

# NATIONALIZATION OF INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Implementing partner:



# NATIONALIZATION OF INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Results of consultations on adjusting the indicators for the 2030  
Agenda for Sustainable Development  
to the context of the Republic of Moldova



March, 2017

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## INTRODUCTION

Nationalization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implies not only their integration into the national strategic framework, but also the establishment of a system of reporting and assessing the progress in achieving each relevant goal for the Republic of Moldova.

In order to monitor SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, a set of 241 indicators was approved at the global level, on which basis each country will be assessed at the regional and global level. The set of SDG indicators was developed by the group of experts (IAEG-SDGs)<sup>1</sup> set up by the United Nations Statistical Commission (46th session), composed of 50 representatives of UN Member States and including international agencies as observers.

The global SDG indicator list includes 241 indicators, of which 230 indicators are unique, and 9 indicators repeat under two or three different targets. The SDG indicators are formed on the basis of the established global objectives and aim at reporting globally some indicators comparable in space and time. On the other hand, the global indicators aim at warning the governments about the most pressing issues and the need to prioritize actions at national and regional level, including by providing assistance for development.

During the nationalization of SDGs, the global indicators will be supplemented with additional indicators that reveal the national context and priorities. While identifying national indicators, it is important to comply with the basic criteria for one statistical indicator, as to be universally acceptable and measurable, to correspond with particular quality requirements and to be relevant in the context of nationalized targets.

Note that the set of global indicators is classified in 3 categories depending on the indicators availability and their calculation methodology agreed on international level. Thus, those 230 global indicators are grouped in 3 broad categories:

- a) Tier I – Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries.
- b) Tier II – Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- c) Tier III – Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

According to the IAEG-SDGs last assessment, 81 out of total of 230 indicators are part of tier I, 57 – tier II, 88 indicators – III, while 4 indicators were classified as being multiple<sup>2</sup>, given that some components of complex indicators may be assigned to different classification tiers. The indicators' classification system is ongoing and will be adjusted annually depending on the availability of methodology and indicators. In the next years, the efforts will be focused on III tier indicators, so that to reduce their share globally. Nowadays, there were developed meta-data for I and II tiers<sup>3</sup>, which can be accessed by each country while mapping indicators at national level and assessing the level of country's preparedness for global and regional reporting.

## MAPPING METHODOLOGY

The SDG indicators mapping was carried out in parallel with the stages of SDG targets nationalization. Establishment of monitoring indicators implies identification and formulation of some relevant targets adjusted in line with the national strategic priorities and framework. A key condition for the nationalization and efficient implementation of 2030 Agenda is to devel-



op a robust and transparent monitoring and assessment framework that would be based on a set of performance indicators for each specific objective and target.

With the identification of relevant SDG targets for the Republic of Moldova, started the process of mapping global indicators and identifying the relevant ones, which will be used to measure the performance in achieving specific objectives. This process represents a part of adjusting 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to the national context and it covered the following activities:

- a. Identify national indicators and compare them with global SDG indicators.
- b. Collect feedback from data suppliers / owners / producers to identify the data available for SDG.
- c. Conduct six workshops on global indicators consulting, involving about 200 stakeholders (relevant ministries, agencies, donor agencies, development partners and NGOs).
- d. Propose additional national indicators to monitor and assess nationalized SDG targets.
- e. Compile the nationally available SDG indicators database.
- f. Identify gaps in the national sources and data that hinder proper SDG monitoring and reporting, as well as develop recommendations to mitigate identified gaps.

The indicators mapping aimed at assessing the availability level of global indicators at national level and their relevance in the context of nationalized targets. The relevant global indicators were supplemented with additional indicators. This is how the set of national SDG indicators was created. This set of indicators has been consulted with all institutions responsible not only for data collection, but also those who are directly involved in monitoring and evaluating progress of each indicator. Each indicator was assigned an institution that holds primary information for calculating indicators, the institution that calculates the indicator and, respectively, the authority that is or will be responsible at the national level for the monitoring and assessment.

Institutions that hold data or produce statistical indicators were involved in compilation of the 2010-2015 national SDG indicator database, the process being coordinated by the State Chancellery and National Bureau of Statistics (see Annex 3). For the indicators involving a particular disaggregation criterion, information was also collected according to available disaggregation.

The following criteria were considered while mapping global indicators and identifying national ones that are relevant for nationalized SDG targets:

- a. relevance of the indicator in the context of nationalized target
- b. existence of a reliable primary data source
- c. indicator is clearly formulated and does not create ambiguities
- d. it meets quality criteria such as coherence, accessibility, accuracy and availability of calculation methodology.

SDG indicators were assessed by determining the **relevant** indicators for the Republic of Moldova, where the basic criterion was direct relevance of the target. At the same time, the indicator may be irrelevant even if the target is relevant at national level. For instance, the target 3.3 refers, at the global level, to the elimination of a number of epidemics, including malaria. Malaria incidence rate indicator was formulated as an to monitor malaria. In this case, the target was adjusted to the national context, while the indicator was considered as being irrelevant. Then additional indicators were formulated in compliance with the nationalized target.

Given that the global indicators were formulated to ensure data compatibility at global level, respectively not all the indicators are equally relevant for all the countries. If the global indi-



cator is generally relevant, but at the national level another reference unit is used, then the indicator is adjusted to the national context. Thus, if the indicator *kept its definition, but the indicator's reference unit had been changed*, then it was considered as being *globally adjusted*. For example, the global indicator makes reference to 1,000 people, while at national level, it is relevant to calculate the indicator in relative/percentage value (see example).

#### Example of adjusted indicators:

Global indicator	Adjusted indicator
3.8.2 <i>Number of people</i> covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	3.8.2 <i>Proportion of population</i> covered by compulsory health insurance
OR	
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (15-29 years) not in education, employment or training

Another criterion used to define national indicators are the **clarity** of indicator and establishment of **measurement unit**. Some global indicators are formulated in an ambiguous manner and/or contain more indicators. In this case, the indicators were divided in several unit indicators in order to minimize their ambiguity and to set the unit of measurement for each indicator. For example, in the national indicators list indicator 5.5.1 was divided in 3 indicators on the basis of general context of global indicator.

#### Example of divided indicators:

Global indicator	Divided indicator
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	5.5.1.1 Proportion of women in the Parliament
	5.5.1.2 Proportion of women in the Local Public Administration
	5.5.1.3 Proportion of women in appointed positions
OR	
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum education required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	4.c.1.1 The proportion of teachers with pre-primary education background, %
	4.c.1.2 The proportion of teachers with primary education background, %
	4.c.1.3 The proportion of teachers with upper-secondary education background, %

A separate category are the indicators that do not have a **calculation methodology** at global level (Tier III), that do not have a **primary data source** at the national level according to the global definition or the global indicators do not reveal the national context. These indicators were assigned to the proxy indicators category and are an alternative for the indicators that meet the criteria specified previously. An important condition in formulating proxy indicators is to maintain the general context of the target and indicator.

#### Example of proxy indicator:

Global indicator	Proxy indicator
2.3.2 Average income of <i>small-scale agrifood products</i> , by sex and indigenous status	2.3.2 Proportion of the volume of agricultural production by <i>small-scale agricultural producers</i> of total agricultural production
OR	
6.4.1 Change in <i>water-use</i> efficiency over time	6.4.1. <i>Water consumption</i> for production and drinking needs, mln m <sup>3</sup>



The global SDG indicators were formulated not only to quantify the targets' progress in value terms, but also to estimate to what extent the national strategic policies and framework are available at the national level and how they contribute to the achievement of set targets. These are quantitative indicators and aim at tracking the ways in which the targets are implemented. In the nationalization process, the quantitative (narrative) indicators were transposed at the national level, through reformulation, into the progress indicators on level of implementation of particular strategies, programs or specific actions or on the existence of a strategic framework characteristic for the nationalized target.

In order to appreciate the level of country's preparedness for global and nationalized indicators reporting, each indicator was assessed in terms of **availability**. An indicator is considered being available only when it is **accessible** in one of the reliable national data sources, is **measurable**, has indicator calculation **methodologies**. *Partially available* is considered that indicator that is available only at country level, while its definition implies reporting according to particular disaggregation criteria. If the indicator fails to meet at least one of the aforementioned conditions, it is regarded as *not available*. Generally, the unavailability of an indicator at national level should not be one of the criteria used to examine indicator's relevance. The identification of unavailable indicators will enable future assessment and prioritization of resources needed to achieve then and, probably, establishment of some intermediary and final targets for SDG.

#### Criteria for establishing availability of the indicator at the national level

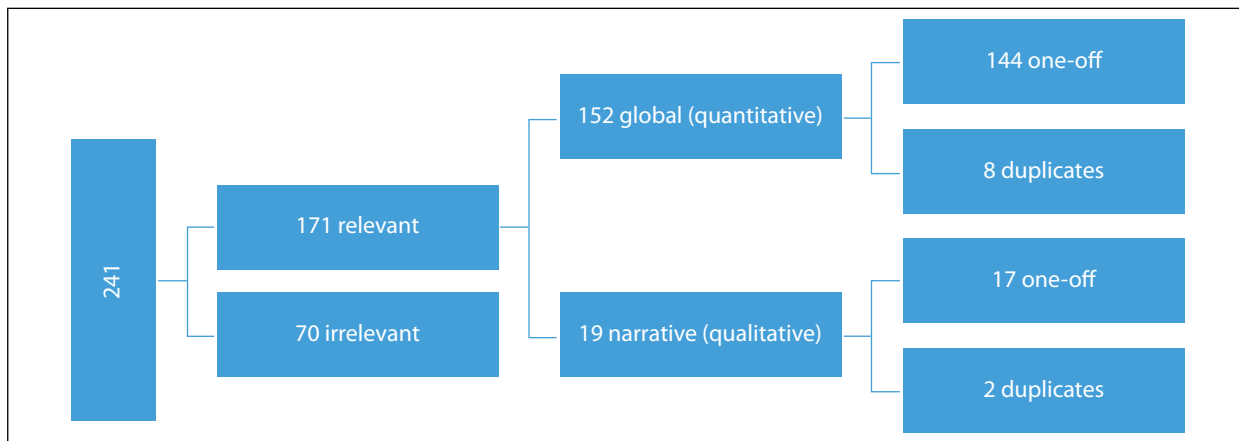
<b>Available</b>	The indicator is available in a national institution, including according to specified disaggregation
	It is clearly defined and has a reliable primary source
	It has a calculation methodology
<b>Partially available</b>	The indicator is available in a national institution only at the country level, without the specified disaggregation
	It is clearly defined and has a reliable primary source
	It has a calculation methodology
<b>Not available</b>	Data source is not well defined and reliable
	Calculation methodology should be improved/adjusted
	Lack of primary data collection source

## SITUATION ON RELEVANCE AND AVAILABILITY OF SDG INDICATORS

The process of mapping global indicators was aimed at initially assessing the relevance of each indicator, then at determining their typology. Of the total global indicators, 70 indicators were determined to be irrelevant and, respectively, 171 indicators relevant for Moldova. According to the typology of indicators, 152 of the relevant indicators are quantitative, of which 8 are found in several targets, and 19 are qualitative indicators (2 duplicate indicators) conventionally defined as „narrative indicators”.

The assessment of the availability of global indicators focused only on the one-off relevant indicators, with the exception of duplicate indicators, which can be found in more than one target. Of the 144 relevant global indicators, 65 (45%) indicators are available, 16 (11%) indicators are partially available and 63 (44%) indicators are missing. As for narrative indicators, 15 indicators are missing and only two indicators can be fully reported. Consequently, at this stage,

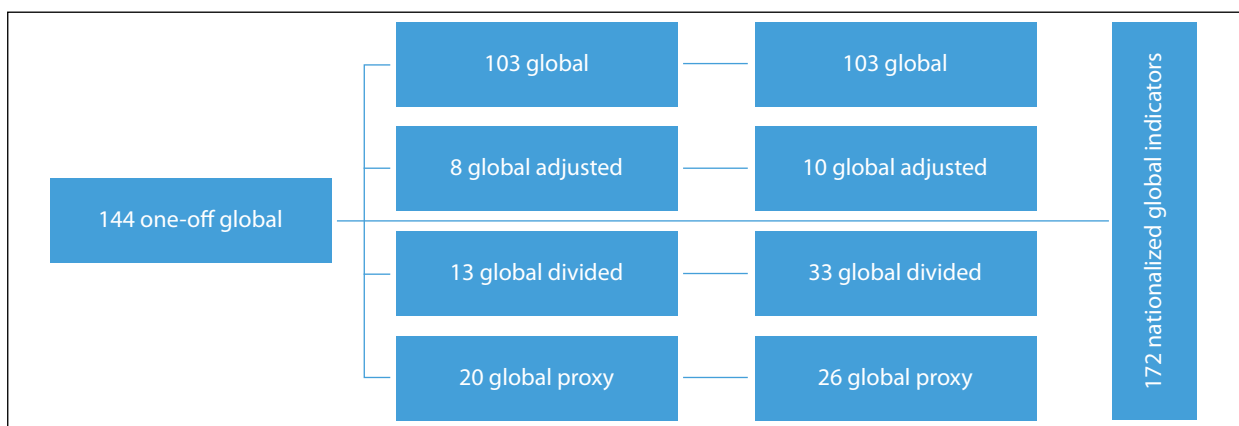




**Figure 1.** Relevance of global indicators

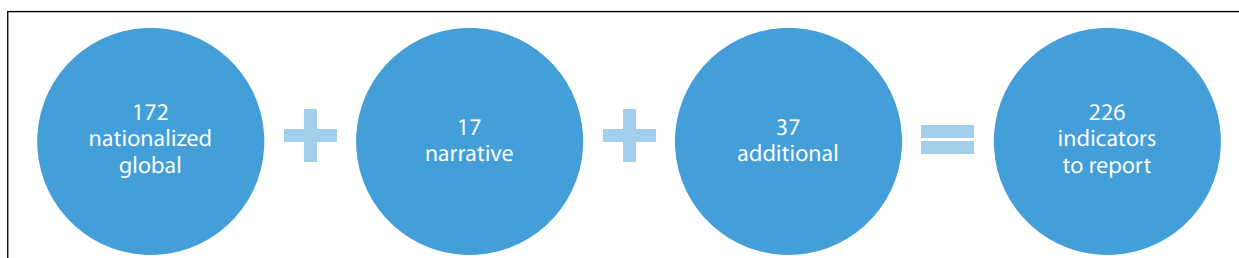
the Republic of Moldova will be able to report fully 65 globally and regionally comparable SDG indicators and 16 will be reported without the disaggregations specified in the indicators.

The nationalization of SDG targets was also achieved through changes in some global indicators that were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. Of the 144 global quantitative indicators, 103 indicators were adopted without change. Global indicators that were adjusted (8 indicators) in the national list of indicators were supplemented by 2 additional indicators. In the case of indicators for which it was not possible to identify a national indicator equivalent to a global or adjusted indicator, 26 proxy indicators were identified in the consultation process. Most of the indicators were derived from global indicators that were defined by several indicators or those for which several indicator submission criteria are listed. Out of 13 global indicators, 33 indicators were defined by division. Finally, 144 global indicators were transposed into 172 SDG indicators in the national agenda.



**Figure 2.** Status of global indicators

Finally, the list of national SDG indicators consists of 226 indicators, of which 172 nationalized global indicators, 17 narrative indicators, while 37 indicators were additionally identified as necessary for the process of evaluation and monitoring of the nationalized targets.

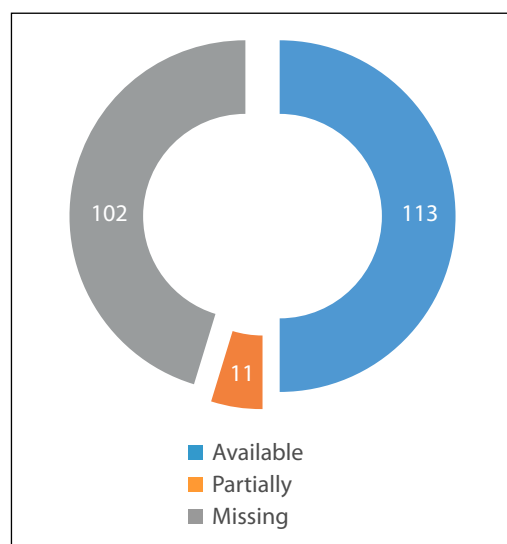




Most of indicators used for reporting the SDG implementation progress were defined for SDG16 and SDG3, followed by SDG 4, 8, 5 and 1. Out of a total of 226 national indicators, 113 (50%) are fully available, 11 (5%) are partially available, and 102 (45%) indicators are missing. The highest availability of indicators is characteristic for the targets of SDGs 3, 4, 9, 10 and 12 (see Annex 2). For other targets, about half of the indicators are missing, which inflicts certain limits on SDG reporting.

**Table 1.** Availability of national SDGs indicators

	Total	Available	Partially	Missing
SDG1	15	7	0	8
SDG2	8	4	0	4
SDG3	30	20	2	8
SDG4	20	12	3	5
SDG5	16	8	0	8
SDG6	12	5	0	7
SDG7	6	3	0	3
SDG8	17	7	3	7
SDG9	15	10	0	5
SDG10	8	5	0	3
SDG11	14	7	0	7
SDG12	7	4	0	3
SDG13	3	0	0	3
SDG14	2	1	0	1
SDG15	10	5	0	5
SDG16	32	10	3	19
SDG17	10	4	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>102</b>



## Gender sensitive SDGs indicators

The localization of Sustainable Development Goals implies the setting of targets that will ensure not only the advancement of sustainable development, but also the fact that no one is left behind, so that every citizen can benefit equally from the socio-economic development of the country. In this respect, an important criterion in the development of global indicators is the availability of indicators not only at country level, but also for certain groups of population, especially vulnerable groups.

In order to ensure the principle of universality of the global agenda and the fact that „no one is left behind“, the indicators are to be disaggregated, where relevant, according to certain criteria depending on the specifics of SDG targets, such as gender, age, ethnicity, migrant status, disability, areas of residence, and other characteristics, according to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics<sup>4</sup>.

SDG5 addresses directly the issue of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. However, this does not exclude the availability of gender issue in other goals, which refer to certain targets directly or indirectly addressing the situation of women. Thus, gender-sensitive indicators are found in 8 Sustainable Development Goals and 32 nationalized targets. In general, gender-sensitive statistical indicators can be grouped into two major categories: i) indicators that are explicitly disaggregated by gender and ii) indicators that reflect certain inequalities faced by women and girls. Additionally, there are qualitative indicators that reveal the availability of certain strategies and policies to ensure equity between women and men.



At the global level, 53 gender sensitive indicators were agreed upon, of which only 45 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova in the nationalization process. Of all the relevant indicators, 42 are quantitative and 3 are narrative. Similarly to other SDG indicators in the nationalization process, gender-sensitive global indicators have not been fully taken over, or have been adjusted or translated into proxy indicators. Thus, overall, the national set of SDG indicators includes 57 gender-sensitive indicators, of which 30 were taken from the global set of indicators without any change, and the rest were either adjusted or divided into several one-off indicators (See Annex 1). In addition to the global indicators, 7 national indicators were also identified for national SDG reporting.

Most indicators reflecting the gender dimension refer to SDG4, SDG5 and SDG16. It is worth mentioning that in recent years, major efforts have been made to improve the availability of data disaggregated by gender. Thus, most indicators are available, while additional resources are to be identified for the production of only 24 indicators (Figure 3). The number of missing indicators ranges from 1 indicator for SDGs 8 and 11 up to 5-6 indicators for SDGs 5 and 16.

