this agreement, and their families, from customs duties, other taxes and import duties applicable on the import of goods for personal use, to facilitate the entry and exit customs clearance of these persons, to address the issue of shortening the waiting time for their entry visas and permits (work, residence), and to provide them with favourable treatment.

Implementers of projects within the scope of the Czech Republic's external development cooperation may benefit from the agreement's provisions if their external development cooperation project is registered with the Office of the Government of the Republic of Moldova. This registration takes place periodically, approximately every six months.

3.2. Monitoring and evaluation

Project monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation are basic requirements to keep all stakeholders informed of the course and results of cooperation to the necessary extent and quality. These processes will be governed by provisions contained in the External Development Cooperation Strategy and in the Methodology for the Project Cycle of Bilateral External Development Cooperation Projects. The results of monitoring and, in particular, evaluations will form an important basis for comprehensive assessment of development activities, for decision-making on further cooperation with Moldova at a strategic, programme and project level, and for the subsequent comprehensive management system, linking the results to strategic objectives.

In the continuous monitoring and evaluation of development activities established by this programme, a results-oriented procedure will be implemented, so the outputs and targets of individual projects will be followed as a means of more efficient management and the flexible setting of necessary changes in response to the evolving conditions of implementation and the experience gained (in the sense of "learning by doing"). Monitoring of all of the Czech Republic's development activities will be carried out by staff of the Czech diplomatic mission in Chişinău, apart from Czech Development Agency projects, which will be monitored by the Agency's staff. Monitoring will take place once or twice a year. The Czech Republic will strive for joint monitoring missions with the Moldovan authorities, implementers and partners in development activities. Monitoring will result in monitoring reports, which will be shared between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid), the Czech Development Agency, the Czech Embassy and the Moldovan authorities, and will also serve as a basis for follow-up evaluations. For the sake of monitoring the implementation of the programme, the values of

the programme's output indicators and objectives will be reviewed in two-year cycles according to sources of data verification (especially those provided from the Moldovan authorities).

Evaluations will assess the long-term impacts and benefits of development interventions in Moldova according to the OECD's internationally standardised methodology, with a focus on the various thematic areas defined in the External Development Cooperation Strategy that are relevant to this programme. Links to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) named in this programme will also be evaluated. In addition, the geographic and regional focus of the programme will be assessed. The Czech Republic will seek the involvement and building of Moldovan evaluation capacities.

During each year of programme implementation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will host one or two consultations between the Ministry, the Czech Development Agency and any other relevant programme implementers. These sessions will be aimed at ensuring there is an ongoing consensus regarding the implementation of the programme and its expected results, and at coming up with a timely response to any eventual major problems.

In the medium term, the programme may be adapted so as to respond as well as possible to Moldovan needs and to reflect the results of evaluations and their recommendations to the fullest extent possible.

Ahead of the expiry of the programme, the Czech Embassy and the Czech Development Agency will work together to draw up a summary report for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs describing and evaluating the results of the overall impact analysis. The report will include explanations in those instances where set objectives and outputs have not been achieved, and will discuss which tools have proven good and which have not. The report will form an important basis for the final programme evaluation and for a decision on further cooperation with Moldova.

3.3. Risk management and sustainability advancement

Risk management is conducted in accordance with the External Development Cooperation Strategy. A fundamental underlying document is the strategic and project-related "Risks Analysis of Implementing External Development Cooperation in Moldova" (the "Analysis"), which includes a list of risk management instruments. The programme of cooperation with Moldova is based on this Analysis and an analysis of Moldova's development needs. Risks and measures to prevent them will be monitored regularly.

With reference to the External Development Cooperation Strategy, the sustainability of development assistance and the results of completed projects is one of the fundamental objectives behind the implementation of external development cooperation. Advancement in sustainability is an important criterion of success for development activities in the country. Sound risk management and effective project management in various stages of the project cycle will help to increase sustainability. In line with the provisions of the External Development Cooperation Strategy, the emphasis is on the high-quality *identification* of Moldova's development needs in accordance with the relevant strategies followed by the Moldovan government, and on the pursuit of goals and activities leading to their fulfilment according to established rules.

