

# Country Strategy for Estonian-Moldovan Development Cooperation 2016–2018

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Estonia has supported Moldovan development cooperation projects since 2000. Moldova has been a priority partner for Estonian bilateral development cooperation since 2006. According to the Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016–2018, Moldova will remain a priority country for Estonia's bilateral aid. Based on the development priorities of Moldova, considering past successful bilateral development cooperation activities, Estonia's advantages as compared to other donors and capacity for implementing bilateral development cooperation activities, the Estonian Government will cooperate with Moldova over the period of 2016–2018 in the following priority areas:

### **1. Development of democracy and strengthening good governance practices**

- Activities that promote the implementation of the European Union (EU) Association Agreement, including administrative capacity building and strengthening state institutions through e-government and the introduction of information and communication technology (ICT) in public administration.
- Involving civil society in governance and shaping reforms, improving participatory democracy and the capability of being part of good governance, promoting EU related outreach.
- Fighting corruption.

### **2. Supporting healthcare sector**

- Supporting healthcare system reforms, including improving the availability of healthcare service.
- Introducing e-solutions and ICT to improve the quality of healthcare.
- Supporting educational cooperation in healthcare

### **3. Supporting the development of rural areas**

- Supporting the development of rural areas by increasing the capability of local governments and promoting community politics.
- Supporting small businesses, including start-ups.

Human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability and ICT are the horizontal themes that Estonia promotes in its development cooperation with Moldova. A common goal is the educational cooperation that supports the three priority areas. Horizontal themes could be handled as a separate cooperation goal.

The estimated budget of Estonian development cooperation with Moldova in 2016–2018 is up to 3 million euros. Implementation of the Strategy is evaluated after its completion in the second half of 2018. The strategy will be reviewed and updated when the country strategy will be extended, taking into account the situation in Moldova in cooperation with the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the embassy, other ministries, cooperation partners and NGOs.

### **ESTONIA'S GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION GOALS**

Estonian development cooperation has been initially shaped by global development agreements and goals such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and it is based on recognised principles of aid effectiveness. Aid effectiveness is covered in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Agreements, the Council of the EU Operational Framework on Aid Effectiveness and the EU's Development Policy Agenda for Change. The goals and objectives of Estonian development cooperation are also shaped by our own transition experience, reform experiences, and by our membership in for example the EU, UN, WTO, OECD.

The country strategy is part of the underlying document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Priorities of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Policy 2016–2020", which is based on the Strategies for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian aid 2006–2010 and 2011–2015 and includes past experience of Estonia as a donor. According to the Strategy, the goals of Estonian development cooperation across the areas of activities are the following:

- 1) to ensure quality education;
- 2) to support the development of healthcare;
- 3) to help ensure peace and stability;
- 4) to support the development of democracy and a constitutional state, introduce good governance practices and human rights;
- 5) to support economic development;
- 6) to support environmentally sustainable development and to achieve international environmental goals.

Common themes throughout all areas are ensuring human rights, gender equality and environmental sustainability, and implementing ICT:

Estonia's bilateral development cooperation is primarily aimed at countries to which Estonia can offer added value and which are prepared to shape a democratic society built on human rights.

Priority partner countries are the Eastern Partnership countries Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus and post-conflict Afghanistan. Estonia's goal is to develop longer-term cooperation of a more planned nature with the partner countries that is supported by formulating development cooperation country strategy papers.

## **STRATEGIC GOALS OF COOPERATION WITH MOLDOVA**

Moldova has been one of the priority partner countries of Estonian development cooperation since 2006 and the Estonian public and private sector and civil associations have established a sustainable cooperation with their partners in Moldova. Over the period 2011–2015, Estonia (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government agencies) allocated around 3.35 million euros in support for Moldova. According to the Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016–2020, Moldova is a priority country for Estonia’s bilateral development cooperation.