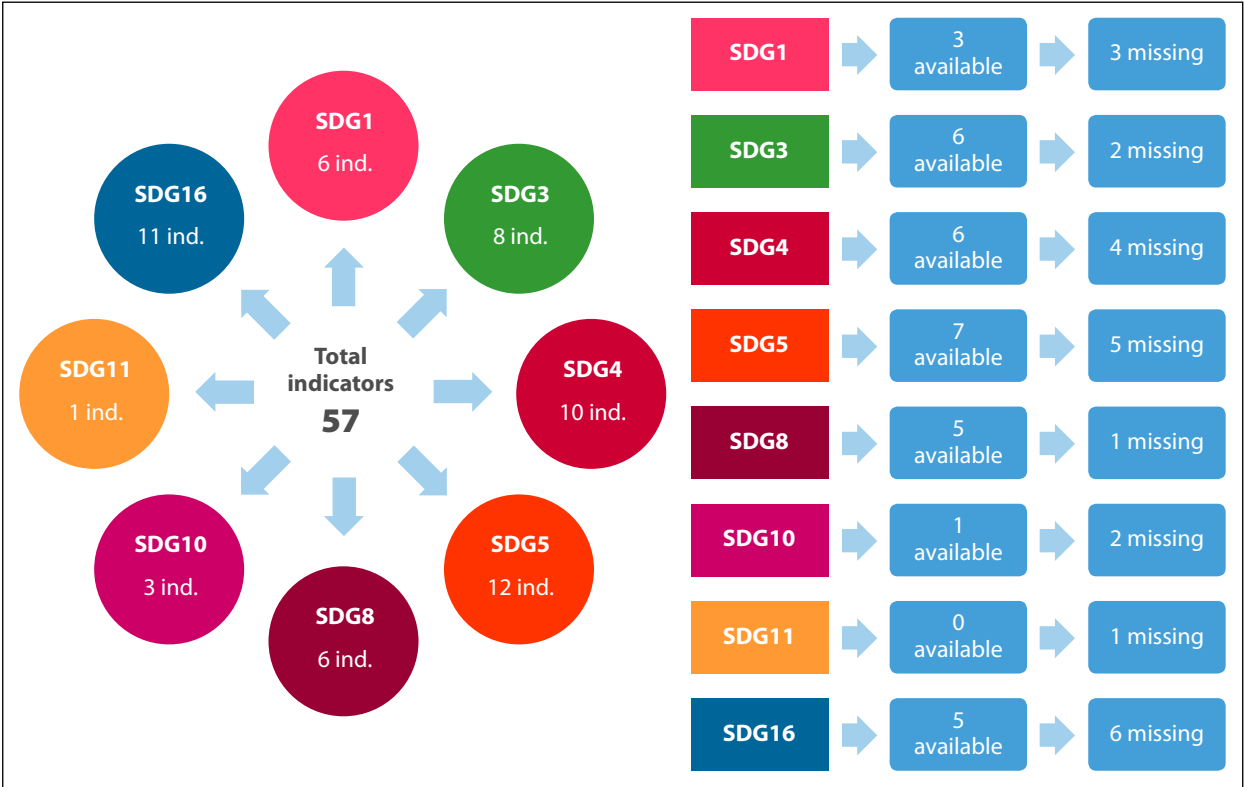
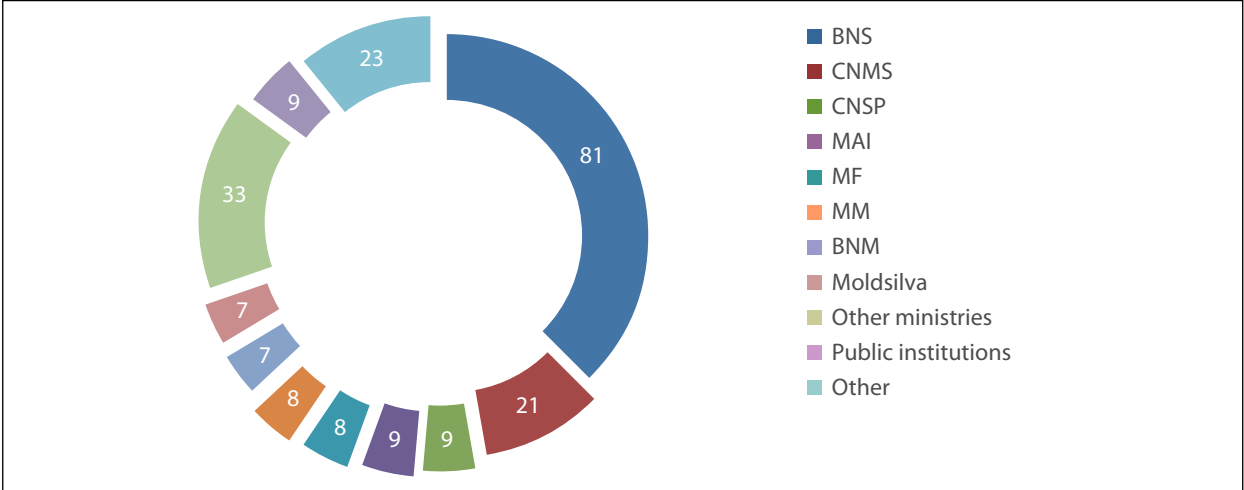


Figure 3. Gender sensitive indicators of the nationalized Sustainable Development Goals

### Institutions involved in the production of SDGs indicators

The production of national SDG indicators is a challenge not only for the National Bureau of Statistics, but also for other producers and owners of statistical data. Compared to the Millennium Development Goals, SDG indicators also include qualitative indicators aimed at assessing the extent of implementation of legislative initiatives and the ratification of certain international conventions. On the other hand, many indicators are not part of the official statistics and have as primary data source some CPA institutions that hold administrative data, as well as information from NGOs. International institutions such as the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, etc. have been identified as data sources in the process of nationalizing indicators and identifying proxy or national indicators.

Most of the national SDG indicators are under the responsibility of the National Bureau of Statistics, followed by the National Centre for Health Management, National Public Health Centre, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, etc. (See Figure 4). It should be mentioned that the institutions with the highest number of SDG indicators are part of the national statistical system, which will ensure continuity in the production of indicators, given that the NBS will strengthen its position as a coordinator of this system and will contribute to the implementation of Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics also by other producers of official statistics.



**Figure 4.** Main institutions responsible for national SDGs indicators

In the case of the nationalized SDGs indicators that are currently missing, the same hierarchy of institutions responsible for producing such indicators is preserved, with the NBS and other ministries and government agencies in the top. Most of the missing indicators are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, Ministry of Justice (see Annex 2). This should be considered at the stage of drawing up the roadmap for ensuring the availability of nationalized SDGs indicators, as well as the national reporting mechanism for SDG targets.

Below is the situation regarding indicators for each goal, the status of global indicators and how many of them were proposed for the national list of the framework for reporting the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. Also, major activities were identified for the missing indicators to ensure the availability of these indicators: i) lack of methodology/metadata for calculating the indicator, ii) lack of a primary source of data collection, and iii) lack of a primary source of data collection and indicator calculation methodology.



## SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

At the global level, 12 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 1, of which 11 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. Out of these relevant indicators, 10 indicators are global (quantitative) and one indicator is narrative (*indicator 1.5.3 Share of actions taken under the national strategic framework to reduce risks associated with disasters*). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 5 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

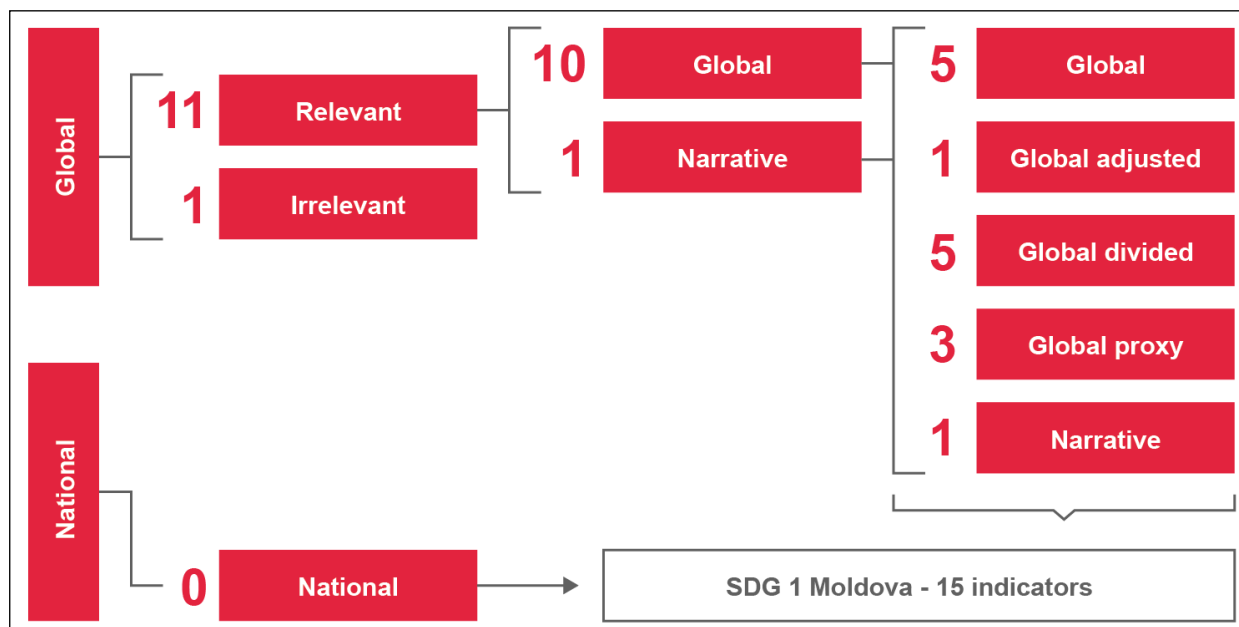
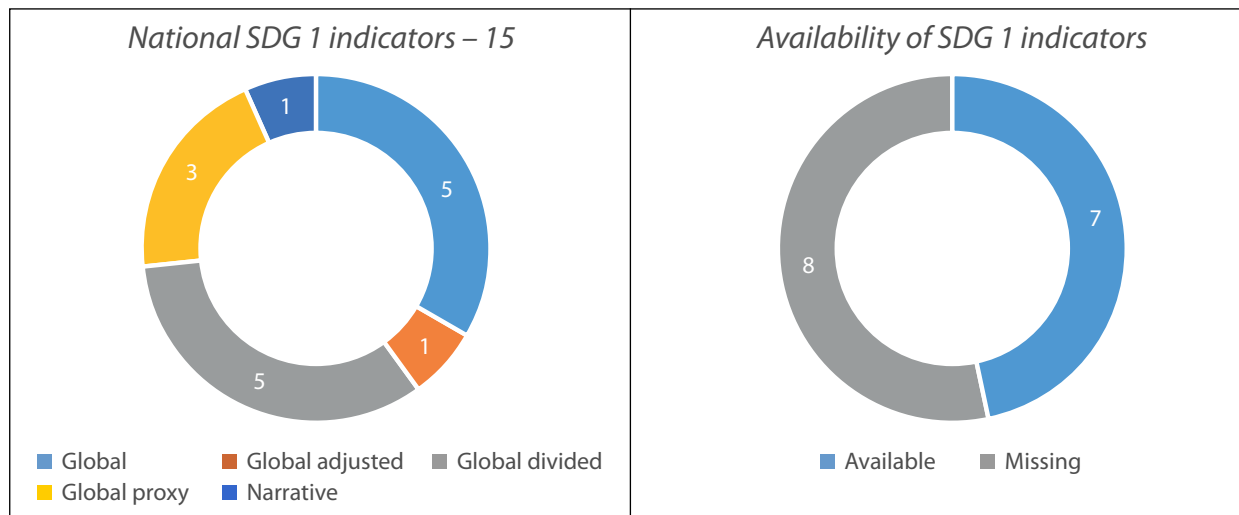


Figure 5. Nationalization of SDG 1 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 1, 15 indicators were identified, of which 7 indicators are available, and actions to produce 8 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- a) Lack of methodology: 1.2.2, 1.3.2, 1.4.1, 1a.1
- b) Lack of primary source of data collection: 1.5.1, 1.5.2
- c) Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 1.4.2, 1.5.3





## SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

At the global level, 14 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 2, of which 6 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 3 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

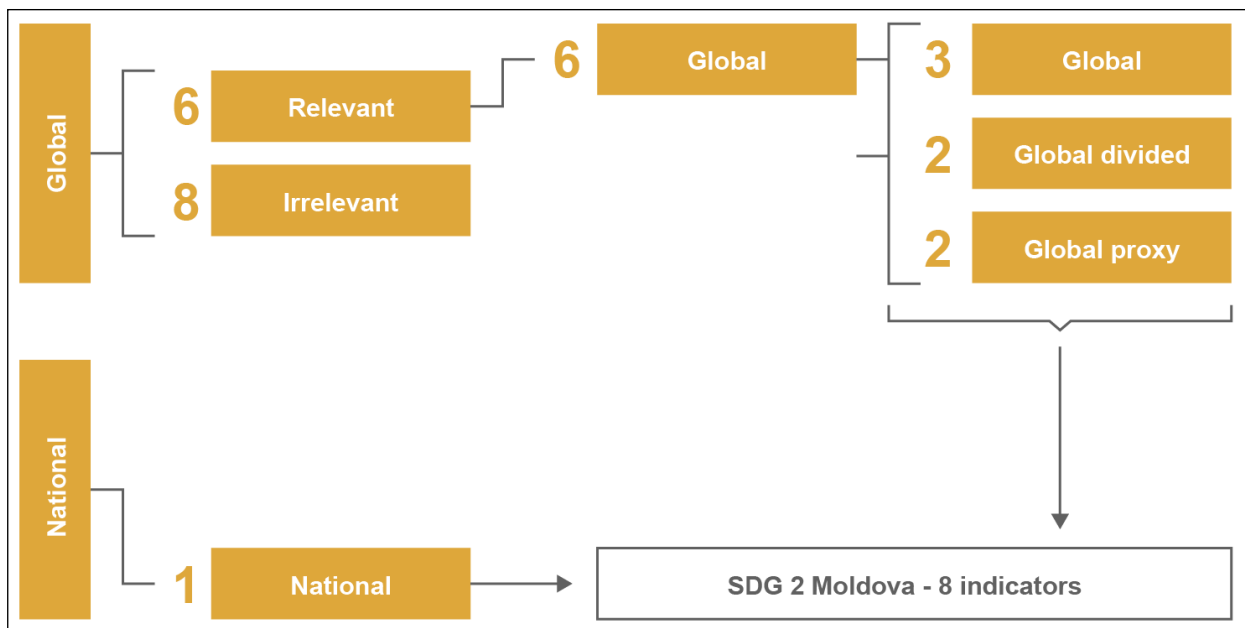
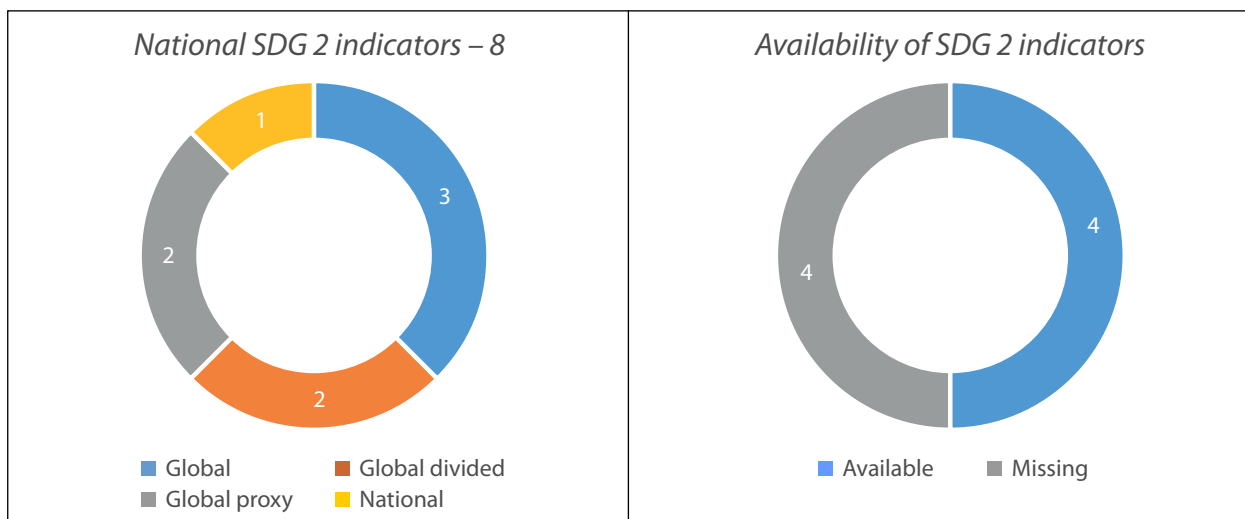


Figure 6. Nationalization of SDG 2 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 2, 8 indicators were identified, of which 4 indicators are available, and actions to produce 4 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of methodology 2.3.1.2
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology 2.4.1.1, 2.4.1.2, 2.b.2





### SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

At the global level, 26 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 3, of which 22 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 18 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

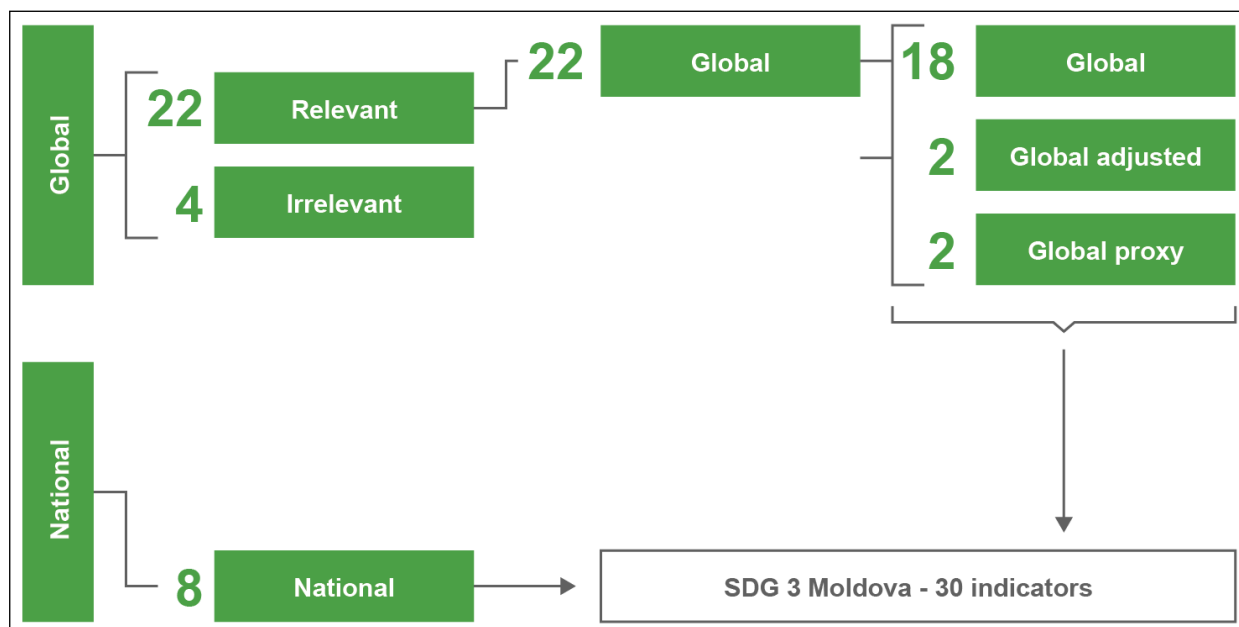
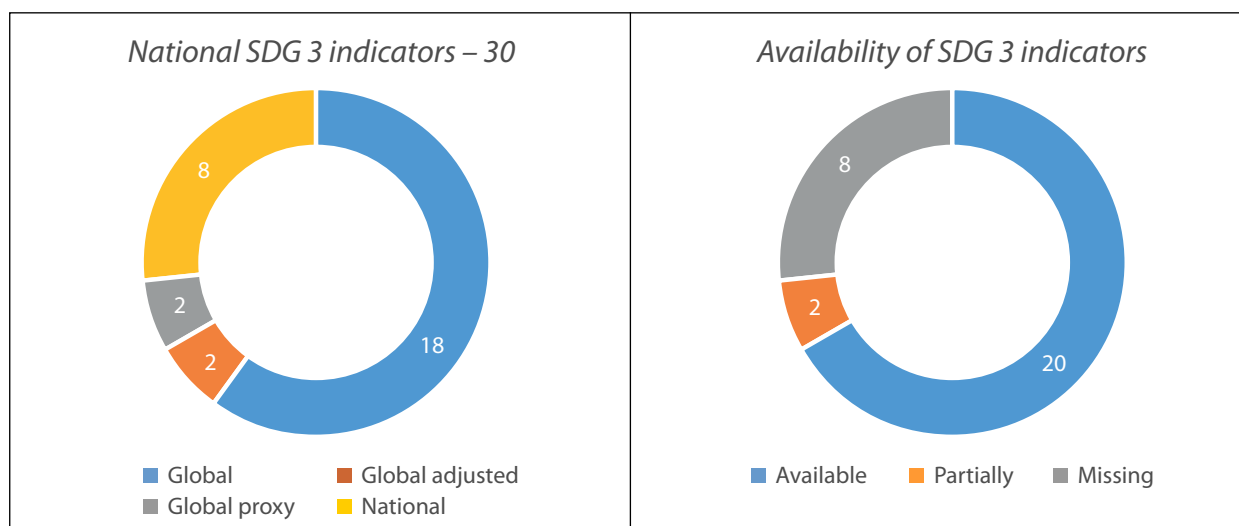


