

HARMONISED SET OF DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS IN A GENDER SENSITIVE MANNER

in the context of the Millennium Development Goals
(Short version)

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the page consists of several wavy, horizontal lines. Some lines are solid orange with arrowheads pointing right, while others are dashed white or dotted orange. The lines overlap and create a sense of movement and flow across the width of the page.

Developed within the Joint UNDP, UNIFEM, UNFPA Project “Strengthening National Statistical System”



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Chisinau – 2009

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Editorial Board of the National Bureau of Statistics: Vladimir Golovatiuc, chairman of the Board, Elena Vătcărău, Elena Basarab, Ala Negruța, Maria Vasiliev, Nina Cesnocova, Jana Mazur, Liuba Stoianov

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The document is available in Romanian and English, full and short versions.



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National Bureau of Statistics
of the Republic of Moldova
106 Grenoble st., Chișinău,
Tel. +373 22 40 30 00
Fax +373 22 22 61 46
Mail: moldstat@statistica.md
<http://www.statistica.md>

CONTENTS

Lists of abbreviations	4
Foreword.....	5
MDG I. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.....	6
MDG II. Achieve universal access to general secondary education (grades 1-9).....	15
MDG III: Promote gender equality and empower women.....	17
MDG IV: Reduce child mortality.....	20
MDG V: Improve maternal health	22
MDG VI: Combat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis	24
MDG VII. Ensure environmental sustainability	27
Glossary	29
Annex: Members of the thematical working groups	38

LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS

LFS	Statistical survey on households Labour Force Survey	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics	RT	Revised targets of MDG
BPA	Beijing Platform for Action	RG	Revised Millennium Development Goals
HBS	Household budgets survey	NHDR	National Human Development Report
UNCCR	UN Convention on Child Rights	SASPF	Sections for Social Assistance & Family Protection (rayon level)
CEC	Central Electoral Commission	NDS	National Development Strategy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all form of Discrimination Against Women	SNPOFM	National Strategy of Employment Policies for 2007-2015
NOSI	National Office for Social Insurance	TBC	Tuberculosis
DMPDC	Municipal Direction for Child Rights Protection (Chişinău)	IDU	Injecting drug use
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Strategy	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
EPT	National Strategy „Education for All”	UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
ILO	International Labour Organization		
STD	Sexually Transmissible Diseases		
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs		
MDR	Multi Drug Resistant		
MEM	Ecological Movement of Moldova		
MEY	Ministry of Education & Youth		
MJ	Ministry of Justice		
MSPFC	Ministry of Social Protection, Family & Child		
MH	Ministry of Health		
MDG	Millennium Development Goals		
UN	United Nations Organisation		
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		

FOREWORD

The set of harmonized development indicators in a gender sensitive manner in the context of MDGs (launched in June 2008) is aimed to serve as a platform for mainstreaming gender into national policies as well as a tool for more efficient monitoring and reporting on the promotion of gender equality in Moldova. Thus, this set is contributing towards fulfilling the national and international commitments of the country.

The set of harmonized development indicators in a gender sensitive manner in the context of MDGs was developed in a participatory manner (with the participation of representatives from the Government, civil society, academia, donor organizations and media) via extended consultations and 5 public round-tables. The full set of harmonized development indicators comprises of 213 indicators. Currently, information is readily available for 102 indicators that can be easily accessed from existing data. Data for 74 indicators need some adjustments in the collection process whilst data for 37 indicators – can be only produced with significant support of collection and production system.

Therefore, with **Priority 1** are marked the indicators that are available, or already developed indicators that can be easily accessed from existing data.

With **priority 2** are marked the indicators that need to be adjusted in the mechanism for data collection on in the system of sex-disaggregated data production. Priority 2 of indicators means that this can be elaborated during a medium term, or during 2-3 years.

The full version of the set of indicators includes Indicators with **priority 3** which can be only elaborated with substantial contribution to the system of data producing and collection and requires a wide number of measures to be undertaken by the responsible institution. Priority 3 reveals the importance of this indicator, though it points out that this indicator could be elaborated in the long run, or over a period exceeding 3 years.

The short version of the set of indicators, presented below, includes only indicators of priority 1 and 2.

The revised and newly proposed indicators have been harmonized with the priorities and tasks of the national strategic documents (such as National Development Strategy, National Action Plan on Gender Equality for 2006-2009) and aligned to national and international commitments of the state vis-a-vis UN international treaties (namely nationalized Millennium Development Goals, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, Beijing Platform for Action, etc.)

The indicators which resulted out of the harmonization process have been grouped according to the revised Millennium Development Goals (Annex 2, National Development Strategy for 2008-2011).

MDG 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
Targets	Indicators
RT1. Reduce the proportion of people whose consumption is under 4,3\$ a day/persons (in PPP values) from 34,5 in 2006 down to 29% in 2010 and 23% in 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of people under the \$4,3 a day in PPP terms (consumption expenditure per person) 2. Proportion of people under the national absolute poverty line (absolute poverty line)
RT2. Reduce the proportion of people under the absolute poverty line from 30,2% in 2006 down to 25% in 2010 and 20% in 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Poverty depth index 4. Proportion of the poorest quintile in national consumption
RT3. Reduce the proportion of people under the extreme poverty line from 4,5% in 2006 down to 4% in 2010 and 3,5% in 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malnutrition incidence for under-5 children 2. Proportion of people living under the minimal food consumption basket, expressed in energy value (2,282 kcal/day) (extreme poverty rate)
CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)	
Article 6	States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women
Article 11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a) The right to work as an inalienable right of all human beings; 1.b) The right to the same employment opportunities, including the application of the same criteria for selection in matters of employment; 1.c) The right to free choice of profession and employment, the right to promotion, job security and all benefits and conditions of service and the right to receive vocational training and retraining, including apprenticeships, advanced vocational training and recurrent training 1.d) The right to equal remuneration, including benefits, and to equal treatment in respect of work of equal value, as well as equality of treatment in the evaluation of the quality of work; 1.e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of retirement, unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave; 1.f) The right to protection of health and to safety in working conditions, including the safeguarding of the function of reproduction 2.a) To prohibit, subject to the imposition of sanctions, dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or of maternity leave and discrimination in dismissals on the basis of marital status

	2.b) To introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority or social allowances						
	2.c) To encourage the provision of the necessary supporting social services to enable parents to combine family obligations with work responsibilities and participation in public life, in particular through promoting the establishment and development of a network of child-care facilities						
	2.d) to provide special protection to women during pregnancy in types of work proved to be harmful to them						
Article 13	b) the right to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credits						
Article 14	2. To eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development						
	2.e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self employment						
	2.g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes						
	2.h) To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications						
Article 16	1.h) to ensure the same rights for both spouses in respect of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property, whether free of charge or for a valuable consideration						
Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
<i>I. POVERTY REDUCTION AND ACCESS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES</i>							
Reduce women poverty	1. Proportion of population whose income is less than 4,3 dollars per day (PPP values), by sex and residence area	NDS, priority IV MDG 1 BPA A.1	%	HBS	Once a year		1
	2. Proportion of population whose income is less than 4,3 Dollars per day (PPP values), by sex, field of work and residence area	NDS, priority IV MDG 1 BPA A.1	%	HBS	Once a year		1

Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
	3. Poverty rate by sex, residence area, zones and age groups	CEDAW Art. 14.2 BPA A.1	%	HBS	Once a year		1
	4. Poverty rate by sex of household head, residence area and statistic zones	NDS, priority IV CEDAW Art.14.2 BPA A.1	%	HBS	Once a year		1
II. WOMEN ACCESS TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LABOUR MARKET							
Improve access to entrepreneurship	5. Owners by sex, residence area and economic activities	BPA, F.1 CEDAW, 11.1.c) NDS, Pr. 3 SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.2	Persons, %	NBS / LSF	Once a year / quarterly		1
	6. Self-employed workers by sex and residence area	BPA, F.1 CEDAW, 11.1.c) NDS, Pr. III SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.2	Persons, %	NBS /LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	7. Heads of enterprises from real sector of economy (by enterprise's size, economic activities) by sex and residence area	BPA, F.1 CEDAW, 11.1.c) NDS, Pr. III SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS, Enterprise's statistics	Once a year		2
Reduce vertical segregation on labour market	8. Rate of participation in economic activities by sex and residence area	BPA, F.1, H.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Convention 122 MDG(3)SR2RT2RI1 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS/LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1

	9. Employment per activities/economic areas, by sex and residence area	BPA, F.1, H.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) MDG(3)SR2RT2RI1 NDS, Pr.IV SEP, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	10. Unemployment by sex and level of education / age groups	BPA, F.1, H.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) MDG(8) SR4 RI1 NDS, Pr. IV SEP, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	11. Incomplete employment / under-employment by sex	BPA, H.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.3	Persons, %	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
Reduce horizontal segregation on labour market	12. Average wages by sex and economic activities	BPA, F.1, F.4 CEDAW, 11.1.d) ILO, Convention 100 & 111 MDG(3)SR2RT2RI2 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	Lei	NBS, Enterprise's statistics	Once a year		1
	13. Employment by professional status (and economic fields) and by sex	BPA, F.5 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Convention 111 SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	14. Occupation by profession and sex	BPA, F.5 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Convention 111 SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
Reconciliation of professional and family life	15. Employment rate by civil status and sex	BPA, F.6 CEDAW, 16.1.g) ILO, Convention 156 SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1

Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
	16. Rate of employment of women and men by number of children	BPA, F.6 CEDAW, 11.2.c) ILO, Convention 156 SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	17. Rate of employment of women and men with children aged: - 0 - 1 year-old - 2 - 3 year-old - 3 - 6 year-old - 7 - 10 year-old - 11 - 15 year-old - 16 - 17 year-old - without children of 0 - 17 year-old	BPA, F.6 CEDAW, 11.1. ILO, Convention 156 SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
Access to adequate labour conditions and unacceptable labour situations	18. Work accidents, including deaths per 1000 employees, by sex	BPA, C.5 CEDAW, 11.1.f) ILO, Conventions 155 & 184 NDS, Pr.3.3.1(ii) SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.3	%	NBS, Enterprise's statistics	Once a year		1
	19. Employees involved in harsh and harmful working conditions, by sex	BPA, C.5 CEDAW, 11.1.f) ILO, Conventions 111 & 155 NDS, Pr.3.3.1(ii) SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.3	Persons, %	NBS, Enterprise's statistics	Once a year,		1

	20. Employment in informal sector and informal occupation, by sex	BPA, F.1, H.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Convention 122 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.8	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	21. People working abroad or seeking for a job, by sex	ILO, Conventions 97, 122 & 143 NDS, Pr. I SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.11	Persons, %	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
Access to continuous education	22. Population and labour force by level of education, sex and residence area	BPA, F.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Conventions 111 & 142 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.4	Persons, %	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	23. Training level of youth, by sex and residence area (20 – 24 year-old)	BPA, F.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Convention 142 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.4	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	24. Participation in continuous training, by sex and residence area	BPA, F.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Conventions 100, 140 & 142 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.4	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	25. Rate of early drop-out from the educational system by sex and residence area	BPA, F.3 CEDAW, 11.1.c) ILO, Convention 142 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.4	%	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1

Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
III. SOCIAL PROTECTION							
Economic support to most vulnerable categories of population	26. Rate of mother/father beneficiaries of allowances for child rearing (by residence area; age, work place);	CEDAW art.4, p.4.2b Revised Social Chart ICESCR NDS V.4.4.2	%	NOSI	Once a year		2
	27. Rate of women/men beneficiaries of social allowances for aged people compared to the rate of beneficiaries of pension for age limit (by residence area; age)	NDS V.4.4.2	%	NOSI	Once a year		1
Equity of pension system	28. Rate of retired people in the total population, by sex, residence area, category	CEDAW art.4, p.4.2b NDS V.4.4.2	%	Competent authorities responsible for pension calculation, NBS	Once a year		1
	29. Rate of retirement in favourable conditions in the total number of retired people for age limit by sex, residence area, category		%	NOSI	Once a year		1
	30. Rate of retirement due to professional illness and work accidents in the total number of retired people for invalidity, by sex, residence area, category	CEDAW	%	NOSI	Once a year		1
	31. Average monthly pension by sex, residence area, category	CEDAW NDS		NOSI	Once a year		1

Social services for most vulnerable groups of population	32. Rate of guardians/trustee men/women (by residence area; age, able to work/pensioners, people with disabilities)	Revised Social Chart UNCCR art.21	%	MSPFC (SASPF; DMPDC)	Once a year		1
	33. Rate of girls/boys placed in the residential total care system and by types of institutions; (by residence area; age; status; type and cause of the placement; disabilities/deficiencies)	Revised Social Chart CIDC	%	MSPFC; MEY; MH; DMPDC	Once a year		2
	34. Rate of girls/boys (by residence area, age, status, type and cause of placement, disabilities/deficiencies) placed in alternative shelters (care services)	CEDAW art.4, p.4,2b Revised Social Chart UNCCR art.25 NDS V.4.4.2	%	MSPFC (SASPF; DMPDC) MEY, MH MIA	Once a year		1
IV. COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE							
Reduce the number of cases of domestic violence	35. Number of registered cases of domestic violence (by residence area) by main types of violation	NDS V. p1.1.4 CEDAW/C/MDA/ CO/3 p.23,25,34,35 BPA 112	u.m.	MIA MSPFC MJ	Once a year	Collection of certain data might be difficult due to several reasons (social, technical)	2

Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
	36. Rate of women victims of domestic violence during the last 12 months (by type of crime) in the total number of feminine population (by age group and residence area)	CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3 p.34,35	%	MIA	Once a year		2
Support, re-socialization of victims & authors of violence	37. Number of available places in the shelters for victims of domestic violence	CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3 p.19 NDS V.1.1.4	u.m.	MSPFC	Once a year		2
	38. Number of victims who benefited from services provided by assistance centres (shelters; assistance centres), by sex and residence area, age	Law no.45 of 01.03.2007, art.19 CEDAW/C/MDA/CO/3 p.19)	u.m.	MSPFC	Once a year		2
	39. Proportion of state/local budget allocated to prevent and combat domestic violence	Law no.45 of 01.03.2007			Once a year		2

MDG 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION (grades 1-9)

<i>Goals / Targets</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
<p>RG1. Ensure opportunities for all children to attend general secondary education</p> <p>RT1. Increase the gross enrolment rate for general secondary education from 94,1% in 2002 up to 95% in 2010 and 98% in 2015</p> <p>RT2. Increase the enrolment rate for pre-school programmes for 3-6 year-old children from 41,3% in 2002 up to 75% in 2010 and 78% in 2015, and for 5-6 year-old children from 66,5% in 2002 up to 95% in 2010 and 98% in 2015, as well as reduce by less than 5% the discrepancies between rural and urban areas, between disadvantaged and middle-income groups</p>	<p>1. Gross enrolment of girls and boys (3-6 year-old) in pre-school institutions (total, urban, rural area)</p> <p>2. Net enrolment of girls and boys of (5-6 year-old) in pre-school educational programmes</p> <p>3. Gross enrolment rate of girls and boys (7-10 year-old) in primary education</p> <p>4. Net enrolment rate of girls and boys (7-10 year-old) in primary education</p> <p>5. Gross enrolment rate of girls and boys (11-15 year-old) in secondary education</p> <p>6. Net enrolment rate of girls and boys (11-15 year-old) in secondary education</p>
<p>RG2. Maintain the literacy rate for the 15-24 year-old population at 99,5%</p>	<p>1. Literary rate of women and men aged 15-24 years</p>

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)

Article 5	b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases
Article 10	<p>a) The same conditions for career and vocational guidance, for access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories in rural as well as in urban areas; this equality shall be ensured in pre-school, general, technical, professional and higher technical education, as well as in all types of vocational training</p> <p>c) The elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education by encouraging coeducation and other types of education which will help to achieve this aim and, in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods</p> <p>e) The same opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult and functional literacy programmes, particularly those aimed at reducing, at the earliest possible time, any gap in education existing between men and women</p> <p>f) The reduction of female student drop-out rates and the organization of programmes for girls and women who have left school prematurely</p>

Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
Development and early education of children	1. Rate of enrolment in the educational system of girls and boys aged 0-6 y.o.	EPT 1 CEDAW 10a.	%	NBS	Once a year		2
	2. Rate of enrolment in the educational system of girls and boys aged 3-6 y.o.	MDG 2:1 EPT 1	%	NBS	Once a year		1
	3. Gross enrolment rate in preschool education of girls and boys aged 3-6 y.o. (total, by residence area)	MDG 2:1 NDS 4 EPT 1	%	NBS	Once a year		1
	4. Net enrolment rate in preschool education of girls and boys aged 5-6 y.o.	MDG 2:1 NDS 4 EPT 1	%	NBS	Once a year		1
Access and participation in mandatory education	5. Gross enrolment rate in primary education of girls and boys (7-10 y.o.)	MDG 2:1 NDS 4 EPT 2	%	NBS	Once a year		1
	6. Net enrolment rate in primary education of girls and boys (7-10 y.o.)	MDG 2:1 NDS 4 EPT 2	%	NBS	Once a year		1
	7. Gross enrolment rate in secondary education of girls and boys (11-15 y.o.)	MDG 2:1 NDS 4 EPT 2	%	NBS	Once a year		1
	8. Net enrolment rate in secondary education of girls and boys (11-15 y.o.)	MDG 2:1 NDS 4 EPT 2	%	NBS	Once a year		1
	9. Level of enrolment in education of girls and boys aged 7-10 years old.	EPT 2 CEDAW 10a.	%	NBS	Once a year		2
	10. Level of enrolment in education of girls and boys aged 11-15 y.o.	EPT 2 CEDAW 10a.	%	NBS	Once a year		2

MDG 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Goals / Targets		Indicators					
RG1. Increase women's representation in decision-making positions RT1. Increase women's representation in decision-making position: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from 26,5% in local councils in 2007 up to 40% in 2015, - from 13,2% in rayon councils in 2007 up to 25% in 2015, - from 18% women-mayors in 2007 up to 25% in 2015 - and from 22% women-Parliament members in 2005 up to 30% in 2015 		1. Share of mandates held by women in Parliament 2. Number of women elected to local public administration bodies 3. Share of women's representation at the decision-making level					
RG2. Reduce gender inequality in employment RT2. Reduce gender inequality on the labour market by decreasing the discrepancy between salaries of women and men by at least 10% until 2015 (women's average salary representing 68.1% of men's salary in 2006)		1. Proportion of women employed in economy by types of economic activity 2. Share of the average salary of women in the average salary of men					
CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)							
Article 7.b	States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right to participate in the formulation of government policy and the implementation thereof and to hold public office and perform all public functions at all levels of government						
Article 7.c	Shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right to participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.						
BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION							
Strategic Objective G.1	Take measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making						
Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
Ensure equal participation of women in political decision making	1. Share of seats held by women in Parliament	NDS MDG, 3:1.1 CEDAW, 2	%	NBS	Once a year	Primary Indicator	1

Area	Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
	2. Proportion of women and men in total number of registered candidates (in local and parliamentary elections)	CEDAW, 2 BPA, H National	%	CEC	During elections	Primary Indicator	2
	3. Number/proportion of women and men, by areas, elected in municipal and local councils (mayors, deputy-mayors, chairpersons, deputy chairpersons of rayon councils, municipal and local councillors)	NDS MDG, 3:1.2 CEDAW , 7.b	Persons, %	MJ, NBS	During elections	Primary Indicator	1
Ensure equal participation of women in economic decision making	4. Members of Cabinet of Ministers (women/men)	CEDAW, 7b) MDG, 3:1.2	Persons, %	MJ, NBS	Once a year		1
	5. Proportion of women in the number of public servants in central public authorities (by type of public servants)	BPA, F.1 CEDAW, 7b) NDS, Primary condition II	%	NBS	Once a year		1
	6. Share of women's average wage in men's average wage	BPA CEDAW, 11.1.d) MDG(3)SR2TR2IR2 NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	%	NBS, Enterprise's statistics	Once a year		1
	7. Members of central banks administration councils by sex	BPA, F.1 CEDAW, 11.1.c)	Persons	National Bank	Once a year		3
	8. Managers and senior servants within the public administration and economic entities by sex and professional status (remunerated and unremunerated)	BPA, F.1 CEDAW, 11.1.c) UN/NHDR NDS, Pr. IV	Persons, %	NBS / LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1

