

Main conclusions of the seminar:

- Social inclusion is a useful concept to address inequalities and exclusion issues in Moldova; it is close enough to poverty reduction and human development but provides a more systematic view on multidimensional aspects of deprivation and inequalities
- Many parts of the NDS and related social statistics address exclusion and inequalities already and it is more a matter of repackaging/rephrasing those within the NDS or other strategies;
- To some extent the inter-linkages between sectoral policies and their effect on exclusion have not been fully explored in the NDS; a comprehensive analysis of social exclusion is necessary;
- The EU policy framework on social inclusion provides common objectives, guidelines and a monitoring system, which can be made operational in the NDS
- Although Moldova is not obliged to prepare pre-accession social inclusion strategies like Croatia or Macedonia which are candidate countries, further approximation to EU standards in social policy and employment are envisaged in the European Neighbourhood Action Plan;
- Experiences from other countries (like Romania) show that introducing the EU monitoring framework of social inclusion as a substitute for the existing national poverty statistics would not be helpful; the EU monitoring framework should be slowly introduced with a set of complementary measures that are better adapted to the country context;
- Existing social data can be used to calculate new indicators relevant for monitoring social inclusion;
- An inventory of indicators (available and possible new ones) will be developed by UNDP to provide a basis for future discussion and consultation on social inclusion;
- A task force or working group (like in Romania) should be created to continue refinement of the inventory and decide upon the relevancy of each indicator for regular policy monitoring in Moldova;
- Legal frameworks on disaggregation (data protection) may need to be reviewed and suggestions for changes could be put forward;
- Different ways and methods for measuring social exclusion have been presented and discussed and serve as a useful basis for future data production and research in Moldova.

Brainstorming on social inclusion dimensions and indicators for Moldova:

- The brainstorming organised within the final session of the seminar serves as first discussion on what social exclusion means in Moldova and which dimensions have so far been neglected in social policy discourse;
- The list of dimensions and indicators do not take into account responsibilities for data production but only serve as a basis for future dialogue and consultation;
- It was discussed which levels of disaggregation are relevant for Moldova and what is the unit of analysis (individual, household, community).