**Republic of Moldova**

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**Governance and its Effects on Education:**

Education is deemed exceptionally vital in the twenty-first century; it is essential for adapting to evolution, having a successful life, developing the economy and so forth. The Republic of Moldova, a former Soviet Union colony in Eastern Europe, is striving to enhance their educational system. Moldova is one of the poorest nations in Europe as result of corruption and political instability. Corruption plays a crucial role in Moldova’s poor ranking and hinders their capability to compete on a global level. Various politicians and judges in this country are robbing the government of considerable amounts of money with immunity. The money that government officials are taking, should be funding critical issues like education or sustainable development. On the other hand, there has been a few anti-corruption legislative organizations banding together in Moldova to break their streak of fraud. However, these groups are receiving a lack of resources and financing. The United Nations suggests that developing nations should create better conditions for transparency and openness in government spending would decrease the level of corruption in a nation. Moldova lacks transparency, this country is ranked 103 in the world with a score of 33 on the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 2015. Some citizens of Moldova think that they should be following western law enforcement to decrease their levels of corruption.

**Preservation of World Heritage Sites:**

Moldova contains one World Heritage site; Struve Geodetic Arc. Struve Geodetic Arc is a chain of statues that stretch from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 European countries. They were carried out between 1816 and 1855 to help establish the exact size and shape of the planet. The 10 countries that are included in the chain are Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russia, Sweden and Ukraine. These countries have co-operated since 1994 for the recovery, verification and monumentation of the survey sites of the Arc. Since it was deemed an official World Heritage Site, international organizations in the 10 nations have all campaigned for protections of the Struve Geodetic Arc. On June 22, 1993, The Republic of Moldova adopted the Law on Protection of the monuments. This law has assisted to protect and care for the Struve Geodetic Arc. Moldova has suggested for two more sites to be put on the Tentative List; The typical Crernozem Soils of the Balti Steppe and Orheiul Vechi Archaeological Landscape. The Republic of Moldova doesn’t have any immediate threats for a civil war or drastic changes to their climate. Therefore, the destruction of their only World Heritage Site is not in directly in danger.

**Supporting and Accomplishing Education 2030:**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG), The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), UNICEF, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNESCO have all been working closely with Moldova to achieve many different goals. The Republic of Moldova adopted MDGs in 2000, when it was released internationally. Since 2000, Moldova has made a significant progress with MDGs goal’s. According to a report made in September 2013, the only main drawback was the gap between rural and urban living standards. Other than that weakness, Moldova has made remarkable progress in eradicating poverty and hunger and Universal Primary Education. In 2012, they have already reached their goal for erasing hunger and poverty that was supposed to be reached by 2015; this was mainly due to economic growth. On the other hand, rural children still face marginalization and 30% of children don’t go to kindergarten. Also, most citizens are not satisfied with the quality of education that Primary schools are producing. The Incheon Declaration states that developed countries should provide 0.7% of their GDP for developing countries. This statement would be greatly appreciated in Moldova because they are one of the poorest nations in Europe and cat afford to spend 4-6% of their GDP on education, like what the Incheon Declaration also says to do. Both The Millennium Development Goals and The Sustainable Development Goals have been very successful in the development of education in The Republic of Moldova.