Table of Contents

I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .................................................................................................................. 2

II. PROJECT BASIC INFORMATION .............................................................................................. 2

III. SUMMARY/ Strategic review and outlook .................................................................................. 3

IV. CONTEXT ....................................................................................................................................... 3

V. REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED ............................................................... 4

   1. Component I ................................................................................................................................. 4

      Outcome 1: Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection and the National Employment Agency have mandates, capacities and resources to provide qualitative employment reintegration services to all returnees ......................................................................................................................... 4

   2. Component II .............................................................................................................................. 7

      Outcome 2: Local public authorities have the capacities and resources to engage with community members, including migrants, and to promote know-how transfer from abroad with a view to improving essential local services and offering opportunities for income-generating activities.

VI. SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS .............................................................................................. 11

VII. PROJECT RISKS, ISSUES AND ACTIONS TAKEN .................................................................. 11

VIII. LESSONS LEARNT .................................................................................................................... 11

IX. FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT ............................................................................................. 12

X. MEDIA COVERAGE /VISIBILITY ................................................................................................. 13

XI. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD ...................................................................................... 14
I. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BRD – Bureau for Relations with Diaspora, State Chancellery
CALM – Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova
DMD – Diaspora, Migration & Development
HTA – Home Town Association
GFMD – Global Forum on Migration and Development
IASCI/NEXUS – International Agency for Source Country Information
IOM – International Organization for Migration
ILO – International Labour Organization
IP – Industrial Park
JMDI – Joint Migration and Development Initiative
JISB – Joint Information and Service Bureaus
LPAs – Local Public Authorities
MiDL – Integrated Migration Development Project
MHSLP – Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection
MOMID – Global Program on Mainstreaming Migration in National Strategies
NEA – National Employment Agency
NES – National Employment Strategy
TEA – Territorial Employment Agency
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

II. PROJECT BASIC INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: Republic of Moldova</th>
<th>Integrated Migration and Local Development Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Number:</td>
<td>No. 7F-08718.01.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Objective:</td>
<td>Communities affected by migration benefit from improved essential local services, namely water and sanitation, health, social and education services, and have access to income-generating opportunities, including improved employment reintegration support for returnees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration:</td>
<td>01.08.2015 – 31.12.2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budget:</td>
<td>USD 3 374 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executing Agency:</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme in Moldova (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main national partners:
- State Chancellery
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection
- National Employment Agency
- Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova
- Local Public Authorities and Home Town Associations
- Moldovan migrants and local communities
III. SUMMARY/ Strategic review and outlook

This report covers the period from 1 August 2015 to 31 December 2018 and reflects the most important results of the Integrated Migration and Local Development Project (MiDL). The Overall Objective of the project was: Communities affected by migration benefit from improved essential local services, namely water and sanitation, health, social and education services, and have access to income-generating opportunities, including improved employment reintegration support for returnees.

Given the specific local development context, situation and needs, the project set two primary outcomes:

**Outcome 1:** The Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection and the National Employment Agency have mandates, capacities and resources to provide qualitative employment reintegration services to all returnees.

**Outcome 2:** Local public authorities have the capacities and resources to engage with community members, including migrants, and to promote know-how transfer from abroad with a view to improving local essential services and offering opportunities for income-generating activities.

The project achieved all set targets, including extended its implementation area and ensured the full sustainability of results achieved so far. The substantive support and guidance from the State Chancellery and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and efforts to ensure synergy with the relevant partners under the SDC Thematic Country Programme, namely the Diaspora Relations Bureau (BRD), helped ensuring a smooth implementation and attainment of sound results.

Both areas of the project emphasized the national ownership and strengthened capacities at national and local levels to enable a socio-economic environment, secure employment support, reduce disparities and inequalities, provide income generating opportunities, and ensure sustainable local development. The project intervention applied human rights based and gender equality approaches, including community empowerment and mobilization models with migrants’ engagement, and various tools for efficient service provision.