The strategic objectives of development cooperation between Estonia and Moldova are consistent with the Association Agreement between EU and Moldova, the preamble of which emphasizes: “WILLING to contribute to the political and socio-economic development of the Republic of Moldova, through wide-ranging cooperation in a broad spectrum of areas of common interest, including in the field of good governance, justice, freedom and security, trade integration and enhanced economic cooperation, employment and social policy, financial management, public administration and civil service reform, civil society participation, institution building and the reduction of poverty and sustainable development.”<sup>1</sup>

The basis for the Estonian-Moldovan development cooperation country strategy is past Estonian-Moldovan cooperation, Moldova’s own interest in learning from Estonia’s experiences in joining the EU and other experiences and the Republic of Moldova’s development priorities. The evolution of the country strategy has also been shaped within the context of bilateral agreements and other ties: socio-economic, educational, and cultural, between people, businesses and civil society. EU related outreach and communication with the wider public in Moldova is a new and important area of the Country Strategy 2014–2015.

The Country Strategy includes cooperation areas, where the development priorities of Moldova, the possibilities of Estonia and the capabilities of partners implementing the strategies coincide the most. Different parties – e.g. government institutions, local governments or subordinate institutions, nonprofit associations, foundations and other legal persons – can participate in implementing Estonia’s bilateral development cooperation projects.

The primary form for carrying out bilateral Estonian-Moldovan development cooperation is constituted by various capability building projects, where technical expertise, based on Estonian experience obtained from social, government and administrative reforms, is disseminated.

The projects are above all implemented through adapted technical cooperation, consultation and training aid measures. The Moldovan partner is expected to take over the project outcomes and continue to implement them. If it is justified, technical equipment can be provided to a limited extent, in the context of capacity building goals.

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<sup>1</sup> EU–Moldova AA/DCFTA, see [http://eeas.europa.eu/moldova/pdf/eu-md\\_aa-dcfta\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/moldova/pdf/eu-md_aa-dcfta_en.pdf)

The multi-annual strategic development cooperation framework is used initially to concentrate on existing ties of cooperation where value added has already emerged. However, in order to further strengthen bilateral cooperation, the programme also allows for the creation of new cooperative ties, which are closely connected with the development strategies and needs of our Moldovan partners and with regard to which our Moldovan partners have definite development objectives.

To support larger and longer-term projects, achieve sustainable development outcomes and ensure greater responsibility and participation of Moldovan partners, Estonia proceeds in planning and evaluating development cooperation activities, to an increasing extent, from long-term objectives of a given field.

Since April 2014, the Estonian embassy in Bucharest includes a diplomatic representative to Chişinău and a liaison for development cooperation, employed locally under a contract. This ensures the best implementation of Estonian development cooperation policy goals. It is important to coordinate the activities of international donors operating locally, including the EU joint programming in cooperation with the government.

## MOLDOVA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

This strategy was prepared on the basis of the official development policy framework document of the Government of Moldova, *Moldova 2020: National Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2012–2020*<sup>2</sup>. The main task set in this strategical document is to guarantee economic growth and decrease poverty. The goal is to be attained by focusing on seven priority fields:

- 1) Education (including reducing unemployment, bringing the education system into better conformity with labour market needs, reducing emigration among young people);
- 2) Improving the situation of the roads network;
- 3) Developing the finance sector (including stimulating competition in the sector);
- 4) Improving the business environment (including simplifying the regulatory framework and making it more transparent by using IT solutions that would benefit citizens and companies);
- 5) Energy efficiency (including energy conservation, and use of renewable energy sources);
- 6) Pension system (including ensuring sustainability);
- 7) Rule of law (including ensuring quality and effectiveness and the fight against corruption).

In addition to the abovementioned basic documents, the following development strategies of Moldova in specific fields are mostly connected with Estonia's priorities of cooperation: Moldovan National Strategy for the Implementation of AA/DCFTA, National Healthcare Policy (2007–2021), Healthcare Development Strategy (2008–2017), Strategic Programme for Technological Modernisation of Governance (e-transformation), Food Safety Strategy 2011–2015, Strategy for Development of

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.gov.md/public/files/Moldova\\_2020\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.gov.md/public/files/Moldova_2020_ENG.pdf)

Services in Rural Areas 2012–2022, National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Agro-Industrial Sector 2008–2015.

