



UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY

MOLDOVA PROPOSAL

TITLE OF PROJECT:

**Protection and Empowerment of Victims of
Human Trafficking and
Domestic Violence in Moldova**

Chisinau, May 2008

ACRONYMS

ADA	- Austrian Development Agency
ATG	- Anti-Trafficking and Gender
CAP	- Community Action Plan
CAG	- Community Action Group
CBOs	- Community Based Organisations
CCTIP	- Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CPTW	- Centre for Prevention of Trafficking in Women
CRS	- Catholic Relief Services
EC	- European Commission
FACT	- Fight Against Child Trafficking
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GTZ	- German Technical Development Agency
ILO/IPEC	- International Labour Organisation/ International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IOM	- International Organisation for Migration
LPA	- Local Public Administration
M&E Plan	- Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MDG	- Millennium Development Goals
MDT	- Multi-Disciplinary Team
META	- Moldova Employment & Training Alliance
MoSPFC	- Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child
NCU	- National Coordination Unit
NGO	- Non - Government Organisation
NRS	- National Referral System
OSCE	- Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
SDC	- Swiss Development Cooperation
SIDA	- Swedish International Development Agency
TCM	- Technical Coordination Meetings
TdH	- Terre des Hommes
UN	- United Nations
UNDAF	- United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	- United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	- United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	- United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNTFHS	- United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
US	- United States
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	SUMMARY PAGE.....	4
II.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
III.	INTRODUCTION.....	5
	A. Human Security Criteria - An Overview	
	B. Country and UN Priorities in Moldova	
	C. OSCE Mission Mandate and Commitments in Moldova	
IV.	RATIONALE FOR FUNDING FROM THE UNTFHS.....	7
V.	CONTEXT.....	8
	A. Poverty in Moldova	
	B. Domestic Violence in Moldova	
	C. Human Trafficking in Moldova	
	D. Gaps in Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence Field in Moldova	
	E. Project Identification and Formulation	
	F. Target Beneficiaries and Their Location	
VI.	PROJECT DETAILS.....	17
	A. Goal Statement and Project Objectives	
	B. Outputs and Activities by Objective	
VII.	IMPLEMENTATION AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY.....	22
VIII.	TRANSNISTRIAN REGION AND GAGAUZIAN MODUS OPERANDI...	25
IX.	SUSTAINABILITY.....	26
X.	PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	27
XI.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN.....	28
XII.	ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.....	30
	A. Management Structure	
	B. Financing Arrangements	
	C. Financial Reporting	
	D. Substantive Reporting	
	E. Work Plan	
XIII.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.....	33
XIV.	CONCLUSION.....	33
XV.	SIGNATURES.....	34
XVI.	ANNEXES.....	35
	Annex A: Community Initiatives Support and Small Grants Scheme: detailed description.	35
	Annex B: Project Results Framework and Budget (Excel format)	
	Annex C: Project Logical Framework	41
	Annex D: Project Work Plan (Excel format)	
	Annex E: Project Budget Summary and Detailed Budget.....	46

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I. SUMMARY PAGE

Date of submission	1 February 2008, revised 21 May 2008
Benefiting country and location	Republic of Moldova, Eastern Europe
Title of project	Protection and Empowerment of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence in Moldova
Duration of project	1 July 2008 to 30 June 2011 (3 years)
UN management organization	UNDP Moldova
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Common UN Mailing Address	<p>UN House 131, str. 31 August MD-2012, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova</p>
Non-UN executing partners (participating agencies)	<p>IOM Mission to Moldova Martin Wyss, Chief of Mission Tel: +373-22-232-940, ext. 114 Email: mwyss@iom.int 82, str. 31 August MD-2012, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova</p> <p>OSCE Mission to Moldova Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme Judith Hale, Programme Manager Tel: +373-22-887-812 Email: judith.hale@osce.org 108, str. Mitropolit Dosoftei MD-2012, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova</p>
Project budget including PSC	3.35 Million US\$ (over 3 years)

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The citizens of the young Republic of Moldova suffer daily from political conflict, corruption, poverty, unemployment, inadequate public services, high rates of emigration, and increasingly, a breakdown of social and family structures. In many cases, vulnerable women

¹ Taking into account the common UN nomenclature, throughout this Project Proposal “executing partners” will be referred to as “participating agencies”, key government counterparts will be referred to as “national implementing partners”, and other so-called implementing partners will be referred to as “sub-contractors”.

and children are the most affected by these social and political ills. It is not surprising then, that many of these vulnerable women and children fall victim to violence: at home in the form of domestic violence and at large in the form of trafficking in human beings. Both domestic violence and human trafficking are fundamental violations of human rights and serious threats to human security, and they are occurring in epidemic proportions in Moldova.

2. Each of the participating agencies—UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, and OSCE—are involved in protecting and promoting human rights in Moldova. Collectively they have identified the related problems of domestic violence and human trafficking as priority areas of intervention to address actual and pressing human security needs in Moldova. Relying upon both UN and OSCE commitments and priorities relevant to Moldova, the participating agencies have designed this Project to attack the human security issues of domestic violence and human trafficking from two inter-connected perspectives: enhancing Protection to victims through a strengthened system (a top-down approach in partnership with appropriate governmental institutions) and encouraging Empowerment of local communities and individuals to prevent and address the problems at their roots (a bottom-up approach in partnership with local officials, civil society, and the media). Together, the Protection and Empowerment components of the Project will help vulnerable citizens of Moldova to achieve and sustain a life free from the threat or experience of domestic violence and human trafficking.

III. INTRODUCTION

A. Human Security Criteria - An Overview

3. There is widespread consensus that domestic violence and human trafficking not only result in fundamental violations of individual human rights, but also contribute to security risks on human and global levels. In fact, both violence against women and human trafficking are considered top priority areas for intervention and reforms to address human security (see *Empowering People at Risk: Human Security Priorities for the 21st Century*, Working Paper for the Helsinki Process on Globalization and Democracy, Track on “Human Security”)². Domestic violence and human trafficking are cause and consequence of insecurity suffered most often by women and children. Domestic violence attacks at home, in the place that ideally should be a safe haven, while human trafficking infects the world at large, feeding crime and corruption, taking advantage of human and territorial vulnerability, and undermining efforts to achieve peace and democracy.

4. This is especially so in the Republic of Moldova, where, some 17 years after it declared independence and survived an armed conflict, a political conflict remains with the breakaway region of Transnistria, levels of poverty surpass all other countries in Europe, and respect for human rights and rule of law remain issues of widespread concern. The *2006 Human Development Report* (published for UNDP) ranks Moldova 114th out of 177 countries in terms of quality of life and living standard, and 143rd out of 177 countries in terms of income (GDP per capita), which are well below the averages for Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The *Moldova Country Report on Human Rights Practices - 2006*, published by the US Department of State on 6 March 2007, notes myriad human rights violations and describes domestic violence against women as a “widespread problem” and trafficking in women for sexual exploitation as a “serious problem”. In fact, according to a

² This Working Paper for the Helsinki Process on Globalization and Democracy, Track on “Human Security” identifies five priority categories for urgent human security reforms, as follows: a) health and security; b) violence against women; c) children in armed conflict; d) human trafficking; and e) small arms.

recent study, *Women at Risk in the Republic of Moldova* (Chisinau, 2005), one out of four young women in Moldova experiences violence at home. In addition, in the last 7 years, more than 2227 victims of human trafficking have been repatriated to Moldova by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Most victims are women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, and more than 70% experienced domestic violence at home prior to their trafficking experience. Poverty, inadequate public services, high levels of unemployment, discrimination against women, and lack of parental care are additional factors making Moldova a major country of origin for human trafficking.

B. Country and UN Priorities in Moldova

5. This Project, “Protection and Empowerment of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence”, is formulated within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period of 2007 to 2011, which was agreed upon between the Government of Moldova and the UN Country Team, including UNDP, UNFPA, and IOM. Firstly, the Protection component of the Project relates to the identified priority area of “increasing access to quality services”. More particularly, UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 2.4 provides that by 2011: “Vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality social protection services, including systems to prevent and protect from violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination.” Secondly, the Empowerment component of the Project relates to the identified priority area of “regional and local development”. In this respect, UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 3.3 provides that by 2011: “Empowered communities and Civil Society Organizations participate in local development planning, implementation and monitoring.”³

6. Through this Project, the participating agencies and national implementing partners will cooperate within these two accepted general UN priorities to address critical human security issues in Moldova. In particular, they will respond to the special needs of victims of human trafficking and domestic violence for enhanced protection and empowerment. In this way, this Project will also contribute to the achievement of MDGs in Moldova.

C. OSCE Mission Mandate and Commitments in Moldova

7. The mandate of the OSCE Mission to Moldova⁴ focuses on assistance in negotiating a lasting political settlement of the conflict between the Republic of Moldova and the breakaway region of Transnistria. Within this context, it further includes providing “advice and expertise on human and minority rights [and] democratic transformation”. Accordingly, since 2003, the Mission has been actively engaged in seeking to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings and promoting gender issues.

8. In this work, the Mission is guided by the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (Permanent Council Decision No. 557 of 24 July 2003), as well as the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality (Ministerial Council Decision No. 14/04 of 7 December 2004) and the OSCE Decision on Preventing and Combating Violence against

³ Please note that the UNDAF Country Programme was reviewed in December 2007. One suggested formulation for the new Outcome 3.3 is: “Empowered communities and Civil Society Organizations are better able to address human security issues through participation in local development processes and mobilization of local actors and resources.”

⁴ As specifically requested by the Japanese Delegation to the OSCE, the OSCE Mission envisages serving as both a participating agency and a donor of this Project. Barring any unforeseen changes to the budget of the Mission in 2008 and 2009, the OSCE Mission has agreed to make a token contribution from its Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme to this Project in 2008 and 2009. In this way, the partnership between the UNTFHS and the OSCE will be formalized on both the donor level and the operational level.

Women (Ministerial Council Decision No. 15/05 of 6 December 2005). With respect to trafficking in human beings, the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings addresses the issue comprehensively, covering protection of victims, prevention of trafficking, and prosecution of those who facilitate or commit the crime. The Action Plan further recognizes the role of corruption in encouraging this heinous crime, as well as the need to address the root causes of human trafficking in both countries of origin and destination. With respect to other gender issues, the OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality seeks to implement international standards and commitments concerning equality for women and men, non-discrimination, and women's and girl's rights, including full compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Action Plan notes that in order to ensure a safe environment for citizens, activities aimed at eliminating all forms of violence against women, including trafficking in human beings, should be increased.

9. As a Participating State of the OSCE, the Republic of Moldova is also obliged to satisfy these commitments, as well as the commitments it has undertaken as a signatory to key international human rights instruments, such as the European Convention on Human Rights, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and CEDAW. This Project, which is formulated in accordance with generally accepted human rights principles, will assist the Government of Moldova to satisfy its international human rights commitments by improving the identification, assistance, and protection offered to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence.

IV. RATIONALE FOR FUNDING FROM THE UNTFHS

10. "Human security means the security of people—their physical safety, their economic and social well-being, respect for their dignity and worth as human beings, and the protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms" (see 2.21, *The Responsibility to Protect*, International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, 2001). The dual scourges of domestic violence and human trafficking in Moldova attack each element of the definition of human security. The Protection and Empowerment components of this Project are interlinked and build upon each other, but conceptually they approach the problems of domestic violence and human trafficking in Moldova from different angles.

11. Firstly, the Protection component is devoted to expanding and elaborating upon the new National Referral System (NRS) for victims of human trafficking, developed and implemented starting in 2006 by IOM in partnership with the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child (MoSPFC), in five pilot regions of Moldova. Through the NRS, the Government of Moldova is finally beginning to become involved in and take responsibility for the provision of necessary short term and long term services (*i.e.*, medical, psychological, social, legal, employment, and housing) to trafficking victims in Moldova. The NRS is an integrated system that provides comprehensive assistance to victims and vulnerable persons through referrals to local authorities and civil society service providers. However, this is only a beginning and much additional support, capacity building, and training is needed in order to expand the NRS throughout the country of Moldova (in order not to exacerbate already existent territorial discrepancies in social and economic opportunities) and further to expand it to victims of domestic violence. All vulnerable and insecure citizens of Moldova are entitled to protection and assistance by the Government, not only those living in the five target regions. Through this Project, the NRS will be expanded both geographically and thematically to become a reality throughout Moldova. Furthermore, identification, short-term assistance (shelter and repatriation), and long-term assistance (rehabilitation) structures will be strengthened and made more sustainable, with the

aim to successfully reintegrate victims of human trafficking and domestic violence into society, increasing their personal security.

12. Secondly, the Empowerment component seeks to build the capacity of local communities and individuals, working in partnership with civil society, to prevent and combat domestic violence and human trafficking. Holistic community-based interventions will be supported, including participation in local development processes and mobilization of local service providers. There will also be a small-grants program for projects implemented by civil society and officials on the local level. In this component, special attention will be given to empowering the critically unstable geographic areas neighbouring the breakaway region of Transnistria in eastern Moldova and the autonomous territorial unit of Gagauzia in southern Moldova. These areas have historically been neglected by donors and implementing agencies due to the inherent complications of working in a climate of political and economic instability, but they cannot be ignored any longer. Rather, their instability is, in particular, feeding the criminal network of human trafficking in Moldova and thereby causing higher incidents of human insecurity. It is further contributing to the territorial discrepancies in terms of economic and social opportunities. There is thus special need to increase prevention efforts by raising public awareness about the phenomena of human trafficking and domestic violence in these unstable areas. Coming from the perspective of human security, this Project will be aptly positioned to penetrate, develop, and empower civil society and local community structures in these sensitive areas.

13. The participating agencies of this Project are leaders in the anti-trafficking and gender communities in Moldova, each with specific expertise and experience that is utilized in this Project. They are not aware of available funding from other sources for the specific activities elaborated in this Project, which are formulated from the perspective of human security. This Project is perhaps most closely aligned with the objectives of the Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme of the OSCE Mission to Moldova (which is one of the non-UN participating agencies), but the OSCE Mission does not have the financial or human capacity to finance a Project of this breadth and scope. Similarly, other UN agencies in Moldova have mandates and capacities in other fields. Lastly, the participating agencies, utilizing their combined experience and expertise in Moldova, have developed this Project specifically to meet the human security needs of critically vulnerable persons in Moldova that are not being addressed by other sources. In their collective opinion, this Project will meet real needs in Moldova by building upon other activities and initiatives while avoiding duplication.

V. CONTEXT

A. Poverty in Moldova

14. Not only is Moldova the poorest country in Europe, it also experiences internal territorial financial discrepancies that exacerbate its extreme poverty. Poverty is widespread in small towns and rural communities throughout Moldova and income disparity between the capital city and rural areas is growing. Economic growth is concentrated in Chisinau, which enjoys a regional GDP 3.2 times higher and investment volume 5.9 times higher than in the regions. Accordingly, national research institutes have concluded that Moldova has immense territorial disparities in terms of available financial resources, and they have identified the financial gap between the capital city and the outlying regions as a key development problem

that must be addressed to promote development and economic growth in Moldova.⁵ National strategic policy documents recognize this phenomenon as well, noting that considerable differences in the economic development of different territories cause inequality among the population, because a person's financial welfare is so strongly correlated with his or her place of residence.⁶

15. In addition, there is a trend towards the feminization of poverty in Moldova. Taking into account higher rates of poverty in rural communities and higher rates of women in rural populations, it is anticipated that women will soon be identified as those most likely to suffer severe poverty in Moldova, thereby increasing their vulnerability to social problems such as domestic violence and human trafficking.

