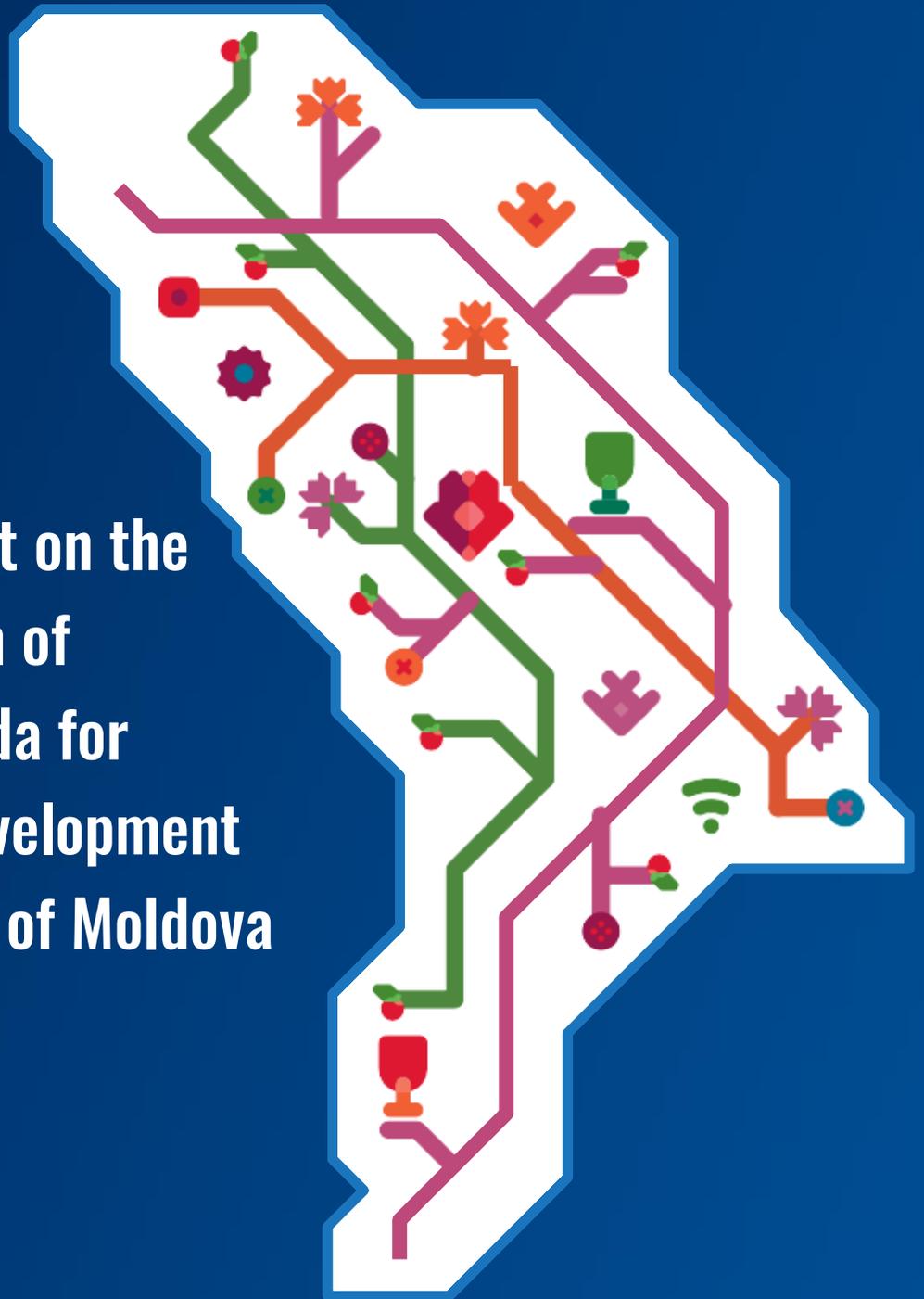




**Progress Report on the  
implementation of  
the 2030 Agenda for  
Sustainable Development  
in the Republic of Moldova  
2023**



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## Abbreviations

AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
CPA	Central Public Authority
LPA	Local Public Authority
NEA	National Employment Agency
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
VNR	Voluntary National Review
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
KAP	KAP study refers to a type of study that analyses Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MoER	Ministry of Education and Research
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NEET	Young people who are unemployed and not receiving an education or vocational training outside the formal system of education.
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UN	United Nations
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
STEAM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
TBC	Tuberculosis
GVA	Gross Value-Added
WFP	World Food Program
EU	European Union
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WTO	World Trade Organization

## Background

**The Republic of Moldova faces unprecedented challenges** which, on top of everything, are magnified by the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and, from February 24, 2022, by Russia's brutal and unjustified war against Ukraine. After Ukraine, Moldova is probably the most affected state, facing multiple challenges - increased security threats, severe energy crisis and an unprecedented influx of refugees. Almost 750,000 people crossed the border, and over 100,000 of them chose to stay in the country<sup>1</sup>. Russia's war in the neighbouring country has generated massive trade disruptions and an economic slowdown with an average annual inflation rate of 28.7% in 2022<sup>2</sup>. Energy prices (natural gas, electricity, fuel, etc.) have doubled and food prices have increased by over 30%. Disruption of supply chains contributed to the economic decline of the Republic of Moldova and led to GDP contraction by 5.9%.

The Republic of Moldova's development partners have granted loans and grants to our country to support the economic sector and businesses during this difficult time. To increase its energy security, Moldova connected to the EU electricity grid together with Ukraine, obtained natural gas from the market and stored it in Romania and Ukraine, with the support of the EU and other international partners. The European Union and member states have provided financial support to around 900,000 households to help them receive energy compensation during the cold season. This support has contributed to mitigating the impact on the population and the energy sector<sup>3</sup>.

Moldova has also benefited from significant investments in various strategic areas. More than EUR 400 million have been allocated for border management, investments in energy efficiency projects, modernization of the defence sector, cybersecurity and other important initiatives. These funds have contributed to strengthening Moldova's infrastructure and capabilities to face current and future challenges<sup>4</sup>.

Russia's hybrid aggression against Moldova has been intensified by resorting to local political proxies, cyberattacks, weaponizing Moldova's energy dependence, and promoting disinformation campaigns to destabilize the situation in the country. The EU and NATO are helping Moldova increase its security and defence capabilities. For example, due to the EU Peace Fund, Moldova's defence budget has doubled in the last year. Positive historical developments have also taken place, when Moldova and Ukraine achieved EU candidate status in June 2022<sup>5</sup>.

Apart from the conjuncture threats, the Republic of Moldova faces difficult structural challenges, such as rapid demographic changes, including reduction in the number of population, the ageing and the emigration, especially of young people.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/un-de-r%C4%83zboi-%C3%AEn-ucraina-cum-republica-moldova-f%C4%83cut-fa%C8%9B%C4%83-provoc%C4%83rilor-generate\\_ro?s=223](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/un-de-r%C4%83zboi-%C3%AEn-ucraina-cum-republica-moldova-f%C4%83cut-fa%C8%9B%C4%83-provoc%C4%83rilor-generate_ro?s=223)

<sup>2</sup> [https://statistica.gov.md/ro/evolutia-preturilor-de-consum-in-republica-moldova-in-luna-decembrie-2022-si-in--9485\\_60264.html](https://statistica.gov.md/ro/evolutia-preturilor-de-consum-in-republica-moldova-in-luna-decembrie-2022-si-in--9485_60264.html)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/un-de-r%C4%83zboi-%C3%AEn-ucraina-cum-republica-moldova-f%C4%83cut-fa%C8%9B%C4%83-provoc%C4%83rilor-generate\\_ro?s=223](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/un-de-r%C4%83zboi-%C3%AEn-ucraina-cum-republica-moldova-f%C4%83cut-fa%C8%9B%C4%83-provoc%C4%83rilor-generate_ro?s=223)

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/un-de-r%C4%83zboi-%C3%AEn-ucraina-cum-republica-moldova-f%C4%83cut-fa%C8%9B%C4%83-provoc%C4%83rilor-generate\\_ro?s=223](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/un-de-r%C4%83zboi-%C3%AEn-ucraina-cum-republica-moldova-f%C4%83cut-fa%C8%9B%C4%83-provoc%C4%83rilor-generate_ro?s=223)

<sup>5</sup> <https://fpc.org.uk/one-year-on-the-impact-of-russias-war-in-ukraine-on-moldova/>

Thus, the Republic of Moldova must speed up the implementation of systematic internal reforms in the justice sector, as well as the process of rapprochement with the EU, which aims at starting negotiations for EU accession. On June 1, 2023, the second meeting of the European Political Community brought together leaders from across the continent in the Republic of Moldova – a strong message of support for all common efforts made for peace and security, energy resilience, connectivity and mobility in Europe.