A prerequisite is the rigorous analysis of participants and local conditions for development activities, as well as relevant and quality enter data. In this context, in the formulation of projects an emphasis will be placed on a well-prepared exit strategy. An important element is the stress on the highest possible level of involvement of local partners in the process of project preparation and decision-making. This is then linked to the subsequent sharing of ownership of the results of development activities, supported

by careful and predictable project handover, including proper training of beneficiaries. An important factor is cooperation and communication between the implementer and partners when knowledge is being transferred, training is being provided, etc. An important factor conducive to the required development-related synergy effects is coordination with other donors and implementers in the area, plus mutual coordination between stakeholders under the Czech Republic's external development cooperation. An emphasis will be placed on strengthening control mechanisms and on the mandatory nature of implementing recommendations arising from evaluations in strategic external development cooperation documents.

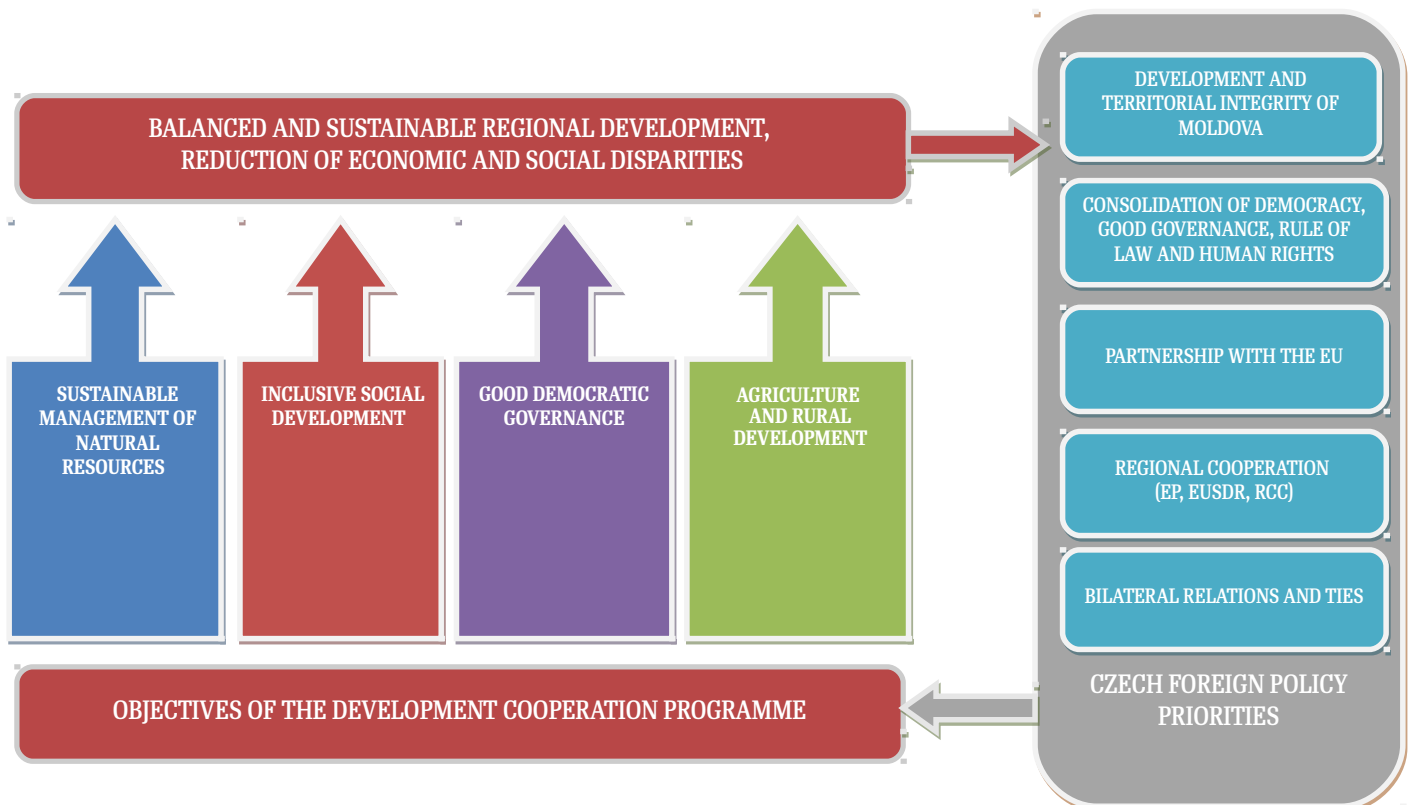
3.4. Programme validity and updates

This programme of development cooperation between the Czech Republic and the Republic of Moldova has been drawn up for the 2018–2023 period. Its implementation will be continuously assessed in accordance with the Czech Republic's 2018–2030 External Development Cooperation Strategy and annual monitoring and expert evaluation plans so that these assessments can be used to refine the plan where necessary and appropriate. By 2023 a comprehensive evaluation of the programme will be conducted, on the basis of which a decision will be taken on further cooperation.

4. ANNEXES

4.1. Programme diagram

Moldova 2018–2023 CzechAid Programme



4.2. Results Matrix – Republic of Moldova (2018–2023)

Priority Areas of Sustainable Development	Results	Indicators
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<p>Outcome 1: By 12/2023 improve water quality by reducing pollution and contamination, eliminating dumps not meeting EU standards and reducing the proportion of untreated wastewater (SDG Target 6.3)</p> <p>Output 1.1: Sanitation systems (WWTPs and PSs) constructed or reconstructed</p> <p>Output 1.2: Primary contamination from selected sites neutralized</p>	<p>Percentage of wastewater safely treated</p> <p>Percentage of land threatened by contamination reduced</p> <p>Number of people newly connected to sewer and functional WWTP / additional waste water equivalent to X PE/day treated in line with legal requirements</p> <p>Size of area remediated, tons of contaminants neutralized</p>