16. Emigration is another main feature of the economic and social landscape in Moldova. At the end of 2004, it was estimated that 25% of the active labour force of the population was working abroad. Adding temporary and seasonal migrants raises the figure to 40% of the active labour force working outside the country. Most of these migrants originate from small towns and villages, where poverty is the most severe. Thus, emigration is seen as a consequence of poverty and unemployment. Unfortunately, the negative effects of emigration predominate, as emigration reduces the quality and quantity of the national labour force and tears apart family and community structures. This, in turn, leads to alarming rates of social orphans (children abandoned by their biological parents), who are placed in state institutions in lieu of any biological family. According to a recent study by UNICEF, parents place their children in state institutions most frequently due to economic difficulties (97%). These abandoned children, lacking economic means and a family structure, become, once again, more vulnerable to the social problems of violence, abuse, and human trafficking.⁷

B. Domestic Violence in Moldova

17. A recent survey, *Women At-Risk in the Republic of Moldova*, found that Moldovan women between the ages of 16 and 35 suffer violence in one out of every four homes. This violence may be physical, sexual, psychological, and/or economic violence. In the majority of cases, the aggressor is male. For young women between the ages of 16 and 24, the aggressor is most often their father; for women between the ages of 25 and 35, it is most often their husband or partner. Social violence occurs almost evenly across age, economic, and geographic boundaries and was reported by about 22% of women interviewed.

18. One of the key impacts of domestic violence in Moldova is its overall effect on women's health, beyond the direct injuries of the assault. Victims of domestic violence report frequent headaches, insomnia, stress, backaches, sadness, nervousness, and anxiousness in considerably higher numbers than non-victims. Forty-three percent of victims express suicidal ideations; almost half live in fear of their parents; and twenty percent live in fear of their partner or husband. The impact of domestic violence on women's physical and mental health is huge in Moldova.

19. One of the main obstacles to combating domestic violence in Moldova is the absence of social awareness concerning the issue. Another is the failure of victims to report the crime due

⁵ *Dynamics of Local Public Finance within the Framework of Re-centralising State Power*, Institute for Development and Social Initiatives "Viitorul" (Chisinau, 2004); *Green Paper on Regional Development in Moldova*, Business Consulting Institute (2002).

⁶ Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (June 2004) at page 22.

⁷ See *Abandoned Children in the Republic of Moldova*, UNICEF (Chisinau, 2005).

to their sense of shame; their fear of even more violent reprisals by their abusers; and the lack of effective police response and protection. The poor economic situation in Moldova exacerbates the problem. The high level of poverty coupled with the high rate of unemployment among women makes it very difficult for women to leave the abuser because of sheer economic dependence upon him. Housing shortages further contribute to the problem. Many couples are forced to continue to live together even after a divorce. Although domestic violence affects women of all socio-economic positions, in Moldova women who live in poverty are more likely to experience violence than women of higher status.

20. On 11 March 2008, the President of Moldova promulgated the Law to Prevent and Combat Violence in the Family, and it will enter into force on 11 September 2008. In addition to updating the legal framework for implementation of this law, the task remains to ensure proper implementation, including an effective and comprehensive mechanism for prevention, protection, and assistance to all victims of domestic and gender-based violence. Multiple provisions within existing national law, such as the Constitution, the Criminal Code, the Code of Administrative Offences, and the Family Code, include provisions that can be utilized to prosecute violence against women. However, the authorities frequently fail to effectively enforce these laws, which in turn results further in women's unwillingness to report incidents of domestic violence. Notably, in 2005 the Office of the General Prosecutor reported prosecuting only 39 cases related to domestic violence in Moldova. Accordingly, official responses to the widespread phenomenon of domestic violence are in their infancy in Moldova. This conclusion is confirmed by the Comments of the CEDAW Committee to Moldova, issued on 25 August 2006, which include 40 strongly-worded areas of concern and recommendations to Moldova, such as urging Moldova to place a high priority on implementing comprehensive measures to address violence against women in the family and in society, as well as calling upon Moldova to intensify its efforts to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls by addressing the root causes, in particular women's economic insecurity.

21. There are some initiatives in Moldova to promote women's rights, which include efforts to prevent and combat domestic violence, but in general the field is not well developed, especially in comparison to the anti-trafficking field, described more fully below. In 2006, the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) initiated Gender Task Force Meetings of Donor Agencies in Moldova and held two such meetings to promote coordination and information sharing among donors in the gender sector. On 6 October 2006, the Gender Equality Committee, an inter-disciplinary governmental Committee created in accordance with the Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (which entered into force on 24 March 2006), held its inaugural meeting. This was the extent of official attempts to promote coordination in the gender field in Moldova in 2006. In 2007, the Moldovan Parliament organised public hearings on Counter-Trafficking in Persons, Prevention of Family Violence, and Gender Equality as part of the monitoring of the National Human Rights Action Plan. The Gender Committee did not meet in 2007, and as of this revision (May), has not met in 2008.

22. Various NGOs are involved in promoting women's rights and fighting against domestic violence, but there are few comprehensive, nationwide initiatives to date. The NGO Gender-Centru seeks to promote gender equality and to prevent domestic violence through legislative reform and advocacy, research and monitoring, and trainings for relevant national actors. It has also led the global awareness-raising campaign "*16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence*" in Moldova for several years. The NGO National Women's Studies and Information Centre for Partnership in Development also promotes the role and status of women in the society, especially through the empowerment of women. Currently it is implementing four programmes to benefit women: social empowerment and gender education, economic

development and vocational training, legal assistance, and political empowerment and community participation. Within the legal assistance programme, for example, the Centre for Partnership in Development is implementing a project to increase the judicial culture of the population in rural communities, with special emphasis on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women. Other similar initiatives exist on local and regional levels, especially in the region of Balti, where there is a concentration of small NGOs with experience and expertise in fighting against domestic violence.

23. There is only one specialized shelter in Moldova, “Casa Marioarei” (Little Mary's house), that provides residential housing, psychological counselling, social assistance, legal assistance, and humanitarian aid exclusively to victims of domestic violence. Casa Marioarei opened in May 2004 with the support of the former First Lady; it has provided assistance to approximately 3,000 women. Since summer 2006, it also operates a hotline for women at-risk of or suffering violence and abuse. However, presently Casa Marioarei operates with totally insufficient financial and human resources. Casa Marioarei benefits from limited donor support from the OSCE Mission, among others. In connection with the Law to Prevent and Combat Violence in the Family and the Government's commitment to support three shelters for domestic violence victims, in 2007 it transferred some funds to local public administration authorities to support local shelters in Balti and Cahul (cities in northern and southern Moldova, respectively). None the less, in reality today, the provision of necessary protection and assistance services to victims of domestic violence is sorely lacking in Moldova.

C. Human Trafficking in Moldova

24. Poverty, inadequate public services, high levels of unemployment, discrimination against women, domestic violence, and lack of parental care as a result of mass migration are among the main factors making Moldova a major country of origin for trafficking in human beings. The full scale of human trafficking from Moldova remains relatively unknown because most victims are not identified due to the absence of systematic identification processes in Moldova and some destination countries, as well as the inability or unwillingness of some victims to report their trafficking experiences. One indication of the volume of the trafficking phenomenon in Moldova is the total number of Moldovan nationals assisted as victims of trafficking by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). During the period of 2000 to 2007, this number is 2227, which is extremely high by international comparison. Most Moldovan victims are women and girls trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation; a number of men and boys have also been trafficked for forced labour and begging. Children, including a significant number of Roma children, are trafficked for sexual exploitation and begging.

25. The IOM reports that Moldovan victims have been trafficked to more than 30 destination countries in Western Europe, South Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the United States, and the former Soviet Union, including primarily Russia. As the western border of Moldova is better controlled, there is less evidence of trafficking through Romania and more evidence of trafficking through Ukraine to Russia. Internally, border control issues affecting the breakaway region of Transnistria in eastern Moldova and the autonomous territorial unit of Gagauzia in southern Moldova are considered to facilitate trafficking. One indication of the extent of human trafficking from the region of Transnistria is the number of telephone calls placed to the new assistance/referral hotline launched in Transnistria in 2006: in just over 8 months, the hotline received 1136 calls, out of which 239 were emergency crisis calls related to concrete cases of trafficking. In addition, during the period of 2000 to 2007 IOM assisted 213 victims from Transnistria and 108 victims from Gagauzia. Internal trafficking inside Moldova

appears to be increasing, whereby traffickers bring young girls from rural areas to the cities, force them into prostitution, and then sometimes later traffic them abroad as well. Widespread public corruption contributes to the ease with which vulnerable persons from Moldova are trafficked.

26. Women constitute the majority of trafficked persons and more than half of them are between the ages of 19 and 24. Arguably the strongest factors luring women into being trafficked are their desperate economic situation and their inability to find satisfactory employment in Moldova or abroad, as well as violent home situations. According to data from IOM and La Strada, in 2004-2005, 65% of victims stated their reason for going abroad was employment, at least 70% came from families described as “poor” or “very poor”; and more than 70% had experienced violence at home prior to their trafficking experience. Moreover, according to IOM, “a large percentage of those trafficked leave their children behind, making them more vulnerable to social consequences of poverty and, in some cases, trafficking”. Indeed, human trafficking takes place within the context of mass emigration from Moldova, which is often perceived as the only means of survival. In fact, it is estimated that 450,000 to 500,000 Moldovans, out of a total population of 4.3 million, live abroad. Official polls show that up to 80 percent of youth would like to emigrate.

27. Domestic violence is a critical motivating factor compelling women to choose to work abroad, often under questionable circumstances. One director of an NGO was reported as identifying domestic violence as “an issue behind trafficking, young women are desperate to leave home because the situation of violence is unbearable.” Women trafficked for sexual exploitation are usually subjected to additional human rights abuses including being beaten, raped, and sometimes killed. Their families may also be threatened, extending the web of insecurity to local communities.

28. Since 2001, the Moldovan Government has undertaken a number of anti-trafficking efforts, including the establishment of an *ad hoc* National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, chaired by a Deputy Prime Minister. Local multi-disciplinary anti-trafficking committees have also been established in all 33 districts of Moldova. In 2003, the National Committee established four sub-working groups on prevention, protection and direct assistance, legislation, and child trafficking, respectively, each co-chaired by a deputy minister and an international organization, namely IOM, OSCE, and UNICEF. Since 2003, the OSCE Mission has taken the lead in hosting Technical Coordination Meetings (TCMs) in the sphere of anti-trafficking in order to further coordination among anti-trafficking actors and encourage an ongoing exchange of information about anti-trafficking activities and initiatives. In 2005, the OSCE Mission extended its coordination efforts into the regions of Moldova.

29. Since 2000, there has been a special anti-trafficking unit within the Office of the General Prosecutor. Considerable numerical progress in prosecutions and convictions has been reported since 2003. However, according to an analysis of closed trafficking cases from 2004-2005 conducted by the US Embassy in Moldova, less than half of the convictions reported in fact involved trafficking-related crimes, while the others were pimping cases with no factual connection to human trafficking. There is also a practice by both the prosecution and the courts of reducing charges against defendant traffickers to lesser charges in most cases initially investigated under criminal trafficking offences. Application of protection measures for injured parties and witnesses is also sorely inadequate in Moldova. In 2004-2005, victims testified in all prosecutions of trafficking offences, yet victim-witness protection measures were applied in only one case.

30. On 6 September 2005, the Governments of Moldova and the United States entered into a Letter of Agreement committing to working together on the creation of a new inter-agency Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons (CCTIP). The special law enforcement unit focused on combating trafficking in human beings, formerly located within the Ministry of Internal Affairs since 2000, has been integrated into this Centre. However, in August 2006 the Deputy Head of the CCTIP and two other employees were dismissed on allegations of corruption in connection with a criminal trafficking ring operating in Moldova. The Deputy Head of the CCTIP professes his innocence, and the criminal investigation is ongoing, but regardless of the outcome, there has been a chilling effect on cooperation between civil society and law enforcement in the crucial area of victim protection and assistance.

31. Significantly, in 2005 the Moldovan Parliament passed the Law on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, effective as of 9 December 2005. This comprehensive Law creates a legislative framework for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, thereby insuring protection of the rights and interests of victims of trafficking. Relevant amendments to the Criminal Code were also enacted in 2005 and 2006. Moldovan legislation in this field can now be considered up to European standards. Thus, the main focus for the future is full implementation of the legislation and international human rights standards so that victims of trafficking can in fact receive the protection and assistance they sorely need to achieve a safe and security life. At the present time, most Moldovan Government Departments are only gradually coming to terms with the new legislation, and they still must fully absorb their additional responsibilities through adjustments to policy and allocation of human and financial resources. Leading this process is the MoSPFC, which has newly created a specialized Department on Gender Equality and Prevention of Violence (including domestic violence and human trafficking), allowing the relevant national officials to address these related problems in a harmonious manner.

32. None the less, as of 2006, most assistance to actual victims of trafficking in Moldova was delivered through NGOs and international organizations. IOM has operated since 2000 a comprehensive assistance framework, including identification, repatriation, rehabilitation, and long-term reintegration services. A key component of the IOM assistance network has been the operation of the IOM Rehabilitation Centre, a shelter for trafficking victims in Chisinau since 2001. The UN Office for Drugs and Crime has completed a project to evaluate and make recommendations to improve the National Referral System at the request of the MSPFC, with support from the OSCE Mission and in close collaboration from IOM Moldova. The report, *An Assessment of Referral Practices to Assist and Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons in Moldova* (<http://www.unodc.org>), contributed to the development of the NRS. IOM has also recently initiated a process with the MoSPFC to make a National Referral System (NRS) operational in 12 pilot regions of Moldova. Through this NRS, IOM will focus on capacity building of local partners while gradually phasing out its direct operational involvement, including with the shelter. In addition to its direct assistance program, IOM operates a prevention program with a sub-component focusing on different categories of at-risk children. Its awareness-raising efforts focus on faith-based organizations, the region of Transnistria, youth councils, and media.

33. The most notable and experienced NGOs involved in counter-trafficking work in Moldova are La Strada and the Centre for Prevention of Trafficking in Women (CPTW). Among other activities, La Strada operates a hotline, assisting with the identification of victims in Moldova and abroad, and referring them for assistance. The hotline operators also provide information about regular migration channels. CPTW is the leading provider of legal representation for victims of trafficking. It maintains a network of regional offices and has an

extensive outreach network for legal and social services. CPTW and La Strada operations, as well as IOM's operations, receive significant funding through a regional counter-trafficking program supported by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There are further numerous NGOs in the regions that provide limited services and assistance to select categories of victims and vulnerable women and children as part of prevention programs supported by GTZ, the EC, the Czech Government, Sida, the SDC, the ADA, the Italian Government, various international NGOs and foundations, UN agencies, and many others.