Other documents of importance in the context of the development cooperation country strategy are the implementation plan<sup>3</sup> related to the EU-Moldova ENP action plan and annual progress reports<sup>4</sup>.

## ESTONIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITY SECTORS IN MOLDOVA

Considering Estonia's advantages and capability to implement the activities of bilateral development cooperation, the strategic priorities of the Estonian government in cooperating with Moldova are the following during the validity of the Strategy until 2018.

### 1. **STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC STATE STRUCTURES**

**Measures:** exchange of know-how and experiences via projects oriented at strengthening and developing the public sector.

**Outcomes:** projects support the strengthening of administrative capability of the public sector and important state reforms.

**Impact:** the result will be effective and citizens orientated public services, decreasing corruption, following legal norms and the continued development of the rule of law.

One of the central directions for cooperation is **facilitating Moldova's European integration aspirations** and sharing Estonia's experience of integration with the EU and implementing the Community *acquis*. This priority is clearly reflected by the Government of Moldova and the area is also recognised as important in the bilateral agreements between Estonia and Moldova. In the context of this Strategy, close attention is devoted to topics related to the Association Agreement, including the free trade area, as to EU programmes for which Moldova will become eligible and to participation of Moldovan institutions in these programmes (e.g. Horizon 2020).

**Facilitating the introduction of e-governance opportunities**, increasing the availability of public services, decreasing corruption and improving the engagement of civil society in strengthening democracy. One of the priorities of the Government of Moldova is to digitalise public services and introduce e-governance solutions. E-solutions enable to increase the efficiency of public

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/action\\_plans/moldova\\_enp\\_ap\\_final\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/action_plans/moldova_enp_ap_final_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/docs/2013\\_enp\\_pack/2013\\_progress\\_report\\_moldova\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/docs/2013_enp_pack/2013_progress_report_moldova_en.pdf);  
[http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/2015/repulic-of-moldova-enp-report-2015\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/2015/repulic-of-moldova-enp-report-2015_en.pdf)

services and their availability to citizens in different sectors (agriculture, education, law, healthcare, environment, etc.) and on various administrative levels.

**Sharing the experience of Estonia to strengthen active and sustainable civil society, which helps to develop the country.** A contribution will be made to developing a dialogue and capacity of cooperation within the civil society, as well as to improving cooperation between civil society and public authorities and strengthening the capabilities, so that the civil society would be a valuable partner for the public sector in policymaking, project implementation and in informing and involving the public.

## 2. **MODERNISING THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR**

Measures: exchange of knowledge and experiences via healthcare projects, introducing e-solutions, supporting cooperation between Estonian and Moldovan healthcare institutions, cooperation between universities.

Outcomes: the projects will improve the access of the population to healthcare services, support sustainable development of the health insurance system in Moldova, ensure greater effectiveness and sustainability in the Moldovan healthcare system as a whole; the quality of services for educational cooperation in healthcare will improve.

Impact: the effectiveness, quality and availability of the supply of healthcare services will improve, and thereby the health of the population will also improve.

**Ensuring sustainability of the health insurance system:** Moldova's health insurance system is undergoing a number of reforms similar to the ones carried out in Estonia years ago. Financing of health insurance is one of the priorities for healthcare system reforms. Thus Estonia will be able to introduce to its partners in Moldova the lessons and best practices learned in this field. Estonian experts have helped to develop the Moldova Health Insurance Fund's organisational strategy for 2013–2017.

**Improving access to healthcare services, creating preconditions for implementation of e-health solutions, developing health statistics and analysis.** The situation of healthcare in Moldova is characterised largely by similar problems that Estonia was forced to deal with when the resources were limited. The process of modernising the Moldovan healthcare system hinges on, among other things, improving the population's access to healthcare services (including family doctors, medicinal products and hospital treatment) and medical information, as well as improving the cost-effectiveness of the healthcare system, one of the bases of which is adequate statistics on the health sector and analytical capability. Use of ICT and mobile solutions allows the objectives to be achieved with reasonable costs. Estonia has good experiences in implementing e-health solutions. By way of sharing these experiences, the Moldovan citizens' access to first-tier healthcare services and medical information can be improved and it will also be possible to contribute to optimising the healthcare

system through knowledge-based solutions. Universities also take part in improving the quality of healthcare. Estonia can help its Moldovan partners to draw up strategies and plans for e-health, introducing among other things the e-health and other software solutions developed in Estonia. It is important for the development of e-health to be systematic taking into account Moldova's state healthcare policy and e-government policy.