## 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**In September 2015, the Republic of Moldova, together with 192 other member states of the United Nations, undertook to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by adopting the Declaration of the Sustainable Development Summit held in New York.**

This Agenda aims at achieving the Millennium Development Goals at a faster pace, its main goals being eradication of poverty by 2030 and promotion of sustainable development worldwide. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is complex and contains 17 overall goals and 169 targets covering all key aspects of economic, social and environmental development. Its design makes it possible to adjust to the priorities and peculiarities of each country, thus, the Republic of Moldova has adopted and nationalized the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**By adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,** Moldova has undertaken to implement and track progress in achieving these goals at the national level. The combined efforts of key actors are being mobilized to end all forms of poverty, tackle inequalities and address climate change, ensuring that no one is left behind. To this end, SDGs have been adapted to the specific reality of Moldova, national priorities have been identified and specific plans and policies to achieve these goals have been drafted. Moldova has taken into account its particularities and specific needs when nationalizing the SDGs, so as to make it possible to contribute to the sustainable development of the country and to improve the well-being of the population. The 2030 Agenda was adapted as a result of collaboration between the Government, the UN Moldova and the Expert Group, with the analytical support of the latter. The process was transparent, and all decision-makers, development partners, the private sector, civil society organizations participated in the consultations.

**Voluntary National Report (VNR) implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.** The Republic of Moldova requested to be included in the list of states that will advance the Voluntary National Report (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2020. VNR is a detailed voluntary reporting on the measures taken by a country to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, providing an objective assessment of the progress made. The drafting and submission of the Voluntary National Report is an important commitment of the Republic of Moldova to sharing the progress and actions taken to implement the 2030 Agenda to the international community. By participating in the High-Level Political Forum, the Republic of Moldova contributed to the exchange of experience and the promotion of sustainable development in accordance with the UN global goals.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> <https://cancelaria.gov.md/ro/apc/monitorizarea-si-evaluarea-implementarii-agendei-de-dezvoltare-durabila-2030#:~:text=VNR%20reprezint%C4%83%20o%20raportare%20voluntar%C4%83,evalu%C4%83ri%20obiective%20la%20fa%C8%9Ba%20locului.>

# National framework for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

During the Government meeting of December 28, 2022, the Government Decision regarding the national framework for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)<sup>7</sup>, was approved. This represents the informational foundation for ensuring the reporting of the Republic of Moldova's progress in the implementation of this agenda at the international level. The document was drawn up by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the State Chancellery.

According to this decision, NBS coordinates the production and dissemination of indicators that monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Republic of Moldova, ensuring open access to data for decision-makers and other stakeholders. NBS, in cooperation with the State Chancellery, develops the instructions for the presentation and publication of SDG data. The national monitoring framework establishes the responsibilities of public authorities, the coordination mechanism and the framework for reporting progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Regulations promoted in the document contribute to accelerating the implementation of the SDGs to highlight visible and measurable progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

## Purpose and key objectives of the Progress Report

This Progress Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Republic of Moldova aims at understanding the progress in the implementation of SDGs since the last reporting, namely the 2020 National Voluntary Report (NVR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Key objectives of this progress report are:

- analysing the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and identifying areas where progress has been made or where there are discrepancies between the expected results and the results actually achieved;
- providing transparency of actions taken by the government and other stakeholders in achieving the SDGs;
- serving as a tool for planning and making decisions regarding further actions to improve the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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<sup>7</sup> [https://statistica.gov.md/ro/cadrul-national-de-monitorizare-a-implementarii-agendei-de-dezvoltare-12\\_60247.html](https://statistica.gov.md/ro/cadrul-national-de-monitorizare-a-implementarii-agendei-de-dezvoltare-12_60247.html)

# Progress Report Methodological Framework

The report is evaluated for the first time in this format, and the new methodological framework was piloted together with the central public authorities and other state institutions, which showed a participatory and transparent approach. The exercise provides an overview of the current state of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enables authorities to better understand how to effectively monitor and make strategic adjustments to accelerate progress. This approach can stimulate the commitment of all stakeholders and create the conditions for more effective coordination.

Also, assessing progress in this format gives the authorities the opportunity to develop rapid intervention mechanisms to understand the causes that have led to deterioration or stagnation in the achievement of sustainable development goals. Equally, the authorities have the opportunity to analyse the indicators to understand the factors determining progress in achieving national targets.

**Methodological framework involves the following stages, data collection, analysis and interpretation tools:**

## **1. Collecting data on monitoring indicators**

In the first step of the evaluation process, the latest available data on each Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) are scanned. These data are obtained from official sources and relevant institutions. They include specific indicators of each SDG, which provide information on progress in achieving these goals.

## **2. Measuring the degree of reporting of indicators**

An indicator for which data for the last year and a sufficient history of data to estimate progress exist, it is considered to have a reporting rate of 100%. An indicator for which there is a history, but lacks data, it is considered to have a reporting rate of 90%. For an incomplete set of data, it is considered to have a proportional degree of reporting. The overall score for an SDG reflects the average degree of reporting for all monitoring indicators.

## **3. Evaluating progress**

Monitoring indicators are considered to be of two types: progress and structure. Progress indicators show the dynamics in a certain field, reflecting the progress of the Republic of Moldova in reaching the sustainable development targets. Structure indicators reflect the structural particularities of the economy or society in the Republic of Moldova that must be taken into account when developing public policies, but which do not reflect progress in reaching national targets.

Thus, in order to evaluate the dynamics in achieving the sustainable development goals, progress indicators within each SDG were analysed. For each indicator, a reference year or the most recent year with relevant data is selected, which serves as reference point to compare the current level with the reference level and

determine progress over time. Comparing the current level with the reference level allows for the trends to be evaluated according to the direction and pace of progress.

To illustrate progress in a visual way, the following colours are used within the *Progress Panel* for each SDG:

<b>Significant progress</b>	<b>Moderate progress, stepping up efforts is needed</b>	<b>Limited or low progress</b>	<b>Deterioration</b>	<b>No data</b>
The current level significantly exceeds the reference level, indicating substantial progress in achieving the SDG goals.	The current level shows a moderate growth compared to the reference level, however, it needs accelerating efforts to reach the set goals.	The current level shows minor growth or even stagnation compared to the reference level, indicating limited progress in achieving goals.	The current level is below the reference level, indicating deterioration or decline in achieving the SDG goals.	Responsible authorities have failed to identify the necessary data for the indicator analysis.
<b>100 points</b>	<b>75 points</b>	<b>50 points</b>	<b>0 points</b>	

The progress score per SDG reflects the average score of all progress indicators analysed. Significant progress is scored on 100 points, moderate progress - 75 points, limited progress - 50 points, and deterioration- 0 points.

#### 4. Interpreting data (questionnaire)

Based on an evaluation questionnaire, the authorities analysed each indicator for which they are responsible under Government Decision no. 953/2022 approving the National framework for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and reported the following aspects:

- **Target and reference values:** values for each indicator were extracted from relevant policy documents, such as the European Moldova 2030 National Development Strategy, sectoral strategies, programs, action plans or Government Decisions.
- **Name of the policy document:** the name of the document containing the target and reference values for each indicator has been specified.
- **Indicator in the European Moldova 2030 National Development Strategy:** whether the indicator is included directly or indirectly in the strategy was established.
- **Progress and initiatives:** the progress achieved was presented and the latest initiatives, such as GDs, draft laws or reforms, targeting each indicator were listed.
- **Factors determining the achievement of the target:** factors determining the achievement of the target were estimated for each indicator:

- **supplementing current budgets:** refers to the need to supplement financial resources so as to implement the necessary measures to achieve the goals set.
- **developing the normative framework:** this factor includes the implementation of new laws or the amendment of existing ones to enable the implementation of sustainable solutions or policies.
- **performance of state institutions:** reflects the extent to which the performance or efficiency of state institutions (government, local authorities, etc.) influences the achievement of goals. If institutions are corrupt, inefficient or incapable, achieving the SDGs will be much more difficult.
- **support from development partners:** refers to the importance of international aid, foreign direct investment, non-governmental organizations or other partners in achieving the goals.
- **socio-cultural factors:** refers to the influence that cultural and social aspects have on the achievement of goals. This may include social perspectives, cultural values, behaviours and attitudes that may facilitate or hinder the implementation of sustainable solutions.
- **economic and investment climate:** this means that the economic stability of the country and its ability to attract and maintain investment can influence the achievement of goals. A strong economy and a favourable investment climate can facilitate access to resources and the implementation of sustainable solutions.
- **non-anthropogenic factors:** this factor refers to natural events or other external forces that may affect the achievement of goals. This can include climate change, natural disasters or other events that cannot be directly controlled by humans.

For each monitoring indicator, the above factors were rated with a score from 0 to 5, according to the following grading scale:

- 0 - has no effects on reaching the target
- 1 - has little effect on reaching the target
- 2 - can contribute to reaching the target, but is not essential
- 3 - is a significant factor for reaching the target
- 4 - is a decisive factor for reaching the target
- 5 - is an indispensable factor for reaching the target

The average score for each SDG is in the *Impact Factor Chart*.

The questionnaire allows for the progress on Sustainable Development Goals to be evaluated in a qualitative and detailed manner, enabling the authority/institution to better understand the stage of implementation of policies and measures within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## **5. Convening monitoring platforms**

In order to monitor the results, the authorities at sectoral level are recommended to convene monitoring platforms. These platforms can be in the form of working groups, expert groups or, where relevant, multi-institutional or multi-sectoral groups. The purpose of such platforms is to discuss all factors determining the achievement of sustainable development goals and national targets at the sectoral level. Applying such a mechanism give the authorities the opportunity to make informed decisions and take corrective and proactive actions, in order to accelerate progress on problematic indicators. Also, such a mechanism can strengthen the dialogue and cooperation between the authorities and other stakeholders, creating a framework conducive to the exchange of best practices and innovative solutions in addressing the challenges related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## **6. Consulting citizen groups**

As part of intervention planning to accelerate progress on SDGs, the authorities consult citizen groups that are directly targeted by the proposed public policies.