34. The United States Government currently supports three large projects - implemented through Winrock International, UNDP, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) - targeting vulnerable women and children to prevent human trafficking. Winrock International's "*New Perspectives for Women*", funded by USAID, provides women and girls aged 16 to 24 years with training, information, and support. To reach out to rural women and girls, the project supports five Regional Support Centres located throughout Moldova, which provide additional referral services to beneficiaries, such as psychological, social, and employment counselling. USAID also supports UNDP's project "*Better Opportunities for Youth and Women*" that has established a network of eight Social Reintegration Centres for vulnerable women and children throughout Moldova. The purpose of the network is to reduce the vulnerability of abused women and state boarding school graduates to human trafficking by providing safe, affordable, supervised learning and living environments and to support their social, economic, and professional reintegration into society. Lastly, the US Department of Labour supports CRS's "*Moldova Employment & Training Alliance (META)*", which seeks to build sustainable livelihoods for women in Moldova.

35. Related to and coordinated with its "*Better Opportunities*" Project, and within the broader context of social mobilisation and community development, UNDP has further supported 21 rural and urban Moldovan communities and areas to improve local living conditions through the Local Agenda 21 Project. Building upon this success, through the Integrated Local Development Programme, UNDP expanded the geographic coverage of its community development interventions to 200 additional target communities in Moldova to create a critical mass of mobilised communities - or 'champions' of community-led development - that will facilitate the self-initiative of other communities to make sustainable improvements to local living conditions.

36. UNICEF, ILO/IPEC, and Terre des Hommes have also been actively engaged in the fight against trafficking in human beings, with special emphasis on children. Within its former counter-trafficking program, now incorporated into a counter-violence program, UNICEF formerly supported the Mother and Child Friendly Wing of the IOM Rehabilitation Centre. Terre des Homme implements the "*Fight against Child Trafficking (FACT) Project*", with special focus in Chisinau, Ungheni and Soroca. Through the FACT Project, TdH is also involved in the safe repatriation of unaccompanied Moldovan children from Moscow. UNICEF and TdH have contributed considerably to the development of policies and normative frameworks, especially in relation to child protection standards. Meanwhile, the ILO/IPEC program provides technical assistance to eliminate child labour, sexual exploitation of children, and also child trafficking in Moldova.

D. Gaps in Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence Field in Moldova

37. Despite this long and impressive list of interventions in the human trafficking and gender fields in Moldova, there are significant gaps, which are particularly obvious to actors in the field. Firstly, given the high emphasis placed on preventing and combating trafficking in

human beings in Moldova since the early 1990s, interventions focused on preventing and combating domestic violence lag behind and are not as sophisticated or well-developed. As a result, protection and assistance services for victims of domestic violence are wholly inadequate, while protection and assistance services for victims of trafficking in human beings are improved. This discrepancy creates a kind of discrimination among victims in Moldova and forces victims of domestic violence to define their needs within the framework of protection and assistance to victims of human trafficking in order to access essential services for their survival. Taking into consideration that domestic violence is a root cause of trafficking in women and that women at-risk of trafficking are also at-risk of gender-based violence and abuse, and moreover that victims' medical, psychological, social, economic, and residential needs are often similar, creating a comprehensive, interconnected Government-led system for protection and assistance for all these victims is logical and necessary.

38. Secondly, wide territorial discrepancies exist within Moldova with respect to the provision of social services. In some regions, services and activities to prevent and combat human trafficking and/or domestic violence are well developed, while in others they are nearly non-existent. Again, this creates a kind of discrimination among victims seeking to return home or to access assistance at home depending on the location of their home. This is further exacerbated by territorial discrepancies in poverty and unemployment. Similarly, these territorial discrepancies are reflected in widely differing capacities of regions to address the needs of their citizens and to formulate appropriate community-level interventions. It is these precise gaps and systematic discrimination that this Project seeks to fill in an effort to increase human security throughout the country for all vulnerable women and children.

E. Project Identification and Formulation

39. This Project Proposal is the result of intensive collaboration between the participating agencies of UNDP, UNFPA, IOM Mission, and OSCE Mission, starting in early 2007. The Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child (MoSPFC) was further consulted and participated in some planning meetings. Similarly, during planning, UNDP consulted and provided this Project Proposal to the Ministry of Local Public Administration for its review and comment. While not officially invited to participate in the formulation meetings, other key partners in the anti-trafficking and gender communities in Moldova were consulted on specific aspects of the Project by the participating agencies.

40. In the first place, it is envisaged that IOM will play a leading role in implementing the Protection component of this Project, as this part of the Project grows out of anti-trafficking activities (namely development and implementation of the NRS) that IOM has been supporting in Moldova. IOM has been, since 2000, the key player in providing protection, assistance, repatriation, and rehabilitation to victims of trafficking in Moldova (see www.iom.md). UNFPA will offer its expertise and experience in all activities related to expanding the NRS thematically to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence (see www.unfpa.org). The MoSPFC will further be a key national implementing partner in this systemic approach to improving identification, protection, and assistance to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence throughout Moldova.

41. In the second place, it is envisaged that UNDP will play a leading role in implementing the Empowerment component of this Project, as UNDP has extensive experience in developing the capacities of community actors and authorities in Moldova to prevent trafficking in human beings as well as to promote gender equality (see www.undp.md). OSCE Mission will offer its support to the Project, especially vis-à-vis working with civil society and local authorities in the

unstable geographic areas neighbouring the region of Transnistria and the autonomous territorial unit of Gagauzia to promote security and human rights. The Mission, jointly with UNDP, will manage the small grants part of the Empowerment component in order to ensure that it is implemented in a complimentary manner to the Mission's Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme (see www.osce.org/moldova/). In this way, efficiency and multiplier principles will be ensured.

42. Notable to the formulation of this Project, the OSCE Mission hosts monthly Technical Coordination Meetings (TCMs) in Chisinau in the sphere of anti-trafficking in order to further coordination among anti-trafficking actors and encourage an ongoing exchange of information about anti-trafficking activities and initiatives. Considering that domestic violence is a root cause of human trafficking, it is included within the scope of the TCMs. IOM and UNDP are regular and frequent participants in these TCMs, often leading discussions and presentations. Similar meetings are hosted in the regions every other month, again with IOM and UNDP taking active roles. In 2006, the OSCE Mission further developed and launched a website, the Moldova Anti-Trafficking & Gender Network Website, registered as <http://www.atnet.md/>, which includes a database of partner organizations, projects, and activities throughout the country; events and announcements; publications and resources; and coordination information. Information about some 240 partner organizations, some with multiple anti-trafficking activities, is available on the Website. Accordingly, the participating agencies can say with confidence that in formulating this Project, they are collectively and individually taking into account and considering the entire anti-trafficking and gender field in Moldova from all possible perspectives.

F. Target Beneficiaries and Their Location

43. The target beneficiaries of this Project are, as a matter of priority, victims of human trafficking and domestic violence and at-risk persons, in particular women and children from all the regions of Moldova. The Project is designed to empower communities at national, regional, and local levels simultaneous, thereby extending to both urban and rural areas. The Project will focus on districts with poorly developed civil society and communities seeking to prevent and combat human trafficking and gender-violence through prevention, protection, assistance, and law enforcement. Additionally, selection criteria will prioritize districts and communities with the highest number of known victims of trafficking. Based on all partners experience and knowledge of specific needs in these areas, special attention will be paid to the regions of Transnistria and Gagauzia, as well as neighbouring areas in eastern and southern Moldova, respectively.

44. The participating agencies anticipate that implementation of this Project will significantly improve, quantitatively and qualitatively, identification, protection, and assistance to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence, by expanding implementation of the National Referral System throughout the country and on an equal, non-discriminatory basis. At the same time, the participating agencies anticipate that implementation of this Project will significantly improve the capacity of local actors to address the social problems of human trafficking and domestic violence on local and individual bases. In the middle these systemic and grassroots approaches will meet, creating a safer and more sustainable future for vulnerable women and children in Moldova. This may in fact be a model approach for other similarly situated countries, where poverty, migration, human trafficking, domestic violence are converging to destroy family and social structures so essential to all forms of security. The participating agencies foresee no negative consequences for women or children in Moldova. To

the contrary, while the results of this Project may be ambitious in the short term, the planned activities can only enhance the position of all women and children in Moldova.

VI. PROJECT DETAILS

45. This Project is formulated with two primary components: Protection and Empowerment. These two components are interconnected and address the needs of victims of human trafficking and domestic violence through a strengthened protection system (a top-down approach in partnership with appropriate governmental institutions) as well as empowered communities and individuals (a bottom-up approach in partnership with relevant community-level governmental officials, civil society actors, and media).

A. Goal Statement and Project Objectives

46. The Goal of this Project is as follows: **At-risk persons, including those exposed to human trafficking and domestic violence, enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality provided by the State and empowered communities and civil society organizations...** Thus, the overall goal of this project is to improve the ability of the Government of Moldova, in partnership with civil society, local communities, and other service providers, to provide its vulnerable citizens with a life free from the threat or experience of domestic violence and human trafficking, as well as to improve the access of these vulnerable citizens to quality, comprehensive, necessary services (medical, psychological, social, legal, employment, and housing) to achieve and sustain such a life.

47. The objective of the Protection component is as follows: To strengthen the capacity of Government institutions in partnership with civil society to provide quality identification, protection, and assistance services to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence on a sustainable basis.

48. The objective of the Empowerment component is as follows: To empower communities, civil society organizations, and individuals to be better able to address the human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence and to provide basic services for at-risk persons.

B. Outputs and Activities by Objective

- 1. Protection Component:** To strengthen the capacity of Government institutions in partnership with civil society to provide quality identification, protection, and assistance services to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence on a sustainable basis.

Sub-component A: Protection, Assistance, repatriation and rehabilitation to victims of trafficking in Moldova

Coordination and implementation:	IOM
Sub-component A budget:	\$ 1,029,712.36 (30.66%)

IOM will take the lead in implementing the Protection component, as this part of the Project grows out of anti-trafficking activities (namely development and implementation of the NRS) that IOM has been supporting in Moldova. IOM will be the key player in implementing

activities related to protection, assistance, repatriation, and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in Moldova.

49. Results Framework for Protection Component (see also Annex B, attached):

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET \$
<p>1.1 Identification and referral systems in Moldova are improved and extended geographically and thematically in at least 5 districts.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Analyze legal and regulatory framework, institutions, and services available at national level and in target districts (with special attention on sustainability of services and public financial support for service providers) and provide recommendations for improvement, especially with a view to identifying gaps and increasing harmonization.</p>	<p>10,000</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Support advocacy activities to implement better legislation and mechanisms for financing protection and assistance services.</p>	<p>15,000</p>
	<p>1.1.3 Establish a repatriation fund to assist stranded Moldovan victims of trafficking with a safe return home from destination countries.</p>	<p>15,000</p>
	<p>1.1.4 Support the administration in target districts to create the local referral system mechanism (i.e., multi-disciplinary team).</p>	<p>6,400</p>
	<p>1.1.5 Support the elaboration of internal regulations and working instruments for multi-disciplinary teams.</p>	<p>2,000</p>
	<p>1.1.6 Facilitate regular meetings in target districts with multi-disciplinary teams and other relevant district actors.</p>	<p>9,600</p>
	<p>1.1.7 Train the multi-disciplinary teams to perform their duties and responsibilities and print training materials on direct assistance.</p>	<p>25,600</p>
<p>1.2 Capacities of referral system institutions at national level and in target districts are strengthened to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and at-risk persons.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Capacity building to upgrade standards and ensure standard operating procedures for quality assistance, as well as development of normative framework for assistance standards.</p>	<p>11,400</p>
	<p>1.2.2 Provide training and technical assistance to some 200 social assistants and public and private service providers in identification and referral of victims of trafficking and at-risk persons.</p>	<p>10,000</p>
	<p>1.2.3 Provide assistance to MoSPFC and Ministry of Health to institutionalize the Shelter as part of the Government-owned National Referral System and make it fully operational; also provide training and technical assistance to the same to manage the Shelter and ensure that employees provide quality services.</p>	<p>8,000</p>
	<p>1.2.4 Provide on-the-job training and technical assistance to MoSPFC and district focal points to fulfil their coordination and data collection function and responsibilities.</p>	<p>11,520</p>
<p>1.3 800 adult victims and 150 mother and child victims are provided with immediate assistance in crisis situations (safe accommodation, medical care, and psychological counselling) and long-term</p>	<p>1.3.1 Facilitate timely access of survivors of human trafficking and domestic violence and their families to assistance by supporting hotlines.</p>	<p>43,200</p>
	<p>1.3.2 Support the Shelter to provide immediate safe accommodation, medical care, psychological counselling to 800 adult victims and 150 mother and child victims (funds from the Project will be gradually reduced: Year 1-90%, Year 2-60%,</p>	<p>106,380</p>

UNTFHS MOLDOVA PROPOSAL 1 FEBRUARY 2008, RESUBMITTED 21 MAY 2008

reintegration through the National Referral System.	and Year 3-40%).	
	1.3.3 Offer criminal, civil, and administrative legal assistance to victims of human trafficking and their children.	51,840
	1.3.4 Support the implementation of individual reintegration plans and grants through the NRS and through multiple civil society partners in the referral network in the regions.	300,000
	1.3.5 Provide vocational training to some 180 victims and potential victims of human trafficking.	135,000
A. Component coordination, monitoring, and audit. Awareness and communication.	A.1. Coordination and monitoring	180,720
	A.2. Audit	10,188
	A.3. Awareness and communication. Publication of the project reports.	10,500
GMS (7%)		67,364.36
	TOTAL	1,029,712.36

Sub-component B: Protection and Assistance to victims of domestic violence in Moldova

Coordination and implementation: UNFPA
Sub-component B budget: \$ 679,460.70 (20.23%)

UNFPA will be the leading agency in implementing Sub-component B of the Protection component, and will offer its expertise and experience to expanding the NRS thematically to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence, as well as raising awareness and mobilizing communities in addressing domestic violence.

1.4 Capacity of institutions, professional groups, and civil society on prevention, identification, and integrated support to domestic violence victims are developed at national and district levels.	1.4.1 Capacity building to ensure standard operating procedures for quality assistance and the development of a normative framework for assistance standards and protection will strengthen mechanisms and inter-institutional capacities to advise, assist, and protect victims of domestic violence and their children in 30 communities.	24,000
	1.4.2 Conduct train-the-trainers course and follow-up workshop on all aspects of domestic violence.	15,000
	1.4.3 Conduct trainings for professional groups (police, social assistants, psychologists, lawyers, teachers, and health practitioners, especially family doctors and nurses) to improve their capacity to prevent, identify, refer, and provide integrated support to victims of domestic violence and their children.	24,000
	1.4.4 Provide training and technical assistance to health practitioners in detection, integrated response, and design of tools to assist victims of domestic violence.	16,000
	1.4.5 Organize a study tour to Romania for authorities and practitioners in the domestic violence field to study Romania's policies and best practices.	12,000
1.5 Women and families in crisis situations due to domestic violence are provided with assistance.	1.5.1 Conduct an awareness-raising campaign about the impact of domestic violence and other forms of violence against women and children.	120,000
	1.5.2 Support Community Action Plans in 30 communities to assist women and families in crisis situations due to domestic	84,000

	violence.	30,000
	1.5.3 Support residential shelters for victims of domestic violence and their children to provide immediate safe accommodation and quality services (including medical, psychological, social, and legal services to meet basic, primary needs of victims).	75,000
	1.5.4 Support the development of community services for victims of domestic violence in five towns.	36,000
	1.5.5 Support self-help groups of victims of domestic violence.	60,000
	1.5.6 Support education and counselling activities with/for families (including aggressors).	
B. Component coordination, monitoring, and audit.	B.1. Coordination and monitoring.	116,400.00
Awareness and communication.	B.2. Audit.	12,110.00
	B.3. Awareness and communication. Publication of project reports.	10,500
GMS (7%)		44,450.70
	TOTAL	679,460.70

50. Performance Indicators for Protection Component: see Annex B (Excel format)

2. Empowerment Component: To empower communities, civil society organisations, and individuals to be better able to address the human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence and to provide basic services for at risk persons

Coordination and implementation (including overall coordination): UNDP
Empowerment component budget: \$ 1,648,451.63 (49.09%)

Including:

Community Initiatives Support (2.3.1): UNDP
Budget: \$ 262,500

Small grants scheme (2.3.2): OSCE in partnership with UNDP
Small grants programme budget: \$ 187,500

UNDP will play a leading role in implementing the Empowerment component, as UNDP has extensive experience in developing the capacities of community actors and authorities in Moldova to prevent trafficking in human beings as well as to promote gender equality. The small grants programme of the Empowerment component will be jointly managed by the OSCE Mission to Moldova and UNDP in order to ensure that it is implemented in a manner that fulfils the Protection and Empowerment of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence in Moldova Joint Project as well as the Mission's Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme. More specifically the OSCE Mission to Moldova will coordinate the selection of the grant recipients chosen under 2.3.2. Please note that UNDP will be responsible for the disbursement of all funds. Financial reports on the grants will be reviewed jointly by UNDP and the OSCE Mission to Moldova.