### 3. **SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS**

Measures: the exchange of knowledge and experience via regional development and cooperation projects.

Outcomes: projects contribute to Moldova's regional development by supporting institutions of local governments, civil society and entrepreneurs. The local governments will have improved readiness to implement new e-services; the capacity of regional civil associations to deal with advocacy on local level will improve; the capacity of regional development organisations to carry out development projects will increase. Enhancing small businesses and increasing competitiveness of rural areas.

Impact: more favourable conditions will be created for sustainable economic growth, the increase in productivity and improvement in salary opportunities and job creation; democratic and more effective public policy will be carried out at the regional and local level; cooperation between civil society and the public sector will improve; emigration from rural areas and from Moldova will slow down.

**Supporting the activities of local governments and civil associations in Moldovan rural areas** will be covered in this strategy document as a part of developing rural areas, strengthening democratic state structures and increasing the capacity of civil society. It is essential to strengthen the capacity of regional and local governments and development organisations to provide public services, plan territorial and regional development, promote entrepreneurship and implement development projects.

**Supporting rural development** by sharing the experiences of Estonia with the main goal of strengthening the competitiveness of businesses, first and foremost of agricultural enterprises, and creating jobs in rural Moldova. In addition, support is provided for fields of activities and enterprises related to the quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy. The priority is among the main objectives of Moldova's Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2014–2020 and is reflected in the bilateral agreement between the Estonian Ministry of Rural Affairs and the Moldovan Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

The Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid establishes an estimated financial framework for carrying out Estonian development cooperation up to 2018. The volumes of funding will be reviewed each year pursuant to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs development cooperation and humanitarian aid budget. In addition to these funds, the financing of Estonian development cooperation activities in Moldova can also take place through the budgets of other public sector institutions.

Based on the volume of previous development cooperation between Estonia and Moldova and the prognosis for the financial framework through to 2015, the estimated volume of development cooperation (within the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) for the period 2016–2018 is 2.85 million euros.

The recommended multi-annual framework and the advisable distribution of allocations between the three priorities of cooperation and the micro financing projects for smaller development projects (support given through the Estonian Embassy in Bucharest) are listed in Table 1.

The budget will be managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The exact size of the budget and distribution among priority sectors depends on the funds allocated for development cooperation, as well as on the development of ties of collaboration between institutions in various sectors in Estonia and Moldova.

**Table 1: Estonian development cooperation (Moldova) for 2016–2018 – Recommended budget (in euros)**

Development priority	2016	2017	2018	Total 2016–2018	%
Democracy and good governance	332,500	332,500	332,500	997,500	35
Healthcare	280,500	285,000	285,000	855,000	30
Development of rural areas	237,500	237,500	237,500	712,500	25
Micro-financing	95,000	95,000	95,000	285,000	10
<b>TOTAL (in euros)</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>2,850,000</b>	100

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the strategic planning, implementation, monitoring, and coordination of the activities of the Estonian development cooperation. Development cooperation activities are implemented by other ministries and their agencies, other constitutional institutions, local authorities, the non-profit and business sectors.

Progress monitoring and reporting, auditing and controlling will be undertaken in accordance with legal acts<sup>5</sup> and guidelines of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Each year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will submit an overview to the Government of the Republic on the development cooperation and humanitarian aid activities and on carrying out the priorities during the last calendar year.

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<sup>5</sup> Government of the Republic regulation no. 8 of 21 January 2010, Conditions and procedure for the provision of development assistance and humanitarian aid

**ANNEX 1: FRAMEWORK FOR RELATIONS BETWEEN ESTONIA AND MOLDOVA**

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Moldova were restored in November 1992. Since then relations have gradually evolved, including via the conclusion of a series of intergovernmental bilateral cooperation agreements and 'memoranda of understanding'. In 2006, Moldova opened an embassy in Tallinn. Estonia is represented in Moldova from the Republic of Estonia's Embassy in Bucharest. A diplomat serves in Chişinău from April 2014. Estonia is represented in Moldova also by an active honorary consul.