IV. CONTEXT

At international level, migration has been increasingly recognized as a positive development factor. The 2030 Agenda calls for well-managed migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people in its 10.7 target. The need for concerted efforts among nations on migration issues determined the negotiations on the Global Compact on Migration, an intergovernmental agreement defining a common vision embraced by signatory governments on “making migration work for all”. The first of its kind, the agreement is expected to be adopted by the end of 2018 and shall lay out the nations’ vision on broadening the opportunities, benefits and contribution of migration to the development and prosperity of countries, and the collective power of all nations to improve global governance on migration.

At national level, in Moldova, migration in further requesting attention and concrete actions. The Moldovan Government (GoM) acknowledges that, if addressed and managed properly, human mobility can also bring many opportunities, changes and improvements in the country. Due to the Swiss development support, the GoM migration policy focus shifted from a management and control perspective to capitalizing on the opportunities provided by migration. Recognizing the efficiency of SDC-
funded UNDP positive experience at local level, of engaging migrants’ women and men in local development processes, the Moldovan Government approved in 2017 a decision, hence providing the normative basis for scaling up and ensuring the sustainability of the experience piloted by UNDP/MiDL of mainstreaming migration in local policies.¹

As a result of the project intervention, institutions from Moldova at all government levels are becoming increasingly aware and can deal with migration as a key development factors; that particularly refers to the potential of migrants to support to the home communities through local essential service improvement (water, sanitation, education, health and social services), skill and knowledge transfer and income generating opportunities.

In that context, this project supported CPAs and LPAs to develop and implement strategic policies, methodologies and procedures related to temporary, permanent and circular migration and link them to local development processes, which enable further design and implementation of joint service improvement and income-generating initiatives, ensuring equal access for women, children, young people the elderly, the disabled, and other population groups in selected localities. Moreover, the project was implemented as a replicable approach with potentials for scaling up, with intensive capacity building and strengthening of national and local public authorities to better plan, manage, budget, and implement public service management with participation of community members, including migrants.

V. REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

**Outcome 1: Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection and the National Employment Agency have mandates, capacities and resources to provide qualitative employment reintegration services to all returnees**

The MiDL interventions carried out over the entire project implementation and reporting period (2015-2018) have produced two main results. One of them is the national comprehensive strategic framework, i.e. the National Employment Strategy for 2017-2021, developed in cooperation with ILO, that steers and guides all national employment policy interventions, including on labour migration and reintegration. The second result achieved refers to the fortified capacity of project beneficiaries. This is exemplified by the fact that, due to including the comprehensive MiDL capacity building support, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection developed its

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¹ Government Decision No. 725 of September 2017, approving the State Policy Coordination Mechanism on Diaspora Migration and Development [http://lex.justice.md/md/371433/](http://lex.justice.md/md/371433/)
policy analysis capacity and a strong hold over the implementation pace of the Strategy, reporting a
delivery rate of 90% of activities planned for the first implementation year (2017). At the same time,
the National Employment Agency, through its capacitated network of reintegration focal points, is
better prepared and provides employment reintegration support to the returnees. More specifically,
during MiDL implementation period 2016-2018, a record number of returnees was registered, namely
**5895 unemployed returnees** (73:27 - men vs women ratio) **benefited from NEA/TEA employment reintegration support**, while the employment rate of returnees increased year by year from **33% in 2016 to 45.4% in 2018**, with an overall higher incidence for women.²

### Output 1.1. Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and Territorial Employment Agencies have the necessary policy, institutional and budgetary frameworks for the provision of employment reintegration services

MiDL interventions have enabled the project stakeholders – the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection to develop the *institutional framework* and *capacity* they necessitated to formulate and implement employment and reintegration policies.

To that end, in a joint effort with the ILO, the MiDL project provided the necessary local and international technical expertise for developing the National Employment Strategy, establishing and coordinating the inter-institutional technical platform of main contributing stakeholders. MiDL also supported the Ministry in instituting a participatory policy-making process, that involved circa 180 persons (65% women) in 7 public consultations held in all regions of the country, including one on labour migration issues. As a result, the MHLSP cemented its inter-institutional coordination role, independently performs progress monitoring and maintains the practice of public reporting on the achievements on the National Employment Strategy implementation on a yearly basis.

Moreover, with the support of the project, the NEA has developed for the first time a labour migration research and analysis function. As a result of a comprehensive capacity building package, the newly created Labour Market Observatory of NEA has the capacity to identify labour migration related topics, analyze trends and develop researches needed for evidence-based policy making.