51. Results Framework for Empowerment Component (see also Annex A, attached):

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET \$
<p>2.1 Some 30 target communities (5 small towns and 25 villages) are mobilised for addressing human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence within community-led development processes.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Conduct train-the-trainers course for facilitators for community-led development and planning processes.</p>	<p>15,000</p>
	<p>2.1.2 Organize community meetings to sensitize communities on human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence through facilitated community-led development processes.</p>	<p>18,000</p>
	<p>2.1.3 Support the creation of Action Groups at the local level, ensuring representative membership of community organizations and groups, including women, minorities, youth, civil society, media, and private sector through awareness-raising, coordination, and planning activities.</p>	<p>9,000</p>
	<p>2.1.4 Support the development of some 30 Community Action Plans (CAPs) in target areas, in cooperation with local community groups, women's associations, civil society, and local authorities, aimed at strengthening capacities to identify and reduce obstacles to addressing the human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence at the local level; CAPs will be directly linked to local development plans.</p>	<p>27,000</p>
	<p>2.1.5 Support 30 communities to form representative Community Organizations or community information/support centres.</p>	<p>7,500</p>
	<p>2.1.6 Provide basic equipment and library for community information/support centres.</p>	<p>90,000</p>
<p>2.2 Capacity of active community institutions, groups, and individuals is enhanced to address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Elaborate capacity development modules as follows: thematic modules prioritizing human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence, development needs, response strategies, planning and budgeting, resource mobilization, project management and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.</p>	<p>38,750</p>
	<p>2.2.2 Based on capacity development modules, provide training workshops for community actors (local public authorities, public institutions, civil society, media, private sector, at-risk groups, etc.) on human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence and other modules.</p>	<p>300,000</p>
	<p>2.2.3 Develop and conduct training activities for youth and at-risk persons, in areas such as leadership, occupational behaviour, self-confidence building, resume development, interviewing skills, and entrepreneurship in target communities; and organize a competition in target communities for best practices and most creative approaches by youth and at-risk persons to human security issues and support a publication and media launch of the same.</p>	<p>130,000</p>
	<p>2.2.4 Train community leaders on civic culture issues such as the right to participation and social responsibility.</p>	<p>15,000</p>
	<p>2.2.5 Develop and conduct awareness-raising and training activities on positive parenting practices based on rights and responsibilities and using spaces such as child welfare centres, parent schools, markets, health centres, and churches.</p>	<p>158,000</p>

	2.2.6 Provide training to local media on human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence; and organize media awards for best articles/presentations in the media on these issues and support the publication and media launch of same.	48,000
2.3 Community initiatives derived from Community Action Plans that address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence are supported.	2.3.1 Support, through engagement of CBOs, LPA, and individuals, community initiatives to address human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence (e.g., spaces for integration of children and youth, community discussion spaces, community reflection spaces on human trafficking and domestic violence, small reconstruction works for spaces for children and youth). (UNDP)	262,500
	2.3.2 Support through small grants (maximum 10,000 USD each) civil society initiatives to address human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence at the local level. (Implementing partner: OSCE Mission)	187,500
C. Component & overall coordination, monitoring, evaluation and audit. Awareness and communication.	C.1. Coordination and monitoring.	189,000
	C.2. Evaluation and audit.	29,859
	C.3. Awareness and communication. Publication of project reports.	15,500
GMS (7%)		107,842.63
	TOTAL	1,648,451.63

52. Community Initiatives Support and Small Grants Scheme: detailed description: see Annex A

53. Performance Indicators for Empowerment Component: see Annex B (Excel format)

4. External Factors/Risk Analysis

54. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period of 2007 to 2011 in Moldova includes an analysis of risks. Taking into account that this Project is formulated to complement UNDAF Country Programme Outcomes, those identified risks are also relevant here. In addition, the specific context of trafficking in human beings and domestic violence in Moldova must be taken into account.

55. With respect to the Protection component, which is affiliated with UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 2.4 (see paragraph 5 above), identified risks are as follows:

- Presence of multiple stakeholders involved in social protection of vulnerable persons, with incomplete coordination mechanisms, especially across various cross-cutting sectors and between Government and civil society;
- Inadequate leadership and commitment of human and financial resources on the autonomous territorial unit of Gagauzia to address human security needs in the human trafficking and domestic violence fields;
- Ramifications of lack of settlement of the political conflict between the Republic of Moldova and the region of Transnistria;
- Potential change of priorities of the Government in the future.

56. With respect to the Empowerment component, which is affiliated with UNDAF Country Programme Outcome 3.3 (see paragraph 5 above), identified risks are as follows:

- Fracturing of rural communities due to poverty, unemployment, mass emigration, abandoned children, inadequate social services, and breakdown of the family unit;

- Lack of tradition of cooperation between local government and civil society;
- Lack of tradition of initiative, volunteerism, and personal engagement to address societal problems at the local community level;
- Retention of empowered individuals in rural communities, due in part to perceived attractiveness of employment opportunities abroad.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

57. This Project Proposal is the result of intensive collaboration between the participating agencies of UNDP, UNFPA, IOM Mission, and OSCE Mission to Moldova, starting in early 2007. The MoSPFC was further consulted and participated in some planning meetings. Similarly, during planning, UNDP consulted and provided this Project Proposal to the Ministry of Local Public Administration for its review and comment. Other key partners in the anti-trafficking and gender communities in Moldova were consulted on specific aspects of the Project.

58. IOM will take the lead in implementing the Protection component, as this part of the Project grows out of anti-trafficking activities (namely development and implementation of the NRS) that IOM has been supporting in Moldova. IOM has been, since 2000, the key player in providing protection, assistance, repatriation, and rehabilitation to victims of trafficking in Moldova (see www.iom.md). Most recently, IOM has worked closely with the MoSPFC to develop a NRS for Victims of Trafficking and At-risk cases, underlining IOM's commitment to preventing trafficking as opposed to focusing on those who have already been trafficked. The NRS comprises Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) at regional (district) level coordinated by a National Coordination Unit (NCU) based within the MoSPFC. Piloted in five districts it is being expanded to a further seven this year.

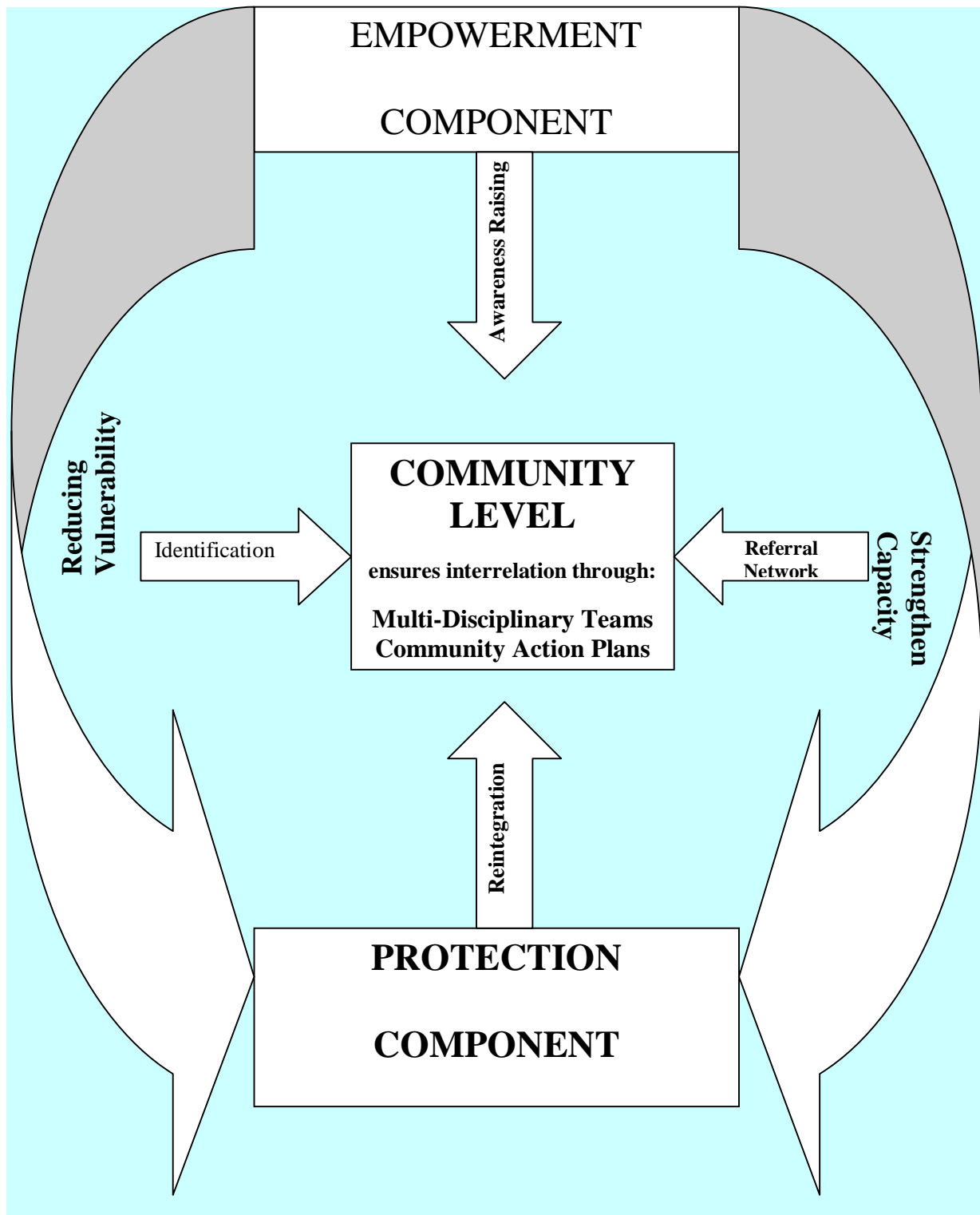
59. The UNFPA Country Office Moldova will build on lessons learnt and partnerships built over more than 12 years of technical assistance activities in the Republic of Moldova by continuing to develop technical capacities, skills and attitudes for dealing with victims of gender-based violence, including diagnosis, treatment, care, referrals and rehabilitation, by providing support for training, educational methodologies, and resource materials, and by raising awareness and mobilizing communities. UNFPA will extend its current activities under the Protection component oriented towards expanding the NRS thematically to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence (see www.unfpa.org).

60. UNDP will play a leading role in implementing the Empowerment component, as UNDP has extensive experience in developing the capacities of community actors and authorities in Moldova to prevent trafficking in human beings as well as to promote gender equality (see www.undp.md). UNDP has extensive experience of working in the Transnistrian region by implementing several projects addressing human security. UNDP implemented a drought relief programme in 2007 covering the Transnistria region, implementing community based cash for work activities, and recently began an ecology-oriented small grant programme covering all of Moldova including the Transnistrian region.

61. The OSCE Mission to Moldova will offer its support to the Project, especially vis-à-vis working with civil society and local authorities in the unstable geographic areas neighbouring the region of Transnistria and the autonomous territorial unit of Gagauzia to promote security and human rights. It will further manage the small grants part of the Empowerment component in order to ensure that it is implemented in a complimentary manner to the Mission's Anti-

Trafficking and Gender Programme (see www.osce.org/moldova). This will build on the Missions extensive experience in managing small grants programmes which enable local partners to implement activities focusing on Anti-Trafficking and Gender issues.

62. Interrelation of the Protection and Empowerment components will be incorporated through the integrated approach of the Project design, which builds on the existing anti-trafficking and domestic violence commonalities in the same districts in Moldova. The Project will both enable CBOs and local authorities to provide better services within the protection component, and will establish mechanisms to address community needs and reduce overall vulnerability within the empowerment component. Grassroots actions will educate and inform about the NRS so that non-NRS actors can refer people to its services. Additionally, the small grants programs, Community Action Plans, and other grassroots activities will address both protection and empowerment jointly. Therefore, all Project activities will integrate protection and empowerment violence throughout the implementation period. (please refer also to the scheme below)



Rationale of interrelation:
Enable access to high quality services through empowerment of communities to provide better protection assistance

VIII. TRANSNISTRIAN REGION AND GAGAUZIAN MODUS OPERANDI

63. Settlement of the Transnistrian conflict and reintegration of the country is the second national medium term development priority.⁸ According to the Moldovan Government's priorities, civil society plays a key role in extending the existing dialogue with CSOs and NGOs from the region. Still, only a small number of donors are working with Transnistrian civil society; moreover, international organizations and donors have been narrowly focused on a few issues with limited impact on human security, such as support to NGOs and independent media, support to civil initiatives and assistance with legal rights, and increased contact between Transnistria and both the rest of Moldova and the outside world. International Organizations, including Project partners, have formalized activities in the Transnistrian region through the UN Code of Conduct and a recently drafted Memorandum of Understanding from the Ministry of Reintegration, which is ready to be signed by the Donors' Community. As well, each Partner has Memoranda of Understanding for working with relevant partners, including in the Transnistrian region: IOM with Transnistrian NGOs; UNDP with, the Moldovan Ministry of Reintegration and local partners in the Transnistria region agreed with relevant Government of Moldova' institutions; UNFPA with relevant institutions in the Transnistrian region (health authority); and the OSCE Mission with the Government of Moldova.

64. UNDP and UNFPA have experience of working in the Transnistrian region by implementing several projects addressing human security. UNDP implemented a drought relief programme in 2007, working with vulnerable rural communities providing fodder for animals, seeds, and fertilisers for spring agricultural campaign, food packages for pregnant women and nursing mothers and implementing cash for work activities in 5 communities. Recently, UNDP began an ecology-oriented small grant programme covering all of Moldova including the Transnistrian region. UNFPA has set up a reproductive health centre in Transnistria and has reported successful cooperation from local Transnistrian authorities.