Figure 7. Nationalization of SDG 3 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 3, 30 indicators were identified, of which 20 indicators are available, 2 indicators are partially available and actions to produce 8 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- a) Lack of methodology: 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.9.3
- b) Lack of primary sources of data collection: 3.7.1, 3a.1
- c) Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 3.5.1, 3.8.1, 3b.1





## SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

At the global level, 11 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 4, of which 9 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. Out of these relevant indicators, 8 are quantitative indicators and one indicator is narrative (*indicator 4.7.1 Availability in the school curriculum of the following modules: i) sustainable development, ii) human rights, iii) gender equality, iv) sex education*). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 5 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

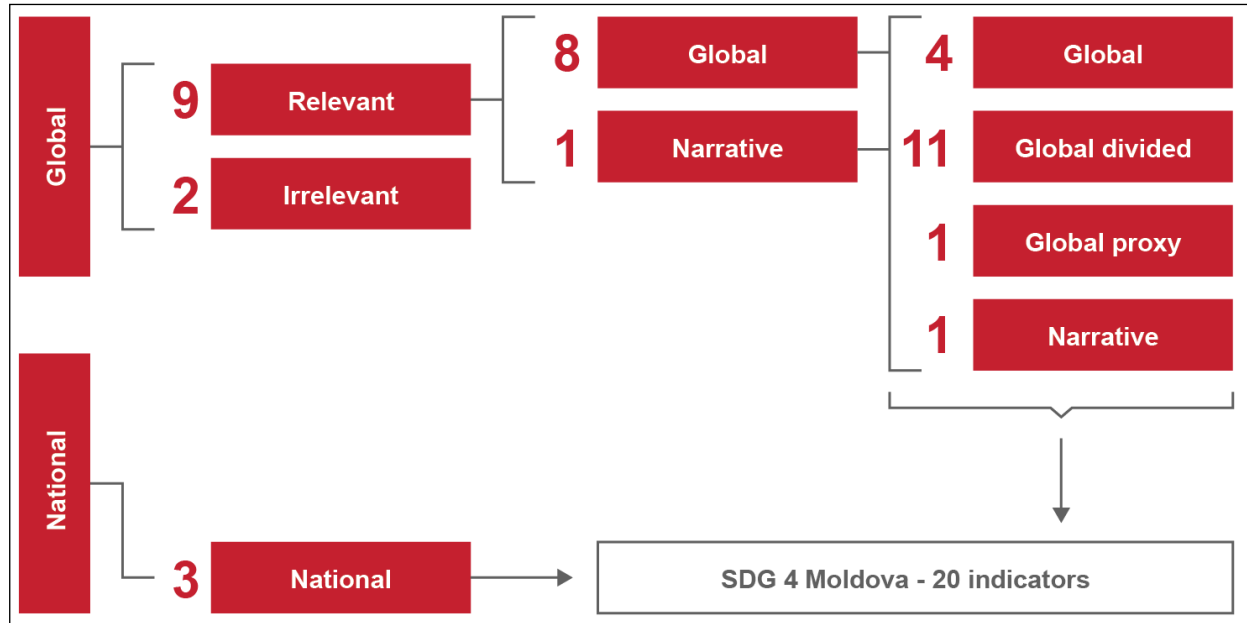
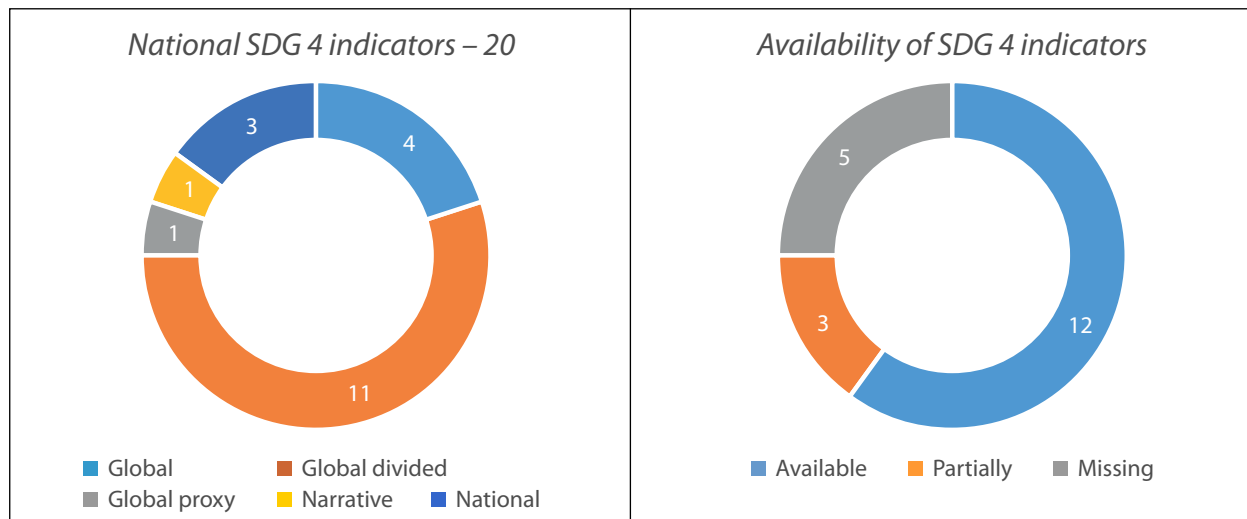


Figure 8. Nationalization of SDG 4 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 4, 20 indicators were identified, of which 12 indicators are available, 3 indicators are partially available, and actions to produce 5 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of primary source of data collection: 4.4.1, 4a.1.4
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 4.4.2, 4.7.1, 4a.1.3





## SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

At the global level, 14 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 5, of which 10 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. Out of these relevant indicators, 8 indicators are quantitative and 2 indicators are narrative (*indicator 5.1.1 Actions for the implementation of CEDAW; 5.6.2 number of policy papers that guarantee equal and fair access for women and men aged 15 years and more to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education on sexual and reproductive health*). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 7 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

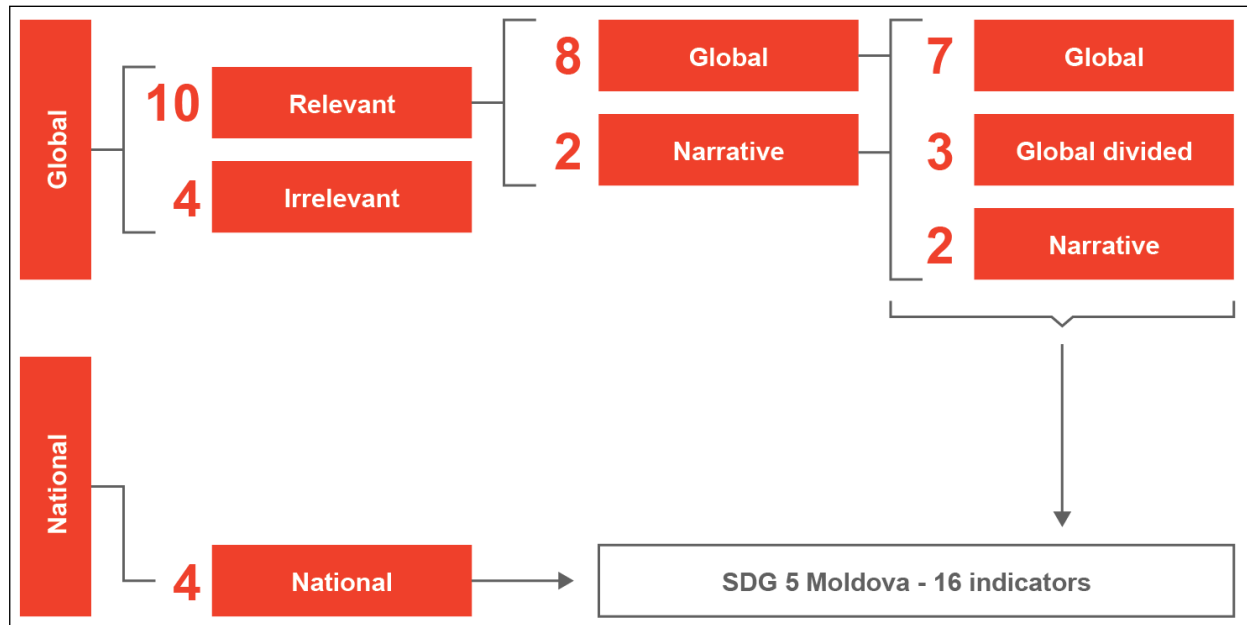
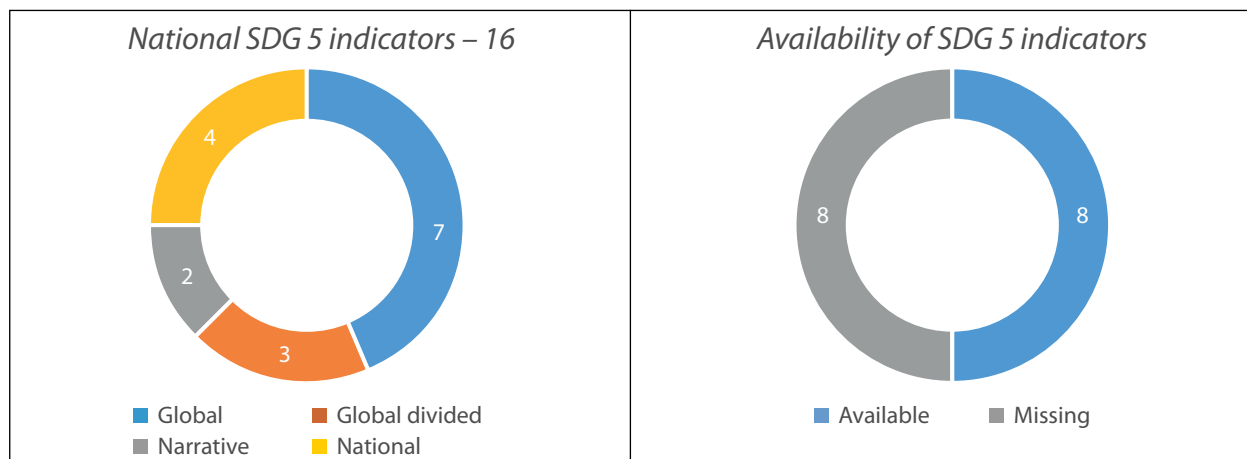


Figure 9. Nationalization of SDG 5 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 5, 16 indicators were identified, of which 8 indicators are available, and actions to produce 8 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of methodology 5.1.1, 5.2.2
- Lack of primary source of data collection: 5.3.1 5.4.2 5b.1
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology 5.1.2 5.4.4, 5.6.1





## SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

At the global level, 11 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 6, of which 10 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. Out of these relevant indicators, 9 indicators are quantitative and one indicator is narrative (*indicator 6.5.1 Implementation of actions for the management of water resources*). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 7 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

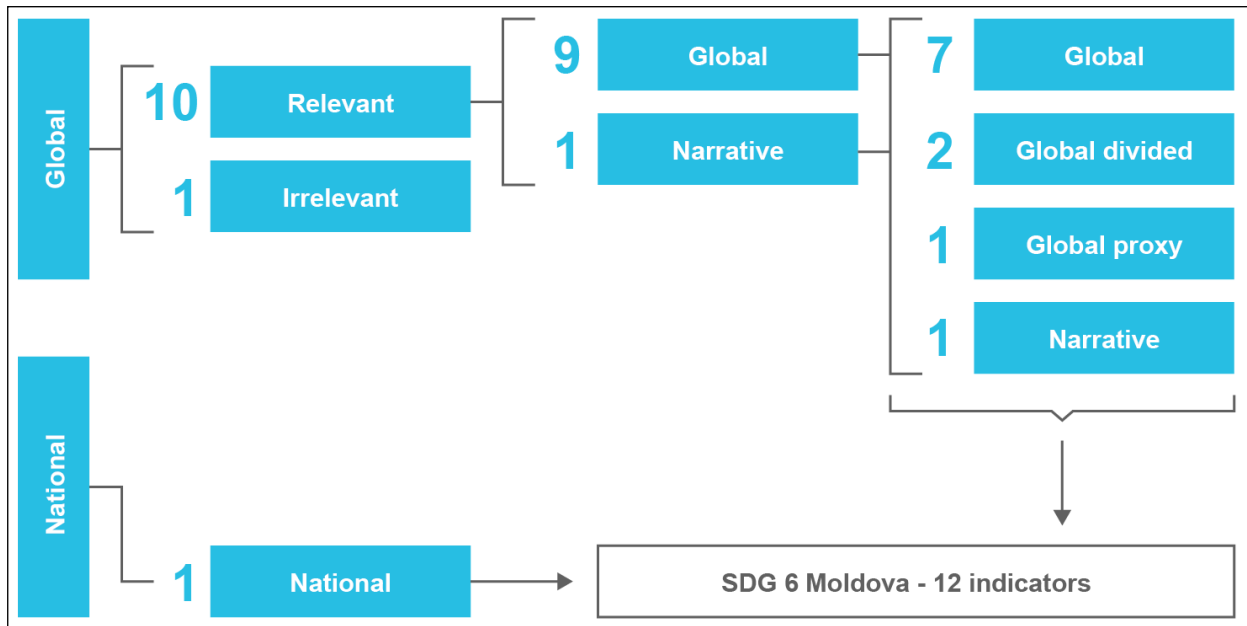
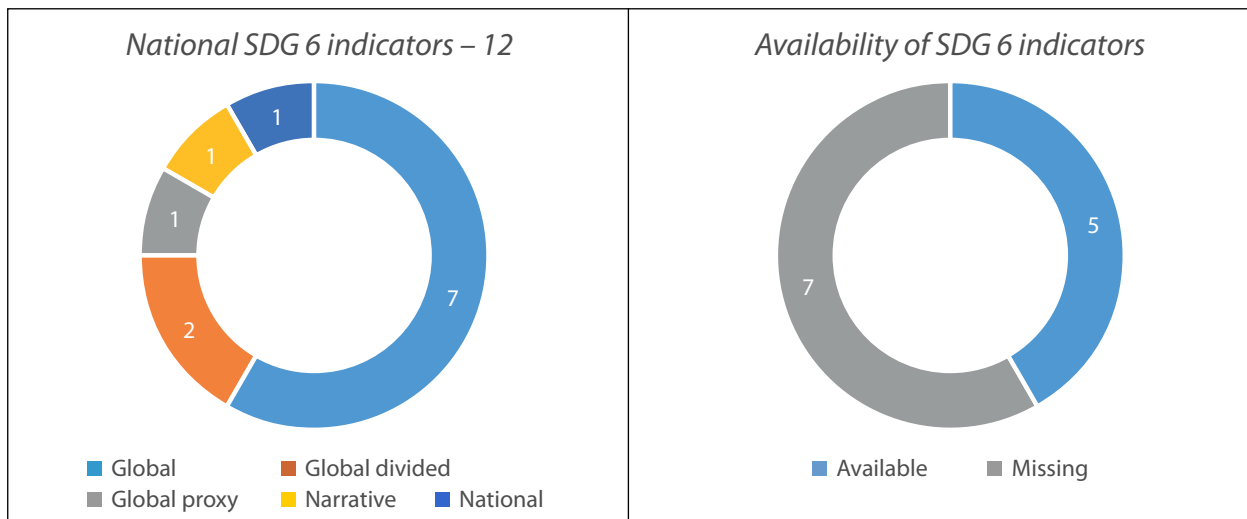


Figure 10. Nationalization of SDG 6 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 5, 12 indicators were identified, of which 5 indicators are available, and actions to produce 7 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- a) Lack of primary source of data collection: 6.2.2
- b) Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.6.1, 6.b.1





## SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

At the global level, 6 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 11, of which 5 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 4 global indicators were accepted without change, while the global indicator 7.b.1 was divided into 2 indicators: 7.b.1.1 Volume of investments in the energy efficiency sector as a share of GDP and 7.b.1.2 Volume of foreign direct investment in the sustainable development of infrastructure and technologies.