**Main bilateral agreements between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Moldova**

Co-operation Agreement in the Field of Commerce and Economy	31.10.1995
Agreement on International Transport of Passengers and Goods by Road	18.12.1997
Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Income Tax and Capital Tax and the Evasion of Taxes	21.07.1998
Agreement on Co-operation in the Fight against Crime	28.12.2000
Agreement on Cultural Co-operation	21.08.2008
Co-operation Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Estonia and the Ministry of Local Public Administrations of Moldova	13.02.2009
Implementation protocol between the government of the Republic of Estonia and the government of the Republic of Moldova on the agreement on readmission of illegally residing persons between the European Community and the Republic of Moldova	10.05.2010
Memorandum of Mutual Understanding between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Estonia and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Republic of Moldova on Research and Economic Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture	16.08.2010
Agreement on Bilateral Co-operation between the Tax and Customs Board of the Republic of Estonia and the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova	10.11.2010
Co-operation Agreement between the Border Guard Board of the Police and Border Guard Board of the Republic of Estonia and the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova	21.12.2010
Agreement for the Protection of Investments	21.04.2011
Agreement on Co-operation in Education, Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports	10.12.2011
Social Security Agreement	

01.08.2012

Agreement on Cooperation between the Estonian Health Insurance Fund and the Health Insurance of Moldova 9.11.2012

In addition, numerous bilateral cooperation agreements have been signed between agencies.

## ANNEX 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Moldova is located in Eastern Europe, between Ukraine and Romania. The area of this landlocked country is 33,851 km<sup>2</sup> – slightly larger than Belgium. The population is about 3 million, of whom a majority (75%) are ethnic Romanians. Smaller ethnic groups are Ukrainians, Russians, Gagauz, Bulgarians, Poles and Roma.

In spite of dynamic economic reforms in recent years, Moldova is still one of the poorest countries in the European Eastern Partnership region. Moldova's SKT per capita was 4973 USD in 2015 according to IMF's World Economic Outlook database<sup>6</sup>, which classifies it as a lower-middle-income country<sup>7</sup>. Moldova was ranked 114th in the world in the UN Human Development Report.

In the last years, Moldova's internal politics have been complicated and often in a stalemate. After the parliamentary elections in November 2014, parties favouring closer ties with the EU have had a narrow majority in the parliament and the government has changed repeatedly. The growing frustration over corruption and unsolved economic problems is evident.

The EU supports Moldova in the framework of the Eastern Partnership programme, where Moldova was considered a success story until 2015. Integration with the European Union has proceeded at a good pace. The European Union and Moldova completed negotiations toward an Association Agreement/Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (AA/DCFTA) on June 2013; the agreement was initialled in Vilnius in late November and it was signed on 27 June 2014. Parliament of Moldova ratified the agreement on 2 July. The unilateral implementation of the agreement started on 1 September 2014. (*Riigikogu* ratified the Association Agreement on 4 November 2014.)

Moldova has made the most progress of the Eastern Partnership countries also in the visa dialogue, the end goal of which is establishing visa freedom. Visa-free regime with the EU came into force 28 April 2014.

As many other countries that gained independence in 1991 when the Soviet Union crumbled, Moldova's development is still plagued by a number of problems and deficits. An analysis by the international think tank Freedom House rates Moldova's development trends in many areas pertaining to democratic governance as follows on a ten-point scale:

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<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/01/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=80&pr.y=12&sy=2013&ey=2015&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=921&s=NGDPD%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPGDP%2CPPPPC&grp=0&a=>

<sup>7</sup> OECD DAC list of states that receive ODA

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/DAC%20List%20used%20for%202012%20and%202013%20flows.pdf>

### Nations in Transit Ratings and Averaged Scores

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Electoral Process	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Civil Society	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Independent Media	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
National Democratic Governance	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.50
Local Democratic Governance	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Judicial Framework and Independence	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.75
Corruption	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.75
Democracy Score	4.96	4.96	5.00	5.07	5.14	4.96	4.89	4.82	4.86	4.86

