

Production and dissemination of MDG indicators in the Republic of Moldova

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General overview (I)

- ❖ Moldova is one of 189 countries which signed the Millennium Declaration;
- ❖ The first MDG country report has been produced in 2004 and the established goals and targets have been incorporated in National Plan on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004-2006);
- ❖ In 2005 with the assistance of UN agencies the first assessment report on implementation of MDG has been prepared and based on it the government authorities had to develop an action for achieving the established targets;
- ❖ One of the efforts to fulfil the Goals was the assessment of the MDGs in Moldova from a gender perspective, which was carried out in 2006 by UNDP.

General overview (II)

- ❖ In 2007 some targets have been revised and a new ones have been set up;
 - *some targets initially established were no longer relevant for national context*
 - *some targets had been achieved by 2006, for example, proportion of population below 2,15\$ (PPP) per day*
 - *the methodology and the source of information itself for some indicators have been revised.*
- ❖ In 2010 the second MDG country report has been produced based on the revised targets;
- ❖ Achieving the revised MDGs goals is a part of medium and long term agenda of the Government, which are set out in the National Development Strategy (2008-2011)

General overview (III)

- ❖ 10 years after committing itself to achieve the established MDGs, the Republic of Moldova made progress in achievement of goals aimed to:
 - *eradicating poverty,*
 - *reducing infant and maternal mortality,*
 - *extending the areas protected by the state*
 - *the increasing role of information technology in the context of creating partnerships for development, etc.*
- ❖ Less successful Moldova was in the area of:
 - *education, combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, ensuring people had access to safety water, etc.*
- ❖ *One important conclusion is the need to harmonized the methodology of monitoring indicators over time.*

Production of MDG Indicators (I)

- ❖ Initially: 18 targets and 34 indicators
- ❖ After revision: 26 targets and 51 indicators

Goals	Initial targets	Nr. of initial indicators	Revised targets	Nr. of revised indicators
G1	2	5	3	6
G2	2	3	3	6
G3	1	3	2	4
G4	3	3	3	3
G5	2	2	2	2
G6	2	8	3	3
G7	4	6	4	8
G8	2	4	6	19
	18	34	26	51

Production of MDG Indicators (II)

- ❖ Who are responsible for indicators production?
- ❖ NBS and Ministry of Health have a leading role in production MDG indicators; other ministries such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Regional Development etc, are responsible as well.

Goals	Total nr. of indicators	NBS	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Environment	Other ministries
G1	6	5	1	—	—
G2	6	5	—	—	—
G3	4	4	—	—	—
G4	3	—	3	—	—
G5	2	—	2	—	—
G6	3	—	3	—	—
G7	8	3	1	4	—
G8	19	9	1	—	19
	51	26	11	4	19

Data sources of MDG indicators

❖ What are the main sources of information?

Goals	Data sources	Area of measurement
G1	Household Budget Survey	poverty measurement
	MICS survey and administrative records	child malnutrition
G2	administrative records of pupils	education
	census data and Labour force survey	literacy
G3	administrative records	% of seats held by women in Parliament and % women in local public administration
	survey of enterprises	gender pay gap
	Labour Force Survey	employment of women in non-agricultural sector
G4	administrative health records	
G5	administrative health records	
G6	administrative health records	
G7	administrative records	
G8	households survey	access of population to improved sewerage
	administrative records	
	households survey	youth employment, personal computers in use per 100 persons

Disaggregation of MDG indicators

- ❖ After revision of targets in 2007, some MDG indicators are monitored at the regional level and by gender as well:

Goals	Indicators	Regional level	Gender
G1	Proportion of population below absolute poverty line	urban, rural	hhs headed by women/men
	Proportion of population below extreme poverty line	urban, rural	hhs headed by women/men
G2	Net enrolment rate in pre-primary and general education	urban, rural	boys/girls
	Age specific enrolment rate for 6-7 years	urban, rural	boys/girls
	Proportion of children enrolled in the first grade, who have attended preschool education	urban, rural	

Dissemination of MDG indicators

- ❖ Up to 2010 the Ministry of Economy was responsible for dissemination and coordination of process towards achieving MDG;
- ❖ Starting with 2010 State Chancellery is in charge of MDG, including the process of preparing the second MDG country report;
- ❖ Besides country MDG reports, every year Ministry of Economy places publishes MDG indicators using DevINFO platform, <http://www.devinfo.md/devinfoapp.aspx?cl=IND>
- ❖ Starting with 2010 MDG indicators produced by NBS are also available at the official webpage of statistics, statbank developed on PC Axis platform

Main challenges

- ❖ A lot of progress have been made in achieving the MDGs;
- ❖ Nevertheless, some targets indicators are still not available;
- ❖ More attention should be paid not only on data availability, but also on quality insurance;
- ❖ There is still a lack of coordination between main data producers, especially this is the case of different administrative records;
- ❖ Inconsistencies and discrepancies of some indicators over time limit the possibility to assess the real achievement of MDG;
- ❖ To solve the problem of data inconsistencies and misinterpretation, NBS in 2010 has developed the metadata (definition, method of computation, level of disaggregation, periodicity, release period, international comparison etc.), but only for MDG indicators produced by NBS.

Main challenges and future perspective

- ❖ In 2011 with assistance of joint UN project on “Strengthening the National Statistical System” activities on assessment of data methodology have been launched and it covers indicators of MDG1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
- ❖ Based on this assessment the Government will be informed about the data quality and needs for future improvement.
- ❖ In collaboration with other ministries responsible for MDG indicators, one of the priorities would be to standardize the data collection methods and sources, and to develop the metadata.

Thank you!