	9. Intellectual and scientific works by sex	BPA, F.1 CEDAW, 11.1.c) UN/NHDR NDS, Pr. IV SNPOFM, Lin.Dir.6	Persons, %	NBS /LFS	Once a year / quarterly		1
	10. Number/proportion of women scientific researchers with or without scientific degree	National	Persons, %	NBS	Once a year	Primary Indicator	1
Participation in public life	11. Number/proportion of women involved in civil society activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o NGOs o Foundations o Trade Unions o Journalists o Managers of higher education institutions 	UNECE, Gender database, CEDAW,. 7.c,	Persons, %	MJ, NBS	Once a year	Secondary Indicator	2
	12. Number/proportion of women and men in governmental committees and commissions for various international missions as representatives of the Republic of Moldova, including ambassadors	CEDAW, 8 National	Persons, %	NBS, Ministries	Once a year	Direct Indicator	1
	13. Presence of affirmative actions to promote women in the political and public decision making process	CEDAW, General Recommendation Nr.6 BPA, G.1, H.1	Statistic survey	Competent authority	Once a year	Information on existing actions	1
	14. Number of legislative and normative acts providing for gender equality implementation in the referred areas	CEDAW, 2.b 2.c BPA, strategic objective H.2	Number	Competent authority	Once a year	Information on legislative acts	1

MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY						
Targets		Indicators				
RG1. Reduce infant mortality from 18,5 (per 1.000 live-births) in 2006 down to 16,3 in 2010 and 13,2 in 2015		1. Under-5 mortality rate; 2. Infant mortality rate; 3. Proportion of 2 year-old children vaccinated against measles;				
RG3. Reduce the under-5 mortality rate from 20,7 (per 1.000 live-births) in 2006 down to 18,6 in 2010 and to 15,3 in 2015						
RG5. Maintain the proportion of under-2 children vaccinated against measles at least at 965 by 2010 and 2015						
NATIONAL PLAN “PROMOTING GENDER HUMAN EQUALITY IN THE SOCIETY DURING 2006-2009”						
Objective 14.1	Educational measures for health and promotion of a healthy life style (prevention of illnesses in children collectives, taking into account age and sex peculiarities.					
ACTION PLAN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE 2008-2011						
Action 106	Strengthening health services rendered to mother and child					
Action 106.3	Ensure vaccination coverage pursuant to National Immunization Plan					
Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
1. Mortality rate of children under 5 by sex and residence area	MDG 4 NDP NDS, p.106	%	NBS, MH	Once a year	In future, quarterly	1
2. Infant mortality rate by sex and residence area	MDG 4 NDP NDS, p.106	%	NBS, MH	Once a year	In future, quarterly	1
2.1. Infant mortality by cause of death, sex and residence area	NDS, p.106	%	NBS, MH	Once a year		1
2.2. Proportion of home births by residence area	NDS, p.106	%	NBS, MH	Once a year		1
3. Proportion of children aged 1 and 2 year-old vaccinated against measles by sex and residence areas	MDG 4, NDS, p.106.3	%	MH	Once a year		1

4. Proportion of children physically disabled, by sex, residence area, aged 6 months and 1-4 year-old	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
4.1. Proportion of anaemic children, by sex, residence area, aged 1-4 year-old	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
5. Proportion of children born alive with the weight less than 2500g at birth, by residence area and sex	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
6. Proportion of children breastfed up to 4, 6 months by residence area and sex	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
7. Proportion of children breastfed up to 1 year by residence area and sex	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
8. Proportion of premature births, by residence area	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
9. Proportion of premature alive births, by residence area and sex	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
10. Proportion of funds allocated from the state budget for vaccination pursuant to national plan	National	%	MH	Once a year		1

MDG 5: IMPROVED MATERNAL HEALTH						
Targets		Indicators				
RG1. Reduce the maternal rate from 28 (per 100.000 live births) in 2002 down to 15,5 in 2010 and 13,3 in 2015		1. Maternal mortality rate 2. Rate of births assisted by qualified medical staff				
RG2. Maintain the number of births assisted by qualified medical staff during 2010 and 2015 at 99%						
CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMH OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)						
Article 12.2	States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation					
BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION						
Strategic Objective L.5	Eliminate discrimination against girls in health and nutrition					
NATIONAL PLAN “PROMOTING HUMAN GENDER EQUALITY IN SOCIETY DURING 2006-2009”						
Objective 15	Reproductive health and women rights during maternity					
Objective16	Maternity protection					
ACTION PLAN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY DURING 2008-2011						
Action106	Strengthening health services for mother and children					
Action107	Extension of youth-friendly health services and ensure access to information and communication on problems for young people (improvement of health indicators by reducing the number of unwished pregnancies)					
Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
1. Proportion of pregnant teens of 10-14 and 15-19 year-old by residence areas	NDS, p15.1	%	MH	Once a year		1
1.1. Birth rate for teens (15-19 years old)	NDS, p15.1	%	NBS, MH	Once a year		1
2. Maternal death rate, including by causes of death by residence areas and age groups	MDG 5	Per 100000 births, %	NBS, MH	Once a year		1

3. Proportion of births assisted by medical personnel by residence area	MDG 5	%	NBS, MH	Once a year		1
4. Proportion of birth with psycho-emotional support by residence areas	CEDAW, ar.12.2	%	MH	Once a year		1
5. Incidence by anaemia at pregnant women by residence area/ social status	CEDAW, ar.12.2	%	MH	Once a year		1
6. Proportion of pregnant women taken under surveillance on the pregnancy term under 12 weeks, by residence area/ social status	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
7. Proportion of pregnant women who used iron supplement in the first three months of pregnancy by residence area	MDG 5, NDS, p.109.3	%	MH	Once a year		1
7.1. Proportion of pregnant women who used folic acid in the first three months of pregnancy by residence area	MDG 5, NDS, p.109.3	%	MH	Once a year		1
8. Covered prenatal care (at least 3 visits to the gynaecologist and at least 4 visits at the family doctor), by residence area	National	Visits	MH	Once a year		1
9. Abortion rate by age and residence area	CEDAW, ar.14.2b	%	MH	Once a year		1