Source: Freedom House, *Moldova Nations in Transit report*:

[https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/NIT2015\\_Moldova\\_0.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/NIT2015_Moldova_0.pdf)

Problems with corruption should be mentioned separately. According to 2014 data presented by Transparency International, Moldova was 103th among 174 countries based on the Corruption Perceptions Index<sup>8</sup>. Decreasing corruption and making the fight against corruption more effective is one of the biggest challenges for Moldova. Although legal acts on corruption have been adopted, as has a new state anticorruption strategy, implementation has been difficult.

The other key challenge for Moldova is improving the country's economic situation. In their reports, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have each cited the need to continue structural reforms that would help improve the investment climate, increase the profitability of investments by using foreign aid and loans (foreign aid and loans are estimated to make up about a third of the GDP) and allow the privatisation of bigger state enterprises to be completed and improve the quality and effectiveness of public services.

Migration is another factor that impacts development. According to 2015 data of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), around 800,000 Moldovans live in other countries<sup>9</sup>. The main cause of the migration is economic reasons. Emigration does not mean just brain drain, but it also leads to problems such as human trafficking, family separations and many other long-term social and economical impacts. Improving the economy is the firmest way to slow and halt emigration.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.iom.md/index.php/en/about-us/iom-moldova-strategy>

Political dialogue on the issue of Transnistria has been held in the format of the 5+2 group, consisting of Moldova, Transnistria, Ukraine, Russia and the OSCE, the EU and the US. Technical dialogues in the 1+1 format have been used, as a result of which some progress has been noted in some areas. The activities of the 5+2 format have come to a standstill in the recent years. Efforts toward a resolution continue. Some progress has been made with the issues of trade regime with the help of the EU.

### **ANNEX 3: ESTONIA'S PAST AND PRESENT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN MOLDOVA**

Moldova has been a priority partner country for Estonia's bilateral development cooperation since 2006 under the Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2006–2010. Moldova will remain a priority partner country under the Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016–2020.

During the period of the Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2011–2015, Estonia allocated 3.32 million euros for cooperation with Moldova (excl. humanitarian aid).

During the period of the first development cooperation country strategy for Moldova in 2014–2015, Estonia allocated around 1.8 million euros for cooperation with Moldova, which was divided between areas as follows: democracy (41.1%), health (11.8%), education (11.9%), economy and entrepreneurship (17.5%), peace, environment and others (total 17.7%).

#### **Percentage of support of all the resources allocated to the country during the period of the last country strategy 2014–2015 (all ministries, excluding humanitarian aid).**

	Education	Health	Peace	Democracy/ Governance	Entrepreneurship	Environment	Other	Total
2014	133,115	99,190	48,377	332,013	169,100	69,905	43,875	895,575
2015*	81,500	113,900	51,989	412,900	147,800	43,000	63,911	915,000*
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,615</b>	<b>213,090</b>	<b>100,366</b>	<b>744,913</b>	<b>316,900</b>	<b>112,905</b>	<b>107,786</b>	<b>1,810,575</b>

\* Support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2015, rounded off (excl. humanitarian aid), as of 02.12.2015

During the country strategy period 2014–2015, the following largest projects should be mentioned out of the aid provided to Moldova by Estonia

Improving the accessibility of phone-based primary healthcare counselling in Moldova Follow-up project; Estonian Advice Centre

Supporting the Functioning of the Moldovan Health Insurance System, Estonian Health Insurance Fund

Feasibility study of an e-service supporting family doctors in the context of Moldovan health system, Praxis Centre for Policy Studies

Development of Command and Control Centres and ICT solutions; Police and Border Guard Board

Creating a training system for emergency driving and developing traffic supervision in Moldova; Police and Border Guard Board

Good Governance as an Essential Tool for Economic Development, University of Tartu European College

Bilateral Technology Transfer Excellence for Moldova – BITTEM, Tallinn University of Technology

Improving good governance of competition and regulatory authorities in the Republic of Moldova; Tallinn Law School