65. IOM has implemented a comprehensive counter-trafficking protection (since 2004) and prevention (since 2006) programme in the Transnistrian region.⁹ Working through a local organization proved to be more sustainable than an international agency's direct intervention. IOM's Transnistrian-region partner, the NGO Interaction, is very aware of the political and social situation and dynamics in the region, has a wide network of partners and volunteers throughout the region, and the experience and capacity to carry out large-scale counter-trafficking prevention and protection activities. Recently it has become clear that the authorities, who traditionally mistrust NGO initiatives, now recognize and use the Hotline established by IOM and Interaction in Transnistria for addressing information and assistance needs of the population in the region. The extent, success and continuous need for human security interventions in the region have made it possible both for NGOs and for public authorities to coordinate their work through monthly Social Partnership roundtables, an initiative proposed and promoted by IOM and Interaction.

66. The OSCE Mission has experience in supporting and collaborating with Transnistrian and Gagauzian partners over the past several years on a variety of human security issues. In addition, the OSCE Mission brings experience in coordinating with and working in the Transnistrian region through its Tiraspol office, which offers strong linkages to the nascent civil society operating in that region.

⁸ National Development Plan 2008-2011, Strategy Paper, http://www.scers.md/file/PND_en_trk_accepted.pdf

⁹ Supported by European Commission, Danish MFA, Italian MFA, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe sponsored by German MFA and Swedish NGO Läkarmissionen.

67. As in the Transnistrian region, civil society, local authorities' capacity, as well as services for vulnerable people, are less developed in the Gagauzian areas than in other parts of Moldova. Although the region has an accepted separate status, formal agreements are not necessary for projects supported and carried out in the Gagauzia. All partners have experience working on human security issues in Gagauzia. Activities carried out in the framework of this Project in both regions will build upon and strengthen existing partnerships with authorities and civil society.

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

68. As envisaged, all the activities of the Project will be carried out in close coordination with local and national partners, especially the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child and district focal points and social assistants (relevant to the Protection component), as well as the Ministry of Local Public Administration and selected Mayoralties (relevant to the Empowerment component).

69. While MoSPFC and local authorities, as well as civil society based organizations in and outside the capital have a strong will and are legally bound to offer high quality assistance services to potential victims and victims of trafficking and domestic violence, very often they lack resources, mechanisms (including legal), the necessary knowledge and skills to do so. It is expected that by the end of the project as a result of capacity building activities in 20 out of 32 districts, including Gagauzia and the Transnistria region of Moldova policy makers, civil servants, family doctors, school managers, social assistants, community leaders and CBOs will be better prepared to identify cases of trafficking and domestic violence, refer victims, provide medium and long term rehabilitation and reintegration services. Multi-Disciplinary Teams created and strengthened in the same districts will insure that referral and coordination mechanisms are in place both on district and community levels, and that the social actors trained within the Project are connected horizontally and vertically within the National Referral System. In the same time, communities and people will be empowered, through information, skills and resources to be able to address the issues at the local level.

70. Given the fact that National Referral System is mainly a cooperation framework between the Government bodies and community based organizations, the central and local authorities will be directly involved in implementing activities within the project allowing gradual takeover of greater responsibility and ownership in the field of protection of victims of trafficking and domestic violence. The National Referral System appeared at a crucial time in the development of the social protection system in Moldova and represents a new approach to the assistance of vulnerable people. In essence, the NRS creates a coordination mechanism for all specialized actors in the social protection field, coordinated by the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child. A transition is therefore foreseen from a number of small, stand-alone projects to a unified system based on mutually agreed best practices. This is a considerable step forward, from a situation in which government and civil society carry out parallel activities to a consolidated functional network combining these activities for maximum impact. Activities within the Project represent the national response through local and national action plans on the relevant issues supporting and improving the capacity of the Government to fulfil its commitments under national and international counter-trafficking and domestic violence law. The Project exit strategy is based on the fact that the government, through the referral system and increased capacity of CBOs and local authorities, will have all necessary resources to continue project activities at the close of the Project. Project activities are therefore designed to ensure institutional continuity and thereby sustainability.

71. Many stereotypes and myths common in Moldovan society constitute a significant barrier to both prevention and reintegration activities, including social reinsertion for victims of trafficking. Attitudes like “she knew where she was going; everything that happened to her is her fault; we don’t need to help her” or “the woman who is not beaten is like a house that is not cleaned” denote the persuasive pressure of public opinion, victim-blaming, and women as second-class citizens. The awareness raising activities within the project emphasize education for a tolerant attitude towards victims, to support efforts to prevent trafficking and domestic violence and assist victims.

72. Moreover, information gained through the Project will be systematized to allow for lessons-learned and replication of best practices and successful experiences in other locations. Taking into account that the Japanese Government supports various initiatives around the world on the issue of human security, coordination and strategic partnerships will be formed to build on these successful experiences in other countries. It is anticipated that these strategies will further contribute to the sustainability of the Project in Moldova.

X. PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS

73. Regular, effective communication among all Project partners and stakeholders is essential to the success of the Project. It is a key prerequisite to accomplishing the objectives in the most effective and efficient manner. Thus, implementation of a comprehensive communication strategy will be an integral part of the Project.

74. To make the Project’s objectives known to all the people of Moldova, an official launch of the Project will be organized, involving the key press agencies in the country. During the implementation phase, most Project activities will be accompanied by communication and promotional actions, which will be aimed at raising awareness of target beneficiaries and stakeholders, as well as the public at large, to important human security principles. Advocacy and training activities, planned under both the Protection and Empowerment components of the Project, represent the main platform for spreading knowledge and raising awareness about human security. Accompanied by press releases or media advisories, and supplemented by promotional materials, the media will be given an opportunity to spread this information to the public as well.

75. In addition, at the end of each of the first two years of the Project, an annual report or best practices guide shall be published to share with stakeholders and the public the progress and results to date. It is envisaged that the first year annual report will focus on implementation of the Protection component, while the second year annual report will focus on implementation of the Empowerment component. At the end of the entire Project, a comprehensive final Project report shall be published and launched to capture all the information, analysis, best practices, and lessons learned during the Project. These reports shall be substantive and analytic in nature and shall supplement promotional materials.

76. Participating agencies, national implementing partners, and donor(s) of the Project will of course be duly recognized in all external communication methods used to publicize the Project. The role of participating agencies will be acknowledged and given due credit in all communications, reports, and publications with partners, donor(s), beneficiaries, and the media. All information provided to the media, beneficiaries, and stakeholders, including related

publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, will properly acknowledge the role of the participating agencies, national implementing partners, and donor(s).

77. Apart from activities specifically aimed at advocacy and transfer of knowledge, sharing of success stories among partners and beneficiaries of the Project and linkages with other countries in the region will be established. The latter will contribute to deepening the knowledge about human security throughout the region, as well as gaining first-hand experience in setting up systems and mechanisms aimed at strengthening the Government's duty bearer role in the country.

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

78. At the start of the Project activities, a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan) will be developed. Its main goals will be to ensure continuous feedback on implementation, early identification of potential problems to facilitate timely adjustments to project operation, and implementation in accordance with the overall strategic plan for the Project. The M&E Plan will be put into place immediately after the Project commences, in order to ensure regular reporting to donor(s) on the effective use of all funding.

79. Gender mainstreaming has been taken into account in designing and formulating this Project, and it will continue to be an important factor in planning, monitoring, and evaluating activities and operational strategies.

80. The Project's M&E Plan will be a tool for planning and managing the collection of data and performance of activities, as well as for analyzing and reporting on the same. The M&E Plan will be a flexible document, which can be changed with a full understanding of the reasons for any necessary deviations. Monitoring, having its emphasis on systematic assessment at the Project level, provides the basis for making decisions and taking actions, and it is indispensable in providing information and data for evaluations. This process is based on data collection, and it is essential that such data and information is accumulated in an organized, planned, and routine way in accordance with the M&E Plan.

81. Monitoring within the Project is of particular importance since it feeds the future evaluation with information and data on effectiveness (contribution of the Project to achieving national priority goals, enhancing ownership, and developing national capacity), efficiency (impact on reducing transactional costs of the Government and participating agencies, influence of participating agencies on the pace of implementation), coherence (degree of progress towards common goals, degree of application of crosscutting strategies, such as human rights-based approach, capacity development, gender mainstreaming), and management and coordination (appropriateness of delineated responsibilities and coordination functions, effects of coordination or lack of coordination on the Project).

82. Collection of data and information will be an on-going process and will be integrated into the activities of the participating agencies, with coordination support provided by the Project Coordinator (contracted by UNDP). Details of the process, including actions, tasks, and responsibilities, will be described in the M&E Plan. In general, it should include financial monitoring and monitoring of inputs and activities. Quarterly financial reports will be prepared, including reporting on both financial expenditures and major deviations from the budget. The Project should further utilize a common format for monitoring inputs and activities of the Protection and Empowerment components.

83. The participating agencies agree to assume responsibility for performing monitoring of their respective components and activities under the Project. Participating agencies will share information and progress reports and undertake joint visits when appropriate. The results of these activities will be presented on a quarterly basis to the Project Board (composed of the participating agencies and key national implementing partners) (see paragraphs 77-78 below). The Project Board will meet on a quarterly basis to review progress on the Project, and more often, as requested by any two members. Members will provide regular feedback on implementation of the Project and propose any necessary corrective actions to resolve problems, ensure accountability, and make recommendations on how to improve the quality and impact of current and future interventions.

84. The Project will be subject to an Annual Review within the framework of the UNDAF Annual Review process and in accordance with UN standards and the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan. For the Annual Review process, participating agencies will be responsible for preparing substantive annual reports on their respective activities.

85. While monitoring is routine and ongoing, evaluation is an in-depth study, taking place at specific points in the life of the Project. The Project will be subject to a final evaluation, resulting in a final evaluation report. This shall include an overall assessment of the Project, achieved with joint input from all the participating agencies and national implementing partners, as well as recommendations for future interventions in the anti-trafficking and gender fields to build upon the results of the Project in Moldova. More specifically, the final evaluation report will have the following major purposes:

- To provide information to the various stakeholders on the extent to which Project goals were achieved and their appropriateness in light of experience;
- To assess the impact of the Project on the direct and indirect beneficiaries and on the anti-trafficking and gender field in Moldova as a whole;
- To extract lessons learned and best practices, as well as to identify challenges and obstacles, to inform future development projects;
- To provide the Project's partners, stakeholders, and donor(s) with information and analysis to learn from past experience, improve service delivery, plan and allocate resources, and demonstrate results as part of accountability.

86. A more detailed description of evaluation process will be presented in the M&E Plan. The general concept is summarized as follows: As a basis for a Final Project Report, an end-of-project evaluation shall be performed focusing on to what extent the Project i) has been implemented effectively, ii) reached the intended outcomes, iii) has been cost effective, and iv) provided sustainable benefits and services.

87. The Project will also be subject to one final external audit. While one audit company will be contracted to perform the final external audit of the Project, the auditor shall separately audit each component of the Project and the activities of each participating agency. The auditor will then compile these separate audits together into the final audit report. The audit should be performed based on International Standards of Audit and in accordance with applicable UN provisions on project audits. Prior to the start of the audit, a number of joint consultations with participating agencies and national implementing partners of the Project will be undertaken. In addition to allowing for the collection of required information, these consultations will also provide a clear understanding of the purposes and methodology to be applied during the audit. The audit will cover the following domains: i) financial accounting, documentation, and

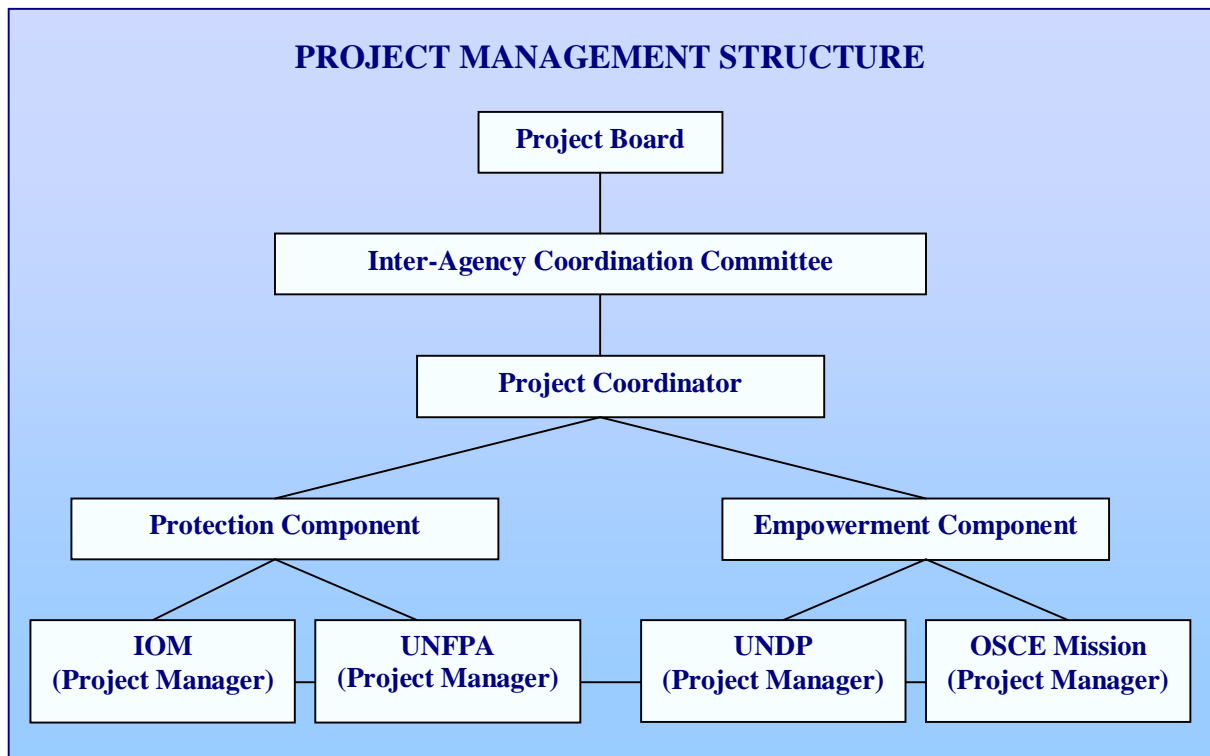
reporting; ii) non-expendable equipment; iii) management issues; and iv) financial support to implementing partners and sub-contractors.

XII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

A. Management Structure

88. The Project will be managed as a Joint Project using the **parallel** funding modality. It will be nationally executed, with the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child, as the national implementing partner for the Protection component, and the Ministry of Local Public Administration (or otherwise as designated by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, which is the UNDP National Coordinator), as the national implementing partner for the Empowerment component. Working together and in partnership with national implementing partners is a fundamental starting point for all UN priorities in Moldova, as elaborated in the UNDAF for Moldova.

89. The Project will be managed at the highest level by a Project Board. An Inter-Agency Coordination Committee will provide recommendations and proposals to the Project Board. Both bodies and day-to-day supervision of implementation of the Project will be supported by a Project Coordinator (contracted by UNDP). Thus, the management structure can be represented as follows:



90. The Project Board shall have 9 members: one representative of each of the four participating agencies, one representative from each of the two key national implementing partners, one representative on behalf of the primary donor (the Japanese Government), and two representatives of civil society (one actively engaged in anti-trafficking initiatives and the other

actively engaged in domestic violence initiatives in Moldova).¹⁰ Each organizational member of the Project Board shall have equal representation, regardless of the number of individual representatives present at any given meeting. The Project Board will meet regularly, on a quarterly basis, during the course of the Project. *Ad hoc* meetings of the Project Board may be called when required, at the request of any two of its members at any time during Project implementation. Quorum shall be established by the attendance of five organizational members. Decisions shall be made on the basis of majority vote of the organizational members, once quorum is established. Formal minutes shall be prepared and adopted for each meeting of the Project Board, detailing any proposals made and decisions taken. The Project Coordinator shall provide any necessary support to the Project Board.