MDG 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS AND TUBERCULOSIS						
Goals / Targets		Indicators				
RG1. Stabilize the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015		1. HIV/AIDS incidence				
RT1. Reduce HIV/AIDS incidence per 100 thousand population from 10 in 2006 down to 9.6 in 2010 and 8 in 2015.		2. HIV/AIDS incidence among the 15-24-year age group				
RT2. Reduce HIV/AIDS incidence from 13.3 in 2006 down to 11.2 cases per 100 thousand population by 2010 and 11 cases by 2015 in the 15-24-year age group						
RG2. Have halted by 2015 and begun reduce tuberculosis		1. Mortality rate associated with tuberculosis				
RT1. Reduce the rate of mortality associated with tuberculosis from 15,9 (per 100.000 population) in 2002 down to 15 in 2010 and to 10 in 2015						
BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION						
Strategic Objective C.3	Undertake gender-sensitive initiatives that address sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health issues					
NATIONAL PLAN “PROMOTING HUMAN GENDER EQUALITY IN THE SOCIETY DURING 2006-2009”						
Objective 14	Measures for education and promotion of healthy life style					
ACTION PLAN ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY DURING 2008-2011						
Action 107	Extension of youth-friendly health services and ensure access to information, education and communication on youth issues (improve of health indicators to reduce the incidence on STDs, including HIV/AIDS)					
Action 108	Strengthening the control over the transmissible diseases, especially TBS, HIV/AIDS and STDs					
Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
1. Rate of mortality by AIDS by sex, age groups and residence areas	MDG 6 NDS,108.1	%	MH, NBS	Once a year		1
2. Incidence of registered HIV cases, by age (including persons of 15-24 years old), by sex and residence areas	MDG 6 NDS,108	%	MH	Once a year		1
3. Number of HIV tested persons during the last year by sex, age groups and residence areas	NDS,108	Number	MH	Once a year		1

4. Share of adults and children with an advanced stage of HIV/AIDS infection that undergo an antiretroviral treatment, segregated by sex and residence areas.	UNGASS	%	MH	Once a year		1
5. Share of pregnant HIV positive women who received antiretroviral treatment in order to prevent the transmission from mother to foetus, by age groups and residence areas.	UNGASS	%	MH	Once a year		1
6. Share of HIV infected persons cured after antiretroviral treatment initiation, by sex, age groups and residence area	UNGASS	%	MH	Once a year		1
7. Proportion of HIV/AIDS positive people benefiting from antiretroviral treatment	NDS, 108.4	%	MH	Once a year		1
7.1. Share of people living with HIV/SIDA benefiting from social assistance	NDS, 108.4	%	MH	Once a year		1
8. Sources allocated from the state budget to implement the programme for HIV/SIDA/STD prevention and control	UNGASS	MDL, USD, EURO	MH, other responsible ministries	Once a year		1
9. Rate of mortality caused by all forms of tuberculosis, by sex, age groups and residence areas	MDG 6 NDS,108	%	MH, NBS	Once a year		1
10. Incidence by tuberculosis by sex, age groups and residence areas	MDG 6 NDS,108	%	MH	Once a year		1
11. Global incidence by active tuberculosis, by sex, age groups and residence areas	MDG 6 NDS,108	%	MH	Once a year		1
12. Prevalence by tuberculosis, by sex, age groups and residence areas	MDG 6 NDS,108	%	MH	Once a year		1
13. Success rate for DOTS treatment, by sex, age groups and residence areas	NDS, 108.3	%	MH	Once a year		1
14. Success rate for DOTS+ treatment, by sex, age groups and residence area	NDS,108.3	%	MH	Once a year		1

Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
15. MDR TB Rate, new cases of TB, by sex, age groups and residence area	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
16. MDR TB Rate, repeated treatment cases, by sex, age groups and residence area	National	%	MH	Once a year		1
17. Sources allocated from the stated budget for the implementation of programme for tuberculosis prophylaxis and combating	National	Th. lei	MH	Once a year		1

MDG 7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

<i>Goals / Targets</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<p>RG1. Integrate the principles of sustainable development in country policies and programmes and reverse loss of environment resources.</p> <p>RT1. Increase afforestation from 10,3 % in 2002 up to 12,1% in 2010 and to 13,2% in 2015.</p> <p>RT2. Increase the share of protected areas to preserve biological diversity from 1,96% in 2002, up to 4,65% in 2010 and maintain it at 4,65% in 2015.</p> <p>RT3. Increase the share of population with permanent access to safe water sources from 38,5% in 2002 up to 59% in 2010 and to 65% in 2015.</p>	<p>1. Share of afforested land</p> <p>2. Share of protected areas to preserve biodiversity</p> <p>3. GDP per one kg of domestically consumed conventional fuel, MDL, current prices</p> <p>4. Carbon dioxide emissions from fixed and mobile stations, tons, per capita</p> <p>5. Emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, tons per capita</p> <p>6. Share of people with sustainable access to improved water sources</p>
<p>RG2. Halve the number of people without access to improved sewerage services.</p> <p>RT1. Increase the share of population with access to improved sewerage from 31,3% in 2002 up to 50,3% in 2010 and to 65% in 2015.</p> <p>Increase the share of population with access to sanitation system from 41,7% in 2002 up to 51,3% in 2010 and to 71,8% in 2015.</p>	<p>1. Share of people with access to improved sanitation</p> <p>2. Share of people with access to improved sewerage</p>
CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)	
Article 14.2.h	States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right To enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transport and communications
BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION	
Strategic objective K.1	Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels.
Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Moldova on the approval of the National Action Plan for Health in relation to Environment No.487 dated 19.06.2001	
Actions	Carry out the activities in the framework for the integrated environmental monitoring system in order to collect, analyze and interpret the data and to easily identify the negative impact of environmental factors on health, using for this purpose the approved procedures for insurance and control over quality of investigations.

Indicators	Mandate	Unit of measure, method	Source of data	Frequency of data collection	Notes	Priority
1. Number of people involved in environmental organizations and movements (women/men)	BPA, strategic objective K.1 National	Persons, %	MEM	Once a year	Secondary	2
2. Number of women, men affected by natural and technologic cataclysms	NDS	Persons	Service for civil protection and exceptional situations of the MIA	Once a year	Primary	1
3. Share of urban and rural population with access to improved water sources (women/men)	NDS CEDAW 14.2.h MDG, 7:1.6	% Research	NBS	Once a year	Primary	1
4. Number of urban and rural population living in unfavourable conditions (or lack of conditions), women and men, including lone parents families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no access to a safe water source • no access to sewerage • overpopulated (3 or 3+ persons in the same room) • living space made of non-sustainable, inappropriate materials 	NDS CEDAW 14,2,h MDG 7:2	%, Research	NBS	Once a year	Primary Mechanism to be defined	1

GLOSSARY:

I. Living standards

Proportion of population benefiting from social allowances by sex and age groups – calculated as a ratio between the population benefiting from social allowances and total population.