Integration of principles of Good Governance in the studies of Academy of Public Administration of Moldova; Tallinn Law School

Estonian-Moldovan cooperation in sports medicine for promoting European standard in medical education; University of Tartu

Promotion of environmental education by Youth participation in monitoring forest biodiversity of the reserve Plaiul Fagului; Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation

Supporting the network on Moldova environmental civil society organisations and developing volunteer water monitoring; Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation

Building Capacity of the Organisers and Trainers of the MICC Active Learning Method; Unitas Foundation

ReStarting Moldovan debating movement; Estonian Debating Society

Ensuring the development of civil society in the Republic of Moldova through constitutional law enforcement and through insuring economic and cyber security; Real Systems

Collaboration of Moldova and Estonia in helping sexually and physically abused children; Tartu Child Support Centre

Preparation of the IT reform in the agricultural sector in Moldova; Ministry of Agriculture

Estonia and Moldova – Partners in Entrepreneurship Education; Junior Achievement Estonia

Development of a system of smoke divers training in the Republic of Moldova; Estonian Academy of Security Sciences

Strengthening Parliamentary capacities in the area of security and defence sector oversight; Information and Documentation Center on NATO in the Republic of Moldova

Inclusion of persons with disabilities in active social life through training; Association of Disabled People TAUR

Raising AA/DCFTA related communication skills in Georgia and Moldova; Estonian School of Diplomacy

Development of Citizen Register of Civil Status Service of Republic of Moldova Based on Scan Archive IS (SAIS); AS Andmevara

Creation and Capacity Building of Quality Assurance Agency for Professional Education in Republic of Moldova; Archimedes Foundation, Estonian Quality Agency for Higher and Vocational Education

Promoting entrepreneurship in rural areas; CDP OÜ

Developing child helpline in Moldova; Estonian Advice Centre

Development of Community Safety in Moldovan rural areas through experience of Estonian Neighbourhood Watch; Estonian Neighbourhood Watch Association

Moldova Research Horizon Plus; Estonian Research Council

The implementation of principles of Open Government in engaging citizens in decision-making processes in Moldova; e-Governance Academy

Estonian-Moldovan cooperation in business education; Youth in Science and Business Foundation

Developing a single information portal for Moldovan courts: improving accessibility to data and increasing the transparency of the court system; e-Governance Academy

Composing the digitization strategy for the State Archives of Moldova; National Archives of Estonia

Supporting the development of the Moldavian Medicines and Medical Devices Agency and the pharmaceutical sector; Agency of Medicines

Practical traffic education and traffic grounds building for pupils from Moldovan towns; Non-Profit Organisation Trafficprof

Participation of Eastern Partnership and Central Asian young people in a Model EU session (Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan); Euroopa Maja MTÜ

Implementation of Student Camp Entrepreneurship training program in Moldavian Technical University for ICT students in Moldova; Garage48 Foundation

Implementation of Information System for tracking progress of Moldovan Government Action Plan in State Chancellery of Moldova; PlanPro OÜ

National Cyber Security Capacity Building in Moldova; e-Governance Academy

Implementation of a National Cyber Security Index in Moldova; e-Governance Academy

Optimized electronic access to judicial decisions in Moldova: Increasing access to information and transparency within the courts system; e-Governance Academy

Raising awareness about European integration in the Moldovan regions; Estonian School of Diplomacy

Development of Health Care Quality; Tartu University Hospital

Promoting entrepreneurship in rural areas; Civitta AS (former CDP OÜ)

Introducing and transferring Estonia's expertise and best practices in the field of legal aid to Republic of Moldova; Estonian Bar Association

Advancement of the advocacy and impact assessment capacity of the Moldovan civil society organisations; Praxis Center for Policy Studies

Enhancing the rural development capacities of the local authorities; Foreign Policy Association (APE) of Moldova

Implementation of Information System for Planning and Monitoring of National Strategies and Action Plans in Moldova; PlanPro OÜ

Anti-corruption training programme for the public sector of Moldova; Transparency International Estonia

Developing the local public authorities management skills; UCRM (The Union of County Councils of the Republic of Moldova)