

Towards implementation of ICPD Programme of Action (Aliona Cretu, Republic of Moldova)

The Government of the Republic of Moldova has made a commitment to ICPD 25 years ago and continues to support the ICPD agenda. For the past five years, the country has strived to implement recommendations of the 2013 Chair's summary going forward.

The progress was made in partnership with UNFPA, UNDESA, UNECE, WHO in the key areas of the 2013 Chair's summary: population dynamics and sustainable development, families, sexual and reproductive health, and inequalities, social inclusion and rights.

I would like mention just a few achievements related to population dynamics and sustainable development:

- The Government approved and implemented the **Action Plan on implementation of the Road Map for mainstreaming ageing in policies for 2014 – 2016. Based on its results a new Plan for the period 2018-2021** was developed and approved with domestic budget. This year, already 10 Local Public Authorities are engaged in active ageing programmes to ensure that older people can enjoy an active and healthy ageing.
- To enable policy makers to make informed decisions and prioritize investments in human capital the Center for demographic researches developed the Active Ageing Index and Territorial Index on Demographic Security.
- To understand the economic implication of population dynamics, we conducted **Analysis of National Transfer Accounts** and established **International Advisory Council on Population and Development**.
- We revised the Demographic Security Programme through the lenses of human rights and developed the **Concept Vision on Population and Development**, which is people centered and evidence-based.
- The Government of Republic of Moldova nationalized SDGs and based on them drafted the **National Development Strategy Moldova 2030 mainstreaming the demographic priorities and approaches underscored in the Concept Vision**.
- We are proud to report that the country made a commitment to conduct on regular basis the **Generations and Gender Programme** with the aim of setting up a new policy framework in addressing demographic challenges of the country, grounded on data and human rights.

In area of sexual and reproductive health were:

- The big recent achievement in the area of SRHR was an approval of **National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018-2022**. The programme is fully aligned with the provisions of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, European SRH Action Plan, Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health. A costed action plan and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework support it. (Around 3,0 million US \$ for 5 years)
- Starting from 2015 **the national Government has initiated procurement and distribution of modern contraceptives** free of charge for vulnerable groups of population.
- With support from UNFPA, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection has initiated a project on strengthening cervical cancer prevention, which is focused on improving access to quality cervical cancer screening services. These services are free of charge for all women and covered by the national insurance.
- The Government has launched a National Programme on HIV and STIS prevention and control 2016-2020. As part of this programme the prevention services for key populations are to be strengthened with support from the National Insurance Company investing up to 150 thousands US \$ and UN agencies such as UNAIDS and UNFPA.
- For the past five years, we improved access to sexual and reproductive health for young people. In Moldova, we have 41 Youth Friendly Health Centers fully integrated in primary health system. In these centers, young people can also receive age-specific information on reproductive health and rights provided by trained youth volunteers – Youth Peers.

Challenges: insufficient financial and human resources to sustain the achieved results and implement the policies and reforms, inadequate multi-sectoral collaboration to address the priorities in holistic way; poor use of data for policy making.