For example, during July-August 2023, public consultations were held with young people and people with disabilities. Consultations with young people from rural areas highlighted key priorities for sustainable development in the specific context of rural communities. These consultations allowed the specific priorities of young people and people with disabilities to be identified, and the authorities to also focus on the issues with the greatest impact and importance for these target groups. Thus, during the consultations, young people placed a special emphasis on the need for quality education (SDG 4) that would develop skills for active citizenship and strengthen educational institutions. They also emphasized the importance of economic development and creation of decent jobs (SDG 8), to ensure viable employment opportunities and sustainable and fair labour market development. Reducing inequalities (SDG 10) was also an important priority, with a focus on the inclusion of minorities, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups. Ensuring sustainable funding and investment for youth development was another significant aspect. With regard to effective institutions (SDG 16), young people emphasized the importance of responsible citizenship and tackling corruption, along with the need to improve state institutions.

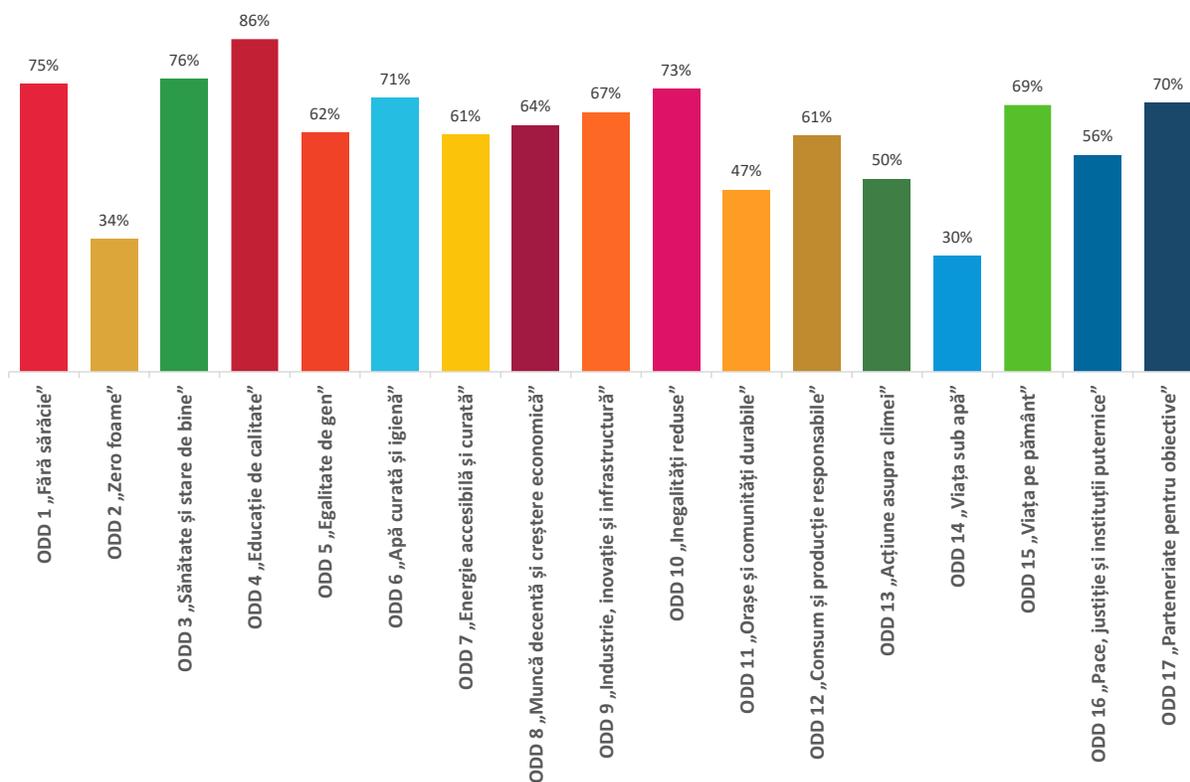
In the context of development partnerships (SDG 17), the need for involvement and active cooperation of young people in achieving goals was highlighted, along with the development of sustainable, quality and environmentally friendly infrastructure. In addition, the accession to the European Union and the future prospects were important points mentioned during the discussions. Regarding the priorities identified in discussions with people with disabilities, special attention was paid to the SDGs that address essential aspects of the lives of these people: health, access to quality education, promotion of gender equality and creation of decent work opportunities and economic growth. The importance of improving the quality of life of people with disabilities and ensuring their inclusion and active participation in society was also emphasized.

## General analysis

Of the 398 monitoring indicators and sub-indicators analysed, for 146 indicators (37%), data for 2022 are available, as well as data from previous years sufficient to evaluate trend and progress. For another 90 indicators (23%), data until 2021 are available. For 48 indicators (12%), data completeness is estimated at 50%-80%, namely there are data for several years in the past, but insufficient to estimate recent progress. For 21 indicators (5%), the available data are very limited (1-2 years), and for 93 indicators (23%) there are no data.

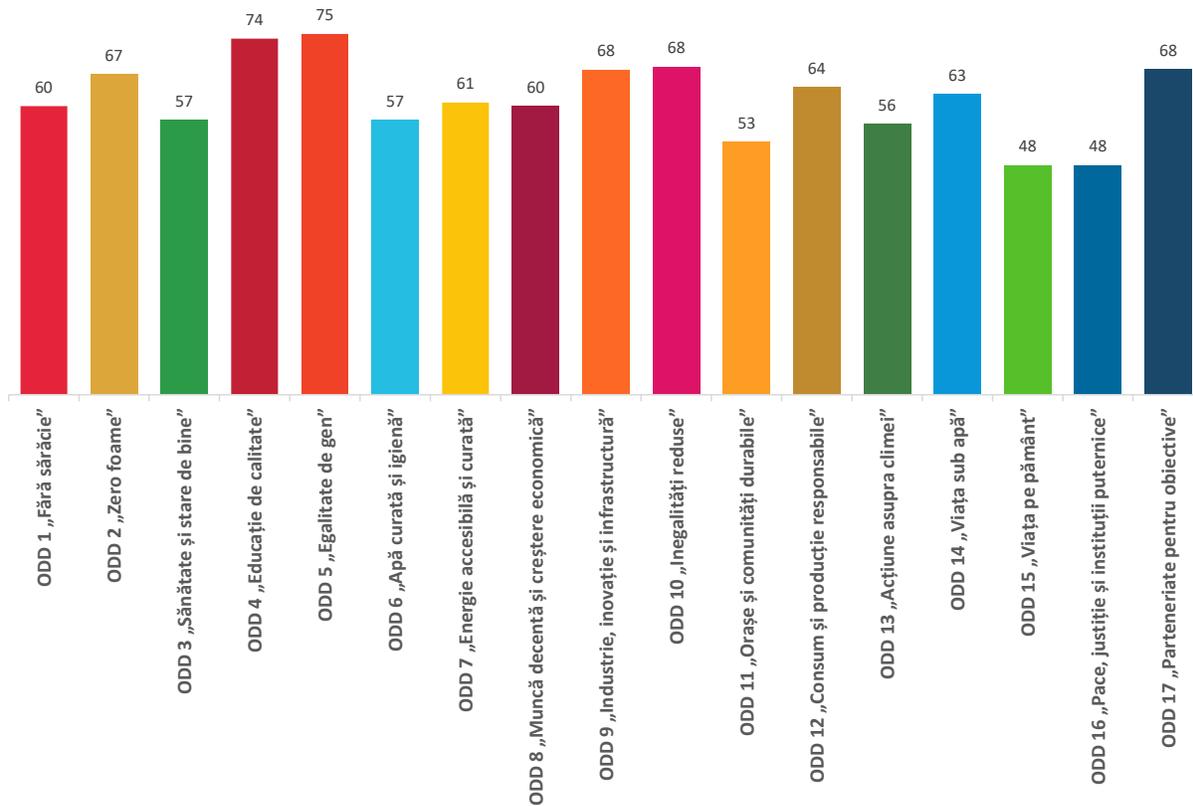
The highest degree of indicator reporting are recorded for SDG 4 "Quality education" - 86%, SDG 3 "Health and well-being" - 76%, SDG 1 "No poverty" - 75% and SDG 10 "Reduced inequalities" – 73%. The lowest degree of indicator reporting are found for SDG 14 "Life under water" - 30%, SDG 2 "Zero hunger" - 34%, SDG 11 "Sustainable cities and communities" and SDG 13 "Climate action" - 50%. The average degree of reporting for all indicators is 65%.

### Degree of reporting of indicators per SDG



In terms of progress achieved, the best scores were for SDG 5 "Gender equality" - 75 out of 100 and SDG 4 "Quality education" - 74, and the lowest for SDG 15 "Life on land" and SDG 16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions" – 48. In general, a score above 70 represents significant progress, a score above 60 – moderate progress, a score above 50 – limited progress, and a score below 50 indicates a slow pace of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Progress score per SDG



## Interconnection and synergies

In the era of globalization and rapid development, understanding the interconnection of the various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is vital to achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. This need is becoming more and more obvious in the Republic of Moldova, considering the recent economic and social progress.