The MHLSP and NEA have stronger policy formulation capacity and a more thorough understanding of employment and labour migration issues. Due to comprehensive capacity building support target narrow and technical areas, the MHLSP staff identified the employment data needs and has better data analysis capacity for policy making, is better prepared and gets involved in negotiations of bilateral labour agreements and have advanced its capacity to develop and implement more coherent and efficient employment and returned migrants’ reintegration policies.

As a key contributor to reintegration policies, the MHLPS and NEA put forward a referral mechanism that eases the reintegration process of the returnees. Connected through a memorandum of understanding signed among line ministries and main public institutions and reinforced through similar memorandums among the local public stakeholders in each district, the mechanism raises awareness on the complexity of reintegration needs of returnees, improves coordination among public service providers and garners better data and evidence on the services required by migrants upon return to Moldova.

### Output 1.2. Reintegration focal points within Territorial Employment Agencies have all the tools, knowledge and skills to provide qualitative employment reintegration support to returnees, in close coordination with NEXUS, the Syslab Center for Innovative Career Development and Joint Information and Service Bureaus

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Provided that securing employment is the among the top priorities of all migrants returning to Moldova, NEA and its local network of employment offices fortified their key role as social and economic reintegration facilitation focal points for returnees. In what was a first for NEA, the Agency appointed reintegration focal points in all its territorial offices who become, by the end of the project, competent to provide employment support to returnees. Moreover, the reintegration focal points are well-versed into a broad spectrum of social issues faced by the returnees and can provide the necessary information support and referral to other relevant public intuitions. This was achieved through a comprehensive and multi-pronged capacity building support provided in stages – initially concentrated to 10 pilot local offices, and subsequently extended to all 35 local employment offices. If at the onset of the project, the reintegration focal point had superficial knowledge about labour migration and did not distinguish returnees from the other categories of beneficiaries, after going through a comprehensive training and coaching program, the reintegration focal points improved their abilities to identify and understand the specific needs of labour migrants and the physiological profile of returnees, comprehend the existing policies and regulations in this field, while forging better partnerships with local stakeholders. Moreover, all 35 TEAs have significantly upgraded their communication abilities and are capable of raising awareness for returnees. Over the reporting period, TEAs have organized 2 awareness raising campaigns with over 180 local informative events, issued 35 success stories of their beneficiaries, and started using social media and followed by over 4200 people online.

Given that NEA/TEA plays a central and coordination role in the referral process, the project assisted and guided local employment offices in establishing the local multi-disciplinary teams of public stakeholders dedicated to reintegration of returnees. After piloting the referral mechanism in 10 local units, with the support of MiDL, all local employment offices replicated the practice and established local multi-disciplinary teams and organized local coordination meetings.

Minding the sustainability of the ample capacity building efforts delivered as part of the project, an offline and one online training on DMD was developed and included, for the first time, in the curriculum of the Academy of Public Administration, with the support of MiDL project in cooperation with BRD, IOM. With the support of the project, the APA staff piloted for the first time the offline DMD course and is has the necessary abilities to continue proving it to the central and local level public servants. Provided the significant staff turn-over and the growing number of central and local level public institutions involved in migration related policies and service provision, the availability of the e-learning and offline course is particularly pertinent to ensure adequate job-entry training and/or transfer of knowledge among rotating staff.
Component II

**Outcome 2:** Local public authorities have the capacities and resources to engage with community members, including migrants, and to promote know-how transfer from abroad with a view of improving essential local services and offering opportunities for income generating activities.

With the support of MiDL Project, the Republic of Moldova succeeded to devise, enhance and spill over an innovative and effective tailor-made national DMD model of migrants’ engagement into local development process, pursuing the improvement of basic local services, creating jobs and income generating activities.

Through a nationwide and comprehensive piloting of the model (in 38 municipalities, representing all Moldovan regions and over 10% of the country population), MiDL Project ensured a further long-term scaling up and sustainability of the devised model, via:

- Propelling of an effective self-multiplication mechanism throughout Moldova, through empowering CALM to act as key institution for the model replication (currently working with over 80% of Moldovan municipalities), and
- Fostering of sharing of national ownership of the model for its ‘post-donor life’ growth and improvement, through the newly initiated analogous ‘DAR’ Governmental Programme (to be financed from 2019 from the state budget).