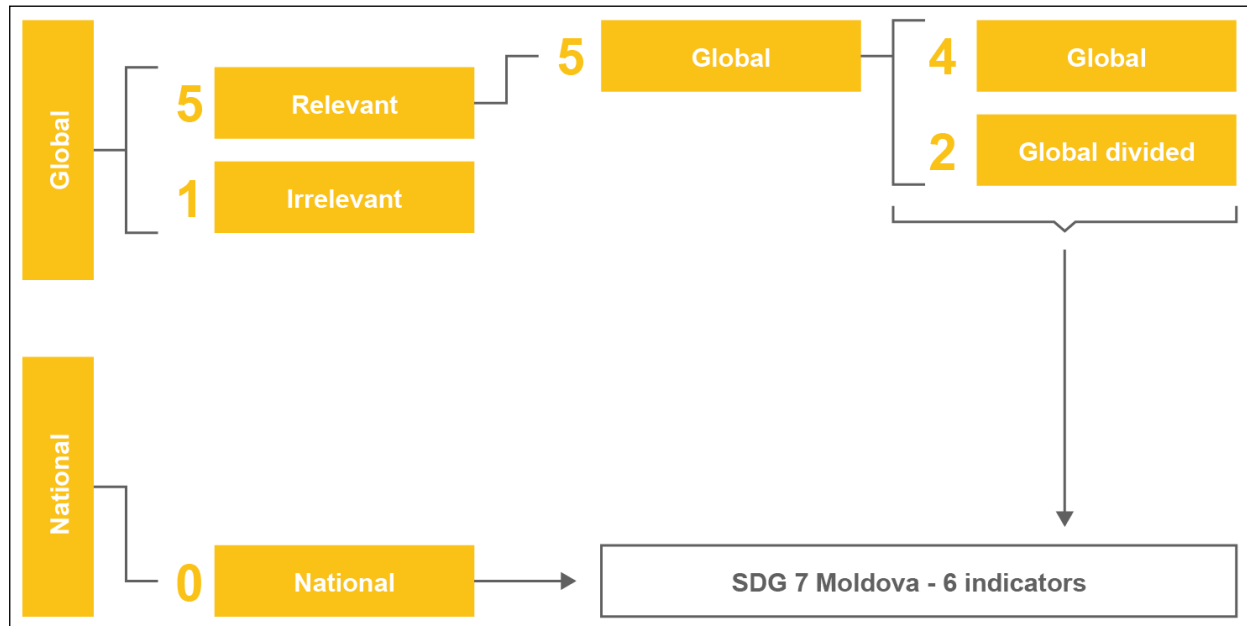
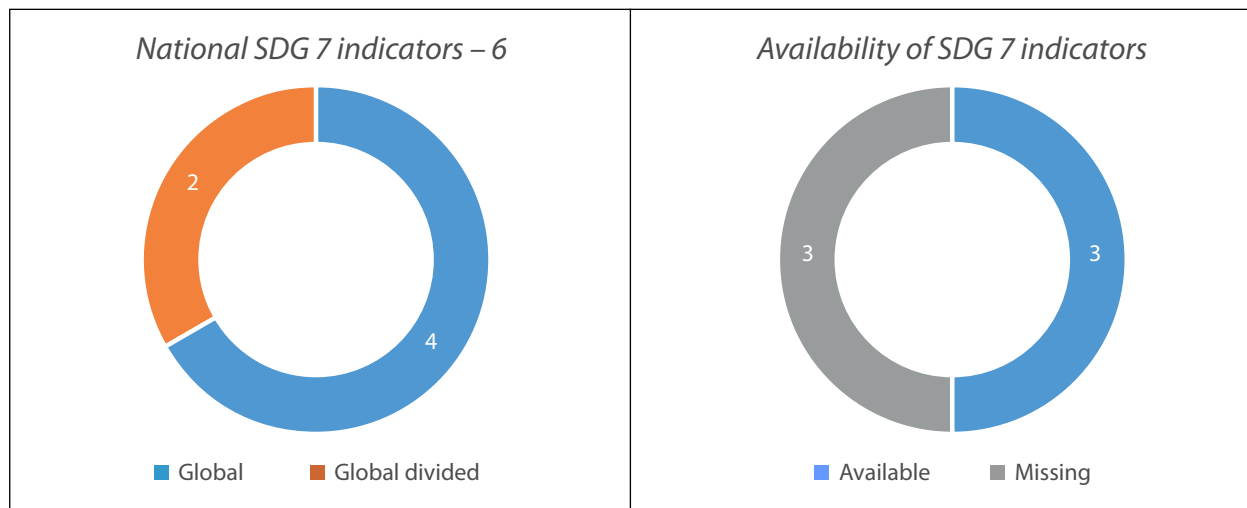


Figure 11. Nationalization of SDG 7 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 7, 6 indicators were identified, of which 3 indicators are available, and actions to produce 3 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of methodology 7.b.1.1, 7.b.1.2
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology 7.1.2





## SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

At the global level, 17 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 8, of which 15 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 11 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

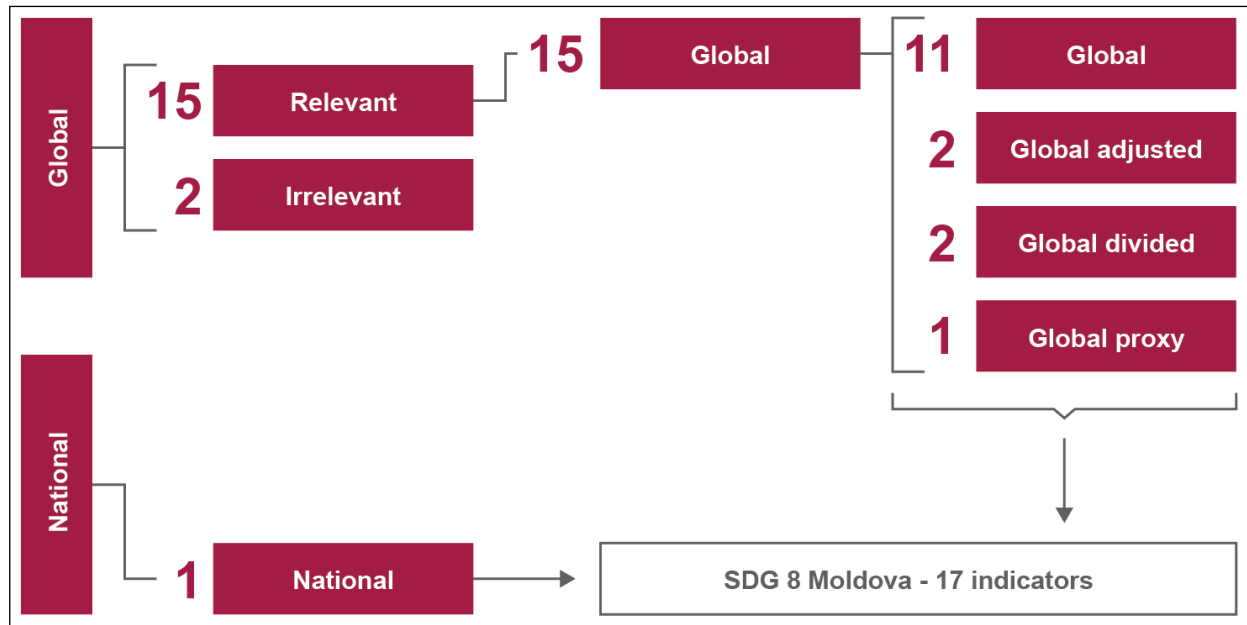
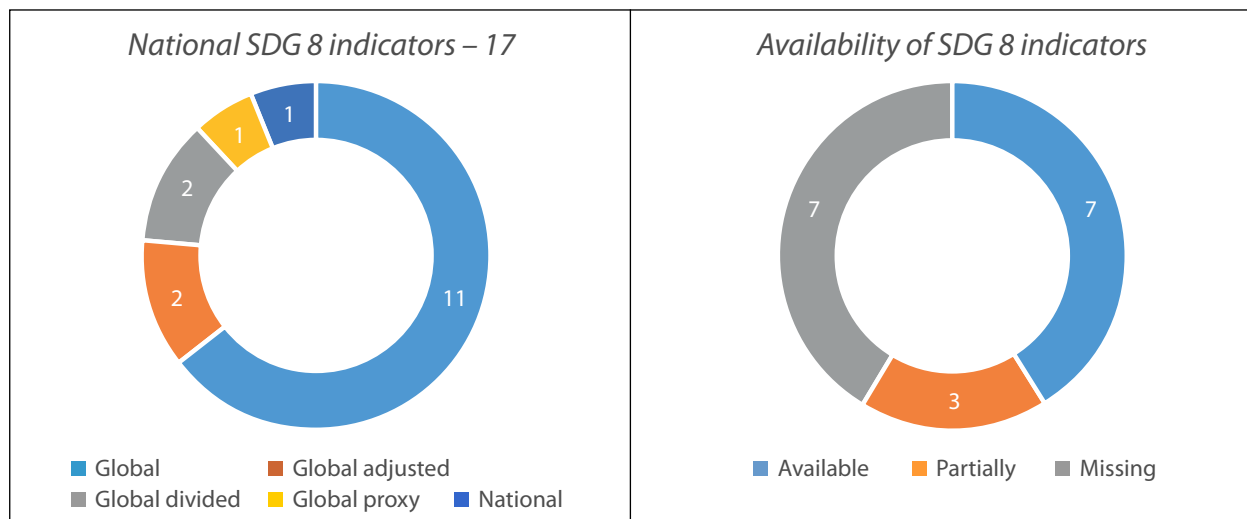


Figure 12. Nationalization of SDG 8 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 8, 17 indicators were identified, of which 7 indicators are available, 3 indicators are partially available and actions to produce 7 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of methodology: 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.9.2, 8.10.2.2, 8.b.1
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 8.9.1, 8.10.2.1





## SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

At the global level, 12 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 9, of which 11 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 9 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

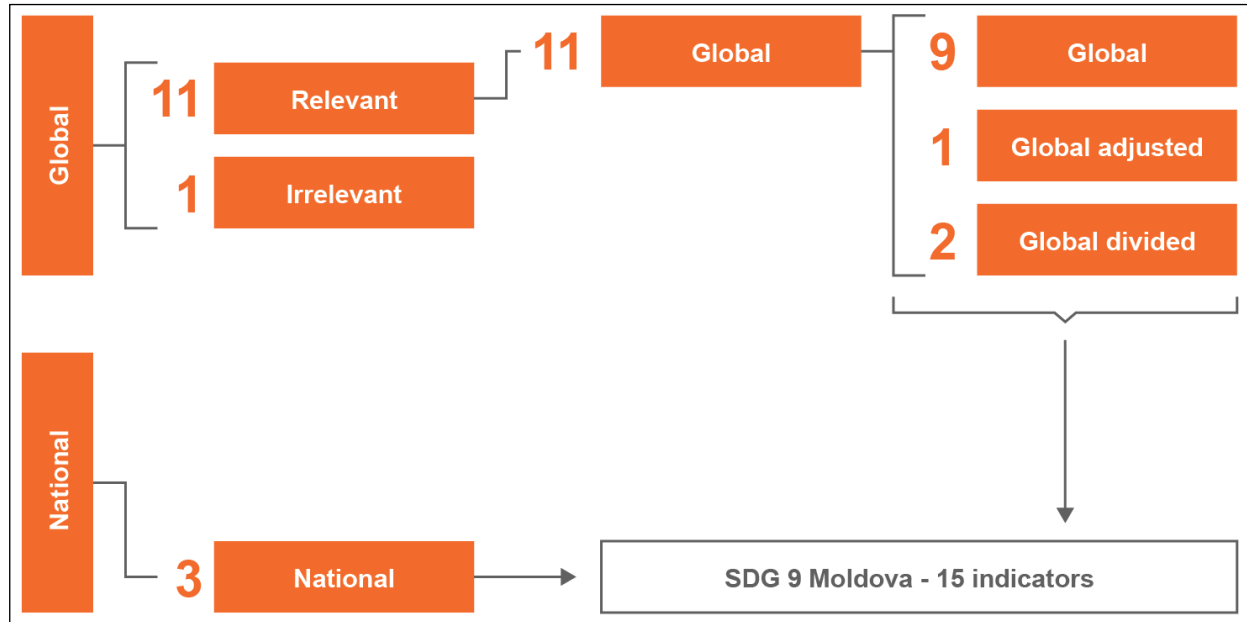
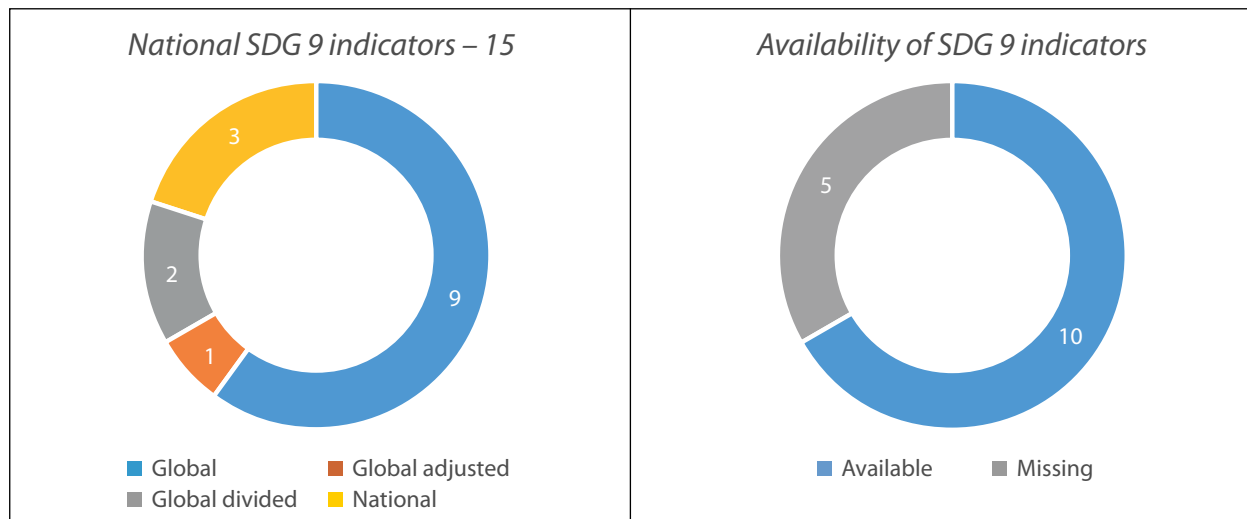


Figure 13. Nationalization of SDG 9 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 9, 15 indicators were identified, of which 10 indicators are available, and actions to produce 5 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of methodology: 9.3.2.1, 9.b.1
- Lack of primary source of data collection: 9.c.1
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 9.1.1, 9.5.3





## SDG 10: Reducing inequalities within countries and from one country to another

At the global level, 11 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 10, of which 6 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. Out of these relevant indicators, 5 indicators are quantitative and the narrative indicator 10.7.2 was divided into two narrative indicators: 10.7.2.1 number of bilateral agreements on employment abroad; 10.7.2.2 number of bilateral agreements on social security. In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 5 global indicators were accepted without change.

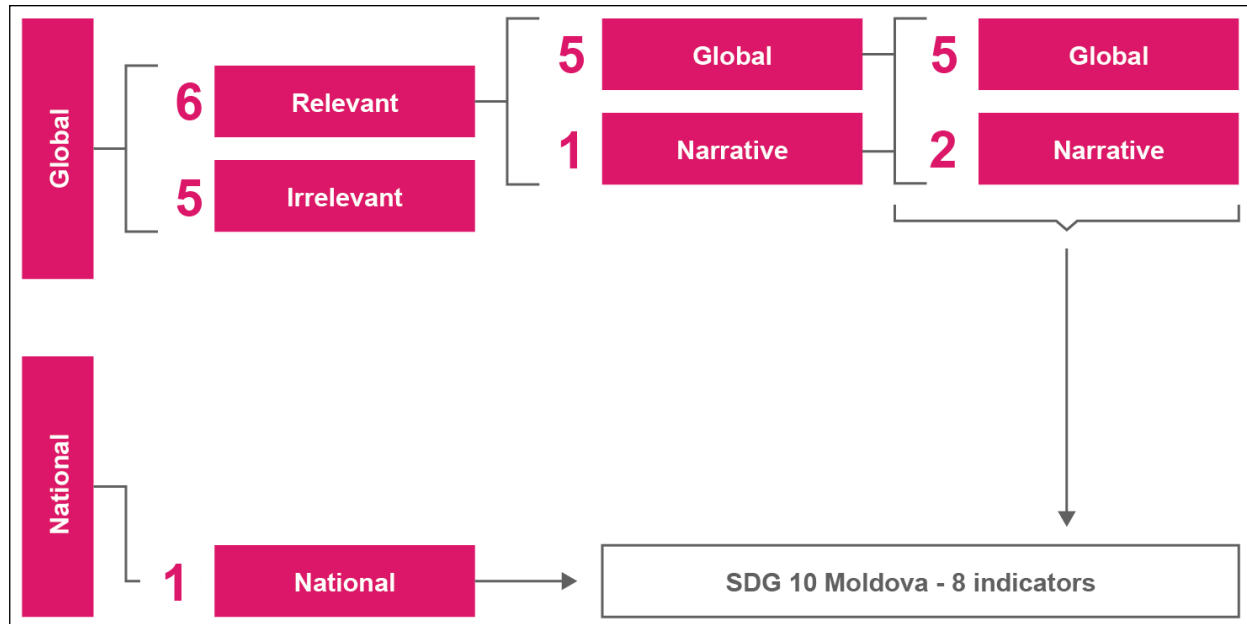
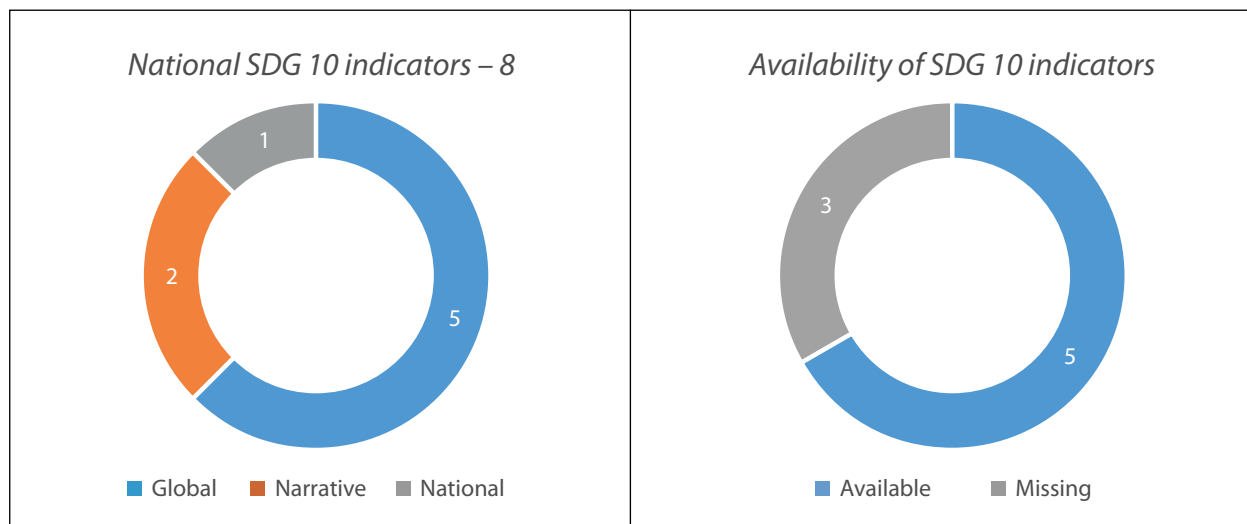


Figure 14. Nationalization of SDG 10 indicators

For monitoring SDG10 targets, 8 indicators were identified, of which 5 indicators are available, and actions to produce 3 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

a) Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.7.1





## SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

At the global level, 15 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 11, of which 12 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. Out of these relevant indicators, 11 indicators are quantitative, and one is a narrative indicator that duplicates the indicator 11.5.3 (*indicator 11.b.2 Share of actions taken under the national strategic framework to reduce risks associated with disasters*). It should be mentioned that out of 11 relevant quantitative indicators, 2 indicators are repeated: 11.5.1 *Number of people who suffered from natural disasters per 100,000 people* and 11.5.2 *Value of economic losses from natural disasters as a share of GDP*.