Despite the 2022 crisis, the Republic of Moldova still has a potential for economic growth, which must be oriented towards reducing poverty and mitigating social inequalities. Also, future economic growth should be less dependent on carbon emissions. Projections from the *Global Carbon Budget* and *EDGAR* for the Republic of Moldova show that the intensity of carbon emissions from fossil fuels of the economy is expected to decrease in the coming years, which would ensure a good synergy between economic growth (SDG 8) and climate action (SDG 13).

Another example of interconnection between SDGs can be seen in the policy of implementing social protection systems (target 1.3). This not only contributes to poverty reduction (SDG 1), but also indirectly improves health and education outcomes (SDGs 3 and 4), mitigates the impact of climate change (SDG 13) and strengthens the potential for peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16). "Restart" social assistance system reform takes into account this interconnection, promoting inclusion, equity and social solidarity.

Further promotion of gender equality initiatives (SDG 5) can contribute to economic growth by including and involving women in the workforce, which can bring significant economic benefits (SDG 8). Adequate water and sanitation infrastructure leads to improved health among the general population as well as reduced water-related diseases, so the interconnection between access to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) and health (SDG 3) is crucial.

A better level of education (SDG 4) leads to better health awareness and information (SDG 3), leading to healthy behaviour and disease prevention. A healthy population also has better chances to participate actively in the process of education and learning.

The Republic of Moldova, being a country that is vulnerable to climate hazards, especially droughts, needs to strengthen its resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters (target 13.1). This promotes stable food production (SDG 2), access to clean water (SDG 6) and sustainable energy solutions (SDG 7), contributing directly to fighting poverty (SDG 1) and food insecurity (SDG 2). On the other hand, adopting responsible production and consumption practices (SDG 12) contributes to reducing the carbon footprint and mitigating climate change (SDG 13).

Moreover, access to sustainable and affordable energy (target 7.1) is also crucial, contributing to poverty reduction (target 1.2), supporting health and education services (SDGs 3 and 4) and promoting a low-carbon economy (SDG 12 and 13), which stimulate economic growth (SDG 8). In addition, the development of sustainable energy solutions (SDG 7) supports the development of infrastructure and industry, while promoting green economic growth (SDG 9).

Another key aspect is the development of efficient and transparent institutions (targets 16.6 and 16.7). These are not only vital for Moldova's deeper integration into the European Union, but also for balancing immediate crisis responses with long-term development needs. Strong institutions improve access to resources (target 1.4), quality of education (target 4.4), promote gender equality (SDG 5), support infrastructure development (SDG 9) and economic growth (SDG 8). Stronger and more transparent institutions (SDG 16) help reduce corruption and create a fairer environment for all citizens, thereby reducing social and economic inequalities.

Addressing the interconnection and synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential to achieving the goals for several reasons:

- **Systems Complexity:** SDGs do not operate alone, they are interconnected in a complex system. Success in one area can support or, conversely, inhibit progress in another area. For example, investments in education (SDG 4) can support eradication of poverty (SDG 1) and promotion of gender equality (SDG 5) by creating opportunities and the ability to access better jobs.
- **Resource Efficiency:** Identifying and using synergies between SDGs allows for a more efficient allocation of resources. Overlaps and redundancies can be avoided, and funding and efforts can be directed where they can have the greatest impact.
- **Prevention of Unseen Negative Effects:** Without understanding the interconnection between SDGs, actions on one SDG may have unintended negative consequences on others. For example, promoting rapid economic growth (SDG 8) without a balanced approach can lead to environmental degradation (in conflict with SDG 15) or exacerbate inequalities (in conflict with SDG 10).
- **Holistic Approach:** Understanding how SDGs are interconnected, policy-makers can develop holistic strategies and policies that address the deep and complex causes of development issues. This can help build more durable and resilient solutions.
- **Facilitating Cooperation and Coordination:** Interconnection requires close coordination between different sectors, organizations and stakeholders. Addressing synergies and interconnections fosters collaboration and partnership, making efforts more cohesive and aligned to common goals.
- **Flexibility and Adaptability:** Understanding the complex dynamics between SDGs enables governments and organizations to adapt faster and respond better to changing contexts or unexpected crises, such as pandemics or natural disasters.
- **Integration of Global and Local Goals:** Analysing interconnections allows for a better alignment between global goals and local priorities and needs. This ensures that actions taken at national or local level effectively contribute to the global agenda for sustainable development.

In conclusion, addressing interconnections and synergies between SDGs is not only a strategic choice, but also a need to achieve these ambitious and complex goals of sustainable development. This allows for a more balanced, integrated and effective approach that reflects the complex and interconnected reality of sustainable development. **In this respect, the Platform of the United Nations Development Program "SDG Interlinkages For Republic of Moldova"<sup>8</sup> is a very useful tool for analysing and visualizing interconnections and synergies between different sustainable goals.**

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<sup>8</sup> Available here: <https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/MDA/synergies-and-tradeoffs>

## Sustainable Development Goal and National Plan "Building European Moldova"

"Building European Moldova" is the action plan by which the Government of the Republic of Moldova aims at modernizing localities, increasing citizens' security and contributing to increasing incomes and creating well-paid jobs. This plan is structured in 20 government actions, aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Actions proposed will contribute to improve the quality of life for the citizens of the Republic of Moldova. This goal is aligned with several of the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, actions aimed at modernizing cities and villages, making buildings more energy efficient, providing clean water and sanitation, upgrading roads and bridges and digitizing public service directly targets goal 11 "Sustainable cities and communities", which aims to create cities and safe, resilient and sustainable communities.

Also, "Building European Moldova" plan is strongly focused on environmental protection and sustainability, which are key elements in several of the Sustainable Development Goals. For example, implementing the National Afforestation Programme, making buildings more energy efficient and providing clean water and sanitation are actions that are in line with goals 6 "Clean water and sanitation", 7 "Affordable and clean energy", 13 "Climate action" and 15 "Life on land".

In addition, focusing on improving infrastructure, creating jobs and increasing agricultural exports to the EU is in line with goal 8, "Decent work and economic growth", which aims to promote a productive working environment and a sustainable and inclusive economy.

The plan also focuses on eliminating corruption, improving justice, security of citizens and borders, as well as EU accession, which are issues in line with goals 16 "Peace, justice and strong institutions", and 17 "Partnerships for the goals", which aim at strengthening institutions, reducing violence and corruption and developing international partnerships.

The National Plan 'Building European Moldova' pays special attention to the social Sustainable Development Goals, directly addressing Sustainable Development Goal 1 "No poverty", by making efforts to eliminate poverty by increasing incomes and creating well-paid jobs, Sustainable Development Goal 3 "Ensure healthy lives", by improving the health system by modernizing and providing equipment to regional hospitals, and Sustainable Development Goal 4, "Quality education", by creating the National Institute for Education, thus improving the quality and access to education.

"Building European Moldova" is a complex plan that, broadly speaking, aligns very well with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This plan reflects the commitment of the government of the Republic of Moldova to creating a more prosperous, safe and sustainable society for all its citizens. However, the success of this plan depends on effective implementation and close monitoring of progress.

# National Plan "Building European Moldova"

Action	Description	Targeted SDGs
<b>1</b> Modernizarea oraşelor şi satelor 	Local development projects in at least 496 localities providing citizens with quality public services and modern infrastructure.	 
<b>2</b> Eficientizarea energetică a clădirilor 	Improving energy efficiency of social public buildings and residential buildings.	 
<b>3</b> Apă curată şi sănătate 	Reviewing the legislative framework in the field of water supply and sanitation. Developing regional water supply projects.	 
<b>4</b> Modernizarea drumurilor şi podurilor 	Rehabilitating national roads M2 (bypass of Chisinau municipality), M5 (Criva-Balti), R 14.1 Soroca-Arionesti-Otaci and 6 bridges.	
<b>5</b> Digitalizarea serviciilor publice 	Developing a mobile application to provide access to all digitized government services.	 
<b>6</b> Implementarea Programului Naţional de împădurire 	Restoring, expanding and preserving forest areas and forest vegetation.	 
<b>7</b> Securizarea frontierelor Republicii Moldova 	Improving border management capabilities by digitizing verification procedures.	
<b>8</b> Modernizarea Armatei Naţionale 	Adopting new measures to ensure a better quality of life for military personnel.	
<b>9</b> 373 Susţinerea întreprinderilor mici şi mijlocii ("373") 	Creating a fund that gives SMEs access to competitive bank loans.	 
<b>10</b> Majorarea şi distribuţia corectă a ajutorului financiar pentru agricultori 	Reviewing conditions and criteria for accessing subsidies by small- and medium-scale food producers.	 