Moreover, straight away the piloting phase, the new DMD model already generated a tangible improvement of local infrastructure and local service delivery in benefit to over 310,000 Moldovan citizens, as result of an improved capacity of 38 municipalities to better engage with community members and migrants.

**Output 2.1 Local public authorities have necessary knowledge, skills and tools to engage with community members, including migrants for the design and implementation of joint service improvement (water and sanitation, health, education and social services) and income generating activities.**

The project approach under this output was to define and strengthen the role of LPAs as the main actors to bring the knowledge, expertise and resources of migrants’ local communities together for sustainable local development, and to encourage activities aimed at enhancing the capacities of LPAs to acknowledge and effectively mainstream migration into local development. Due to project efforts, LPAs managed to see whole picture of migration and acknowledged the need and benefits of making the most of migration at local level. Such an innovative and systemic engagement of migrants into local development processes has followed the five pillars standardized by the LPAs’ capacity-building package, designed and tested by MiDL, which is to be used for further nationwide replication. Specifically, within the reporting period, the pilot LPAs have been supported in:
Improving their institutional set-up, by designation and capacitating of specialized local migration and development (M&D) staff and producing relevant practical tools [local focal points and mayors with streamlined mandates and job descriptions].

Engaging local migrants’ communities at all stages of local planning and prioritization processes, fully mainstreaming migration-related aspects into local socioeconomic development strategies. Furthermore, additional LED objectives have been leveraged in local development plans, also targeting migrants’ community engagement and encouraging their potential investments.

Devising an effective support function for facilitating the activity of local HTAs and day-by-day operation, by launching local migration databases, allowing for a comprehensive assessment of the local migration situation and trends and a continuous efficient communication with migrants, based on an all-inclusive maximum of five days informational matching.

Capacitating LPAs to use crowdfunding tools aimed at ensuring and facilitating large-scale financial contributions from migrant communities, using a co-funding mechanism for local service improving projects.

Increasing the transparency and accountability of local authorities in relation with migrants, by developing online transmission systems and dedicated ‘YouTube’ channels for each locality, thus building mutual trust and confidence.

In this regard, 38 pilot municipalities (representing over 10% of the country population and located in all regions of Moldova) have been supported to become the ‘model municipalities’ and ‘engine drivers’ for further boost of the newly-devised national DMD model.

As result of UNDP Project support and seed-funding, 38 pilot municipalities succeeded to engage with HTAs to implement 55 large-scale development interventions, which produced tangible benefits for over 310,000 citizens in terms improved local infrastructure and local service delivery (See Annex 1 for a detailed Table). In premier for Moldova, and the region over 10,000 from 38 MiDL partner localities successfully invested circa MDL 4,5 mln ($257,200), to bring better services and infrastructure at home.

The provided seed funding (in the amount of $1,19 mln) co-generated local investments in the amount of $1,33 mln, whereby achieving a 211% financial multiplication effect and reaching over $2,52 mln of total investments. In average, each promoted investments triggered up 52,8% of local co-financing, while the initial target constituted 20%”. The co-generated local-investments produced 19,3% contributions share from migrants’ community, which is to be considered the absolute innovation for the Republic of Moldova.

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4 A practical Guide on mainstreaming migration into local planning has been drafted with the support of joint international and national expertise.
In addition to the projects co-funded by MiDL, assistance was provided to beneficiary communities in attracting additional resources from other donors. In this respect, two project proposals were drafted for inclusion in the Rural and Inclusive Economic and Climate Resilience Program (IFAD). With the support of this programme in the village of Vorniceni, a local road was built to an area populated by many economic agents. Also, three projects proposals were submitted to the EU project “Mayors for economic growth”. In the frame of this project the Edineț municipality has obtained funding of about €300,000; the project aims to develop the production facilities infrastructure in the Edineț Industrial Park. Lastly, 2 municipalities (Ciorești and Chișcăreni) were supported in their fundraising efforts to advance the MiDL-supported tourism development project (USAID and EU Cross-border Cooperation Programme).