Proportion of population considering the living conditions as being good or very good – percentage of population that considered people living conditions as being good or very good in total population.

Share of population with a consumption lower than 2282 kcal per day – represents the percentage of population with a dietary consumption lower than 2282 kcal per day in total population.

Proportion of population under the poverty line – represents the percentage of population with a monthly consumption below the poverty line in total population.

Poverty rate before and after remittances receipt, by sex – percentage of population with a consumption below the poverty threshold in total population, the calculations being made separately with the inclusion and exclusion of remittances from the consumption of population.

Household incomes by sex of household head – is the average value of household incomes per person depending on household head. Household income represents the totality of individual income which includes all kind of current income (wages, social allowances, income from individual activities etc.)

Average income of the population by sex – represents the average value of individual incomes, which include all types of current income (salaries, social allowances, income from individual activities, etc.)

II. Employment

Active population – from economic point of view (or labour force) comprises the population supplying available labour force for production of goods and services during the referred period of time, and includes employed and unemployed population;

Activity rate – the ratio between the active population 15 years of age and over and the total population from the same age group, expressed as percentage;

Rate of participation in economic activity– the ratio between the active population able to work and the total number of population from the same age group, expressed as percentage;

Note: the working age, based on the effective legislation of the Republic of Moldova, is of 16-56 years for women and 16-61 years for men. In EU 15-64 years old, respectively.

Employed population – pursuant to the Labor Force Survey methodology, any person doing any kind of work during the 7 days of the week of reference, or the week prior to the interview, from Monday to Sunday, inclusively, a person who developed on a regular or exceptional basis an economic or social activity generating a good or a service, although for an hour, with the purpose of being remunerated in cash or in kind, or have income or profits although they were not received the same week.

Based on this definition, the following categories of people are considered as working:

- all agricultural workers or members of agricultural societies and associations, who did not capitalize their products for which they worked during the last week, but used them for their own consumption
- re-employed retired people, or retired people who carried out an occasional activity
- other persons who support a family member or a relative, on his/her agricultural land, at the shop, farm or enterprise, if they have not done that exclusively as charity
- consumption and production cooperative members;
- on-trial paid apprentices and employees;
- occasional and season employees, if they worked during the last week;
- those self-employed workers who did not develop their usual activities because of lack of commands or clients, but who:
 - o used their time for the respective activity (for example, an architect who spent his time at the office, waiting for his /her clients, a driver who has repaired his truck),
 - o used their time to establishment of a new enterprise or to renew the existing one (for example, buying and installing new equipments, ordering new furniture to carry out the activity, improvement of any adjacent constructions).
- Persons who declared that have worked in the week of reference, even if they were, at the same time attendant at educational institutions or retired;
- Persons who declared that have worked in the week of reference they were technically unemployed or in leave of absence or maternal leave and had the assurance that they will come back to the work place in less than 3 months;
- Season workers who receive a salary besides the season time and have the assurance that they will return to the work place in less than 6 months.

Employment rate - the ratio between the employed population 15 years of age and over and the total population from the same age group, expressed as percentage.

Gender employment gap – difference between the employment rate of women and the employment rate of men of the same age group, expressed as percentage.

Economic activities – the proportion of employed population 15 years of age and over distributed on those three activity sectors, expressed as percentage:

- primary: agriculture, forestry, fishing;
- secondary: industry (extractive, processing, electrical and thermal energy, gas and water) and constructions;
- tertiary: commercial services (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications, financial intermediations, real estate transactions etc.) and social services (public administration and defence, education, health and social assistance, personal services etc.)

Type of production units is defined in accordance with the National System of Accounts and includes three sectors as follows:

- production entities of *Formal Sector*
- production entities of *Informal Sector*
- *Domestic Household Sector*

Employment in formal sector is considered the employment in:

- Corporate enterprises, organisations and institutions (economic units registered as legal entities) or
- Non-corporate registered enterprises

Employment in the informal sector – includes all persons who, regardless their professional status, during the referred period of time were employed with enterprises belonging to the informal sector, having this employment (work place) as main or secondary activity. Informal sector enterprises are defined as non-corporate unregistered enterprises (without legal status).

Employment in domestic households includes the persons occupied with production of agricultural products exclusively for the household consumption, if these persons are occupied 20 or more hours in the reference period of time, as well as remunerated domestic workers employed by the household.

The type (nature) of the work place – it can be formal or informal

The formal employment includes the following:

- Self-employed workers who work in formal sector enterprises;
- Employers who work in formal sector enterprises;
- Members of formal production cooperatives;
- Employees, for whom the employer pays social securities and who benefit from paid annual and sick leave.

The informal employment includes the following:

- 1) Self-employed workers who work in informal sector enterprises;
- 2) Employers who work in informal sector enterprises;
- 3) Members of informal production cooperatives;
- 4) Family assistants employed in formal sector enterprises or informal sector enterprises;
- 5) Employees employed in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or personal households of people, who meet one or more of the following requirements:
 - The employer does not disburse any social security payment for them;
 - Do not have paid annual leave;
 - Do not benefit from paid sick leave in case of illness.
- 6) Persons occupied with agricultural production in domestic households, exclusively for his/her own consumption, with a length of the work week of 20+ hours.

Employment groups – represent the proportion of employed population aged 15+ years by employment groups, expressed as percentage. Employment groups represent major groups in conformity with Jobs Classifier of the Republic of Moldova, harmonized with the international classifier (ISCO-88, ILO):

- Directors/Heads of public authorities of all levels, chief and high ranking servants in economic-social and political entities
- Specialists with high level of qualification
- Specialists with average level of qualification
- Administrative servants
- Workers of services, household and communal service, trade and assimilated
- Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing
- Qualified workers in large and small industrial enterprises, in manufacture professions, constructions, transports, telecommunications, geology and geologic prospecting
- Other occupations
- Out of which: unqualified workers.

Occupational status – the proportion of occupied population aged 15+ years, by professional status, expressed as percentage. The professional status is grouped in two categories:

- remunerated employees;
- unpaid employees: employers, self-employed workers, un-remunerated family assistants, cooperatives members.

Employee – the person who carry out his/her activity based on a work contract within a social or economic entity – regardless of the ownership– or natural persons (based on a contract or agreement), in return for remuneration in cash or in kind or as a fee etc. By common agreement, the military representatives were also included in this definition;

Employer/owner – is the person who carry out his occupation (profession) in his own unit (enterprise, agency, shop, bureau, farm etc.), and for which operation hires one or more permanent remunerated workers;

Self-employed (free-lance) worker – is the person who executes its activity in his/her own unity or in a personal business, without employing other permanent workers, being or not helped by family members who are not paid. In the same status are incorporated also independent entrepreneurs (strolling traders, mediators, individual taxi drivers etc.), free professionals (strolling musicians, plastic artists, lawyers), occasional day-labourers, individual farmers. Self-employed workers can have temporary remunerated workers.