Action	Description	Targeted SDGs
<b>11</b>  Reducerea birocrăției pentru antreprenori	Facilitating business creation and income generation by cutting down red tape.	 
<b>12</b>  Creșterea exporturilor agricole către UE	Expanding the types of product categories approved for export to the EU.	  
<b>13</b>  Confiscarea averilor dobândite ilegal	Implementing reforms from the National Plan for Asset Recovery.	
<b>14</b>  Spitale regionale renovate	Ensuring a modern and quality medical infrastructure by equipping and renovating existing hospitals.	
<b>15</b>  Promovarea procurorilor și judecătorilor integri și profesioniști	Restructuring the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors through an external evaluation.	
<b>16</b>  Servicii accesibile pentru diasporă	Facilitating access to government services for the diaspora of Moldova.	 
<b>17</b>  Sistem de asistență socială reformat	Reviewing and reforming social welfare benefits to increase labour market participation.	  
<b>18</b>  Crearea Institutului Național pentru Educație	Improving the system of training and professional development of human resources in education.	 
<b>19</b>  Eliminarea corupției din instituțiile statului	Establishing a sound and effective set of practices that will focus on identifying key areas for corruption in state institutions.	
<b>20</b>  Aderarea la UE până în anul 2030	Meeting the 9 recommendations for EU accession by aligning the legal framework in all relevant sectors.	 



# 1

## End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### 1.1. SDG 1 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 1 consists in ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy contains multiple aspects that refer to SDG 1, by highlighting the issues related to people's income, low income, poverty, employment and informal economy.

The Republic of Moldova faces a low level of income, without clear trends of convergence with the countries of the European Union. The poverty rate is also amplified by significant inequality in income distribution.

A series of structural problems hinder progress in reducing poverty in the Republic of Moldova:

- Weak economic development, characterized by modest investment dynamics and limited access to new technologies.
- Low labour productivity due to low technological complexity investment, massive population migration and ageing population.
- Persistent external vulnerabilities of the country, characterized by a pronounced sensitivity to economic crises and climate change. These issues can have devastating effects on the national economy and exacerbate poverty and inequalities among the population.
- High imbalances and inequalities between the capital, Chisinau, and the rest of the country, including in terms of access to basic services. Chisinau, as the economic and administrative center, attracts more resources and investments, which leads to more obvious regional disparities and marginalization of rural areas.
- The Republic of Moldova has one of the lowest employment rates in Central and Eastern Europe, and the low unemployment rate masks the extremely low level of activity and employment. There is a significant gap between male and female employment rates in both urban and rural areas.
- The rate of NEETs (young people neither in employment nor in education or training) in the Republic of Moldova is significantly higher than in the European Union, which indicates a major problem related to employment and the inclusion of young people on the labour market.
- The presence of an extensive informal economy, which represents a quarter of the economy, has a negative impact on labour productivity, competitiveness, public revenues and redistribution of amounts generated in the economy. The tax losses generated by the informal economy are significant and have increased in recent

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

years. This phenomenon contributes to increasing inequality and diminishing resources available for development and poverty reduction.

- The insufficient capacity of the social protection system to address the challenges of poverty and its lack of resilience to various crises. This can lead to increased vulnerability of disadvantaged groups, especially in the event of unforeseen events such as natural disasters or economic downturns.
- Inadequate redistribution of income between rich and poor. An inequitable distribution of income can lead to increased poverty and inequalities, higher social and economic divisions in the country.

All these aspects are closely related to SDG 1 and the goal of ending poverty in the Republic of Moldova. To achieve this goal, the strategy comes up with a series of measures and actions aimed at improving economic performance, increasing the population's income, promoting employment and reducing the informal economy. Implementing these measures aims at creating an economic environment conducive to sustainable development, social inclusion and poverty reduction in the Republic of Moldova.

Three development objectives in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy are correlated with SDG 1:



### Objective 1: Increase income from sustainable sources and reduce inequalities

Objective 1 in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy, through its sub-objectives, has a similar approach to SDG 1. For example, it proposes a 50% reduction in the level of absolute poverty and poverty in all its dimensions by 2030, which is in direct line with SDG 1. In addition, the strategy aims to increase income from sustainable sources, develop opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship, and improve working conditions, which will have a direct impact on poverty reduction.

Other measures, such as minimizing the impact of inflation on the income of the population, encouraging the vocational orientation of students and stimulating companies to invest in human capital and ensuring non-discriminatory access for all citizens, will also contribute to achieving SDG 1, as they will help raising incomes and ensuring that all people have access to economic opportunities, regardless of their socio-economic status.

Both the objectives of the national strategy and SDG 1 are focused on ending poverty and improving access to economic resources for all people, which makes them closely interconnected.

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



### Objective 2: Improve living conditions

Since poverty is often a result of poor living conditions, efforts to improve living conditions are directly related to the goal of cutting down poverty. Improving access to infrastructure, public utilities and decent living conditions can help fight poverty by improving economic opportunities and increasing individual well-being.

SDG 1 recognizes the importance of access to basic services in ending poverty. Ensuring access to the Internet, aqueducts, safe sanitation systems and sustainable transport contribute to improving opportunities for economic development and improving the quality of life, thus helping to reduce poverty.

Access to efficient, sustainable and safe transport systems not only improves the quality of life, but also facilitates access to work opportunities and economic development, which makes it an important tool in the fight against poverty.

In this context, the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy explicitly aims to increase the material well-being of people, especially of those from vulnerable categories, which is directly aligned with the goal of SDG 1 of ending poverty.



### Objective 6: Implement a sound and inclusive social protection system

The correlation between SDG 1 of the United Nations and Objective 6 of the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy is obvious as both aim to improve living conditions for vulnerable groups and end poverty. This is achieved by creating and implementing sustainable and effective social protection measures.

Objective 6 of the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy focuses on strengthening the social protection system, paying special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable. Objective 6 also emphasizes the need of vulnerable categories to be resilient to climate-related events, including drought and floods, which corresponds to the goal of SDG 1 to reduce vulnerability to extreme events.

The social protection system of the Republic of Moldova faces multiple challenges due to the demographic transition the country is going through, including population reduction, ageing, external migration and negative natural growth. The strategy emphasizes the need for a new paradigm in demographic, economic and social policies to manage these changes and ensure solidarity and adequate social protection.

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

The social protection system has two main components: the social insurance system and the social assistance system:

- The social insurance system has the role of maintaining the income of insured persons in situations such as incapacity for work, maternity, old age or unemployment. This system faces a number of serious challenges from a structural point of view, including the small size of pensions, the low level of wages, the low rate of employment and the high rate of informal economy. In recent years, this system has faced a considerable deficit<sup>9</sup>, due to demographic and economic developments and the multiple crises that have affected the Republic of Moldova.
- The social assistance system has the role of providing additional support, outside the social insurance system, to the most vulnerable categories of people. The reform of the "Restart"<sup>10</sup> social assistance system aims to improve governance and transparency in the social assistance system and to ensure uniform and fair access of the vulnerable population to quality social benefits and services. Social services are important components of the social assistance system, however, they currently represent a very small Proportion of total social protection spending.

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy recommends to diversify the benefits and social services, to improve the social assistance system, to deinstitutionalize persons with disabilities and children, as well as to develop social services for the population in general. In addition, effective planning, reporting and monitoring of social services provided is important to ensure adequate funding and make them as efficient as possible. The need for an in-depth reform of the social assistance program to improve its efficiency and stimulate the employment of able-bodied people who benefit from this program was also noted.

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<sup>9</sup> The impact of the pandemic on the rate of state social insurance obligations in GDP was immediate: on the one hand, through the decrease in economic activity and respectively GDP in 2020, and on the other hand, through the increase in cases of illness that led to the increase in the obligations of the component "Protection in case of temporary work incapacity" of SSIB. As a result, the proportion of state social insurance obligations in GDP jumped from 7.5% in 2019 to 8.6% in 2020. A downward correction followed in 2021, however, structural changes – demographic, economic, legislative – made the proportion of state social insurance obligations in GDP reach 9% in the 2023 budget. As for the income, it has decreased as a Proportion of GDP in recent years. As a result, we are dealing with effects of the margin squeeze that leads to an increase in the deficit of the state social insurance system: on the one hand, expenses increase, and on the other hand, income stagnates.

<sup>10</sup> See <https://restart.gov.md>

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

### 1.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**28**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**75%**

Progress score:

**60/100**

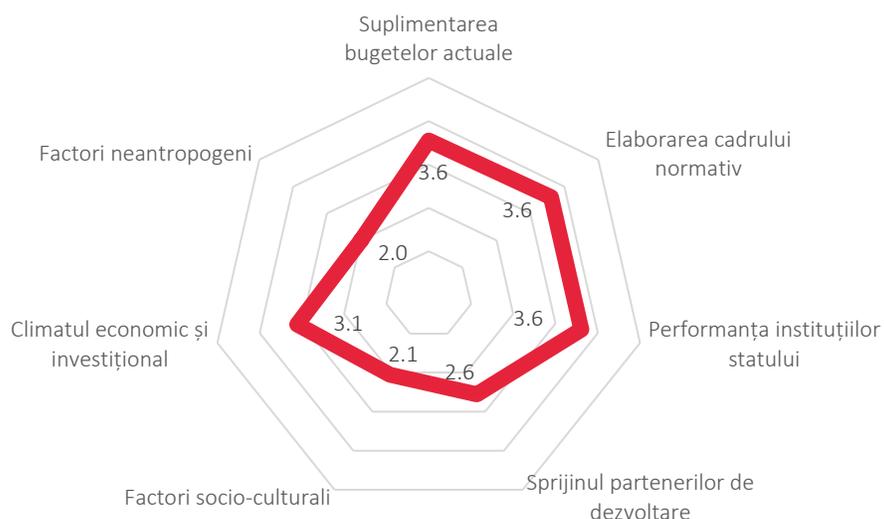
Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
1.3.1.b. 1.3.1.c. 1.5.1.c.	1.3.1.a. 1.3.1.e. 1.3.1.f. 1.3.1.h. 1.4.1. 1.5.1.a.	1.1.1. 1.1.1.1. 1.3.1.d.	1.2.1. 1.3.1.i. 1.5.2.	1.2.2. 1.3.1.g. 1.4.2.a. 1.4.2.b. 1.5.1.b.