**Output 2.2** Migrants, together with local public authorities have the proper capacities, models and skills to create and manage innovative support mechanisms and Home Town Associations at district/town/community levels, for knowledge and skills transfer, local services improvement and income-generating activities.

The approach under this output was to identify, connect and effectively engage migrants in the inclusive and sustainable development of their native localities. To that end, activities merged to produce a nationwide trend of creation and institutionalizing of local Diaspora organizations – Home Town Associations (HTAs), a recipe for success through which migrants can engage in various activities, economic and social projects, and productive investments contributing to making a difference in their localities of origin. The Moldovan HTA blueprint was developed based on assessing and adapting of the best international practices to the national context and particularities.

Following the MiDL provided complex capacity building support (including on fundraising and project writing), in just 3 years of activity (2016-2018), 38 HTAs established and directly supported by MiDL, successfully implemented additionally, over 300 small and medium scale initiatives in project target communities. Overall the value of migrants directs contributions to these projects amounts to USD 218,000, while additional fundraised money from other donors and partners equal to USD 324,000. The overall impact of such efforts shows a number of 45,000 direct beneficiaries, including women, children and persons with special needs.

It is worth mentioning the spillover effect of MiDL intervention, where, over 100 active HTAs emerged in Moldova, with indirect guidance and coaching (via CALM partnership). Final data provided by CALM and checked by MiDL team, shows a number of 278 additional initiatives were implemented by LPAs throughout Moldova, based on MiDL tested model, with a total value of circa MDL 4 mln ($ 235,000) where circa 22.73%, are the contributions of migrants, via HTAs.

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5 To advance the ongoing process of mainstreaming migration into local development agendas, and particularly of establishing and consolidating territorial HTAs, Moldovan representatives benefitted from a learning visit to Morocco (one of the best case studies for HTAs) and liaised with key stakeholders such as central public authorities, LPAs, members of communities affected by migration, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations. They learned, first-hand, about M&D and national and local strategies, programmes and projects.
The HTAs are focusing their activities on their localities in the home country, but also are promoting culture and investment among their fellow countrymen in their countries of residence. They became solid LPAs partners for local development, hence creating a sense of community among migrants of a similar origin and with similar interests from all over the globe. So far, based on committed joint action plans, the HTAs succeeded to implement autonomously over 578 small and medium scale initiatives, targeting various financial and in-kind interventions in the realms of education, culture, social protection, cultural economic development and revitalization of public spaces. Moreover, in many localities the organization of regular HTAs meeting, and dedicated events such as Diaspora Days became already an emerging local tradition, aiming to further mainstream the migration into local development process and meaningfully engage migrants along the process.

Output 2.3 The population and the key public are aware about migration potential for local development

As a result of MiDL intervention, the Moldovan local public authorities moved to a qualitatively and quantitatively higher level of communication with Diaspora, characterized by more innovation and responsibility, with a higher level of transparency and trust, dictated by their continuous link with migrants. In this regard, MiDL invested extensive efforts into changing the mindset and behavior of LPAs in acknowledging the potential of migrants for local development. To that end, an exhaustive communication process took place at the national and local levels:

⇒ Locally, a strategic approach was adopted to engage a larger number of migrants in local development communication process. In this regard, during the last 3 years of project implementation, over 50,000 Moldovan migrants have been already connected to the active HTAs accounts on social networks.

⇒ At the national level, a wide dissemination of best results within partner localities was ensured. All these merged in creating an integral image, over 250 public and visibility events, largely promoted via local and national media.

MiDL experience and results were promoted during the 2016, 2017 and 2018 National Diaspora Days, where both the Diaspora Congress and the Diaspora Business Forum focused boldly on the local dimension of M&D. All these stimulated a change in the approach by the LPAs towards local development, by adding an economic and business-enabling dimension to their local priorities.