91. The Project Board will be responsible for taking decisions on proposals and recommendations put before it by any of its members, or jointly by the participating agencies through the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee. It shall discuss and decide upon specific Project implementation issues, ensuring optimal transformation of activities into outputs through appropriate monitoring and evaluation actions pertaining to the relevance, performance, and progress towards each outcome, facilitating cooperation between relevant partners and stakeholders (public and private), and ensuring continuous and effective communication and coordination between the Project and its beneficiaries. All requisite reports of the Project shall be presented to the Project Board for approval prior to submission to the donor(s). The Project Board will also provide a forum for sharing the key results of the Project, as well as discussing changes or challenges in the sector and proposing solutions. Participating agencies will share success stories, best practices, lessons learned, knowledge gained, and data collected during the Project. In this way, cooperation and linkages between the donor(s), participating agencies, national implementing partners, and other stakeholders will be ensured.

92. In addition to the Project Board, there will be an Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, composed of representatives of each of the four participating agencies. The main objective of the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee will be to facilitate effective implementation and coordination of the Project. That is, the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee will discuss and agree upon work plans and budgets as well as any substantive or financial issues pertaining to implementation of the Project overall or related to applicable internal rules and regulations of any of the participating agencies. The Inter-Agency Coordination Committee shall also prepare substantive presentations or reports, proposals for any necessary amendments to the Project Document or Budget, and any other necessary proposals or recommendations for consideration by the Project Board. The Inter-Agency Coordination Committee shall meet on a quarterly basis, usually before the quarterly meeting of the Project Board. Additional *ad hoc* meetings may be called as required, upon the request of any participating agency. The Inter-Agency Coordination Committee shall make decisions on the basis of consensus. Each participating agency shall have equal representation of the Committee, regardless of the number of individual representatives present at any given meeting. Quorum shall be established by the attendance of three participating agencies. Formal minutes shall be prepared and adopted for each meeting of the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, detailing any proposals made and decisions taken. The Project Coordinator shall provide any necessary support to the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee.

93. As mentioned above, to support overall coordination of the Project, a Project Coordinator will be contracted by UNDP and located in Chisinau. Although contracted by

¹⁰ In order to avoid any conflict of interest, the civil society representatives on the Project Board will be ineligible to serve also as sub-contractors in any aspect of implementation of the Project.

UNDP, all the participating agencies will share responsibility for supervising the work of the Project Coordinator with a mind to ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the Project overall. S/he will be responsible for facilitating coordination and other overall Project activities, such as communications and media affairs, reporting, monitoring, evaluation, and interaction with the donor(s). S/he shall also provide logistical support to the Project Board and Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, including preparation of agendas and minutes.

B. Financing Arrangements

94. This Project will utilize a **parallel** funding modality, as described in Annex 7 of the UNTFHS Guidelines. Under this option, the UNTFHS Donor would transfer the funds **to UNDP, UNFPA and IOM according to the budget**. Each participating agency will manage its own funds in accordance with its assigned responsibilities under the joint Project Proposal and Budget, and as set forth in more detail in individual implementing contracts or memoranda of understanding. They shall also manage the funds in accordance with their individual organizational internal rules and regulations.

95. This Project Proposal and the attached common Work Plan clearly indicate the activities to be supported by each participating agency. The indirect costs to be charged by each organization are reflected in the respective budgets (7% PSC). In addition to the 7% PSC, direct services will be charged as per the standard **Agencies'** schedule (included in each transaction). All UN and OSCE development activities in Moldova are tax-exempt. Programmatic and financial accountability will rest with each participating agency responsible for managing respective components of this joint Project.

96. Any funds remaining at the disposal of the participating agencies after the financial closure of the Project will be returned to the UNTFHS Donor or will utilise such funds in a manner agreed upon between the **Agencies** and the Donor, with the approval of the Project Board.

C. Financial Reporting

97. To ensure proper and timely financial reporting, each participating agency shall prepare financial reports in accordance with its internal financial rules and regulations and operational policy guidance. To the extent possible, reporting formats will be harmonized. Participating agencies shall present their reports to the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee for review, discussion, and harmonization. Thereafter, they shall be submitted to the Project Board for approval. Once approved, the Project Coordinator will prepare a consolidated financial report consisting of the reports submitted by each participating agency and will submit this to the donor(s) in accordance with the provisions established in the letter agreement or memoranda of understanding between **the Agencies** and the donor(s).

D. Substantive Reporting

98. As required by the Guidelines, **Agencies** shall submit, on behalf of all the participating agencies, an annual progress report for each year of implementation of the Project, and a final report after the conclusion of the Project. Substantive reports will detail the activities, achievements, and results of the Project to date, as well as highlight major activities planned in the coming year. Each participating agency shall contribute, on a quarterly basis, substantive material for progress reports and shall apply a common reporting format for their submissions based on key principles such as results-based annual reporting. The participating agencies shall

present their quarterly substantive reports to the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee for review, discussion, and harmonization. Thereafter, they shall be submitted to the Project Board for approval. Annually, the Project Coordinator will prepare a consolidated substantive report based upon the earlier approved quarterly submissions. The consolidated annual progress report will be reviewed by the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, approved by the Project Board, and then formally submitted to the donor(s).

99. Each participating agency shall further follow its own internal rules, regulations, and practices vis-à-vis substantive reporting. In particular, the OSCE Mission shall include appropriate references to implementation of the Project in its monthly activity reports submitted to the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna, Austria.

D. Work Plan

100. Please refer to Annex C, attached in Excel format.

XIII. BUDGET ESTIMATE

101. Please refer to Annexes A and C, attached in Excel format.

IX. CONCLUSION

102. “To promote human security requires concentration of policy and action on two concepts: people at risk, and democratic empowerment. The people at highest risk from human security threats are usually the least powerful members of any society—the poor, marginalized and excluded. Democratic empowerment reduces human security risks, and makes everyone safer” (see *Empowering People at Risk: Human Security Priorities for the 21st Century*, Working Paper for the Helsinki Process on Globalization and Democracy, Track on “Human Security”). Accordingly, this Project has been designed simultaneously to strengthen the capacity of Moldovan Governmental institutions, in partnership with civil society, to identify, protect, and assist victims of human trafficking and domestic violence, as well as to empower communities, civil society, and individuals to address these human security issues at their roots in communities and families.

103. Recognizing that “[h]uman security is achieved in collaborations of governments, civil society, communities and businesses, in partnerships of common purpose” (*id.*), this Project will address two of Moldova’s most significant human security threats: human trafficking and domestic violence, through an integrated, partnership-based approach. It brings together key international organizations with relevant governmental counterparts. It further envisages partnerships with local public administration, civil society, local communities, and the media. In this way, the participating agencies hope to achieve noticeable results on the national, regional, and local levels to improve the lives of vulnerable people in Moldova who are today under constant human security risks, both at home (in the form of domestic violence) and in their community (in the form of human trafficking). With the support of the UNTFHS and the Japanese Government, both human rights and human security in Moldova can be improved through implementation of this Project. At the end, the Government of Moldova will be better equipped to meet its international human rights commitments, and the vulnerable citizens of Moldova will be less likely to fall victim to human trafficking and domestic violence.

XV. SIGNATURES

104. This Project Proposal is agreed upon and submitted by the participating agencies on 1 February 2008 from Chisinau, Republic of Moldova:

Executing UN Partners	Non-UN Executing Partners
<p data-bbox="295 398 679 427">On behalf of UNDP Moldova</p> <p data-bbox="368 580 606 609">Kaarina Immonen</p>	<p data-bbox="855 398 1358 427">On behalf of IOM Mission to Moldova</p> <p data-bbox="1023 580 1190 609">Martin Wyss</p>
<p data-bbox="288 620 691 649">On behalf of UNFPA Moldova</p> <p data-bbox="411 801 564 831">Boric Gilca</p>	<p data-bbox="847 620 1369 649">On behalf of OSCE Mission to Moldova</p> <p data-bbox="1034 801 1182 831">Judith Hale</p>

Annex A

Community Initiatives Support and Small Grants Scheme: detailed description

2.3.1 Community Initiatives Support

Trough this activity we will support/finance community initiatives addressing human security issues related to human trafficking and domestic violence. The support will be provided following the Community development and Cash for Work Scheme implemented previously by UNDP. The success of this approach relies in the continuous involvement of people, CBOs and Local Public Authorities at all stages of project implementation, including through financial and in-kind resources contribution. UNDP will support a variety of projects that the community of the most disadvantaged villages from target rayons will consider to be appropriate in the human security context (e.g. reconstruction of spaces for integration of children and youth, community discussion spaces, community reflection spaces on human trafficking and domestic violence, small reconstruction works for spaces for children and youth, job creation activities for women and other activities identified and implemented by the community etc).

Rationale

The rationale of the **Community Initiatives Support** activity is based on supporting of a variety of public community works within the social, public, economic, ecologic scope, and other works that the most vulnerable people and local public administrations of the most disadvantaged villages from the most affected by human trafficking and domestic violence regions consider to be in the human security context. It is intended that community public works will be executed directly by the local community most vulnerable people, women, farmers, etc. aiming to give them a chance to increase their earnings.

Minimum number of Community Initiatives: **35**

Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries will be affected population with the most compromised income and food security from the identified regions affected by human trafficking and domestic violence.

Implementation cycle

In order to properly identify the beneficiary communities, target people and effectively implement the project it is essential to pass the following project implementation stages:

- Identification of beneficiary communities/localities
- Community needs and capacities assessment
- Preparation and submission of **Community Initiatives** proposal to project office
- **Community Initiatives** proposal Field Evaluation
- **Community Initiatives** proposal Approval
- **Community Initiatives** Implementation and disbursement mechanism

Eligibility criteria for selection of beneficiary communes/localities

The following criteria will be used for selection of beneficiary communes/localities:

- Beneficiary community/locality should be one of the poorest in the region, according to Community Poverty Ranking developed in the Republic of Moldova by the Ministry of Economy.
- The works proposed for supporting should be a local initiative of the selected communities, which was identified in the Community Action Plan
- A strong requirement for proposed public works in the community should be noticed
- The proposed public works should be technically, ecologically and legally feasible to execute
- LPA shall have abilities to immediately organize community's people, identify the works, plan and monitor, manage financial resources and ensure sustainability of projects
- The proposed budget should consist of at least 50% of labor component
- The proposed works should have an immediate impact on the beneficiaries and be possible to execute in short terms (3 month)

Community needs and capacities assessment

Each potential beneficiary community will be visited by a Project Consultant aiming to assess the community needs and institutional capacities in the community to implement **Community Initiatives** project. Based on the field observations and eligibility criteria the Consultant will prepare a preliminary appraisal report on each community and present them to project office for selection and approval of target community.

Since the target community in the region is selected, the Consultant will contact community and provide Technical Assistance (TA) to LPA on the following issues related to **Community Initiatives** project implementation:

- possibility of community to implement a project
- project conditions, procedures, and terms
- the role and responsibilities of LPA over the entire cycle of Community Initiatives implementation
- Community Initiatives Implementation Committee
- recommended activities, works and involvement of community population
- Community Initiatives ceiling cost and community contribution (not less than 15%)
- financial management and bookkeeping
- Community Initiatives sustainability

Preparation and submission of Community Initiatives proposal

In one week or so, since the visit of Consultant to community, the LPA together with CBO shall prepare and submit Community Initiatives project, technical and financial (budget).

Field Evaluation (FE)

At this stage the Consultant will carry out a transparent participatory technical, ecologic, economic and legal evaluation. He/she will confront the Proposal with the real situation in the field. Following this participatory evaluation the community will decide on the final design and budget of Community Initiatives Project.

Community Initiatives Approval

After Field Evaluation and conclusion on the final design the Steering Committee will approve the projects.

Project Implementing Authority

Local Community Action Group (CAG), representing the Local Public Administration/Mayor Office (LPA), CBOs, people groups (women, farmers, and youth) will be responsible for the identification, application, and implementation of projects.

In particular CAG will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Identification of the priority public works
- Mobilization of community people and identification of available beneficiaries
- Creation of Project Implementation Committee
- Preparation and submission of proposal
- Preliminary estimation of the costs and grant proposal's budget
- Provision of all required supporting documents depending on the category of works
- Implementation of the grant strictly following the approved agreement and national legislation
- Monitoring of the execution and quality of works
- Completion and commissioning of works
- Sustainability of the executed works

CAG will delegate an institution (LPA, CBOs, or other legal entity) to manage the funds. The delegated institution will be responsible for:

- Signing of contract UNDP Office
- Opening of a separate bank account for grant management
- Grant financial management and planning

Community Initiatives Implementation Committee

The Implementation Committee at the community level is created to ensure transparency and involvement of community population in the implementation of project.

The will consist commonly of the following members:

- 3-5 members of Local Council
- director of school and/or kindergarten
- representatives of local NGOs
- women representative
- representatives of local private sector (farmers, entrepreneurs, etc)
- youth organization representatives

Community Initiatives Implementation and disbursement mechanism

The implementing mechanism will be based on implementation agreements between the delegated institution and UNDP Moldova. The delegated institution will receive the funding in 3 tranches:

First tranche - 30% of the budget, in advance after the Project Implementation Agreement is signed, and

Second tranche – 50%, after the interim project report is approved by UNDP.

Final tranche – 20%, after the works are completed, reported and approved by UNDP.

- Delegated Institution will be responsible for financial management, procurement of materials, bookkeeping transactions, accounting and payments for the executed works, in accordance with national legislation.
- Delegated Institution should have written signed agreements with workers and do evidence of the quality and scope of executed works.
- Delegated Institution will keep a record of events; fill out site documentation on executed works in a proper way.

Monitoring and Evaluation

UNDP will be in charge to do monitoring and evaluation of project implementation.

- Available beneficiaries and submitted project proposals will be assessed experienced Community Development Consultants and reported to the UNDP
- In the field, Consultants will do in particular, technical, ecological, economical and legal evaluation of project proposals before they go to the approval procedure.
- Consultants will be responsible for technical supervision, audit, and clearance of invoices and reporting on project implementation progress.

The monitoring will be performed by a Monitoring Team consisting of Project Partners, Rayon President of the target area, Program Coordinator, UNDP.

Sustainability

Participating agencies anticipate that implementation of this Project will significantly improve the capacity of local actors to address the social problems of human trafficking and domestic violence on local and individual bases. These systemic and grassroots approaches will meet in the middle, creating a safer and more sustainable future for vulnerable women and children in Moldova. This may in fact be a model approach for other similarly situated countries, where poverty, migration, human trafficking, domestic violence are converging to destroy family and social structures so essential to all forms of security.

At the same time, after the implementation of the community initiatives support component, selected communities will benefit not only from the activities implemented, reconstructed spaces for children and youth, and the process they were involved in, but also the most disadvantaged people will benefit from cash for work, new or better jobs and recognition from the entire community.