Unremunerated family worker – is the person carrying out an activity in a family economic unit, headed by a member of the family or a kindred, for which he doesn't receive any remuneration in cash or in kind. The peasant/farmer household is considered to be such an unit. If more persons from a household work in their own agricultural household, one of them usually is considered to be self-employed worker, and usually this is the head of the household, the other workers are un-remunerated family workers;

Member of a cooperative – is considered the person who has worked as member of a cooperative, where every member has equal rights in decision making and settling the issues related to production/sale etc.;

Working hours - of employed persons were defined as being completely or partially, in conformity with the declaration of respondents. In general for employees a complete working program is considered the one that relate to a complete standard, as it is provided for in the collective work contract (normal duration) and part-time program is the one who's duration provided for in the individual work contract is significantly less than the normal duration;

Under-employment versus the worked time: employed persons meeting the following criteria:

- willingness to work overtime;
- availability to work overtime;
- effective worked hours during the reference period are within an established limit. The Republic of Moldova approved the same limit of 40 hours per week in accordance with the effective labour legislation.

Under-employment rate – represents the proportion of under-employed population in the total number of employed population;

Volume of under employment – represents the additional time that the under-occupied persons would like and are available to dedicate additionally to the effective hours worked in the reference period of time till the adopted threshold (in the case of RM – 40 hours per week);

Pursuant to ILO criteria Unemployed workers are the persons aged 15 years and over, who during the period of reference meet the following concurrent conditions:

- are jobless and do not develop any income generating activity;
- are in search for a job, using during the last 4 weeks various methods to find one: application to labor force bureau or private placement agencies, actions to start an activity as a free lancer, publication of ads and submission of job applications, request for assistance from friends, kindred, colleagues, trade unions etc.;
- are available to start working during the next 15 days if he/she would immediately find a job;

This category of population does also include:

- jobless persons, willing and able to work and waiting to be re-employed or have found a job and are going to start the job at a later date
- persons who usually are part of inactive population (pupils, students, retired) but who declared to be seeking for a job and willing and able to work for pay.

Unemployment rate – the ratio between the number of unemployed people defined in conformity with the criteria of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the total number of active population, expressed as percentage.

Gender unemployment gap – the difference between the rate of ILO unemployment among women and the rate of ILO unemployment among men, expressed in percentage

Long term unemployment – the situation when the unemployed is jobless and seeks for a job for a period of 1+ year;

The rate of long term unemployment – the ratio between the number of ILO unemployed who are unemployed for 12+ months and the active population, expressed as percentage;

Unemployment among youth:

- the ratio between the number of ILO unemployed (15-24 years old) and the total number of active population from this age category, expressed as percentage;
- The ratio between the rate of unemployed youth people and the rate of unemployed adults;
- The proportion of unemployed youth in the total number of unemployed;
- The proportion of unemployed youth in the total number of population of 15-24 years old

Long term unemployment among youth – the situation when young unemployed people (15 – 24 years old) do not have work and are looking for a job for 6+ months.

Incidence of long term unemployment among young people – the ratio between the number of ILO unemployed aged 15-24-years being unemployed for 6+ months and the number of unemployed people of the same age group (15-24 years old), expressed as percentage.

Level of education – distribution of economically active population, employed and unemployed by the level of education is based on the Law on Education (no. 547-XIII of 21 July 1995) and the Educational Programs Classification of the Republic of Moldova (MoldCED):

- Pre-school education or without elementary school
- Primary education
- Secondary school education

- High school education
- Professional secondary education
- Vocational secondary education
- Higher education (including post-graduate)
 - The level of education is grouped as follows:
 - o low: secondary, primary, without elementary school;
 - o middle: high school, professional secondary, vocational;
 - o higher: university, post-graduate studies.

Education level of adult people: structure of adult population aged 25-64 year-old by level of education: low, middle, higher.

Rate of early drop-out of educational system – the ratio between the population of 18-24-year age with an elementary educational level (low) who does not follow any form of training in the last four weeks prior to the interview and the total population of 18-24 years old, expressed as percentage.

Education level of youth of 20-24 year-old: ratio between the population of 20-24 year-old that graduated some form of education, at least secondary education, and the total number of population of 20-24 years old, expressed as percentage.

Participation in continuous education – the ratio between the population 25-64-year aged that had some kind of training during the last four weeks prior to the interview, and the total population of 25-64 years old, expressed as percentage.

Accident at work – is defined as a violent event that caused damage to employee's body (injury, electrocution, burning, freezing, asphyxiation, acute professional intoxication etc.) as result of the action of a risk factor that belongs to an element of the work system, causing temporary loss of work ability or invalidity or even death of the employee, arising during performing a work task or work obligation, before the start or after the end of the work, established pauses, during the travel back home after work or to work etc.

Employees working in harsh and harmful conditions – work conditions a) that do not correspond to hygienically –sanitary conditions; b) difficult physical labour; c) employees occupied in production units, buildings and facilities that do not correspond to labour safety requirements; d) persons who manipulate equipments non-compliant with labour safety requirements.

Monthly average (gross) wage – is the average income an employee earns in a month, calculated as the ratio of gross amounts paid from the wages fund (including any seasonal or annual bonuses), net profit and other funds to the average number of employees.

III. Education

Enrolment rate by age represents the number of children/pupils of a specific age enrolled in the educational system, regardless to the level of education, expressed as percentage ratio of total population of the same age (in a specific education year);

Un-enrolled are considered the children aged 7-16 years, who were not registered in the school book for the respective year of study;

School drop-out rate - the difference between the number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the study year and the number of effective pupils at the end of the same year, expressed as percentage ratio to the number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the study year

Gross enrolment rate in an educational level (pre-school/primary/secondary) represents the total number of children/pupils enrolled in this level of education, regardless of age, as percentage ratio from the total population of official age that corresponds to the given level of education (in a specific year of study)

Literacy rate of population between 15-24 y.o. represents the number of persons aged 15-24 y.o. who can read, write and understand simple sentences, expressed as ratio of total population from the same age group

Net enrolment rate at a level of education (primary/secondary) represents the number of pupils of formal age corresponding to this level of education, included in this level of education, expressed as ratio of total population of formal age corresponding to this level of education (in a specify year of study).