Inclusive Social Development	<p>Outcome 2: Contribute to the Implementation of nationally appropriate social protection system and measures, achieve better coverage of the vulnerable by 12/2023 (SDG Target 1.3)</p> <p>Output 2.1: Quality of social services aimed at defined vulnerable population groups improved</p> <p>Output 2.2: Access to social services aimed at defined vulnerable population groups improved</p> <p>Output 2.3: Humanization of social care services</p>	<p>Percentage of population (vulnerable population groups: elderly, disabled, children, addicts) covered by social protection services</p> <p>Processes and procedures in place to establish and monitor quality control indicators. Percentage of social services providers meeting approved quality standards (disaggregated for rural/urban area)</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries of social services programmes (disaggregated for rural/urban area)</p> <p>Number of trainings provided to the sector</p> <p>Number of people in residential institutions of all forms reduced</p>
Good Governance, Strengthened Democracy	<p>Outcome 3: By 12/2023 to contribute to the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>Output 3.1 Relevant national institutions at all levels and civil society representatives and organizations strengthened through know-how sharing and capacity building</p>	<p>Aggregate Indicator: Government effectiveness (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)</p> <p>Aggregate Indicator: Voices&Accountability (as measured by the Worldwide Governance Index)</p> <p>Number of members of staff from local authorities and state-run institutions having gained qualifications/new tools for data analysis, forecasting, monitoring, evaluation, budgeting, strategic planning and policy making</p> <p>Number of civil society representatives and organizations supported in their capacity to promote civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.</p>
Agriculture and Rural Development	<p>Outcome 4: By 12/2020 increase the incomes of selected commodity producers through securing effective resources and inputs, knowledge, markets and opportunities for value addition (SDG Target 2.3)</p> <p>Output 4.1: Access to markets of selected commodity producers increased, market position stabilized</p> <p>Output 4.2: Production of agricultural products with added market value increased</p>	<p>Increase in percentage of average income of commodity producers and their number</p> <p>Increase in percentage of sales of commodity producers and their number</p> <p>Increase in percentage of production of agricultural products with added market value</p>

4.3. Abbreviations and explanatory notes

AA	Association Agreement
CDA	Czech Development Agency
CIB	Comprehensive Institution Building
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
EaP	Eastern Partnership
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EUSTR	EU Strategy and Action plan for the Danube Region
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Agency)
GNI	Gross National Income
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PSs	Pumping stations
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEE	South East Europe
SLPs	Small local projects
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

V4	Visegrad Group
WB	World Bank
WWTPs	Wastewater treatment plants