\*out of the total number of 28 indicators, 20 are progress indicators and 8 are structure indicators.

### Factors determining progress

The impact factor diagram illustrates the factors determining the achievement of the sustainable development goal and represents the average score for each factor, from 1- "does not depend on this factor" to 5- "is an indispensable factor".



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

**The progress of the Republic of Moldova in ending extreme poverty is incremental, however, there are still steps to be taken in reducing absolute poverty.** The data show a positive evolution of extreme poverty indicators, with a slight decrease in the proportion of the population living on less than USD 2.15 per day from 2.5% in 2018 to 1.3% in 2022. This trend was supported by the expansion of social protection programs and the increase in the flow of remittances received from migrant workers. However, in 2022, due to the shocks of the energy crisis and general inflation determined by the war in Ukraine, the poverty rate, both extreme and absolute, increased in the Republic of Moldova, and the expansion of social assistance and energy compensation program- due on the one hand to the redirection of budgetary resources from other fields to the field of social protection, and on the other hand to the significant support of development partners, especially from the European Union - succeeded only in mitigating the impact of the crisis. Ensuring continuation of social assistance programs is essential for overcoming the crisis and resuming the trend of poverty structural reduction. Although Moldova's progress in ending extreme poverty is encouraging, absolute poverty remains a major problem and will require a comprehensive and continuous approach to reach the 10% target set for 2030 (compared to 31.1% in 2022).

**The fragile middle class in the Republic of Moldova makes the population extremely vulnerable to external shocks,** thus reflecting a precarious economic system. Even though poverty has started a downward trend, any economic crisis risks bringing the population back to poverty. In 2022, real household incomes went down 5.9%, making this vulnerability even more obvious. On average, 20% of household income comes from social transfers, 12% from remittances and 60% from wages. Reducing the dependence on social transfers and remittances, by increasing the proportion of income from wages, as well as strengthening the middle class, could contribute to reducing vulnerability to external shocks. Continuing to invest in social protection programs and in stable and inclusive economic growth in order to strengthen the middle classes and further reduce the level of poverty is essential.

**The Government has taken important measures to mitigate the impact of the energy crisis on the vulnerable categories of population.** A compensation mechanism was put in place to pay for energy bills by Law no. 241/2022 on Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund and Government Decision no. 704/2022 approving the Regulation on the assignment of energy vulnerability categories. Through this system all citizens were eligible for energy bills compensation. They were classified into categories of vulnerable consumers under several parameters approved by the Government. Also, the compensation system offered directly in the bill reduced their value, avoiding delays in the payment of bills and providing suppliers with the necessary cash flow during winter.

**Raising the minimum salary is another key issue in the fight against poverty.** By GD no. 670/2022, the Government established the minimum salary per country in the amount of 4000 lei per month for a full work program of 169 hours (on average per month), which is 23.67 lei per hour. Equally important is that the imbalance between the mechanisms for establishing the minimum salary between public and private sector employees was reduced, with the minimum salary being unified per country for the first time. Also, the collective bargaining mechanism was restored by reinvigorating the National Commission for

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

Consultations and Collective Bargaining. These measures can contribute to increasing the incomes of the lowest paid, helping them to come out above the poverty line.

**Improving the welfare system is another measure to reduce poverty.** By GD no. 150/2023 and GD no. 655/2022, the Government made substantial changes in the Regulation on the procedure of establishment and payment of social aid. The changes aim in particular to increase the number of families with employees receiving social aid, to stimulate employment of able-bodied adults, to increase the number of families with children included in the program, to increase the amount of the social aid for families with children and to differentiate the size of the minimum guaranteed monthly income (MGMI) in the case of people with disabilities according to their degree of disability<sup>11</sup>. Additionally, given the 2021-2023 energy crises, the amount of the aid for the cold period of the year was increased from 500 lei to 700 lei and the ceilings for access to such benefit were increased. These measures are meant to help the Republic of Moldova cover 35% of the vulnerable population with social welfare benefits by 2030.

**Agricultural policies are also crucial in reducing multidimensional poverty.** The agricultural sector in the Republic of Moldova has a significant weight in the structure of the economy and includes over 40% of the employed population<sup>12</sup>. In addition, informal work is very widespread in this sector<sup>13</sup>, which increases the risk of social insecurity and poverty. To improve this situation, a multidimensional approach aiming at formalizing the sector, improving productivity and ensuring food security for all citizens is needed. All these key elements for poverty reduction are incorporated in the Food Security Strategy for 2023-2030, developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

**Progress in covering persons of retirement age with old-age pensions is notable.** This indicator recorded a constant increase between 2018 and 2022, reaching 94.6% in 2022. This progress was achieved largely due to the implementation of Law no. 242/2022, which allows the National Office of Social Insurance to enter the data in the personal social insurance accounts for the insured persons who were not able to submit the declarations in due time. This progress is a positive sign that the Republic of Moldova is close to reaching the objective of substantial coverage of the elderly with pensions.

**To respond to the alarming phenomenon of increasing poverty among children, the Government and development partners have expanded social protection programs for families with children.** The proportion of children covered by allowances intended for families with children has increased in recent years, reaching 87% in 2022. The Government has extended the right to the monthly child allowance up to the age of 2-

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<sup>11</sup> Changes to the social welfare program in recent years have led to changes in the structure of social welfare beneficiaries, with an increase in the proportion of families with children and a decrease in the proportion of families with pensioners. For the latter, incomes increased due to the acceleration of the increase in the minimum pension. Although the number of families with members with disabilities decreased between Mar-21 and Mar-23, this category is still very numerous in the social welfare program, representing 46% of the total number of beneficiaries. As in the case of pensioners, the development of social protection instruments specific to this category (increasing the disability allowance) leads to a decrease in the role of social aid for the protection of people with disabilities. The number of families with unemployed beneficiaries of social aid was 8-9 thousand during 2022-23, down from almost 12 thousand in 2021.

<sup>12</sup> See <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?locations=MD>

<sup>13</sup> Estimates show that over 60% of informal work in the Republic of Moldova is in agriculture. See Expert Group, "The phenomenon of the economy and informal employment in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic", 2021, page 20, available here: <https://www.expert-grup.org/media/k2/attachments/Raport20UNDP20Rom20neformal.pdf>

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

from October 1, 2022, any child in the Republic of Moldova up to the age of 2 benefits from this type of allowance, in the amount of 1000 lei per month, regardless of the parents' status (socially insured/non-insured). With the financial support of UNICEF, an extensive program of additional support for vulnerable children was implemented, hiring more than 900 personal assistants for children with severe disabilities and increasing the monthly allowance for children placed in the social service of foster care and in family-type homes. The National Child Protection Program for 2022-2026 and its Action Plan provide for a series of measures to further increase the social protection of families with children.

**Important progress has also been made with regard to women receiving maternity allowances.** The percentage of women benefiting from these allowances between 2018 and 2022 increased from 61.6% to 71.2%. This progress was facilitated by the implementation of Law no. 353/2022 which provides for the right to maternity allowance regardless of income during maternity leave. In addition, Government Decision no. 189/2023 allows for the maternity allowance to be calculated from the insured income of one of the insured spouses, which may lead to a higher amount of the allowance.

**Improving social protection for people with disabilities is a priority of the Republic of Moldova.** Although the proportion of people with disabilities receiving social benefits registered a slight decrease during 2018-2022, the Government has taken significant steps to improve the situation. GD no. 148/2023 approved the indexation of social benefits, which led to an increase in disability pensions by 15% starting from April 1, 2023. In addition, a state social benefit has been established for persons with disabilities who are not eligible for a pension. These measures reflect the commitment of the Republic of Moldova to ensure adequate social protection for persons with disabilities.

**The unemployment support framework has also been improved.** The percentage of the unemployed receiving unemployment benefits was 11% in 2022. Active employment measures are being developed. This will help the unemployed get a job more efficiently.

**Recently, the proportion of people covered by benefits for temporary work incapacity caused by work accidents and occupational diseases has increased.** The proportion of beneficiaries increased from 16.5% to 27.2% between 2018 and 2022. To improve state control over compliance with normative acts in the field of labour relations and occupational safety and health, Law no. 140/2008 on the State Labor Inspectorate and GD no. 788/2013 regarding the organization and operation of the State Labor Inspectorate. These measures also aim at eliminating the practice of paying salaries in envelopes and ending undeclared work. The following initiatives are also included in the Government's 2023 Action Plan: to continue strengthening the capacities of the State Labor Inspectorate and streamline its activity (quarter IV), to develop and approve the National Labor Relations Program (safety and health at work and fighting informal economy, the phenomenon of undeclared work and payment of salaries "in envelopes" (quarter IV). These actions aim at reducing the number of work accidents and occupational diseases, transforming informal income into formal salary income, increasing the level of social protection of employees, which altogether will allow people who, following a work accident or an occupational disease, have totally or partially lost their ability to work, to benefit from disability benefits.