As well, throughout the whole implementation period, the dissemination of best experiences was ensured at international level. MiDL practice and results were shared among other seven countries that are part of the Global Program on Mainstreaming Migration in National Strategies (MOMID), funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. Moreover, MiDL best practices served as a foundation for designing MOMID’s third phase, in which space will be given to the local dimension of migration and the participation of local governments and migrants as main actors in local development. As a recognition of the achieved results, the UNDP headquarter in New York and regional office in Istanbul broadcasted photo reportages about the successes of MiDL interventions.
VI. SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

The practical applicability and success of the model was recognized by the Moldovan Government and recommended for wide replication on the whole territory of the country to all local governments from Moldova. Hence, the model was institutionalized and legally framed by the Government Decision No. 725 approving the Mechanism on the State Coordination Policy in the field of Diaspora, Migration and Development. The official document expressly refers to the stages included in the five-pillar approach and is built on MiDL work and results at local level. Also, the project had a strong spillover effect, where additional over 100 communities from Moldova initiated the replication of the model with the support of CALM, with concrete results achieved already. On the medium and long run, such efforts look to increase transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities towards the entire community, including those who migrated. There is also a positive shift in the perception of local communities about migrants and diaspora’s role as change makers and partners of local governments. Moreover, the results proved that migrants, if motivated and addressed correctly, can become alternative funding sources for local development, also bringing on board their knowledge, skills and expertise acquired abroad.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the UNDP tested model served as inspiration for other countries, such as Serbia and Kirgizstan who initiated the replication of Moldovan best practices and their adaptation to their local specific.

VII. PROJECT RISKS, ISSUES AND ACTIONS TAKEN

NEA reform – the reform was announced and was in active preparation stage during the second sub-phase of the MiDL project. To prevent and cushion any potential negative effects of the reform process over the implementation course of the project activities, MiDL planned and coordinated in advanced every activity designed for NEA staff, and limited the field activities after the official unrolling of the reform.

Staff turn-over in beneficiary institutions: whenever the case, the project included all new staff of the beneficiary institutions, particularly focal points (reintegration focal points of NEA, migration focal points of LPAs) in the capacity building activities, ensured access to all knowledge products developed and offered guidance in this process. At the same time, the project developed an e-learning course to be made available to all public servants, including upon completion of the project.

Lack of trust and confidence of community members, migrants in local and central public authorities - efforts provided a set of activities, aiming at building confidence between community members and authorities, based on transparent, participatory and inclusive approach. Hence, community members were partners (via HTAs) and key actors at every stage of local development, from the co-design of a local projects, it co-funding, co-implementation and launch.

Lack of capacity and expertise of local authorities in developing partnerships and developing alternative services - the project used best practices, techniques and expertise to show tangible results and sustainable impact and worked on identifying and strengthening synergies. Moreover, a complex capacity building approach was used, looking to enhance and strengthen LPAs capacities in identifying, launching and fully implementing new services at local level, including via using innovative crowdsourcing and crowdfunding instruments.
VIII. LESSONS LEARNT

NEA and its local employment offices have the necessary capacity and play a crucial role in the fully-fledged reintegration process of returnees. However, the reintegration support is an intrinsic part of employment services and should be tackled as such to achieve greater efficiency. Likewise, employment reintegration policies yield greater impact, when correlated to broader employment and labour migration policies. Choosing to work with and invest in NEA/TEA as key players in returned migrants’ reintegration process pays off, given the commitment of this institution to improve its service delivery efficiency to returnees, as well as its ability to ensure the sustainability of all the results achieved as part of the project.

The Governmental stakeholders (MHLSP, NEA) have the necessary positive and change-oriented attitude with regard to improving employment and labour migration policies. Nevertheless, it will require more support and capacity building when entering new and more specialized policy areas related to labour migration, as well as enforcing the existing legislative and normative framework.

Efforts at community level pointed to the huge potential for migrants’ effective engagement in local development, subject to commitment of local governments, transparency, participatory local planning and strong partnerships at local level. To ensure sustainability and efficiency of launched joint local projects, the migrants’ financial support should always be seen as whole along with their human, social and cultural capital, which showed to be of great value. By engaging migrants from the very outset of local planning process and their continuous consultation and information is a crucial factor that determines their further financial and non-financial support provided for better local services in their native villages.

IX. FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT

The MiDL budget for Project implementation was funded from the following sources, as shown below.

