Moldova

Republic of Moldova is a lower middle-income country (LMIC) with a GNI of 2,200 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 3.5 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Moldova reported on 234 million USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Moldova is medium (64%).

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Moldova, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (60% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue
Government representatives perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as effective, SMEs as consolidateing, large private sector firms as consolidating and trade unions as effective.

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was reported as extensive by government representatives, extensive by civil society organisations and extensive by development partners.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strengthening public financial management systems
Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Moldova experienced significant progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

Development partners' use of country systems
Development partners' use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Moldova, use of country PFM systems increased from 10% in 2016 to 64% in 2018.

Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Moldova has some elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, approaching the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

4. Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability of development co-operation is low, with 54% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is low, with 0% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

Predictability of development co-operation

Trend 2018 vs 2016

Disbursements as scheduled

Systems to track development co-operation information in Moldova

100% of development partners report through one or more of these systems

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Moldova did not assess its mutual accountability mechanisms in the 2018 Monitoring Round.

Component 1
Comprehensive policy framework for development co-operation

Component 2
Country-level targets for government and development partners

Component 3
Regular joint assessment of progress

Component 4
Assessments are inclusive and involve non-state actors

Component 5
Timely, publicly available results of assessments

Disclaimer: This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the 2018 Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The information provided does not necessarily represent the views of OECD, UNDP or the Government of Moldova. For ease of reference, the term `country` is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the 2018 Monitoring Round. Participation in this process and mention of any participant in this document is without prejudice to the status or international recognition of a given country or territory.