In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, four global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

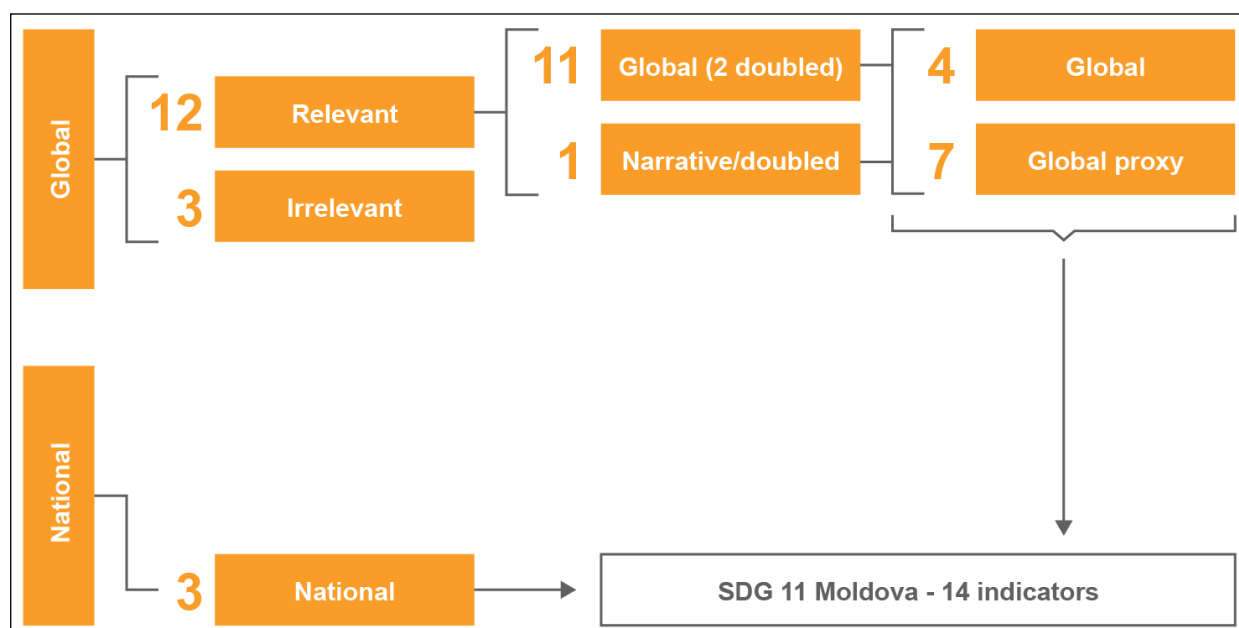
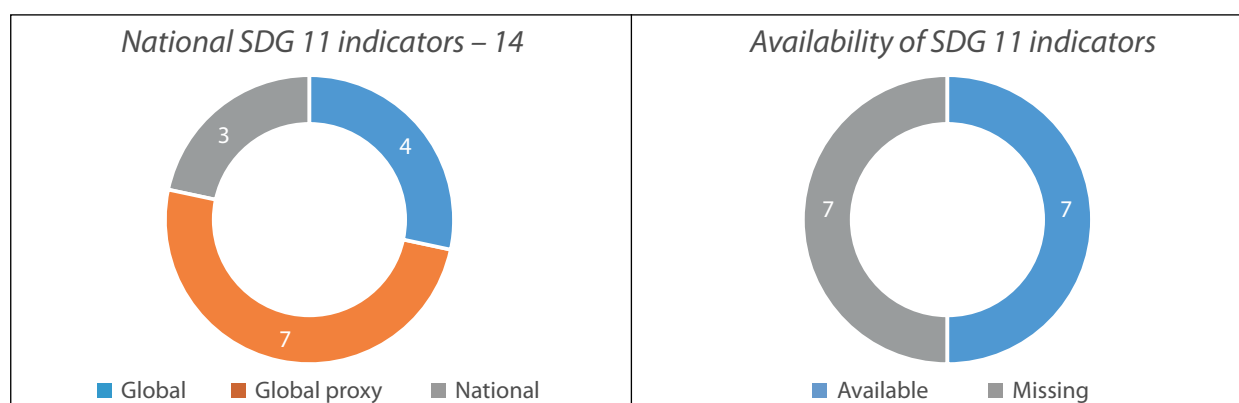


Figure 15. Nationalization of SDG 11 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 11, 14 indicators were identified, of which 7 indicators are available, and actions to produce 7 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of methodology: 11.6.1.2
- Lack of primary source of data collection: 11.2.1.2, 11.2.1.3
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 11.3.2, 11.4.1, 11.7.2, 11.a.1





## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

At the global level, 13 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 12, of which 3 indicators (12.2.1 Value of natural resources as a share of GDP, including value per capita; 12.2.2 Value of consumption of natural resources as a share of GDP, including value per capita; 12.8.1 Availability in the school curriculum of the following modules: i) sustainable development, ii) human rights, iii) gender equality, iv) sex education) are repeated. 5 of the remaining 10 indicators were deemed relevant for Moldova, of which 3 indicators are quantitative and 2 indicators are narrative (12.4.1 Number of international agreements/commitments signed by Moldova on hazardous chemicals and wastes; 12.7.1 Actions on ensuring green public procurement). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 2 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

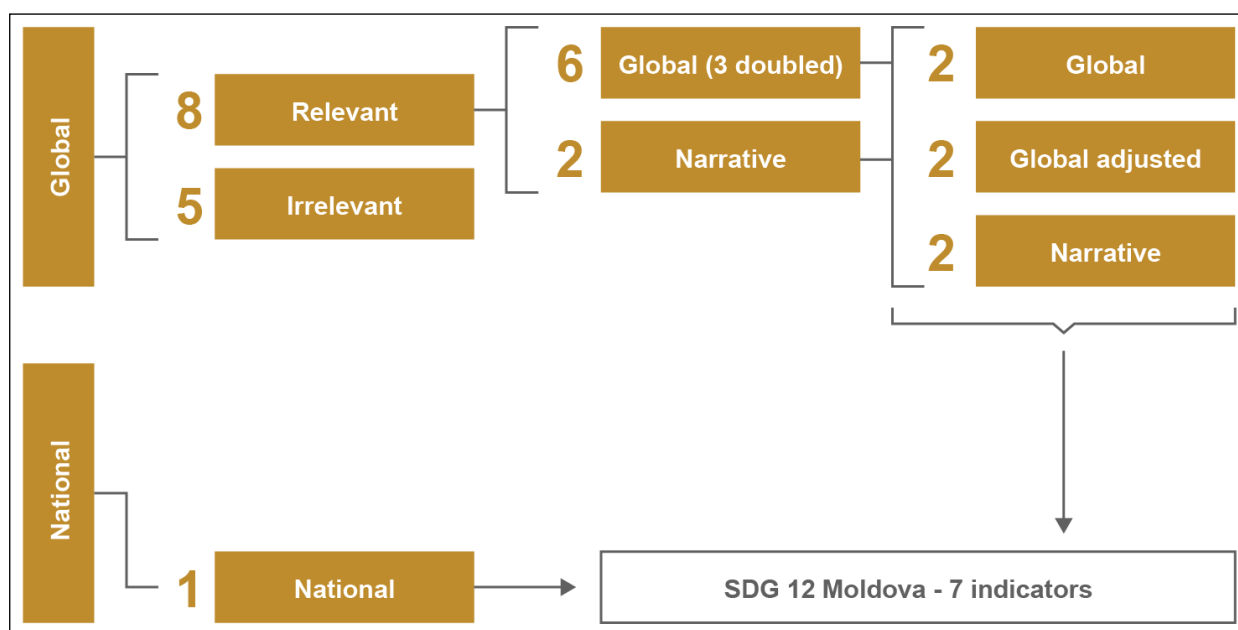
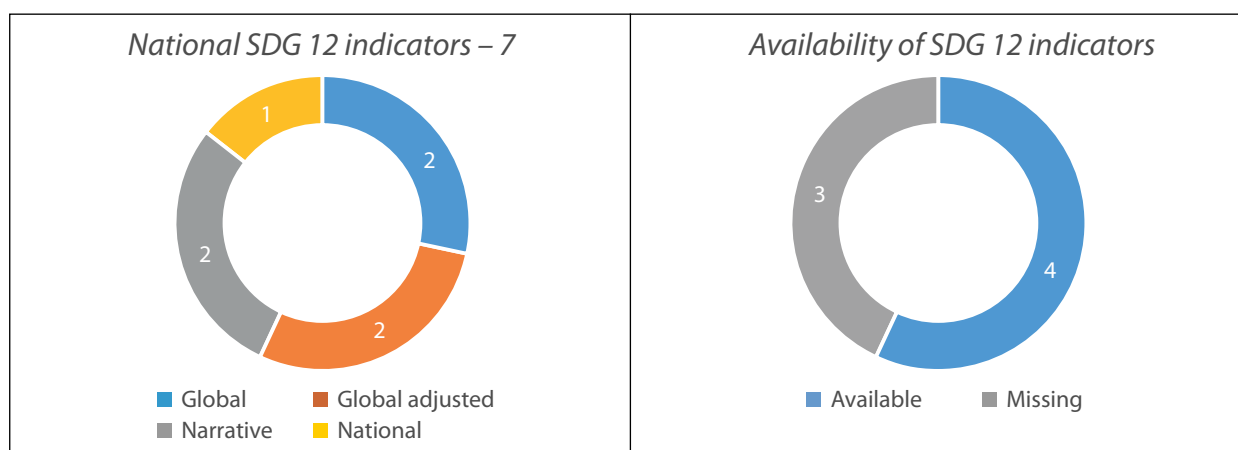


Figure 16. Nationalization of SDG 12 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 16, 7 indicators were identified, of which 4 indicators are available, and actions to produce 3 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of primary source of data collection: 12.4.1
- Lack of primary sources of data collection and methodology 12.6.1, 12.7.1





## SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

At the global level, 7 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 13, of which 2 are repeated indicators: 13.1.1 *Share of national strategic actions taken to reduce risks associated with disasters*; 13.1.2 *Number of people who suffered from natural disasters per 100,000 people*.

Out of 5 indicators that were included in the set of national indicators, 3 narrative indicators were deemed relevant for Moldova (13.2.1 *Number of policy papers integrating aspects of adaptation to climate change*; 13.3.1 *Actions to integrate in the undergraduate curriculum the effects of climate change*; 13.3.2 *Actions on implementation of the national strategy on climate change*). Currently, indicators 13.3.1 and 13.3.2 are missing and the reporting procedure for this type of indicators is to be identified.

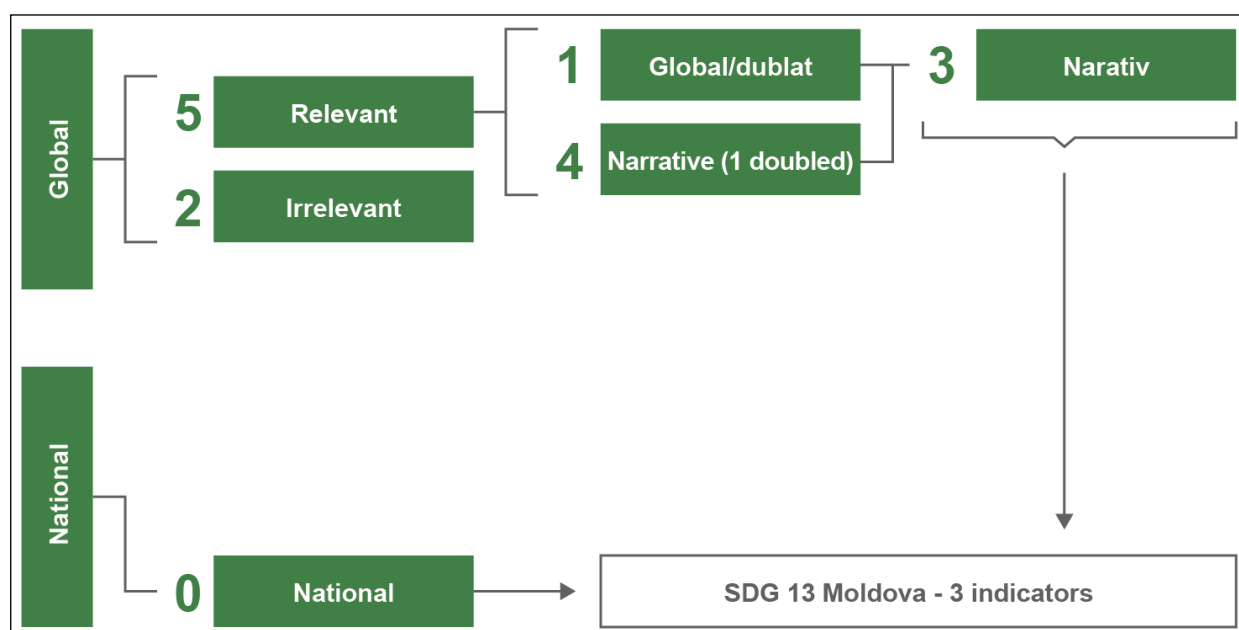


Figure 17. Nationalization of SDG 13 indicators







## SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

At the global level, 10 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 14, of which 2 were deemed relevant for the Republic of Moldova. In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 2 proxy indicators were identified for reporting, of which the indicator 14.4.1 *Number of recorded offenses of illegal fishing* is available, while the indicator 14.1.1 *Chemical indices on eutrophication of surface waters* is missing. To produce this indicator, a data source and the calculation methodology should be identified.

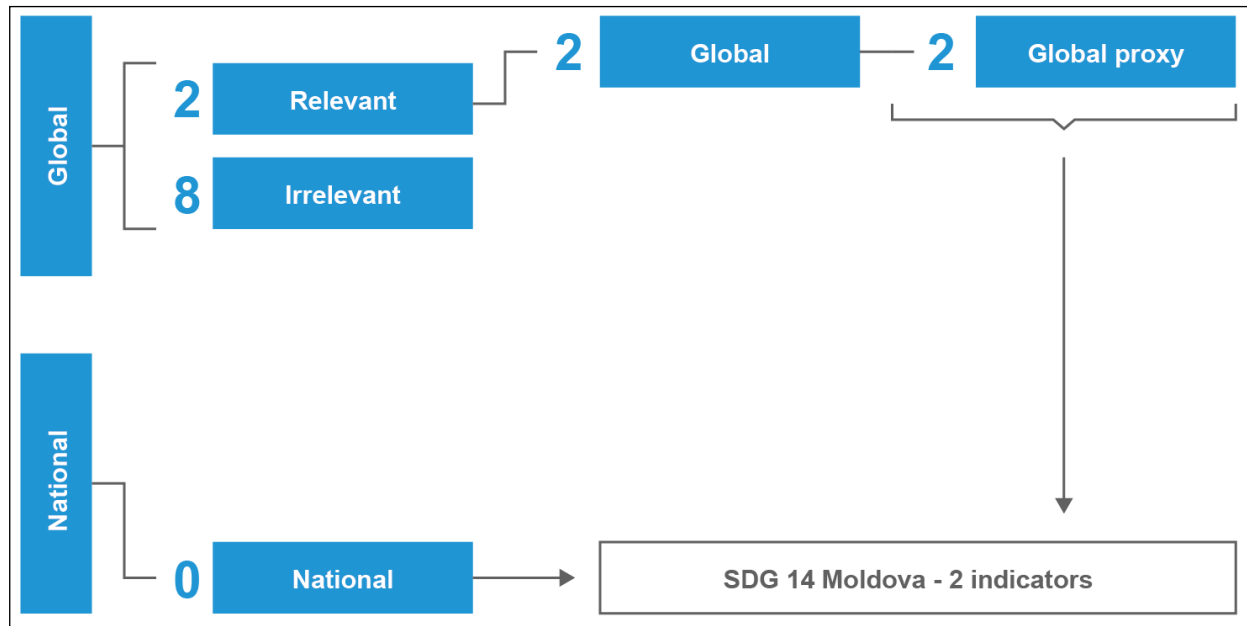


Figure 18. Nationalization of SDG 14 indicators





## SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

At the global level, 14 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 15, of which the indicator 15.c.1. Share of wild animals who are the target of poaching or illegal trade in the total number of wild animals is repeated. 8 of the remaining 13 indicators were deemed relevant for Moldova, of which 6 indicators are quantitative and 2 indicators are narrative (15.8.1 regulations and actions on preventing and reducing the occurrence of invasive species to control and eradicate priority species; 15.9.1 extent of implementation of actions under the Plan of the Strategy on Biological Diversity of the Republic of Moldova for the years 2015-2020). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 4 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

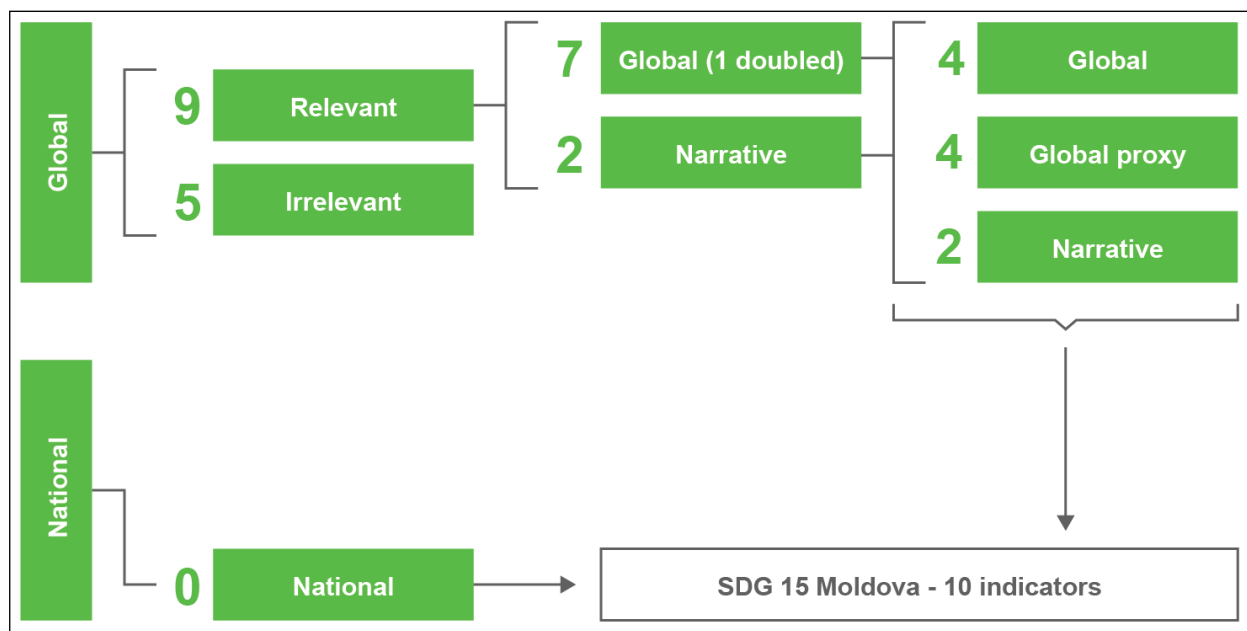
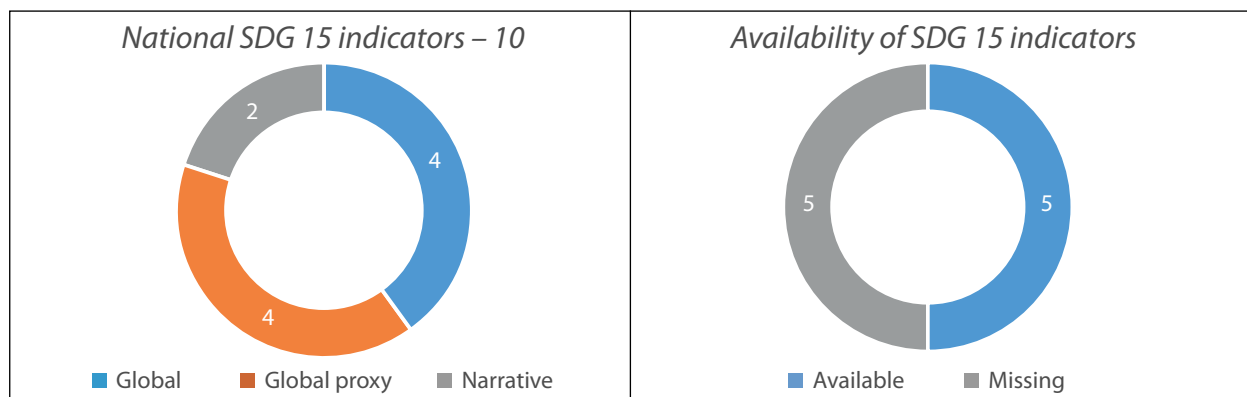


Figure 19. Nationalization of SDG 15 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 15, 10 indicators were identified, of which 5 indicators are available, and actions to produce 5 missing indicators should be identified.

Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of primary source of data collection: 15.3.1, 15.7.1
- Lack of a primary source of data collection and methodology: 15.1.2, 15.8.1, 15.9.1





## SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

At the global level, 23 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 16, of which indicator 16.b.1. *Proportion of people who were discriminated against in the last 12 months* is repeated. Out of the remaining 22 indicators, 20 were deemed relevant for Moldova, of which 19 indicators are quantitative, and 1 indicator is narrative (16.10.2.1 *Actions for compliance with the Law on access to information*). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 16 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

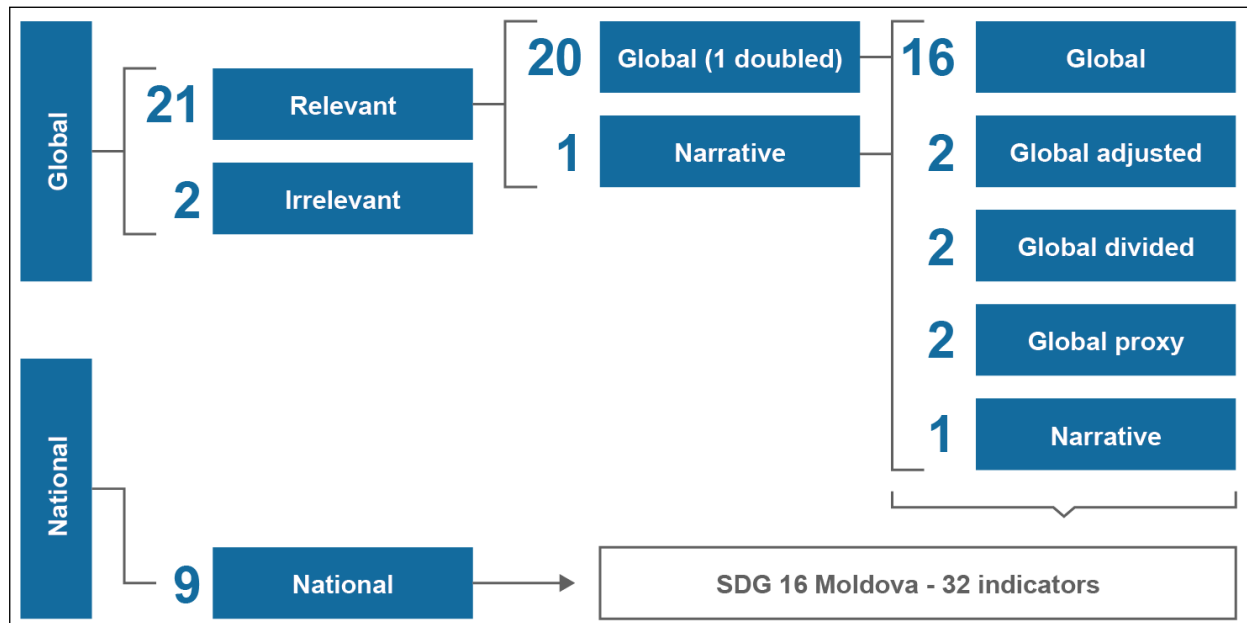
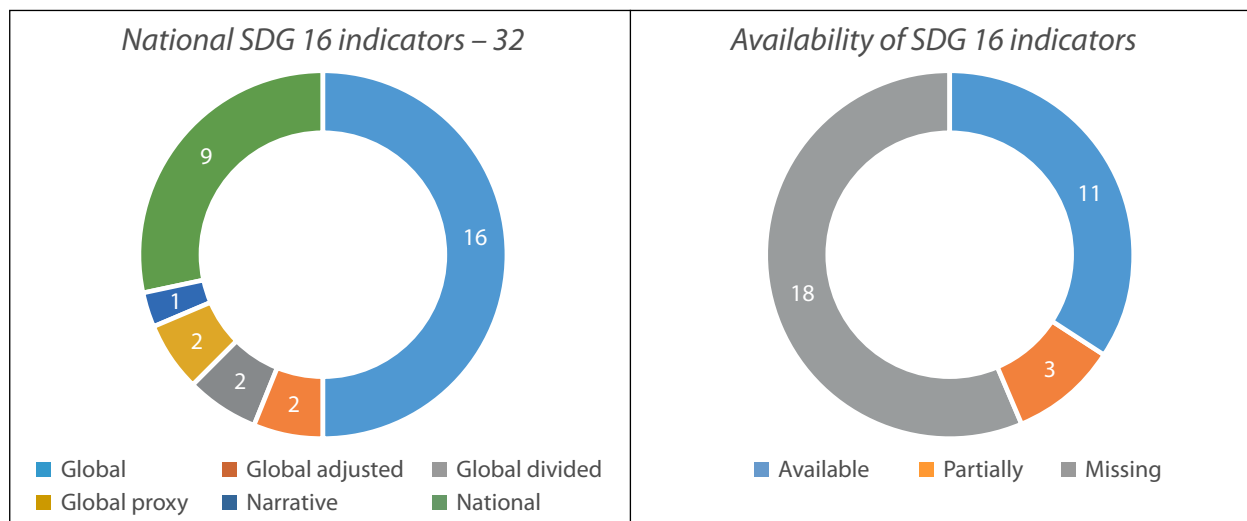


Figure 20. Nationalization of SDG 16 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 16, 32 indicators were identified, of which 11 are available indicators, 3 indicators are partially available, and actions to produce 19 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of primary source of data collection: 16.3.2.1, 16.3.2.3, 16.3.2.4, 16.3.2.5
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 16.1.2, 16.1.4, 16.2.1.1, 16.2.3, 16.3.1.1, 16.3.1.2, 16.4.1, 16.5.2.1, 16.6.2, 16.7.1.3, 16.7.2.1, 16.9.1, 16.10.1.1, 16.10.2.1, 16.10.1.2





## SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

At the global level, 25 indicators were identified for the evaluation of Goal 17, of which 9 were deemed relevant for Moldova. Out of these relevant indicators, 6 indicators are quantitative and 3 indicators are narrative (17.17.1. *Extent of implementation of the Civil Society Development Strategy*; 17.18.2 *Availability of national legislation on statistics according to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*; 17.18.3 *Extent of implementation of the Annual Statistical Work Programme*). In the process of nationalization and adjustment to the national context, 4 global indicators were accepted without change, while others were adjusted or changed by identifying proxy indicators.

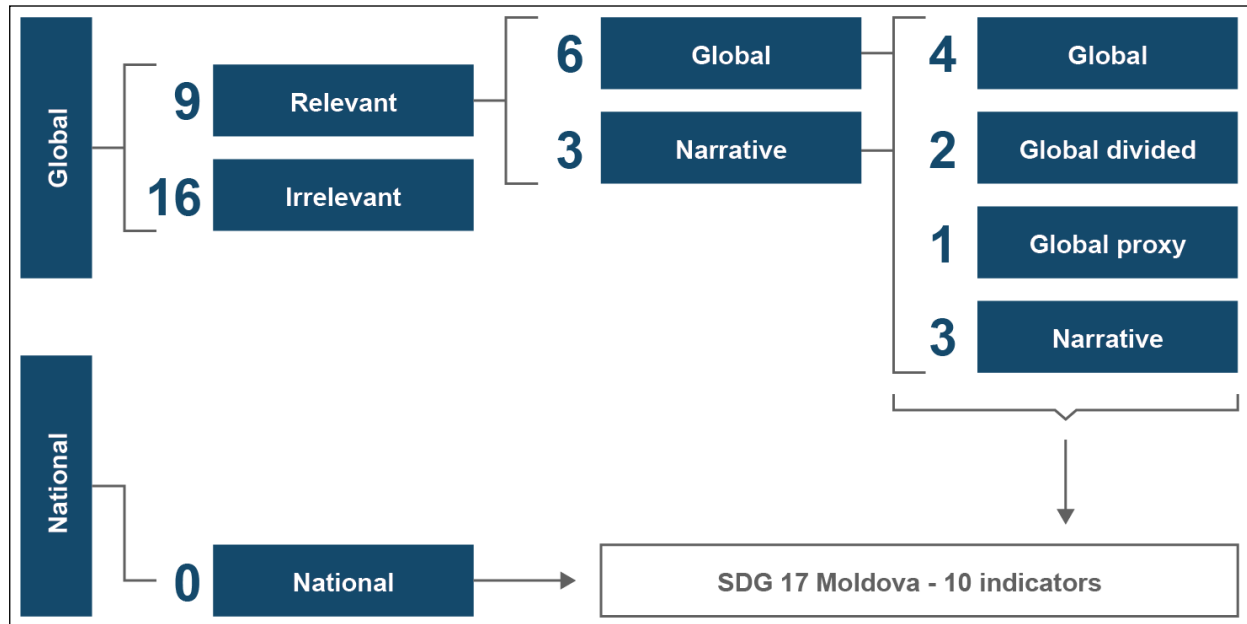
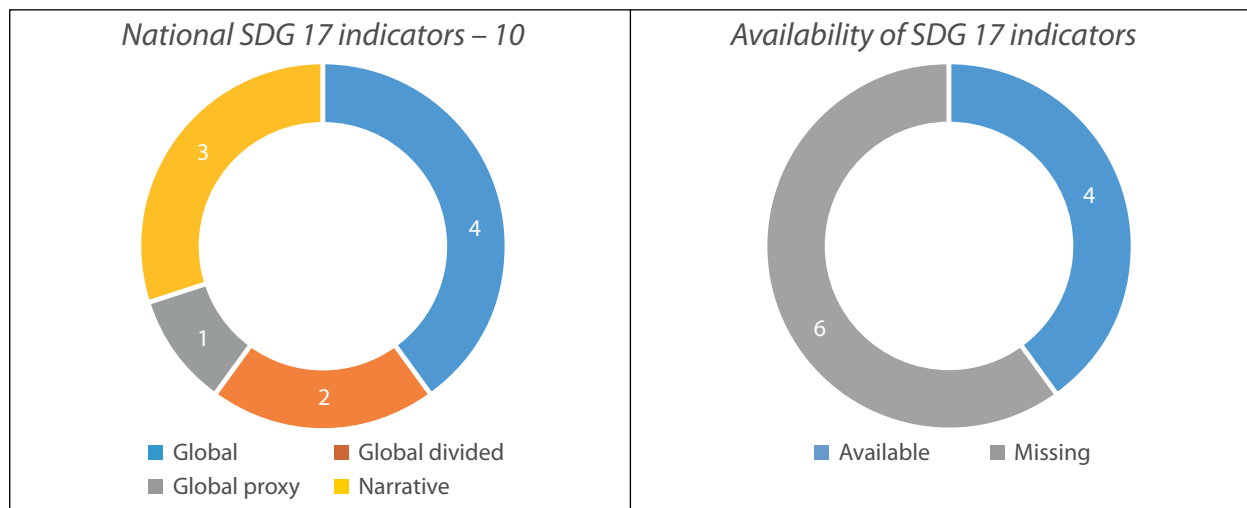


Figure 21. Nationalization of SDG 17 indicators

In order to monitor the targets of SDG 17, 10 indicators were identified, of which 4 indicators are available, and actions to produce 6 missing indicators should be identified. Thus, it is necessary to develop the calculation methodology and/or to identify the primary source of data collection for the missing indicators:

- Lack of methodology: 17.18.2, 17.8.3, 17.19.2.2
- Lack of primary source of data collection: 17.19.1
- Lack of primary source of data collection and methodology: 17.18.1, 17.17.1



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The nationalization process of Sustainable Development Goals indicators is correlated with the actual nationalization of targets. It is known that the SDGs will have a major impact on the data needed for global, regional and national level reporting. Another important aspect is that not all indicators are relevant at regional and national level. For these reasons there is no clear vision regarding the global indicators irrelevant for a certain region or country. The global and regional reporting mechanism is in discussion between the national statistics offices and international agencies responsible for specific targets and indicators.

The SDGs nationalization was initiated by identifying global indicators that are relevant to the national context and discussing them with all stakeholders, after that the stage of formulating the additional national indicators followed. We mention that the additional indicators will be used only in national reporting and their goal is to ensure the information framework required for the monitoring and evaluation of nationalized targets.

Out of the total number of global SDGs indicators, 152 quantitative and 19 qualitative (narrative) indicators have been considered relevant for Moldova. The SDGs indicators availability assessment was conducted only for the relevant indicators, accordingly, the report does not include information on 70 global indicators identified as irrelevant. Currently, out of 152 relevant global (quantitative) indicators, Moldova will be able to report for global and regional comparison only on 65 indicators, and 16 indicators will be reported without the specified disaggregation. Out of the 19 narrative indicators, only 2 are available.

The nationalized global SDGs indicators were supplemented with national indicators, so that the final SDG reporting list consists of 226 indicators, out of which 50% are available.

One of the major challenges in the nationalization of indicators is that there is no calculation methodology for 88 of the global indicators and for this reason some of the indicators were established as missing or in some cases it was necessary to resort to the identification of proxy indicators, based on the general context of the target and indicator. On the other hand, there are complex indicators that actually consist of several indicators or refer to different measurement units, so in these cases in order to ensure continuous reporting at national level, the indicator was divided into the separate indicators.

The main **challenges** in mapping out global indicators and their nationalization are related to the need of a sound methodology, the coverage of data, accessibility and accuracy of received information. Thus, the key challenges identified in the SDGs nationalization process are as follows:

- a) **Reduced access to data.** The data provided by the national agencies (NBS or relevant ministries) cannot be accessed through various dissemination products in general. At the same time, certain data is not available since there is no primary record or data is only available for certain periods, which does not ensure continuity and limits the possibility to set targets.
- b) **Data quality.** The success of target monitoring depends on the accessibility of opportune coherent data for specific periods, and with a certain degree of accuracy. The SDGs indicators, especially those produced by institutions that are not producers of official statistics suffer greatly due to the lack of quality data, it is either collected through inadequate methods, or there is no system to ensure the quality of the data collection process.
- c) **Lack of metadata** associated with the data collection methods. The data accessible in the national statistics system or from other data owners does not always have information of the data collecting institution, the owner of the data source, the level of disaggregation,



the collection periodicity and coverage of data. This limits the possibility to evaluate the indicator's level of compliance with the globally agreed definitions.

- d) Limited dynamic series. Establishing targets implies the existence of dynamic series for at least 5 years. Some of the indicators are collected sporadically and there is no clarity on the following round of data collection. Under these circumstances the prioritization of indicators is necessary together with the development of a coordinated strategy on improving the availability of indicators.
- e) Some of the global indicators are formulated as impact indicators and less as outcome indicators. In this case it will be difficult to estimate if the targets are achieved, so in the public consultations process several national indicators that come to complement the global ones were identified.
- f) Data collection doubling and overlapping in different institutions for some of the indicators, which limits the possibility to identify a relevant and credible data source.
- g) For 10 relevant global indicators it was not possible to identify the institution that would have the primary information necessary to produce them.
- h) For some indicators that show the intersectoral impact of the national strategic framework it was difficult to establish the institution responsible for monitoring the indicator. There are situations when the indicators are available, but no institution wants to commit to their monitoring and evaluation.

In the process of establishing the national SDGs reporting framework, Moldova is to consider the following aspects:

- a) Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals indicators do not only imply reporting on numeric indicators, but also on qualitative ones that involve the narrative reporting of the implementation level for some actions of the national strategic framework or certain conventions ratified nationally. In this context, the major challenge is to standardize the reporting process and include it in the national reporting system.
- b) Moldova is to make major efforts to fill the missing indicators, as well as the disaggregation considered relevant at national level. We note that a series of indicators imply the availability of disaggregation not only for just one characteristic, such as gender, but in combination with other characteristics such as age, disability and vulnerable groups. The mapping process revealed a reduced capacity of Public Authorities to formulate the necessary disaggregated data and correlate it with strategic objectives from certain sectors.
- c) The need to delineate the role of each institution responsible for producing and monitoring the SDG indicators at the stage of establishing the reporting mechanism. The efficient resources channelling should take into account the delegation of responsibilities specific to data processes of just one institution, so that the doubling of certain activities is avoided and the reporting burden is reduced.
- d) For some indicators the identified data sources are the international organizations (WB, WHO, ITU, etc.) and accordingly, the responsibility to produce does not fall on the national institutions, thus the detailed information on their calculation methodology being difficult to obtain.
- e) Some indicators are to be taken over from data sources that are not part of the national statistics system, such as NGOs or other data owners, and in this case it is not clear how the continuity of the data collection process will be ensured, but also how the data quality and comparability in time will be ensured.



- f) Producing SDGs indicators at national level implies additional efforts for the National Bureau of Statistics, but also for other statistic data producers, not only from the perspective of improving the availability of missing indicators, but also based on the need to ensure the continuity of collection processes. In this sense, it is very important to establish a sustainable partnership network among all involved stakeholders, so that the efforts are directed towards the areas with the greatest data gaps.
- g) An institution that would coordinate the SDGs indicators' collection and dissemination process needs to be established. These responsibilities could be delegated to the NBS, though the capacity of this institution is to be strengthened, including by creating a specialized unit. In addition, responsibilities specific SDGs indicators should also be delegated to other statistic data producers and owners.

The Moldova-EU Association Agreement foresees the gradual adjustment of official statistics of the Community Acquis, which implies certain commitments regarding the statistics products that available and those to be developed in the future. The National Bureau of Statistics is to strengthen its role in coordinating the National Statistics System, which will create the necessary conditions for the transfer of skills and competencies in applying quality standards for the statistics production processes used by the NBS to other statistic data producers and owners. This is very important under the circumstances where many of the SDGs indicators are not part of the official statistics or are outside of the national statistics system in general. The 17.18 target and the 17.18.1 indicator expressly specify the need to increase the availability of the sustainable development indicators at national level according to the relevant disaggregation and the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the indicator quality being one of these principles.

The SDGs indicators nationalization process should be followed by a roadmap providing actions and a timeframe for the continuous production of existing indicators, but also of sources necessary for the total or partial collection of the missing ones. It is evident that the greatest part of the resources is to be directed towards the sectors with most missing indicators. In this regard, the roadmap will include the needs related to strengthening capacity at national level for the production and analysis of SDGs indicators, the technical assistance necessary and a cost estimation for each activity. Given that the SDGs production and reporting process also implies the involvement of other institutions besides the NBS, establishing a mechanism to coordinate the external assistance in the production and monitoring sector becomes an increasingly pressing priority.

On the other hand, a unique SDG indicators reporting platform needs to be created, through which each institution that had production responsibility assigned, will annually post the SDGs indicators, and the institutions responsible for target implementation will inform the general public on each target's achievement degree.