**MiDL sources of funds, USD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Received, USD</th>
<th>Total 2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>3,374,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,532,615</td>
<td>1,506,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total received</td>
<td><strong>3,374,000</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>1,532,615</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,506,385</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incurred project implementation costs in 2015-2018 made up:

**MiDL project expenditures for 2015-2018, USD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Total 2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>461,283</td>
<td>123,587</td>
<td>86,101</td>
<td>179,470</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>2,215,874</td>
<td>1,026,342</td>
<td>898,083</td>
<td>433,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>696,843</td>
<td>184,192</td>
<td>187,146</td>
<td>181,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL MiDL</td>
<td><strong>3,374,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,334,121</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,171,329</strong></td>
<td><strong>794,925</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
X. MEDIA COVERAGE /VISIBILITY

Throughout this period, the dissemination of best experiences was ensured at national and international level. People from 38 MiDL partner communities changed their usual way of thinking and paradigm of approaching migration. Now they acknowledge that natives who left the community are a voice and a key partner for local development.

Hence, communication efforts have been strategically organized in 25 communication campaigns carried out in the 38 partner localities and promoted through the mass-media. Over 600 appearances in the national and local media were spotted. Additionally, 10 success stories and 6 thematic blogs captured the attention of the public on project most prominent achievements. The success of project's efforts was recognized at international level and published by UNDP Regional Offices, as well as captured by the local press of various countries facing the same problems.

In all communities, social media, the Youtube channels, town-halls’ webpages were the best tools to evidence diaspora, that LPAs are trustworthy partners. The active presence of 38 target HTAs and LPAs in the online space materialized today in over 40,000 active online members, most of them migrants resizing abroad. The offline communication space was filled with over 200 events, organized with the participation of migrants, the local population, HTAs, LPAs and CPAs. To ensure a high level of decision making transparency, all mayoralties were equipped with online transmission facilities. Hence, up to date, circa 190,000 community members, including migrants could follow local council and HTAs meetings.

The regular information of over 50,000 natives was possible via 50 local online events, 60 live transmissions and over 8000 posts on social network. As a result of such communication efforts, MiDL partner localities were capable to achieve the most intense community mobilization ever, in particular, overall 55 crowdfunding campaign were held in 38 localities, over the last 2 years. Altogether, this resulted in circa 3,5 mln MDL, crowdfunded from over 10,000 migrants to bring better services at local level.

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6 Making the most of emigration. Blog by Stefan Liller, UNDP DRR: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2018/Making-the-most-of-emigration.html?fbclid=IwAR1Xo2hiD1UqH7FUltfoh7_tvHZV5tYd-tgwGDoriAJ1cDjXLd1GS-efXLA
From Holidays to Homecoming. How eco-tourism creates jobs and reunites families in Moldova: https://stories.undp.org/from-holidays-to-homecoming?fbclid=IwAR2wg1KVPh1ao1x2O8t00gLlOohwXSAksmxFvQ7sHpozHuzZV5RzEylh-6l

Last but not least, to ensure the successful reintegration of migrants in the country, a unique communication model was built with the TEAs, were 35 offices learnt about dedicated communication with returnees. Efforts under this Component, followed the same logic, where social network pages were created, regularly updated and managed, while organizing awareness raising campaigns dedicated to the International Migrants’ Day become a tradition. All positive experiences of migrants’ successful reintegration upon return were described in the first 35 success stories developed and disseminated online and offline.

XI. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

All project activities were fully implemented, and targets achieved. Due to a structured and comprehensive approach, it was possible to change the mindset at local level and, hence, proved that, if addressed properly, migration can be an opportunity and bring positive effects at local level.

Further on, the project shall tackle labour migration policies from a broader perspective, covering all stages of migration, including the role of the private recruitment sector in this process. At the same time, the project shall strive to build efficient collaborative relations between the public and private recruitment sector, for better law enforcement and protection of labour migrants’ rights. This direction of activities supports the latest reform and policy priorities of MHLSP and NEA, as well as the increasing focus on extending bilateral cooperation with destination countries on regulating labour migration.