IV. Participation in public life

Voter – citizen of Republic of Moldova with the right to vote;

Candidate – person that candidates for publicly eligible position from a Party, other socio- political organizations, electoral blocks, as well as an independent person;

Share of seats held by women in Parliament – represents the ratio between the number of mandates detained by women and the number of member of Parliament. Parliamentary elections are carried out in a single national electoral circumscription, where 101 deputies are elected;

Electoral list –is the list with all citizens entitled to vote, residing within a voting unit;

National – indicators provided for in the National Strategies and Plans;

Electoral bodies – bodies responsible for conducting parliamentary elections, election of local public authorities as well as referendum;

Socio-political organizations – parties, leagues, political movements, registered in accordance with the Law on parties and other socio-political organizations;

Parties – voluntary associations of citizens, created and registered in accordance with the Law on parties and other socio-political organizations.

V. Social protection

Abandonment – parents' renunciation to exercise their right to child rearing and education;

Adopter – person/ family that filed an application for adoption and with appropriate authorities, based on effective legal provisions;

Adoption – special protection measure for the child that lacks his/her family environment, by which is established the filiations between adopter and child, as well as relative relationships between the child and adopter's relatives;

International adoption – realization of child's rights, citizen of Republic of Moldova, to a permanent family environment, through adoption by foreign citizens who live outside the country or by foreign citizens that live in our country, or by citizens of Republic of Moldova living in a different state;

National adoption – realization of child's right, as Republic of Moldova citizen, to a permanent family environment in his country of origin, through adoption by Republic of Moldova citizens that permanently live in the country;

Asylum – social assistance institution created to support elderly people;

FTO – Family type Orphanages;

Adoptable child – child taken into evidence with the aim to give him/her for adoption, who meets the requirements of the effective laws in order to be adopted.

Orphan – person who lost one or both his/her parents;

PPA Service – professional parental assistance service;

Guardianship – legal action aiming to protect the interests of a minor.

VI. Combating violence

Abuse – offence committed by someone through exceeding his/her authority;

Aggressor – person committing violence in family (either within a cohabiting couple);

Molesting – to provoke troubles, to annoy;

Murder – to take one person's life;

Protection order – legal act entitling a court to apply protection measures to a victim;

Rate of domestic violence – ratio between the domestic violence cases and the total number of cases of violence;

Human trafficking – any action of recruitment, transportation, sheltering or receiving of a person for commercial or non commercial sexual exploitation, by forced labour or services, slavery, using in armed conflicts or criminal activities, of drawing of organs or tissues for transplants;

Intentional severe damage of body integrity or health – the act that presents danger for the life or which has provoked the loss of sight, hearing, speech or any other organ or that had put an end to its proper functioning, a psychological illness or other type of health damage, accompanied by the stable loss of at least one third of the work ability, or which had as result the premature loss of pregnancy, or a irreparable disfigurement of the face and/or adjacent parts;

Intentional average damage of the body integrity or health – the act that does not present a risk for life and did not provoke severe consequence, but which had as result a prolonged deregulation of health, or a considerable and stable loss of at least one third of the work ability;

Victim – the person, adult or child, who was subject to violence acts in family, concubinage;

Violence, in a generic sense, signifies the use of force and constraint by one individual, a group or a social class, with the scope to submit others to his/her/its own will;

Physical violence – intentional harm of the body integrity or health by striking, pushing, throwing, pulling the hair, pricking, cutting, burning, strangling, biting, in various forms and of various intensity, by poisoning, intoxicating, other actions with similar effect;

Domestic violence – any intentional action or lack of it, with the exception of auto-protection or protection of other persons, manifested physically, verbally or by physical, sexual, psychological, spiritual or economic abuse or by causing material or moral prejudice, committed by a family member against other family members, including against children, as well as against common or personal property;

Sexual violence – any violence with sexual character and any sexual illegal behaviour in a family or in any interpersonal relations, like the marital rape, interdiction to use contraception methods, sexual harassment; any unwished, obligated sexual behaviour; obligation to practice prostitution; any illegal sexual behaviour in relation to a minor family member, including by caressing, kissing, posing the child and by other unwished touching of sexual tint; other actions with a similar effect.

VII. Health

Maternal mortality – the number of women died as a result of complications during pregnancy or during childbearing in the year of reference, per 100.000 live births in that year;

Births with psycho –emotional support – births with the presence of the partner or a different kindred;

National – indicator included in the national strategies and plans, for instance in the Strategy for Healthcare Development during 2008-2017, National Healthcare Plan of Republic of Moldova;

Incidence rate – represents the ratio between the number of people who acquired the disease during the respective period of time and the total number of population at risk;

Mortality rate – represents the number of persons died in one year opposed to the average annual number of population and is expressed in number of deaths per 1000 inhabitants;

Infant mortality rate – represents the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 born-alive during a year of reference;

Mortality rate by cause of death – shows the intensity of deaths provoked by a certain cause. It is calculated as ratio of the number of deaths due to a certain cause from the annual average number of population and is expressed as deaths per 1000 and 100000 inhabitants;

Prevalence rate – represents the ratio between the total number of sick people, new cases and old ones, of a certain disease and the total number of population. Is calculated per 1000 inhabitants;

Life expectancy for certain ages – represents the average number of years that a person of a certain age (x) has to live if he/she would live the rest of his/her life in the conditions of mortality of the reference period of time;

Life expectancy at birth – represents the average number of years that a new born would be expected to live if he/she would live the rest of his/her life in the conditions of mortality of the reference period of time.

Social status – the level of training, employment status, civil status.

VIII. Environment

National – indicators provided for in the National Strategies and Plans

Proportion of population with access to improved water sources– represents the percentage of population that have access to improved sources of water from the total number of population;

Proportion of population living in unfavourable conditions (or without any conditions) – the actual proportion of population living on streets is evaluated as an approximation, represented by the population living in households meeting one of the following 4 characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply; (b) lack of access to improved sanitation conditions; (c) overcrowding (3 times more persons per room); and (d) living spaces made of non-sustainable materials.

ANNEX. Members of the thematic working groups

Living Standards

Ala Negruța, NBS, group leader

Rodica Nicoară, MET

Education

Maria Vasiliev, NBS, group leader

Elena Petrov, MEY

Ion Sobari, MEY

Loretta Handrabura, Gender expert

Participation in public and political life, Environment

Nina Cesnocova, NBS, group leader

Larisa Rotaru, MET

Liuba Valcov, MET, National Commission for Population and Development

Social Protection and Violence

Liuba Stoianov, NBS, group leader

Valentin Casapu, NBS

Olga Saenco, National Social Insurance House

Cornel Țăruș, MSPFC

Valentina Bodrug-Lungu, Gender Expert, Chairperson of NGO „Gender-Centru”

Ecaterina Mardaroviici, Gender expert, NGO Clubul politic al femeilor 50/50

Iurie Burca, MIA

Health

Jana Mazur, NBS, group leader

Petru Crudu, National Health Management Center

Maria Țăruș, MH

Labor Market

Elena Basarab, NBS, group leader

Larisa Stucalov, MET

Raisa Dogaru, National Employment Agency