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

**Modest step forward has been made in terms of ensuring equal property rights for all citizens, especially the poor and vulnerable.** The available data show that monitoring such indicators is not a priority for local authorities. To achieve sustainable development target 1.4 by 2030, namely ensuring that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to own and control land and other forms of property, inheritance and other resources, it is necessary to establish target and reference values for the relevant indicators, as well as develop and implement public policies aimed at improving access to basic services and ensuring equal property rights.

**There are initiatives to improve access to basic services,** however, they are not yet linked directly to sustainable development indicators. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development is working on the development of a public policy instrument in the field of water supply and sanitation, which will replace the Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy (2014 – 2030). In addition, the development of the special section "Water supply and sanitation" of the National Urban and Spatial Planning under "Security of water supply and sanitation" project is being planned.

**The Republic of Moldova faces difficulties in achieving the target 1.5 of sustainable development "build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events".** There are deficiencies in the collection of data related to this target, which does not allow objective observation of progress.

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Environment, a draft of the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme until 2030 and its Action Plan are being developed. Implementing this national strategic framework might contribute to building resilience and reducing the population's vulnerability to climate-related extreme events.

**Paying more attention to monitoring and assessing the impact of climate change on the poor and vulnerable population is important.** This information may help identify the needs and develop specific policies and programs to ensure an effective approach to reducing the exposure and vulnerability of these groups to climate-related extreme events. In addition, closer coordination between the different CPAs is needed to ensure a holistic and integrated approach to these challenges.

**Structural indicators of the weight of social protection, education and health in the national budget and GDP reflect the State's ability to ensure mobilization of resources** in order to provide adequate and predictable means to implement programs and policies aiming at ending poverty in all its dimensions. Approximately 70 percent of the total overall government spending in the Republic of Moldova are intended for social sectors. Total spending on social protection, education and health accounted for 21% of GDP in 2019, which is almost equal to that of benchmark countries<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> World Bank, Special Topic, 13 June 2023, Fiscal Policy for Resilience and Growth

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

In 2022, the budget allocated for social protection represented 38.8% of the national budget, which is increasing compared to previous years. Of the total funds allocated to social protection in 2022, 61% were intended for the state social insurance system which is based on contributions, and 39% for other social protection measures, including social assistance, compensations to reduce energy vulnerability and general measures to support families with children. A reduction of the insured component in the social protection system has been noted in recent years as the state social insurance system is not adapted to respond to external shocks: the value of contributions is lower than the rights to payment, and the state social insurance funds lack a reserve fund for shock mitigation. Consequently, the insured component of the social protection system decreased from 68% in 2019 to 61% in 2022, while uninsured programs increased. This was largely due to the energy compensation programme<sup>15</sup>, which accounted for more than MDL 3.7 billion in the winter of 2022-23. In the last 2 years, the development of some social protection components such as pensions, social aid and child allowance have generally kept the pace of inflation and compensated for the loss of purchasing power of the most vulnerable, while other social protection components such as social assistance, social services and employment measures have gone in the opposite direction of inflation.

The proportion of the budget allocated for education in the national public budget constituted 15.8% in 2022, a decline from the previous years. Note that investment in education is vital for a country's long-term development, as it impacts labour productivity and quality of life.

The proportion of the budget allocated for health in the national public budget constituted 13.6% in 2022. Compared to 2021, this percentage has decreased, although there is the target to reach 15.3% by 2025. It is clear that health is considered essential, even more so in the context of a world that continues to face public health challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

The budgets allocated for social protection, education and health in the Republic of Moldova must be substantial and balanced and meet the needs of the citizens. Social protection is essential to support people facing financial difficulties or other types of vulnerability. An educated society is better placed to develop and prosper, helping to eradicate poverty. Health, in turn, is a fundamental necessity for the well-being of the population and to maintain a productive workforce. These three areas are essential within the national public budget, given the fact that they represent the pillars of sustainable socio-economic development.

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<sup>15</sup> In 2022, 2600.0 million lei were allocated for the energy compensation program, including: 1,729.9 million lei in compensation provided by Law 192/2021 on compensating for the difference in price for gas/ heat consumption during the cold period of the year and 870 million lei granted according to Law 241/2022 on the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund. In 2023, 5 billion lei were allocated for the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund.

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

### Monitoring indicators

1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US D2.15 per day

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
1.1.1. Proportion of the population below the international poverty line of USD 2.15 per day	<p>percent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The proportion of the population below the poverty line registered during 2018-2022 a slight increase from 2.5% to 1.3%. The authorities have implemented a series of measures to reduce energy vulnerability, including by establishing a national minimum salary and providing social assistance.</p>
1.1.1.1. Proportion of the population below the international poverty line of USD 4.3 per day	<p>percent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Similarly to the previous indicator, authorities tried to reduce the poverty rate, however, the proportion of the population below the poverty line slightly increased from 4.8% to 6.1% between 2018 and 2022. The rising trend in the poverty rate in recent years is worrying.</p>

1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

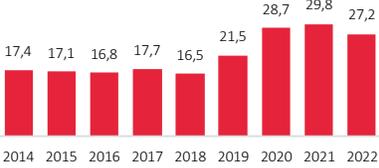
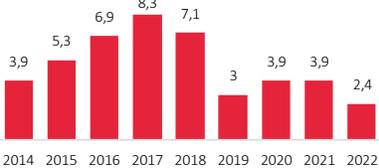
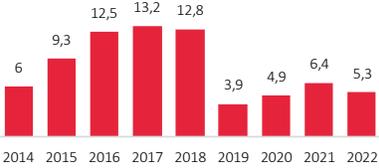
Monitoring indicator	Progress description
1.2.1. Absolute poverty rate	<p>percent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The absolute poverty rate increased from 25.2% in 2019 to 31.1% in 2022, which is equivalent to an increase of 5.9 percentage points. The Government has launched a number of legislative initiatives to reduce poverty rate, including the introduction of an Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund, the establishment of a national minimum salary, the modification of the procedure for establishing and paying social aid and adjustment of conditions for granting aid for the cold period of the year.</p>
1.2.2. Multidimensional poverty index	No data is available for this indicator.

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

### 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
1.3.1.a. Proportion of persons of retirement age who benefit from old-age pensions.	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>93,8 94,1 94,5 92,8 93,5 93,9 95,4 93,7 94,6</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p>Sursa: Casa Națională de Asigurări Sociale, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>This indicator recorded a slight increase between 2018 and 2022. Normative acts confirming work experience have been adopted.</p>
1.3.1.b. Proportion of children benefiting from allowances intended for families with children (monthly child allowance until the age of 2 for uninsured persons, child allowance for insured persons)	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>70,4 69 70 71,6 82,1 93,5 94,1 97,8 87</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p>Sursa: Casa Națională de Asigurări Sociale, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Significant growth from 2018 to 2021, with a decrease in 2022 to 87%. Programs and normative frameworks improving child protection have been implemented.</p>
1.3.1.c. Proportion of women benefiting from maternity allowances	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>42,1 47,2 50,8 59 61,6 66,2 66,5 71,2</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021</p> <p>Sursa: Casa Națională de Asigurări Sociale, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>This indicator recorded an increase between 2018 and 2022. Laws improving conditions for women benefiting from maternity allowances have been adopted.</p>
1.3.1.d. Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving social benefits (pensions and social disability allowances)	<p>In 2023, measures were taken by GD no. 148/2023 to increase the amount of disability pensions and social allowances.</p>
1.3.1.e. Proportion of the unemployed receiving unemployment benefits of the total number of unemployed	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>11,9 10,2 11,6 10,6 10,1 11,2 16,1 17 13,5</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p>Sursa: Casa Națională de Asigurări Sociale; Agenția Națională pentru Ocuparea Forței de Muncă</p> <p>The increase in the indicator during 2020-21 is due to the expansion of unemployment benefits during the pandemic. Legislative changes that might have indirect impact on the number of recipients of unemployment benefits are being developed.</p>