Hence, future interventions look to ensure sustainability and scale-up of the results from the previous SDC-supported efforts. However, a new holistic and innovative approach will be added, aiming at improving national and local governments’ capacities and services, and community empowerment. The process initiated by the project will have systematic and significant implications at policy, institutional and service provision levels, having a sustainable impact both, at the national and local levels. Based on horizontal and vertical driven action models, the project will capture the entire process of integrating migration into local development agenda, ensuring a strategic and operational framework for diaspora, and circular and temporary migration management.

XII. ANNEXES

Annex 1:

Table: MiDL seed-investments in 38 pilot municipalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Interventions</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Economic development</td>
<td>16 projects</td>
<td>72,100+ beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supported 4 communities to boost local tourism economic sector.</td>
<td>Created 120+ new jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supported the attraction of one private investment to launch a new textile production.</td>
<td>Created income generating opportunities for over 70 thousand citizens in rural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supported setting up of a new craft production cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Development area</td>
<td>Interventions</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Built infrastructure facility to strengthen one rural economic cluster specialized in tomatoes cultivation and exporting. Supported the development of a rural cluster-based agro-micro-processing centre. Built one and modernized other one rural marketplaces for stimulating the local trade.</td>
<td>29,300+ beneficiaries Approx. 30 thousand citizens are benefiting from the improved street lighting infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public lighting</td>
<td>3 projects:&lt;br&gt;- Built street lighting infrastructure – 8 km length&lt;br&gt;- Equipping with 1 specialized track for maintaining public lighting infrastructure</td>
<td>11,000+ beneficiaries Approx. 11 thousand citizens are benefiting from the improved sport and recreation infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Recreation and Sport</td>
<td>2 projects:&lt;br&gt;- Built one stadium&lt;br&gt;- Built one multifunctional rural sport center</td>
<td>54,300+ beneficiaries Approx. 5 thousand citizens benefiting the newly built pavement infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Roads and pedestrian infrastructure</td>
<td>10 projects:&lt;br&gt;- Created 7 local roads maintenance services in rural area (and equipping with graders and tractors)&lt;br&gt;- Built 1,8 km of sidewalk&lt;br&gt;- Asphalted 1,2 km of local roads</td>
<td>40,200+ beneficiaries Access to modern and efficient fire-fighting services for 12+ thousand citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Social development</td>
<td>7 projects:&lt;br&gt;- Refurbishment and modernization of 2 schools&lt;br&gt;- Built and operationalized one fully equipped elderly center (joint inter-municipal)&lt;br&gt;- Created one community center for social services (catering &amp; laundry)&lt;br&gt;- Set up and fully equipped a joint inter-municipal fire-brigade.&lt;br&gt;- Refurbishment of two community cultural center</td>
<td>Access of 1,000+ vulnerable persons (elderly, disabled) to basic community social services (laundry and catering).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Upgrading public spaces and civic centers</td>
<td>8 projects:&lt;br&gt;- 8 community parks/civic centers fully rehabilitated and modernized (greening, lighting, pavements, playgrounds, recreation areas, etc.)</td>
<td>Access of 10,000 citizens to improved cultural infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Water supply and sanitation</td>
<td>5 projects:&lt;br&gt;- Built 5,36 km sewerage pipeline</td>
<td>Access to water supply services for 526 citizens (built 5,36 km of pipelines).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Development area</td>
<td>Interventions</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td>4 projects Modernized and expanded two local waste management services (and equipping with specialized trucks and bins) Created 2 new local garbage collection services</td>
<td>25,700+ beneficiaries Access to improved waste management services for over 25 thousand citizens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex 2:

Table: MiDL seed investment and co-generated local funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of intervention</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>SDC funding</th>
<th>Local budget contributions</th>
<th>Migrants investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value USD (th.)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Value USD (th.)</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic development</td>
<td>524.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>385.00</td>
<td>73.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public lighting</td>
<td>120.5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation and Sport</td>
<td>171.1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and pedestrian infrastructure</td>
<td>407.4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social development</td>
<td>437.7</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading public spaces and civic centers</td>
<td>324.3</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>135.00</td>
<td>41.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply and sanitation</td>
<td>157.8</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td>379.9</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>105.00</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>2,523.10</td>
<td>1,190.00</td>
<td>1,075.90</td>
<td>257.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>