## Annex 1. Gender sensitive SDGs Indicators

Sustainable Development Goals	National Indicator	Nationalized Indicators	Indicator availability by sex (1- available, 3-missing)	SDGs targets
1	2	3	4	5
SDG1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$2,15 a day, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Global divided	1	1.1
	1.1.2 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$4,3 a day, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Global divided	1	
	1.2.1 Absolute poverty rate, by sex and age	Global	1	1.2
	1.2.2 Multidimensional poverty index, by sex	Global	3	
	1.3.2 Share of persons of retirement age with social insurance pension, by sex, age	Global proxy	3	1.3
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, by sex and age	Global adjusted	3	1.4
SDG3	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio, per 100 000 born alive	Global	1	3.1
	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, %	Global	1	
	3.3.1.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Global	1	3.3
	3.3.1.2 Incidence via syphilis, by sex, age, per 100 000 population	National	1	
	3.3.1.3 Incidence via gonorrhoea , by sex, age, per 100 000 population	National	1	
	3.5.2.2 Prevalence of Harmful use of alcohol, by sex, age, location, %	National	3	3.5
	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Global	3	3.7
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, by location	Global	1	
SDG4	4.1.1. Proportion of children and youth at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics, by sex	Global proxy	3	4.1
	4.1.2 Primary education graduation rate, by sex	National	1	
	4.1.3 Lower secondary education graduation rate, by sex	National	1	
	4.2.1 Early development index for children up to 5 years old, by sex	Global	3	4.2
	4.3.1 Youth and adult participation rate in life-long formal and non-formal education, by sex (over the past 12 months)	Global	3	4.3
	4.5.1.1 Gender parity index, primary level	Global divided	1	4.5
	4.5.1.2 Gender parity index, lower secondary level	Global divided	1	
	4.5.1.3 Gender parity index, higher secondary level	Global divided	1	
	4.5.1.4 Gender parity index, tertiary level	Global divided	1	
	4.7.1 Presence of i) education for sustainable development, ii) human rights, iii) including gender equality, iv) sexual education modules in school curricula	Narrative	3	4.7
SDG 5	5.1.1 Actions for the implementation of CEDAW	Narrative	3	5.1
	5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by an intimate partner/husband in the previous 12 months, by age	Global	1	5.2
	5.2.2. Proportion of ever-partnered subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than an intimate partner/husband in the previous 12 months, by age	Global	3	
	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, by location, ethnicity	Global	3	5.3
	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Global	1	5.4
	5.5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament	Global divided	1	5.5





1	2	3	4	5
SDG 5	5.5.1.2 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	Global divided	1	5.5
	5.5.1.3 Proportion of women in appointed positions	Global divided	1	
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Global	1	
	5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Global	3	5.6
	5.6.2 Number of policy documents that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, sexual and reproductive health education information	Narrative	1	
	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Global	3	5.b
SDG 8	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Global	1	8.3
	8.5.1 Gender-based salary disparity, by occupation, age, sex and persons with disabilities	Global adjusted	1	8.5
	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Global	1	
	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Global	1	8.7
	8.8.1 Frequency rates of occupational injuries, total ‰, by sex	Global	1	8.8
	8.9.2 Proportion of persons employed in tourism industries out of total employed population, by sex	Global	3	8.9
SDG 10	10.2.1 Relative poverty rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities %	Global	1	10.2
	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having been discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months, by sex	Global	3	10.3
	10.3.2 Discrimination or harassment cases reported per 10 000 population, by sex	National	3	
SDG 11	11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, in the previous 12 months	Global	3	11.7
SDG 16	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex and age	Global	1	16.1
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100 000 population, by sex, age	Global	3	
	16.1.3 Proportion of women subjected to physical, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Global adjusted	1	
	16.2.1.1 Proportion of children aged 0-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, by sex, age	Global	3	16.2
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100 000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Global	1	
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18, by sex	Global	3	
	16.3.1.2 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities per 100 000 population, by sex	Global adjusted	3	16.3
	16.3.2.1 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, by sex, age, duration of arrest	Global	3	
	16.7.1.1 Proportion of women in public service, by disability, age, position	Global divided	1	16.7
	16.7.1.2 Proportion of female judges	Global divided	1	
	16.7.1.3 Proportion of women by occupation	National	3	



## Annex 2. Institutions responsible for producing national SDGs indicators

	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>226</b>
NBS	7	3	1	14	8	2	3	12	10	3	4	4				4	6	81
NCHM			21															21
Mol	0										1					8		9
NPHC		2	3	1		3												9
MoF	4							1							1	2		8
MoEnv									1		2	1	2		2			8
NBM								4	2								1	7
MoldsiIva															7			7
Apele Moldovei						6												6
MLSPF					3					2						1		6
MoEd				4									1					5
MoJ																5		5
MoEc							2		1		1							4
MoH			2		2													4
International In-stitutions (WHO, WB, etc.)			1													3		4
MFAEI		3																3
MRDC						1					2							3
ESS	3																	3
State Chancellery												1				1		2
CEC					2													2
JUC																2		2
MTRI									2									2
Transparency International																2		2
NEA				1														1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
APA												1						1
EEA							1											1
ALRC															1			1
NRAECIT								1										1
BDR									1									1
NAC																1		1
NHIC			1															1
CPEDEE					1													1
NLAC																1		1
MoC											1							1
SHS														1				1
FS														1				1
Not determined	1		2							2	1					3	1	10



## Annex 3. Nationalized SDGs Indicators

NATIONAL INDICATOR	Disaggregation level	Availability	Disaggregation criteria	Indicator type	Data producer	Monitoring evaluation	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$2,15 a day, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	9.3	7.3	5.5	5.2	4.6	n/a	
	sex	yes	man	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	9.8	7.7	5.5	5.8	4.5	4.8	
			woman	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	8.9	7.0	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.1	
	location	yes	urban	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.9	
			rural	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	14.0	10.8	8.2	8.0	6.3	6.4	
	age group, age	yes	15-24	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	9.7	7.8	6.8	7.9	5.5	4.9	
			25-34	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	10.6	8.3	5.5	5.2	5.5	4.8	
			35-44	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	11.6	8.7	6.0	7.2	5.6	6.1	
			45-54	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	8.4	7.4	5.6	5.6	4.8	4.6	
			55+	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	3.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	
	employment status	yes	farmers	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	31.2	34.9	21.3	21.8	15.2	23.1	
			employed in agriculture	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	13.9	7.4	6.0	6.6	5.4	8.6	
			employed in the non-agricultural sector	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	
			retired	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	4.6	3.3	3.7	2.3	2.6	1.4	
			other	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	7.2	6.7	5.9	8.2	8.6	4.7	
	1.1.2 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$4,3 a day, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	26.8	23.4	20.4	15.8	14.9	15.6
		sex	yes	man	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	27.8	24.7	21.4	16.9	15.9	16.9
woman				Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	25.9	22.3	19.5	14.9	14.1	14.5	
location		yes	urban	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	11.7	9.6	9.2	5.2	5.7	5.3	
			rural	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	37.8	33.5	28.6	23.8	21.9	23.4	
age group, age		yes	15-24	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	26.9	22.8	19.4	15.8	15.1	16.7	
			25-34	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	26.9	23.9	21.1	17.4	15.3	16.4	
			35-44	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	30.5	26.7	23.5	18.9	18.1	17.1	
			45-54	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	22.0	18.7	15.3	11.7	11.7	12.6	
			55+	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	21.4	17.8	15.4	10.6	9.6	10.5	
employment status		yes	farmers	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	47.1	46.7	37.8	29.2	28.4	33.6	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.1.2 Proportion of population below the international poverty line of \$4,3 a day, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	employment status	yes	employed in agriculture	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	53.9	41.8	41.7	40.3	34.1	40.2
			employed in the non-agricultural sector	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	14.3	11.4	10.9	9.5	11.2	9.2
			self-employed	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	5.9	20.9	0.0	10.6	11.1	0.0
			retired	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	28.0	24.7	22.6	13.8	13.2	13.7
			other	Global adjusted	NBS	MoEc	20.6	24.0	18.5	15.9	12.5	15.1
1.2.1 Absolute poverty rate, by sex and age	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	21.9	17.5	16.6	12.7	11.4	9.6
	sex	yes	man	Global	NBS	MoEc	22.1	17.7	16.8	13.2	11.9	10.6
			woman	Global	NBS	MoEc	21.8	17.4	16.4	12.3	11.1	8.8
	age group, age	yes	15-24	Global	NBS	MoEc	21.8	15.4	15.6	13.6	10.4	11.6
			25-34	Global	NBS	MoEc	18.0	14.9	13.7	10.8	9.3	7.2
			35-44	Global	NBS	MoEc	22.5	18.1	17.0	13.6	11.6	10.2
			45-54	Global	NBS	MoEc	19.3	14.6	14.1	10.7	10.7	9.3
			55+	Global	NBS	MoEc	23.9	19.4	18.3	12.6	11.9	9.3
	employment status	yes	farmers	Global	NBS	MoEc	36.5	33.6	27.8	21.7	19.8	21.2
			employed in agriculture	Global	NBS	MoEc	44.9	32.4	37.1	31.3	25.5	27.1
			employed in the non-agricultural sector	Global	NBS	MoEc	10.1	7.6	6.9	5.9	6.8	4.7
self-employed			Global	NBS	MoEc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
retired			Global	NBS	MoEc	28.1	22.3	22.6	14.7	14.6	10.1	
		other	Global	NBS	MoEc	12.7	14.5	12.7	11.7	7.3	7.5	
1.2.2 Multidimensional poverty index, by sex	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEc						
	location	nu	urban	Global	NBS	MoEc						
rural			Global	NBS	MoEc							
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, including quintile I	total	yes		Global proxy	NBS	MLSPF	3.4	3.1	4.9	4.0	3.7	5.0
	quintile	yes	I	Global proxy	NBS	MLSPF	12.5	9.7	14.1	11.8	9.3	13.4
1.3.2 Proportion of persons of retirement age with social insurance pension, by sex, age	total	no		Global proxy	NBS	MLSPF						
	sex	no		Global proxy	NBS	MLSPF						
	age group, age	no		Global proxy	NBS	MLSPF						
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (electricity, safe water sources, sewage), including quintile I	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEc, MRDC						
	quintile	no	I	Global	NBS	MoEc, MRDC						
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, by sex and age	total	no		Global adjusted	tbd	MLSPF						
	sex	no		Global adjusted	tbd	MLSPF						
	age group, age	no		Global adjusted	tbd	MLSPF						



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.5.1 Number of persons affected by natural disasters per 100 000 population	total	no		Global	Exceptional Situations Service	Exceptional Situations Service						
1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP	total	no		Global adjusted	Exceptional Situations Service	MoEc						
1.5.3 Proportion of actions implemented from the national strategic framework for mitigation of disaster associated threats	total	no		National	Exceptional Situations Service	MFAEI						
1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs ("ajutor social", compensations, etc.)	total	no		Global	MoF	MLSFP						
1.a.2.1 Proportion of total government spending on education	total	yes		Global	MoF	MoEd	9.1	8.3	8.4	7.1	7.1	7.2
1.a.2.2 Proportion of total government spending on health	total	yes		Global	MoF	MoH	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	11.3	11.0
1.a.2.3 Proportion of total government spending on social protection	total	yes		Global	MoF	MLSFP	14.2	13.4	13.2	12.7	12.7	13.5
2.2.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	total	yes		Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	6.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition	total	yes		Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	1.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.3.1.1 Proportion of used agricultural land in the total agricultural land	total	yes		National	NBS	MFAEI	83.9	84.5	83.3	83.4	83.3	84.1
2.3.1.2 Labour productivity in agriculture	total	no		National	NBS	MFAEI						
2.3.2 Proportion of small agricultural producers production volume in total agricultural production	total	yes		National	NBS	MFAEI	65.1	64.6	64.3	51.6	56.3	59.0
2.4.1.1 Percentage of agricultural land using sustainable agricultural practices	total	no		Global adjusted	MFAEI	MFAEI						
2.4.1.2 Share of agricultural land with intensive agriculture in total agricultural land	total	no		Global adjusted	MFAEI	MFAEI						
2.b.2 Subsidies for agri-food exports	total	no		Global	MFAEI	MFAEI						
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio, per 100 000 born alive	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	44.5	15.3	30.4	15.8	15.5	31.1
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, %	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7
3.2.1.1 Mortality rate for children between aged 0-4, per 1000 born alive	total	yes		National	NCHM	MoH	11.7	10.9	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.7



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
3.2.1.2 Infant mortality rate per 1000 born alive	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	13.6	13.4	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	
3.2.1.4 Rate of mortality by trauma, intoxication, per 100 000 population	total	yes		National	NCHM	MoH	103.6	86.3	86.6	79.8	85.3	77.2	
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate, per 1000 born alive	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	
3.3.1.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	12.9	13.8	13.7	13.1	16.4	16.1	
	sex	yes	man	Global	NCHM	MoH	13.1	15.4	14.1				
			woman	Global	NCHM	MoH	12.6	12.5	13.0				
	age group, age	no	15-24	Global	NCHM	MoH	14.6	13.4	16.4	14.8	14.9	14.9	
			25-34	Global	NCHM	MoH							
			35-44	Global	NCHM	MoH							
45-54			Global	NCHM	MoH								
55+	Global	NCHM	MoH										
3.3.1.2 Incidence via syphilis, by sex, age, per 100 000 population	total	yes		National	NCHM	MoH	70.3	63.5	64.6	63.8	52.2	53.8	
	sex	yes	man	National	NCHM	MoH	79.1	74.5	75.5	72.0	60.5	62.9	
			woman	National	NCHM	MoH	62.2	53.4	54.5	56.2	44.4	45.4	
	age group, age	yes	0-14	National	NCHM	MoH	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.4	6.0	
			15-17	National	NCHM	MoH	72.2	69.7	67.8	75.6	63.1	77.2	
			18-19	National	NCHM	MoH	157.3	155.4	165.2	133.0	136.5	121.5	
			20-29	National	NCHM	MoH	167.4	146.9	151.8	148.3	116.8	123.0	
			30-39	National	NCHM	MoH	97.3	89.2	87.1	87.4	64.8	68.8	
40+	National	NCHM	MoH	35.0	31.7	32.3	34.5	31.0	31.2				
3.3.1.3 Incidence via gonorrhoea, by sex, age, per 100 000 population	total	yes		National	NCHM	MoH	36.0	34.9	31.9	27.2	28.2	26.4	
	sex	yes	man	National	NCHM	MoH	60.7	62.1	54.7	48.9	51.0	48.0	
			woman	National	NCHM	MoH	13.1	9.6	10.9	7.2	7.2	6.5	
	age group, age	yes	0-14	National	NCHM	MoH	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	
			15-17	National	NCHM	MoH	27.9	38.7	36.7	37.8	34.7	24.9	
			18-19	National	NCHM	MoH	104.3	100.5	96.3	95.5	103.4	92.5	
			20-29	National	NCHM	MoH	109.8	110.6	102.1	86.4	93.9	87.7	
30-39			National	NCHM	MoH	44.6	37.7	33.1	28.3	27.4	27.2		
40+	National	NCHM	MoH	8.2	6.5	6.3	4.9	5.0	6.4				
3.3.1.4 HIV associated deaths per 100 000 population	total	yes		National	NCHM	MoH	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.8	5.8	
3.3.2.1 Incidence via tuberculosis, per 100 000 population	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	107.4	108.6	109.4	106.4	95.6	83.9	
3.3.2.2 Rate of mortality by tuberculosis per 100 000 population	total	yes		National	NCHM	MoH	14	13.2	13.2	9.9	10.5	8.9	
3.3.4.1 Incidence via B-Hepatitis, per 100 000 population	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	63.7	70.1	694	60.2	61.3	54.9	
3.3.4.2 Incidence via typhoid fever and cholera (cases)	total	yes		National	NPHC	MoH	0	0	2	0	0	0	
3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, digestive system diseases, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease among persons aged between 30-70, per 100 000 population	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	892.7	765.2	762.3	725.6	758.6	798.6	
3.4.2. Rate of mortality via suicide, per 100 000 population	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	19	14.1	16	16.2	16.3	15.6	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions for substance use disorders	total	no		Global adjusted	NCHM	MoH						
3.5.2.1 Annual alcohol consumption per person (15+), litres	total	yes		National	WHO	MoH	16.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3.5.2.2 Harmful use of alcohol, by sex, age, location, %	total	yes		Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.5	n/a	n/a
	sex	yes	man	Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.0	n/a	n/a
			woman	Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.2	n/a	n/a
	location	no	urban	Global	NPHC	MoH						
			rural	Global	NPHC	MoH						
	age group, age	yes	18-29	Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.6	n/a	n/a
			30-44	Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.1	n/a	n/a
45-59			Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.7	n/a	n/a	
60-69			Global	NPHC	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.4	n/a	n/a	
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic accidents, per 100 000 population	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	13.2	13.7	14.0	11.1	10.8	10.4
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	total	no		Global	MoH	MoH						
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, by location	total	yes		Global	NCHM	MoH	26.74	25.71	25.1	25.44	26.73	27.91
	location	no	urban	Global	NCHM	MoH						
rural			Global	NCHM	MoH							
3.8.1.1 Proportion of private expenditure (households) for health, %	total	yes		National	NBS	MoH	5.4	9.0	7.1	5.3	5.3	4.3
3.8.1.2 Proportion of population having had access to essential medication	total	no		National	MoH	MoH						
3.8.2 Proportion of population having the mandatory health insurance	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoH	76.8	77.2	77.2	78.1	78.5	78.7
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	total	no		Global	NCHM	MoH						
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	total	no		Global	NCHM	MoH						
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning with chemicals	total	no		Global	NPHC	MoEnv						
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	total	no		Global	tbd	MoH						
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	total	no		Global	tbd	MoH						





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.c.1 Number of health workers per 10 000 population	total	yes	medical doctors	Global	NCHM	MoH	35.9	36.3	35.9	36.4	36.2	36.6
	medium-level medical staff	yes	medium-level medical staff	Global	NCHM	MoH	77.3	77.1	77	75.3	73	69.2
4.1.1. Proportion of children and youth at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics, by sex	total	yes		Global adjusted	MoEd	MoEd	reading-42.8 (2009);	-	-	-	-	reading-54.2;
	sex	no	man	Global adjusted	MoEd	MoEd						
			woman	Global adjusted	MoEd	MoEd						
	total	yes		Global adjusted	MoEd	MoEd	mathematics-39.3 (2009)					mathematics-39.3
sex	no	man	Global adjusted	MoEd	MoEd							
		woman	Global adjusted	MoEd	MoEd							
4.1.2 Primary education graduation rate, by sex	total	yes		National	NBS	MoEd	92.4	91.8	89.6	91.8	87.7	89.8
	sex	yes	man	National	NBS	MoEd	91.8	92.3	89.2	92.3	87.3	90.0
woman			National	NBS	MoEd	93.1	91.3	90.0	91.2	88.1	89.6	
4.1.3 Lower secondary education graduation rate, by sex	total	yes		National	NBS	MoEd	92.3	89.3	89.5	86.6	86.2	84.4
	sex	yes	man	National	NBS	MoEd	92.9	89.1	88.9	87.2	86.9	83.8
woman			National	NBS	MoEd	91.6	89.5	90.1	85.9	85.4	85.0	
4.2.1 Early development index for children up to 5 years old, by sex	total	yes		Global	NPHC	MoEd	n/a	n/a	84%	n/a	n/a	n/a
	sex	no	man	Global	NPHC	MoEd						
woman			Global	NPHC	MoEd							
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEd	74.1	73.5	75.1	80	80.3	80.8
4.3.1 Youth and adult participation rate in life-long formal and non-formal education, by sex (over the past 12 months)	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEd	n/a	22.9	23.9	29.3	30.9	31.0
	sex	no	man	Global	NBS	MoEd						
woman			Global	NBS	MoEd							
4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	total	no		Global	NBS	MITC						
4.4.2 1 Proportion of youth and adults with occupational skills necessary for employment	total	no		National	NEA	MLSPF						
4.5.1.1 Gender parity index, primary level	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEd	0.99	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.99	0.99
4.5.1.2 Gender parity index, lower secondary level	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEd	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.0	0.99
4.5.1.3 Gender parity index, higher secondary level	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEd	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.0
4.5.1.4 Gender parity index, tertiary level	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEd	1.37	1.34	1.33	1.35	1.39	1.4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.a.1.1 Proportion of schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes	total			Global	NBS	MoEd	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	85.6
4.a.1.2 Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes	total			Global	NBS	MoEd	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	97.4
4.a.1.3 Proportion of schools adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	total			Global	MoEd	MoEd						
4.a.1.4 Proportion of schools with single-sex basic sanitation facilities;	total			Global	MoEd	MoEd						
4.c.1.1 Proportion of teachers with pedagogical education in pre-primary education, %	total	yes	pre-primary	Global	NBS	MoEd	n/a	n/a	n/a	70.1	80.6	83.9
4.c.1.2 Proportion of teachers with pedagogical education in primary education, %	additional	yes	primary	Global	NBS	MoEd	n/a	n/a	n/a	93.8	98.1	99.2
4.c.1.3 Proportion of teachers with pedagogical education in higher-secondary education, %	additional	yes	upper-secondary	Global	NBS	MoEd	n/a	n/a	n/a	93.5	97.4	98.7
5.1.1 Actions for the implementation of CEDAW	total	no		National	MLSPF	MLSPF						
5.1.2 Number of discrimination cases registered and solved	total	no		National	CPEDEE	tbd						
5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by an intimate partner/husband in the previous 12 months, by age	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPF	26.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	age group, age	yes	15-24	Global	NBS	MLSPF	33.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
			25-34	Global	NBS	MLSPF	33.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
			35-44	Global	NBS	MLSPF	23.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
			45-54	Global	NBS	MLSPF	25.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
55-65	Global	NBS	MLSPF	21.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
5.2.2. Proportion of ever-partnered subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than an intimate partner/husband in the previous 12 months, by age	total	no		Global	NBS	MLSPF						
	age group, age	no	15-24	Global	NBS	MLSPF						
			25-34	Global	NBS	MLSPF						
			35-44	Global	NBS	MLSPF						
			45-54	Global	NBS	MLSPF						
55-65	Global	NBS	MLSPF									
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, by location, ethnicity	total	no		Global	NBS	MLSPF						
	location	no		Global	NBS	MLSPF						
	ethnicity	no		Global	NBS	MLSPF						
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPF	n/a	n/a	15.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
	sex	yes	man	Global	NBS	MLSPF	n/a	n/a	11.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
			woman	Global	NBS	MLSPF	n/a	n/a	19.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
	location	no	urban	Global	NBS	MLSPF						
rural			Global	NBS	MLSPF							
5.4.2 Proportion of personal assistants from the total number of requests, %	total	no		National	MLSPF	MLSPF						