2.3.2 Small Grants Scheme (maximum 10,000 USD each)

We will support civil society initiatives to address human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence at the local level. (Implementing partner: OSCE Mission)

The small grants scheme of the Empowerment component will be jointly managed by the OSCE Mission to Moldova and UNDP in order to ensure that it is implemented in a manner that fulfils both the Protection and Empowerment of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic

Violence in Moldova Joint Project and the OSCE Mission's Anti-Trafficking and Gender Programme. The added value of the Small Grants Programme, in addition to the Community Initiatives Support resides in strengthened capacities for local NGOs that will be multiplied during their activities. Communities and people will be empowered, through information, skills and resources and therefore human trafficking and domestic violence issues will be addressed at the local level.

The Project will focus on districts with poorly developed civil society and communities seeking to prevent and combat human trafficking and gender-violence through prevention, protection, assistance, and law enforcement. Additionally, selection criteria will prioritize districts and communities with the highest number of known victims of trafficking. Based on all partners experience and knowledge of specific needs in these areas, special attention will be paid to the regions of Transnistria and Gagauzia, as well as neighbouring areas in eastern and southern Moldova, respectively.

Minimum number of grants: **25**

Beneficiaries

Local and regional NGOs working in the field of combating human trafficking and gender-violence. Local media addressing human trafficking and gender-violence issues.

Eligibility criteria

- Local and regional NGOs
- Local media
- NGO and media should be legally registered
- Projects should address human trafficking and gender-violence issues
- Relevant experience
- The project should promote partnership with different stakeholders, etc. (to be further developed and validated by the project Board)

Implementation cycle

Preparation and submission Project proposals: Two calls for proposals will be launched per year

Evaluation of proposals: Projects will be evaluated and approved by a committee established by UNDP and OSCE

Implementation and disbursement mechanism: The implementing mechanism will be based on grant agreements between the NGO and UNDP Moldova. The NGO will receive the funding in 3 tranches:

First tranche - 40% of the budget, in advance after the Grant Agreement is signed,

Second tranche – 55%, after the interim project report is approved by UNDP.

Final tranche –5%, after the project completed, reported and approved by UNDP.

- Delegated Institution will be responsible for financial management, procurement of materials, bookkeeping transactions, accounting and payments for the executed works, in accordance with national legislation.
- Delegated Institution should have written signed agreements with workers and do evidence of the quality and scope of executed works.
- Delegated Institution will keep a record of events; fill out site documentation on executed works in a proper way.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of projects will be performed by UNDP and OSCE.

Annex C

Logical Framework Matrix				
Part 1				
Project Strategy		Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Sources and Means of Verifications	Important Assumptions and Risks
	Human Security Goal:			
	1. At-risk persons, including those exposed to human trafficking and domestic violence, enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality provided by the State and empowered communities and civil society organizations.	Increased number of assisted at-risks people (800); Reduced % of victims	MoSPFC report; Survey	Fracturing of rural communities due to poverty, unemployment, mass emigration, abandoned children, inadequate social services, and breakdown of the family unit; Potential change of priorities of the Government
Goal:	Project Objectives:			
1. At-risk persons, including those exposed to human trafficking and domestic violence, enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality provided by the State and empowered communities and civil society organizations.	1.1. To strengthen the capacity of Government institutions in partnership with civil society to provide quality identification, protection, and assistance services to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence on a sustainable basis.	Number of enhanced services at the district level (min 5); Number of Operational District Multi-disciplinary teams (5);	MoSPFC report; Project progress reports; Evaluation reports	Presence of multiple stakeholders involved in social protection of vulnerable persons, with incomplete coordination mechanisms, especially across various cross-cutting sectors and between Government and civil society;
	1.2. To empower communities, civil society organizations, and individuals to be better able to address the human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence and to provide basic services for at-risk persons.	Number of communities mobilized (30 communities); Number of CSOs (90) Number of individuals supported by communities and CSOs (2000)	Project progress reports; Evaluation reports	Low participation of communities and CSOs due to political sensitivity in the Transnistria region; Retention of empowered individuals in rural communities, due in part to perceived attractiveness of employment abroad
Project Objectives:	Outputs:			
1.1. To strengthen the capacity of Government institutions in partnership with civil society to provide quality identification, protection, and assistance services to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence on a sustainable basis.	1.1.1. Identification and referral systems in Moldova are improved and extended geographically and thematically in at least 5 districts.	30 identified VoTs and/or stranded migrants will be returned through the established Repatriation Fund.	MoSPFC report	LPA at the district level do not recognize the human trafficking and domestic violence as an important issue of human security
		NRS expanded to 8 more rayons in accordance with developed and approved normative framework	MoSPFC report	
	1.1.2. Capacities of referral system institutions at national level and in target districts are strengthened to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and at-risk persons.	Services quality standards developed and approved.	MoSPFC decision.	Limited number of institutions specialized in providing assistance services
		200 social assistants are able to provide assistance to victims of trafficking	IOM and MoSPFC reports.	
		8 policy makers, 50 national and local civil servants, 16 service providers staff are able to identify and refer for assistance	LPA (district level), MoSPFC and IOM reports.	

UNTFHS MOLDOVA PROPOSAL 1 FEBRUARY 2008, RESUBMITTED 21 MAY 2008

	1.1.3. 800 adult victims and 150 mother and child victims are provided with immediate assistance in crisis situations (safe accommodation, medical care, and psychological counseling) and long-term reintegration through the National Referral System.	800 adult victims and 150 mother & child are provided with immediate assistance in crisis situation through institutionalized Rehabilitation Center	RC statistical & narrative report	Delay in financing of the Rehabilitation Center by the Government due to undeveloped legal framework
		Rehabilitation Center is institutionalized within the Government structure and fully operational	MoSPFC, /MoH decision.	
	1.1.4 Capacity of institutions, professional groups, and civil society on prevention, identification, and integrated support to domestic violence victims are developed at national and district levels	1016 community actors (96 police, 96 social assistants, 96 civil servants, 96 family doctors 96 school managers, and 96 NGO staff, 25 ToT) and 15 policy-makers are trained to support victims	Reports and data provided by the MoSPFC, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, UNFPA reports	Lack of awareness, willingness and capacity to properly address issues related to domestic violence at the regional and local level
		400 Family doctors are able to identify and assist victims of domestic violence	Reports and data provided by the Ministry of Health	
80 % of trained stakeholders are fully equipped with skills in addressing DV issues		Pre and post training assessments		
1.1.5 Women and families in crisis situations due to domestic violence are provided with assistance.	300 women and their families are provided with assistance are provided with assistance	MLPA,	Women are afraid to use the services	
	Increase by 10% the number of population able to identify Domestic Violence	Campaign survey		
1.2. To empower communities, civil society organizations, and individuals to be better able to address the human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence and to provide basic services for at-risk persons.	1.2.1 30 target communities (5 small towns and 25 villages) are mobilized for addressing human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence within community-led development processes.	30 Action Plans are developed and implemented in 5 small towns and 25 villages	MLPA,, District Councils	Sensitive political environment in the Transnistria region could affect the participation of communities; Lack of tradition of cooperation between local government and civil society;
		90 CBOs and groups participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of AP	MLPA, District Councils	
	1.2.2 Capacity of active community institutions, groups, and individuals is enhanced to address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence	400 community leaders have increased capacity to mobilize the community, prevent trafficking and violence	Survey on community leaders	Some institutions in the rural communities could avoid addressing the issues of trafficking and domestic violence. Some institutions in Transnistria region communities may not be willing to participate.
		Increased Nr of articles/reportages in local media covering the trafficking and violence (at least one per month in each newspaper/Radio/TV station	Press monitoring reports	
		825 young and at risk people have increased capacity to find jobs	Survey on young and at risk people, Municipality Councils	
	1.2.3 Community initiatives derived from Community Action Plans that address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence are supported.	700 vulnerable people (potential victims and victims of trafficking, and f violence) are assisted through the implementation of at list 35 community initiatives	Projects implementation reports, Annual Review, Annual Reports,	Week institutional capacity to manage funds; Lack of tradition of initiative, volunteerism, and personal engagement to address societal problems at the local community level
		25 NGOs have an increased impact, through their actions preventing and assisting the vulnerable	Projects implementation reports, Annual Review, Annual Reports	

Annex c

Logical Framework Matrix				
Part 2				
Project Strategy		Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Sources and Means of Verifications (MOV)	Important Assumptions and Risks
Outputs	Activities:			
1.1.1. Identification and referral systems in Moldova are improved and extended geographically and thematically in at least 5 districts.	1.1.1. Undertake an analysis of legal and regulatory framework, institutions and services available at the national level and in the target districts (with special attention to the sustainability of services and public financial support for service providers) and provide recommendations for improvement, especially with a view to identifying gaps and increasing harmonization.	Number of recommendations provided; Number of laws and regulations amended	Government Decisions, Ministry Decrees	Long validation process
	1.1.2 Support advocacy activities to implement better legislation and mechanisms for financing protection and assistance services.			
	1.1.3 Establish a repatriation fund to assist stranded Moldovan victims of trafficking with a safe return home from destination countries.	Repatriation fund established	Government Decision	Mechanism for the fund management underdeveloped
	1.1.4 Support the administration in target districts to create the local referral system mechanism (i.e., multi-disciplinary team).	Number of multi-disciplinary teams supported	Quarterly reports of Multi-disciplinary teams	Multi-disciplinary teams not functional
	1.1.5. Support the elaboration of internal regulations and working instruments for multi-disciplinary teams.	Internal regulations approved	Ministry Decision	N/A
	1.1.6 Facilitate regular meetings in target districts with multi-disciplinary teams and other relevant district actors.	Number of meetings (36)	Minutes of the Multi-disciplinary teams	Low participation of team members
	1.1.7. Train the multidisciplinary teams to perform their duties and responsibilities and print training manual on direct assistance.	Number of trainings (min 5)	Training evaluation report	
1.1.2. Capacities of referral system institutions at national level and in target districts are strengthened to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and at-risk persons.	1.2.1 Capacity building to upgrade standards and ensure standard operating procedures for quality assistance, as well as development of normative framework for assistance standards and protection.	Assistance standards are in place	Ministry Decision	N/A
	1.2.2 Provide training and technical assistance to some 200 social assistants and public and private service providers in identification and referral of victims of trafficking and at-risk persons.	Number of trainings (min 8)	Training evaluation report	N/A
	1.2.3 Provide assistance to MoSPFC and Ministry of Health to institutionalize the Shelter as part of the Government-owned National Referral System and make it fully operational; also provide training and technical assistance to the same to manage the Shelter and ensure that employees provide quality services.	Shelter as part of the Government-owned National Referral System is registered and fully functional	Ministry Decision	Funding mechanism underdeveloped
	1.2.4 Provide training and technical assistance to MoSPFC and district focal points to fulfill their coordination and data collection function and responsibilities.	Number of trainings (min 2)	Training evaluation report	Low interest of public servants
1.1.3. 800 adult victims and 150 mother and	1.3.1 Facilitate timely access of survivors of human trafficking and domestic violence and their families to assistance by supporting hotlines.	Number of calls received	Hotline reports	Victims are reluctant/afraid to address for assistance

UNTFHS MOLDOVA PROPOSAL 1 FEBRUARY 2008, RESUBMITTED 21 MAY 2008

child victims are provided with immediate assistance in crisis situations (safe accommodation, medical care, and psychological counseling) and long-term reintegration through the National Referral System.	1.3.2 Support the Shelter to provide immediate safe accommodation, medical care, psychological counseling to some 800 adult victims and 150 mother and child victims (funds from the Project will be gradually reduced: Year 1-100%, Year 2-60%, and Year 3-40%).	No of victims assisted	Ministry and IOM statistical reports	Short term assistance programme	
	1.3.3 Offer criminal, civil, and administrative legal assistance to victims of human trafficking and their children.				
	1.3.4 Support the implementation of individual reintegration plans and grants through the NRS and through multiple civil society partners in the referral network in the regions				
	1.3.5 Provide vocational training to some 180 victims and potential victims of human trafficking.				
1.1.4 Capacity of institutions, professional groups, and civil society on prevention, identification, and integrated support to domestic violence victims are developed at national and district levels	1.4.1. Domestic Violence Training-of-Trainers (ToT) and follow-up workshop	Number of trained facilitators (10)	Training evaluation report	Insufficient no of qualified persons for each rayon	
	1.4.2. Provide trainings for Professional Groups: Police, Social Assistants, Family Doctors on the prevention, identification, and integrated support to domestic violence victims	Number of trainings (10)	Training evaluation report		
	1.4.3. Strengthen mechanisms and inter-institutional capacities to advise victims of domestic violence in 30 communities	Number of advisors (30)	Monthly reports of consultants	Insufficient no of qualified persons for each rayon	
	1.4.4. Train health practitioners in the detection, integrated response, and design of tools to assist violence victims	Number of trainings (10)	Training evaluation report		
	1.4.5 Anti-Domestic Violence Policy Study-visit to Romania	Number of participants (7)	Study visit report		
	1.5.1. Support self-help groups of victims of domestic violence	Number of groups (30)	Project report	Lack of willingness to address, discuss and learn the issues related to domestic violence	
	1.5.2. Support the creation of Community Centers for victims of domestic violence (5 towns)	Number of centers (5)	Project report		
	1.5.3. Support education activities with/for families(aggressors)	Number of activities	Facilitator reports		
	1.5.4. Support local action plans to assist women and their families in crisis situations due to domestic violence	Number of actions supported	Progress report; Facilitator reports		
	1.1.5 Women and families in crisis situations due to domestic violence are provided with assistance.	1.5.5. Carry out an awareness-raising campaign about the impact of domestic violence and violence against women	Number of people covered by the campaign	Questionnaires	
1.2.1. 30 target communities (5 small towns and 25 villages) are mobilized for addressing human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence within community-led development processes.		2.1.1. Training of facilitators (ToT)	Number of trained facilitators (30)	Training evaluation report	Insufficient no of qualified persons for each village
		2.1.2. Organize Community meetings to sensitize communities on human security issues including trafficking in human being and domestic violence through facilitated community-led development processes	Number of meetings (min 3 per village)	Minutes of the meeting	Low participation
		2.1.3. Support the creation of Action Groups at the local level, ensuring representative membership of community organizations/groups, including women, minorities, youth, CSO, media, private sector through awareness raising, coordination and planning actions	Number of Action Groups (30)	Minutes of the meeting	
		2.1.3. Support the development of 30 Community Action Plans (CAP) in target areas, in cooperation with local community groups, women's associations, NGOs, and local authorities, aimed at strengthening capacities to identify and address problems hampering human security at local level. The Action Plans will be directly linked to the local development plans.	Number of community Action Plans (30)	Action Group decision	Week capacity to proper identify community needs
		2.1.4. Support 30 communities to form a representative Community Organization (CO) or community information/support centers	Number of CBO created (30)	Registration documents	Low participation