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.4.3 Coverage of children up to 3 years old with young children care services	total	yes		National	NBS	MLSPF, MoEd	21.8	22.3	21.7	20.3	21.8	22.1
5.4.4 Recognition of household labour in the social insurance policy	narrative	no		National	MLSPF	MLSPF						
5.5.1.1 Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament	total	yes		Global	CEC	MLSPF	25.7				18.8	
5.5.1.2 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments	total	yes			CEC	MLSPF		27.4				28.3
5.5.1.3 Proportion of women in appointed positions	total	yes		National	NBS	MLSPF	6.3	6.3	18.7	25	25	25
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPF	36.4	39.3	44.1	39.2	42.9	48.3
5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	total	no		Global	MoH	MoH						
5.6.2 Number of policy documents that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, sexual and reproductive health education information	total	yes		National	MoH	MoH	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	total	no		Global	NBS	MITC						
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	44.4	44.4	51.5
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	total	yes		National	NBS	MoH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.8	28.2
6.2.2 Proportion of pre-primary and general education institutions with access to a centralized water supply system	total	no		National	NPHC	MoH						
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	total	yes		Global	Apele Moldovei	MoEnv	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	93.9	95.3
6.3.2 Proportion of drinkable water sources with deviations from the sanitary norms according to sanitary-chemical indicators	total	no		National	NPHC	MoH						
6.3.3 Proportion of water surface bodies according to microbiologic parameters	total	no		National	NPHC	MoH						



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.4.1. Water consumption for production needs and drinking, mil. m <sup>3</sup>	total	yes		National	Apele Mold-ovei	MoEnv	581	580	580	580	579	579
6.4.2 Proportion of water abstractions from the total water sources available	total	yes		National	Apele Mold-ovei	MoEnv	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9
6.5.1 Level of implementation of water management actions	total	no		National	Apele Mold-ovei	MoEnv						
6.5.2 Proportion of cross-border river basins areas (rivers part of international agreements)	total	no		Global	Apele Mold-ovei	MoEnv						
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, %	total	no		Global	Apele Mold-ovei	MoEnv						
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance of total external assistance	total	no		Global	MRDC	MRDC						
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	total	no		Global	MRDC	MRDC						
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on natural gas, electricity and renewable energy	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEc						
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	total	yes		Global	EEA	MoEc	8.34	10.12	10.85	12.58	13.25	14.08
7.3.1 Final consumption of energy resources (TeraJoule) reported to GDP, TJ/mil MDL	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	1.295	1.129	1.024	0.896	0.817	0.861
7.b.1.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP	total	no		Global	MoEc	MoEc						
7.b.1.2 Amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for sustainable development of infrastructure and technology	total	no		Global	MoEc	MoEc						
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	107.2	106.9	99.3	109.4	104.9	99.8
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (comparable prices)	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	113.3	115.6	108.9	115.5	108.0	104.3
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPP	15.8	15.0	13.6	13.6	12.6	12.6
	sex	yes	man	Global	NBS	MLSPP	21.1	19.9	19.1	19.1	18.3	18.6
			woman	Global	NBS	MLSPP	10.8	10.5	8.6	8.6	7.5	7.4



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEnv						
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEnv						
8.5.1 Gender-based salary disparity, by occupation, age, sex and persons with disabilities	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MLSPPF	n/a	12.2	12.9	11.6	12.4	13.2
	age group, age	no		Global adjusted	NBS	MLSPPF						
	disabilities	no		Global adjusted	NBS	MLSPPF						
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPPF	7.4	6.7	5.6	5.1	3.9	4.9
	sex	yes	man	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	9.1	7.7	6.8	6	4.6	6.2
			woman	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	5.7	5.6	4.3	4.1	3.1	3.6
	age group, age	yes	15-24	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	17.8	14.9	13.1	12.2	9.8	12.8
			25-34	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	8.8	9.1	7.0	6.1	4.6	6.4
			35-44	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	6.6	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.0	4.6
			45-54	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.9
55+	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.1			
disabilities	no		Global	NBS	MLSPPF							
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MLSPPF	36.3	37.2	38.1	37.8	40.0	40.5
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPPF	18.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	sex	yes	man	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	22.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
			woman	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	13.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
age group	no		Global	NBS	MLSPPF							
8.8.1 Frequency rates of occupational injuries, total %, by sex	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPPF	0.96	0.76	0.72	1.03	0.91	0.76
	sex	yes	man	Global	NBS	MLSPPF	1.37	1.29	0.98	1.72	1.64	1.34
woman			Global	NBS	MLSPPF	0.62	0.33	0.51	0.46	0.32	0.30	
8.9.1 Share of tourism in the GDP	total	no		Global	NBS	Tourism Agency						
8.9.2 Proportion of persons employed in tourism industries out of total employed population, by sex	total	no		Global adjusted	NBS	Tourism Agency						
	sex	no		Global adjusted	NBS	Tourism Agency						
8.10.1.1 Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (18+)*	total	yes		Global	NBM	NBM	41	44	45	45	47	28
8.10.1.2 number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (18+)	total	yes		Global	NBM	NBM	27	30	32	35	38	34
8.10.2.1 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank	total	no		Global	NBM	NBM						
8.10.2.2 Bank accounts per 100 000 population, by types	total	no		National	NBM	NBM						
8.b.1 Public expenditures for social protection programs and creating jobs, reported to the national budget	total			Global	MoF	MLSPPF						



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of a functional road	total	no		Global	MoEc	MTRI						
9.1.2 Freight volumes, by mode of transport, mil. tons	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc, MTRI	27.8	30.7	30	35.7	37.1	36.7
9.1.3 Passenger volumes by mode of transport, mil. passengers	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc, MTRI	232.4	237.1	240.4	240.9	237.2	247.8
9.2.1 Manufacturing gross value added as a proportion of GDP	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	12.1	11.8
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.1	12.3	12.3
9.3.1.1 Contribution of gross value added in industry SMEs in total gross value added in industry	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	23.5	29.2	29.4	42.3	38.5	30.2
9.3.1.2 Contribution of gross value added of SMEs in total gross value added	total	yes		National	NBS	MoEc	23.5	25.6	25.3	28.3	28.8	29.5
9.3.2.1 Proportion of industry SMEs in that accessed credits	total	no		Global	NBM	MoEc						
9.3.2.2 Value of credits accessed by SMEs in total credits	total	yes		National	NBM	MoEc	28.6	28.8	n/a	24.7	26.6	25.6
9.4.1 CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reported to USD 1 GDP	total	yes		Global	MoEnv	MoEnv	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	n/a	n/a
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	total	yes		Global	NBS	ASM	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per 100 000 inhabitants	total	yes		Global	NBS	ASM	76.1	77.7	76.9	73.7	74.7	75.8
9.5.3 Proportion of innovating companies in total number of companies	total	no		National	NBS	MoEc						
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEc						
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network	total	no		Global	NRAECIT	MITC						
10.1.1 Expenditures growth rates per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	total	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPF	112.7	111.8	104.2	111.1	102.3	112.8
	bottom 40% of the population	yes		Global	NBS	MLSPF	115.7	115.0	107.2	112.4	106.8	112.4
10.2.1 Relative poverty rate, by sex, age, persons with disability, %	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	13.2	12.7	10	10.4	10.3	9.8
	sex	yes	man	Global	NBS	MoEc	13.7	13.3	10.4	10.9	10.1	10.5
			woman	Global	NBS	MoEc	12.8	12.1	9.7	9.9	10.6	9.3
	age group, age	yes	15-24	Global	NBS	MoEc	14.8	13.9	12.0	13.6	11.0	10.8
			25-34	Global	NBS	MoEc	13.5	12.5	8.9	9.0	9.9	8.3
			35-44	Global	NBS	MoEc	16.0	14.8	11.1	12.4	12.1	11.6
			45-54	Global	NBS	MoEc	13.3	14.0	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.4
55+	Global	NBS	MoEc	7.1	7.3	6.5	7.4	7.8	7.4			
disabilities	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	8.5	9.3	9.2	7.7	11.5	9.9	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having been discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months, by sex	total	no		Global	tbd	MoJ						
	sex	no	man	Global	tbd	MoJ						
			woman	Global	tbd	MoJ						
10.3.2 Discrimination or harassment cases reported per 10 000 population, by sex	total	no		National	tbd	MoJ						
	sex	no	man	National	tbd	MoJ						
			woman	National	tbd	MoJ						
10.4.1 Proportion of labour force costs reported to the Gross Value Added, %	total	yes		Global	NBS	MoEc	43.7	42.4	45	42.7	41.2	43.8
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	total	no		Global	BDR	MLSPF						
10.7.2.1 Number of bilateral agreements on employment abroad	narrative	yes		National	MLSPF, BMA	MLSPF		1 - Italy	1 - Israel			
10.7.2.2 Number of bilateral agreements on social security	narrative	yes		National	MLSPF	MLSPF	2 - Romania; Luxembourg	3 - Austria; Estonia; The Czech Republic	1 - Belgium	2 - Poland; Hungary	1 - Lithuania	
11.2.1.1 Proportion of rural communities with regular weekly routes connecting with the rayon centre	total	no		National	MTRI	MLSPF						
11.2.1.2 Proportion of public transport units adapted to the needs of disabled persons	total	no			MTRI	MLSPF						
11.2.1.3 Proportion of traffic lights adapted to the needs of visually disabled persons	total	no		National	MTRI	MTRI						
11.2.1.4 Rate of road traffic accidents per 100 000 population	total	yes		National	Mol	Mol	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.1
11.3.1 Level of urbanization	total	yes		National	NBS	MRDC	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.2	42.4
11.3.2 The national strategic framework on developing a polycentric urban system	total	no		National	MRDC	MRDC						
11.4.1 Total expenditures per capita for maintenance and protection of cultural heritage, by type	total	no		National	MoC	MoC						
11.5.1 Number of persons and affected by natural disasters per 100,000 population	total	no		Global	Exceptional Situations Service	Exceptional Situations Service						
11.5.2 Value of economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP	total	no		Global adjusted	Exceptional Situations Service	MoEc						



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.6.1.1 Proportion of urban population with access to regular collection of solid waste	total	yes		National	NBS	MoEnv	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	60.6	60.7
11.6.1.2 Proportion of recycled solid waste	total	no		National	NBS	MoEnv						
11.6.2.1 Average level of urban pollution (PM10), µg/m <sup>3</sup>	total	yes		National	MoEnv	MoEnv	146.5	174.8	140.1	213.1	179	178.9
11.6.2.2 Toxic emission to air by vehicles per capita	total	yes		National	MoEnv	MoEnv	n/a	n/a	31.1	23.8	28.3	33.1
11.7.1 Forest and green spaces area in urban areas per capita (sq.m/person)	total	yes		National	NBS	MoEnv	49.4	49.9	49.5	49.5	43	42.5
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, in the previous 12 months	total	no		Global	tbd	Mol						
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	total	no		Global	MRDC	MRDC						
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEnv						
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	total	no		Global	NBS	MoEnv						
12.4.1 Number of agreements/commitments signed by Moldova on hazardous chemicals and waste	total	no		National	MoEnv	MoEnv						
12.4.2.1. Amount of toxic waste generated per capita, kg/person	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEnv	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.2	0.19	1.05
12.4.2.2. Rate of treated toxic waste in total toxic waste generated, %	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEnv	37.7	21.8	33.9	18.7	16.9	0.6
12.5.1.1 Amount of recycled waste (used), tons	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEnv	593.2	874.2	571.4	834.1	854.2	935.4
12.5.1.2 Rate of recycled toxic waste (used) in total toxic waste generated, %	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MoEnv	24.7	18.9	23.9	13.8	14.7	25.1
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	total	no		Global	State Chancellery	State Chancellery						
12.7.1 Sustainable public procurement actions	total	no		National	PPA	State Chancellery						
12.8.1 Presence of i) education for sustainable development, ii) human rights, iii) including gender equality, iv) sexual education modules in school curricula	total	no		National	MoEd	MoEd						





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13.1.2 Number of persons and affected by natural disasters per 100,000 population	total	no		Global	Exceptional Situations Service	Exceptional Situations Service							
13.2. 1 Number of policy documents in which aspects related to adapting to climate change were integrated	total	yes		National	MoEnv	MoEnv					3	4	
13.3.1 Actions on integrating the effects of climate change in the pre-university curricula	total	no		National	MoEd	MoEd							
13.3.2 Actions on implementing the national strategic framework on climate change	total	no		National	MoEnv	MoEnv							
14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	total	no		National	SHS	MoEnv							
14.4.1 Number of violations registered on illegal fishing	total	yes		National	Fishery Service	MoEnv	1102	1074	1107	1282	1428	1433	
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	total	yes		Global	Moldsilva	Moldsilva	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	total	no		Global	Moldsilva	Moldsilva							
15.2.1.1 Area of degraded land through reforestation, ha	total	yes		National	Moldsilva	Moldsilva	529	221	73	57	43	673	
15.2.1.2. Area of restored forest, ha	total	yes		National	Moldsilva	Moldsilva	229	461	616	565	660	742	
15.2.1.3. Area of extended forest, ha	total	yes		National	Moldsilva	Moldsilva	456	519	559	679	489	840	
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	total	no		Global	ALRC	MoEnv MFAEI							
15.5.1 Total number of species included in the Red List Index	total	yes		National	MoEnv	MoEnv	427	427	427	427	427	427	
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	total	no		National	Moldsilva	Moldsilva							
15.8.1 Regulatory documents and measures on prevention or control of invasive alien species	total	no		National	Moldsilva	Moldsilva							
15.9.1 Level of implementation of actions in the Strategic Plan on biodiversity of Moldova for 2015-2020	total	no		National	MoEnv	MoEnv							
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex and age	total	yes		Global	Mol	Mol	7.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	4.9	5.3	
	sex		man	Global	Mol	Mol	9.5	7.5	9.7	9.3	8.4	8.3	
			woman	Global	Mol	Mol	5.5	4.7	3.4	3.7	1.7	2.5	
	age group, age	no	15-24	Global	Mol	Mol							
			25-34	Global	Mol	Mol							
			35-44	Global	Mol	Mol							
45-54			Global	Mol	Mol								
			55+	Global	Mol	Mol							



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100 000 population, by sex, age	total	no		Global	Mol	Mol							
16.1.3 Proportion of women subjected to physical, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	total	yes		Global adjusted	NBS	MLSPP	9.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	total	no		Global	tbd	Mol							
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 0-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, by sex, age	total	no		Global	tbd	MLSPP							
	sex	no		Global	tbd	MLSPP							
	age group, age	no		Global	tbd	MLSPP							
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100 000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	total	yes		Global	Mol	MLSPP	n/a	n/a	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	
	sex	yes	man	Global	Mol	MLSPP	n/a	n/a	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	
			woman	Global	Mol	MLSPP	n/a	n/a	9.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	
	age group, age	no	<15	Global	Mol	MLSPP							
			15-24	Global	Mol	MLSPP							
			25-34	Global	Mol	MLSPP							
			35-44	Global	Mol	MLSPP							
45+	Global	Mol	MLSPP										
form of exploitation	no		Global	Mol	MLSPP								
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18, by sex	total	no		Global	Mol	MLSPP							
	sex	no		Global	Mol	MLSPP							
16.3.1.1 Rate of reporting from victims of violence	total	no		National	Mol	MLSPP							
16.3.1.2 Number of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities per 100 000 population, by sex	total	no		Global adjusted	MoJ	MoJ							
	sex	no		Global adjusted	MoJ	MoJ							
	age group, age	no		Global adjusted	MoJ	MoJ							
	duration of arrest	no		Global adjusted	MoJ	MoJ							
16.3.2.1 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, by sex, age, duration of arrest	total	no		Global	MoJ	MoJ							
16.3.2.2 Number of persons that accessed state guaranteed legal aid	total	yes		National	NLAC	MoJ	n/a	26285	32818	31950	37742	36925	
16.3.2.3 Court proceedings initiated as a result of the ombudsman's notification	total	no		National	MoJ	MoJ							
16.3.2.4 Proportion of court cases lost at ECHR	total	no		National	MoJ	MoJ							
16.3.2.5 Population satisfaction regarding legal services	total	no		National	MoJ	MoJ							



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	total	no		Global	NAC	NAC						
16.4.2.1 Number of legally owned arms, per 100 000 population	total	yes		National	Mol	Mol	1694	1697	1710	1893	1805	1854
16.4.2.2 Number of confiscated illegally owned arms	total	yes		National	Mol	Mol	144	163	228	175	214	192
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who paid a bribe during the previous 12 months	total	yes		Global	Transparency International Moldova	NAC	28	37	29	34	n/a	42
16.5.2.1 Proportion of businesses who paid a bribe during the previous 12 months	total	no		Global	Transparency International Moldova	NAC						
16.5.2.2 „Corruption control” indicator (between -2,5 - 2,5)	total	yes		National	WB	NAC	-0.68	-0.63	-0.60	-0.74	-0.85	-0.88
16.5.2.3 „Regulatory quality” indicator (between -2,5 - 2,5)	total	yes		National	WB	NAC	-0.10	-0.08	-0.10	-0.07	0.02	-0.05
16.6.1 Actual reported government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	total	yes		Global	MoF	MoF	94.3	96.5	96.6	96.4	94.1	92.9
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	total	no		Global	State Chancellery	State Chancellery						
16.7.1.1 Proportion of women in public service, by disability, age, position	total	yes		Global	NBS	State Chancellery	70.5	70.8	71.1	71.3	71.3	71.9
	age group	no		Global	NBS	State Chancellery						
	disabilities	no		Global	NBS	State Chancellery						
	top management-level civil servants	yes		Global	NBS	State Chancellery	33.3	21.1	30.0	33.3	37.0	34.5
	management-level civil servants	yes		Global	NBS	State Chancellery	64.1	64.3	64.8	65.1	65.3	65.9
	executive civil servants	yes		Global	NBS	State Chancellery	72.6	72.9	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.9
	civil servants with special status	yes		Global	NBS	State Chancellery	14.8	15.2	15.8	14.6	13.8	14.4
	public officials	yes		Global	NBS	State Chancellery	27.8	25.3	25.4	25.6	26.4	27.0



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16.7.1.2 Proportion of female judges	total	yes		Global	MoJ	MLSPF	36.9	37.4	42.0	40.9	43.8	45.2
16.7.1.3 Proportion of women by occupation	total	no			NBS	MLSPF						
16.7.2.1 Proportion of population that considers the decision-making process is inclusive and participatory	total	no		Global	tbd	State Chancellery						
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who have a birth certificate	total	no		Global	NBS	MLSPF						
16.10.1.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	total	no		Global	MoI	tbd						
16.10.1.2 Media Freedom Index	total	yes		National	IJC	IJC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28.8
16.10.2.1 Actions on observing the law on access to information	total	no		National	IJC	IJC						
16.10.2.2 ICT sector development index (IDI)	total	yes		National	International Telecommunication Unit (ITU)	MITC	4.28	4.47	4.55	4.74	5.72	5.81
16.b.1 Proportion of population discriminated during the past 12 months	total	no		Global	Discrimination & Equality Perceptions Study	MoJ						
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	total	yes		Global	MoF	MoF	38.3	36.6	38	36.7	37.9	38.3
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	total	yes		Global	MoF	MoF	35.5	35.9	39.5	38.7	37.7	41.3
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	total	yes		Global	NBM	NBM	n/a	24	25.2	25.3	24	21.8
17.17.1 Implementation of the Civil Society Development Strategy	total	no		Global adjusted	tbd	tbd						
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	total	no		Global	NBS and other official statistics producers	State Chancellery						



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.18.2 Availability of national statistical legislation on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	total	no		Global	NBS	NBS						
17.18.3 Implementation of the Annual Statistic Works Program	total	no		National	NBS	NBS						
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	total	no		National	NBS and other official statistics producers	NBS						
17.19.2.1 The population and household Census conducted in the framework of the 2020 and 2030 round	narrative	yes		National	NBS	NBS						
17.19.2.2 Rate of births and deaths registration	total	no		National	NBS	MITC						