UNTFHS MOLDOVA PROPOSAL 1 FEBRUARY 2008, RESUBMITTED 21 MAY 2008

	2.1.5. Provide basic equipment and library for community information/support centers	Number of centers equipped (30)	Project progress report	
1.2.2 Capacity of active community institutions, groups, and individuals is enhanced to address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence	2.2.1. Capacity development modules elaborated: thematic modules – prioritizing human security issues of trafficking and violence and development needs, strategizing a response; and specific modules on planning and budgeting, resource mobilization, project management and implementation and monitoring (including self-assessment, public audit, impact monitoring)	Number of training packages (1 per topic). Quality of training packages	Training evaluation reports	Lack of willingness to address, discuss and learn the issues related to human trafficking and domestic violence
	2.2.2. Based on the capacity development modules, provide training workshops for community actors (local public authorities, public institutions, NGOs, private sector, etc.) on human security issues of trafficking and violence and development needs, strategizing a response, business planning and budgeting, resource mobilization, project management and implementation and monitoring (including self-assessment, public audit, impact monitoring)	Number of trainings provided (150 trainings)	Training evaluation reports	
	2.2.3. Develop training activities for youth and at risk people, including in areas such as leadership, occupational behavior, self-confidence building, resume development, interviewing skills and entrepreneurship in target communities			
	2.2.4. Train community leaders on civic culture issues (e.g. right to participation, co-responsibility)			
	2.2.5. Develop awareness-raising and training activities on positive parenting practices based on rights and responsibilities, using spaces such as children welfare centers, parent schools, markets, health centers, churches among others	Number of people covered by the campaign	Questionnaires	
	2.2.6. Provide training to local mass-media to reflect community/local human security issues of human trafficking and violence, organize competition for best articles, presentations in media and support a publication	Number of trainings provided (3 training)	Training evaluation reports	Low interest of media
1.2.3. Community initiatives derived from Community Action Plans that address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence are supported.	2.3.1. Support , through engagement of CBOs, LPA, and individuals, community initiatives to address human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence (e.g., spaces for integration of children and youth, community discussion spaces, community reflection spaces on human trafficking and domestic violence, small reconstruction works for spaces for children and youth)	Number of initiatives (35 min.)	Minutes of the Board; projects proposals; project reports	Week capacity; low coordination
	2.3.2. Support through small grants (maximum 10,000 USD each) civil society initiatives to address human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence at the local level.	Number of grants (25)	Minutes of the Board; projects proposals; project reports	Week capacity of local NGO to manage

Annex E

Budget summary by objective and years

Specific Objectives		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Objective 1	1. To strengthen the capacity of Government institutions in partnership with civil society to provide quality identification, protection, and assistance services to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence on a sustainable basis.	\$ 479,070.00	\$ 454,094.00	\$ 323,776.00	\$ 1,256,940.00
Objective 2	2. To empower communities, civil society organizations, and individuals to be better able to address the human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence and to provide basic services for at-risk persons.	\$ 441,500.00	\$ 457,500.00	\$ 407,250.00	\$ 1,306,250.00
Amount not covered		\$ 170,940.00	\$ 179,240.00	\$ 224,597.00	\$ 574,777.00
Sub-total		\$ 1,091,510.00	\$ 1,090,834.00	\$ 955,623.00	\$ 3,137,967.00
Administration by Implementing Agency (7%)		7% \$ 76,405.70	\$ 76,358.38	\$ 66,893.61	\$ 219,657.69
TOTAL		\$ 1,167,915.70	\$ 1,167,192.38	\$ 1,022,516.61	\$ 3,357,624.69

Budget summary by organisations and years

Implementing/Executing Organisation		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
IOM	Project Cost (A)	\$ 356,310.00	\$ 318,834.00	\$ 287,204.00	\$ 962,348.00
	PSC (X%*A)	7% \$ 24,941.70	\$ 22,318.38	\$ 20,104.28	\$ 67,364.36
UNFPA	Project Cost (B)	\$ 227,800.00	\$ 250,300.00	\$ 156,910.00	\$ 635,010.00
	PSC (Y%*B)	7% \$ 15,946.00	\$ 17,521.00	\$ 10,983.70	\$ 44,450.70
UNDP	Project Cost (C)	\$ 507,400.00	\$ 521,700.00	\$ 511,509.00	\$ 1,540,609.00
	PSC (Z%*C)	7% \$ 35,518.00	\$ 36,519.00	\$ 35,805.63	\$ 107,842.63
Total Project Costs (A+B+C)		\$ 1,091,510.00	\$ 1,090,834.00	\$ 955,623.00	\$ 3,137,967.00
Total PSC Amount (X%*A) + (Y%*B) + (Z%*C)		\$ 76,405.70	\$ 76,358.38	\$ 66,893.61	\$ 219,657.69
Total Cost (Total Project Cost + Total PSC Amount)		\$ 1,167,915.70	\$ 1,167,192.38	\$ 1,022,516.61	\$ 3,357,624.69
TOTAL BUDGET		\$ 1,167,915.70	\$ 1,167,192.38	\$ 1,022,516.61	\$ 3,357,624.69

Detailed budget by objective, output & activity for each year

Objectives	Outputs	Activities	Budget per Year			Total expense planned	
			I	II	III		
1. To strengthen the capacity of Government institutions in partnership with civil society to provide quality identification, protection, and assistance services to victims of human trafficking and domestic violence on a sustainable basis.	1.1 Identification and referral systems in Moldova are improved and extended geographically and thematically in at least 5 districts.	1.1.1. Undertake an analysis of legal and regulatory framework, institutions, and services available at national level and in target districts.	4000	4000	2000	10,000.	
		1.1.2 Support advocacy activities to implement better legislation and mechanisms for financing protection and assistance services.	5000	5000	5000	15,000.	
		1.1.3 Establish a repatriation fund to assist stranded Moldovan victims of trafficking	5000	5000	5000	15,000.	
		1.1.4 Support the administration in target districts to create the local referral system mechanism	2400	2000	2000	6,400.	
		1.1.5. Support the elaboration of internal regulations and working instruments for multi-disciplinary teams.	1000	500	500	2,000.	
		1.1.6 Facilitate regular meetings in target districts with multi-disciplinary teams and other actors.	3200	3200	3200	9,600.	
		1.1.7. Train the multi-disciplinary teams to perform their duties and responsibilities and print training materials on direct assistance.	10000	10000	5600	25,600.	
	Sub-total 1.1			30,600.00	29,700.00	23,300.00	83,600.
	1.2 Capacities of referral system institutions at national level and in target districts are strengthened to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and at-risk persons	1.2.1 Capacity building to upgrade standards and ensure standard operating procedures for quality assistance, as well as development of normative framework for assistance standards.	6000	3000	2400	11,400.	
		1.2.2 Provide training and technical assistance to some 200 social assistants and public and private service providers in identification and referral of victims of trafficking and at-risk persons.	4000	3000	3000	10,000.	
		1.2.3 Provide assistance to MoSPFC and Ministry of Health to institutionalize the Shelter as part of the Government-owned National Referral System and make it fully operational;	3000	1000	1000	5,000.	
		1.2.4 Provide training on-the-job and technical assistance to MoSPFC and district focal points to fulfil their coordination and data collection function and responsibilities.	1000	1000	1000	3,000.	
	Sub-total 1.2			20,000.00	11,000.00	9,920.00	40,920.
	1.3. 800 adult victims and 150 mother and child victims are provided with immediate assistance in crisis situations (safe accommodation, medical care, and psychological counseling)	1.3.1 Facilitate timely access of survivors of human trafficking and domestic violence and their families to assistance by supporting hotlines.	20000	13200	10000	43,200.	
		1.3.2 Support the Shelter to provide immediate safe accommodation, medical care, psychological counselling to some 800 adult victims and 150 mother and child victims (funds from the Project will be gradually reduced: Year 1-100%, Year 2-60%, and Year 3-40%).	53190	31914	21276	106,380.	
		1.3.3 Offer criminal, civil, and administrative legal assistance to victims of human trafficking and their children.	17280	17280	17280	51,840.	
		1.3.4 Support the implementation of individual reintegration plans and grants through the NRS and through multiple civil society partners in the referral network in the regions	100000	100000	100000	300,000.	
		1.3.5 Provide vocational training to some 180 victims and potential victims of human trafficking.	50000	50000	35000	135,000.	
	Sub-total 1.3			240,470.00	212,394.00	183,556.00	636,420.
	A. Component coordination, monitoring, and audit. Awareness and communication.	A.1. Coordination and monitoring	60240	60240	60240	180,720.	
		A.2. Audit			10188	10,188.	
		A.3. Awareness and communication. Publication of the project reports.	5000	5500		10,500.	
	Sub-total management			65,240.00	65,740.00	70,428.00	201,408.
Sub-total (1.1; 1.2; 1.3; A)			356,310.00	318,834.00	287,204.00	962,348.	
GMS - Programme support (7%)		7%	24,941.70	22,318.38	20,104.28	67,364.	

UNTFHS MOLDOVA PROPOSAL 1 FEBRUARY 2008, RESUBMITTED 21 MAY 2008

Sub-total Component A			381,251.70	341,152.38	307,308.28	1,029,712
1.4. Capacity of institutions, professional groups, and civil society on prevention, identification, and integrated support to domestic violence victims are developed at national and district levels.	1.4.1. Capacity building to ensure standard operating procedures for quality assistance, development of normative framework for assistance standards and protection and strengthen mechanisms and inter-institutional capacities to advice, assist, and protect victims of domestic violence and their children in 30 communities.		8000	10000	6000	24,000.
	1.4.2. Conduct train-the -trainers course and follow-up workshop on all aspects of domestic violence		15000			15,000.
	1.4.3. Conduct trainings for professional groups (police, social assistants, health practitioners, family doctors, psychologists, lawyers, and teachers) to raise their capacity to prevent, identify, refer, and provide integrated support to victims of domestic violence and their children.		8000	10000	6000	24,000.
	1.4.4. Provide training and technical assistance to health practitioners in the detection, integrated response, and design of tools to assist victims of domestic violence.		6000	5000	5000	16,000.
	1.4.5. Organize a study tour to Romania for authorities and practitioners in the domestic violence field to study Romania's policies and best practices.		6000	6000		12,000.
Sub-total 1.4			43,000.00	31,000.00	17,000.00	91,000.
1.5. Women and families in crisis situations due to domestic violence are provided with assistance.	1.5.1. Perform an awareness-raising campaign on the impact of domestic violence and violence against women and children.		50000	50000	20000	120,000.
	1.5.2. Support Community Action Plans in 30 communities to assist women and families in crisis situations due to domestic violence.		28000	28000	28000	84,000.
	1.5.3. Support residential shelters for victims of domestic violence and their children to provide immediate safe accommodation and quality services (including medical, psychological, social, and legal services to meet basic, primary needs of victims).		10000	10000	10000	30,000.
	1.5.4. Support the creation of community centres for victims of domestic violence in 5 towns.		25000	50000		75,000.
	1.5.5. Support self-help groups of victims of domestic violence		12000	12000	12000	36,000.
	1.5.6. Support education and counseling activities with/for families (including aggressors).		20000	20000	20000	60,000.
Sub-total 1.5			145,000.00	170,000.00	90,000.00	405,000.
B. Component coordination, monitoring, and audit. Awareness and communication.	B.1. Coordination and monitoring		39800	38800	37800	116,400.
	B.2. Audit				12110	12,110.
	B.3. Awareness and communication. Publication of the project reports.			10500		10,500.
Sub-total management			39,800.00	49,300.00	49,910.00	139,010.
Sub-total (1.4; 1.5; B)			227,800.00	250,300.00	156,910.00	635,010.
GMS - Programme support (7%)		7%	15,946.00	17,521.00	10,983.70	44,450.
Sub-total Component B			243,746.00	267,821.00	167,893.70	679,460.
			624,997.70	608,973.38	475,201.98	1,709,173
2. To empower communities, civil society organizations, and individuals to be better able to address the human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence and to provide basic services for	2.1. Some 30 target communities (5 small towns and 25 villages) are mobilized for addressing human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence within community-led development processes	2.1.1. Conduct train-the-trainers course for facilitators for community-led development and planning processes	7500	7500		15,000.
		2.1.2. Organize community meetings to sensitize communities on human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence through facilitated community-led development processes	9000	9000		18,000.
		2.1.3. Support the creation of Action Groups at the local level, ensuring representative membership of community organizations and groups, including women, minorities, youth, civil society, media, and private sector through awareness-raising, coordination and planning activities	5000	4000		9,000.
		2.1.4. Support the development of 30 Community Action Plans (CAP) in target areas, in cooperation with local community groups, women's associations, civil society, and local authorities, aimed at strengthening capacities to identify and address obstacles to improving human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence at the local level	15000	12000		27,000.
		2.1.5. Support some 30 communities to form a representative Community Organization (CO) or community information/support centres		5000	2500	7,500.

UNTFHS MOLDOVA PROPOSAL 1 FEBRUARY 2008, RESUBMITTED 21 MAY 2008

at-risk persons.	2.1.6. Provide basic equipment and library for community information/support centers		40000	50000	90,000.
Sub-total 2.1		36,500.00	77,500.00	52,500.00	166,500.
2.2. Capacity of community actors and individuals is enhanced to address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence	2.2.1. Elaborate capacity development modules as follows: thematic modules prioritizing human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence, development needs, response strategies, planning and budgeting, resource mobilization, project management and implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.		20000	18750	38,750.
	2.2.2. Based on the capacity development modules, provide training workshops for community actors (local public authorities, public institutions, NGOs, private sector, etc.) on human security issues of trafficking and violence and development needs, strategizing a response, business planning and budgeting, resource mobilization, project management and implementation and monitoring (including self-assessment, public audit, impact monitoring)	120000	80000	100000	300,000.
	2.2.3. Develop and conduct training activities for youth and at-risk persons, in areas such as leadership, occupational behaviour self-confidence building, resume development, interviewing skills and entrepreneurship in target communities; and organize a competition in target communities for best practices and most creative approaches by youth and at-risk persons to human security issues and support a publication and media launches of the same.	40000	40000	50000	130,000.
	2.2.4. Train community leaders on civil culture issues such as the right to participation and co-responsibility.		10000	5000	15,000.
	2.2.5. Develop and conduct awareness-raising and training activities on positive parenting practices based on rights and responsibilities and using spaces such as children welfare centres, parent schools, markets, health centres, and churches	50000	50000	50000	150,000.
	2.2.6. Provide training to local media on human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence; and organize a competition for best articles/presentations in the media on these issues and support a publication and media	20000	20000	16000	56,000.
Sub-total 2.2		230000	220000	239750	689,750.
2.3. Community initiatives derived from Community Actions Plans that address human security issues including human trafficking and domestic violence are supported	2.3.1 Support, through engagement of CBOs, LPA, and individuals, community initiatives to address human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence (e.g., spaces for integration of children and youth, community discussion spaces, community reflection spaces on human trafficking and domestic violence, small reconstruction works for spaces for children and youth).	95000	80000	50000	262,500.
	2.3.2. Support through small grants (maximum 10,000 USD each) civil society initiatives to address human security issues of human trafficking and domestic violence at the local level.	80000	80000	65000	187,500.
Sub-total 2.3		175000	160000	115000	450,000.
C. Overall and Component coordination	C.1. Coordination and monitoring	65900	64200	58900	189,000.
	C.2. Evaluation and audit			29859	29,859.
	C.3. Awareness and communication. Publication of the project reports.			15500	15,500.
Sub-total management		65,900.00	64,200.00	104,259.00	234,359.
Sub-total (2.1; 2.2; 2.3; C)		507,400.00	521,700.00	511,509.00	1,540,609.
GMS - Programme support (7%)	7%	35,518.00	36,519.00	35,805.63	107,842.
		542,918.00	558,219.00	547,314.63	1,648,451.
		1,167,915.70	1,167,192.38	1,022,516.61	3,357,624.
					3,357,624.