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

<p>1.3.1.f. Proportion of people covered by benefits for temporary work incapacity caused by work accidents and occupational diseases</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: 1) Casa Națională de Asigurări Sociale; 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Between 2018 and 2022, a slight increase in this indicator was observed, with legislative reform initiatives and initiatives to strengthen institutional capacities to promote safe working environments and eradicate undeclared work in place.</p>																		
<p>1.3.1.g. Proportion of vulnerable people receiving social welfare benefits (social aid, cold weather aid)</p>	<p>According to the information from the Social Assistance Automated Information System, the number of families that benefited from at least one payment during 2018-2022 is:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Social aid</th> <th>Aid for the cold season of the year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>83091</td> <td>200949</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>78004</td> <td>224449</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>97100</td> <td>247993</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>79102</td> <td>262847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>70190</td> <td>274529</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A decrease in the number of families receiving social aid and a moderate increase in the number of families receiving social aid during the required period of the year can be noted.</p> <p>The progress was achieved by amending GD no. 1167/2008, to incorporate more disadvantaged families into the social aid program, and by increasing the minimum guaranteed income amount.</p>	Year	Social aid	Aid for the cold season of the year	2018	83091	200949	2019	78004	224449	2020	97100	247993	2021	79102	262847	2022	70190	274529	
Year	Social aid	Aid for the cold season of the year																		
2018	83091	200949																		
2019	78004	224449																		
2020	97100	247993																		
2021	79102	262847																		
2022	70190	274529																		
<p>1.3.1.h. Coverage of the poorest population (quintile 1) with social welfare benefits</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Target value: 35% (2030), Reference amount: 10.7% (2021). The progress was achieved by amending GD no. 1167/2008, to increase the number of families with employees and families with children included in the program, as well as to differentiate the size of MGMI according to the degree of disability.</p>																		
<p>1.3.1.i. Coverage of the poorest population (quintile 1) with social welfare benefits for the cold season of the year</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>No target value specified. This indicator declined between 2018 and 2022.</p>																		

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

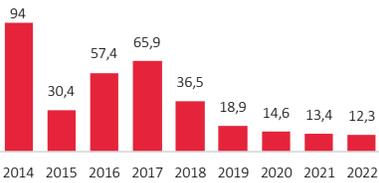
### 1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance and other resources

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
1.4.1. Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, including electricity, safe water sources, sewage system, Internet connection	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>62,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>66,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>66,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>69,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>72,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>61</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>65,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>68,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>69,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Data show an increasing trend from 2010 to 2022, except for 2019 when a decrease compared to 2018 was recorded. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development is identifying support for the development of a public policy instrument in the field of water supply and sanitation</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	62,5	2015	66,1	2016	66,7	2017	69,2	2018	72,1	2019	61	2020	65,2	2021	68,4	2022	69,3
Year	Proportion (%)																				
2014	62,5																				
2015	66,1																				
2016	66,7																				
2017	69,2																				
2018	72,1																				
2019	61																				
2020	65,2																				
2021	68,4																				
2022	69,3																				
1.4.2.a. Proportion of the adult population with secure land rights	<p>In 2022, the proportion of the adult population with secure land rights was 52.8% on average per country. A very low rate is noted among the young population: 5.4% for the population aged 15-24, 28.7% for the population aged 25-34, 48.1% for the population aged 35-44, 63.9% for the population aged 45-54 and 71.2% for the population aged over 55.</p>																				
1.4.2.b. Proportion of the adult population who perceive their land rights as being secure	<p>This indicator is not currently monitored.</p>																				

### 1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events, including drought and floods

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
1.5.1.a. Number of people who died as a result of exceptional situations, per 100,000 inhabitants (identical to 11.5.1.a/13.1.1.a)	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of people per 100,000 inhabitants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>4,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>4,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>3,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>4,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Progress depends on implementing effective early warning systems, preparing the population for emergency situations and training personnel in emergency interventions. Availability of adequate resources such as rescue equipment, specialized personnel and effective coordination capabilities is essential.</p> <p>In 2022, the authorities of the Republic of Moldova and Romania signed the Cooperation Agreement in order to implement the emergency warning system for the population in the Republic of Moldova. The inter-institutional working group was also set up to ensure implementation of the national warning system in case of emergency and exceptional situations.</p>	Year	Number of people per 100,000 inhabitants	2014	4,4	2015	4,1	2016	4,4	2017	3,1	2018	5	2019	4,9	2020	4,3	2021	3,8	2022	4,6
Year	Number of people per 100,000 inhabitants																				
2014	4,4																				
2015	4,1																				
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2017	3,1																				
2018	5																				
2019	4,9																				
2020	4,3																				
2021	3,8																				
2022	4,6																				
1.5.1.b. Number of missing people as a result of exceptional situations, per 100,000 inhabitants (identical to 11.5.1.b/13.1.1.b)	<p>Progress depends on efforts to inform and educate the population about potential risks, while precautionary measures can help reduce the number of missing persons. Availability of resources, including specialized personnel and search and rescue equipment, influences the ability to find missing persons in a timely manner.</p>																				

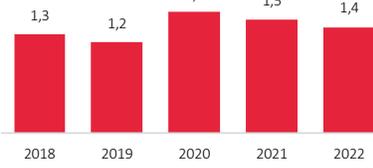
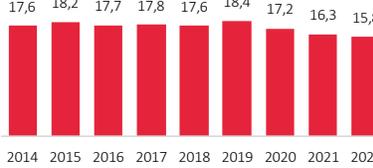
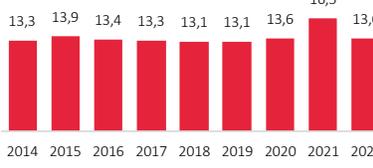
## SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

<p>1.5.1.c. Number of persons directly affected by exceptional situations, per 100,000 inhabitants (identical to 11.5.1.c/13.1.1.c)</p>	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Moldova annually approves the Civil Protection Training Calendar Plan of the Republic of Moldova. According to the Plan, civil protection applications are organized and conducted in order to train civil protection groups and economic agents to raise the level of preparation regarding actions taken in exceptional situations. Inter-institutional orders for the organization and conduct of the Security School "Together we reduce the risks" were also approved.</p>	<p>Figures generally decreased between 2010 and 2022, suggesting that the situation improved over this period. Developing and implementing appropriate emergency plans, informing and training the population on precautionary measures can contribute to reducing the number of affected people.</p>
<p>1.5.2. Amount of direct economic losses as a result of exceptional situations relative to GDP</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova emphasizes the development of volunteering when exceptional situations occur. Today, the Republic of Moldova is making considerable efforts to test the draft amendment to the Volunteering Law no. 121/2010 for the introduction of volunteering regulations. In April 2023, the Republic of Moldova hosted the Peer Review Mission carried out by EU experts in order to strengthen the eligibility of the Republic of Moldova to become a member state of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). The Republic of Moldova was invited to join the Union Civil Protection Mechanism on 28.04.2023. Thus, Moldovan fire fighters and rescuers enter the last phase of preparation to join the strongest international cooperation network in the field of disaster prevention, preparation and response.</p>	<p>The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was significant, estimated at 3.4% of GDP in 2020. The war in Ukraine and the regional context had an estimated impact of 1.6% of GDP in 2022. Implementing appropriate policies and strategies for risk reduction and emergency management can help minimize economic losses.</p>
<p>1.5.3.1. The national emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted and implemented (identical to 11.b.1.1/13.1.2.1)</p>	<p>The draft National Climate Change Adaptation Program until 2030 is under approval and is to be submitted to the Government meeting by the end of June 2023.</p>	
<p>1.5.3.2. Degree of implementation of the national emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (identical to 11.b.1.2/13.1.2.2)</p>	<p>Having a sound system for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the strategic framework can help identify gaps and take timely corrective action. Ensuring adequate resources, including budgets and specialized staff, as well as developing the necessary capacities in responsible authorities, can influence the degree of implementation of the strategic framework.</p>	

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

1.5.4. Proportion of local public authorities adopting and implementing local emergency risk reduction strategies in line with national emergency risk reduction strategies (identical to 11.b.2/13.1.3)	Coordination between local public authorities and national authorities is crucial for the effective adoption and implementation of local strategies in line with national strategies.
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### 1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																					
1.a.1.1. Proportion of funds allocated from the national public budget for the social aid program (social aid and aid for the cold period of the year) in total national public budget expenditures	<p>procent (%)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>1,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>1,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>1,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>1,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>1,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2018	1,3	2019	1,2	2020	1,6	2021	1,5	2022	1,4	The indicator declined during 2018-2022, with values between 1.2%-1.6%. A number of legislative measures have been adopted to improve this situation, including the reform of the social welfare program.								
Year	Proportion (%)																					
2018	1,3																					
2019	1,2																					
2020	1,6																					
2021	1,5																					
2022	1,4																					
1.a.2.a. Proportion of education expenditures in total national public budget expenditures	<p>procent (%)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>17,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>18,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>17,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>17,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>17,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>18,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>17,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>16,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>15,8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	17,6	2015	18,2	2016	17,7	2017	17,8	2018	17,6	2019	18,4	2020	17,2	2021	16,3	2022	15,8	The trend is downward, indicating a continuous decrease in the proportion of the budget allocation for education. Proportion of education expenditures in total national public budget expenditures decreased from 18.4% to 15.8% between 2019 and 2022.
Year	Proportion (%)																					
2014	17,6																					
2015	18,2																					
2016	17,7																					
2017	17,8																					
2018	17,6																					
2019	18,4																					
2020	17,2																					
2021	16,3																					
2022	15,8																					
1.a.2.b. Proportion of health expenditures in total national public budget expenditures	<p>procent (%)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>13,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>13,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>13,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>13,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>13,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>13,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>13,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>16,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>13,6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	13,3	2015	13,9	2016	13,4	2017	13,3	2018	13,1	2019	13,1	2020	13,6	2021	16,5	2022	13,6	Proportion of health expenditures in total national public budget expenditures was relatively stable over the last years. The increase noted in 2021 is due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Year	Proportion (%)																					
2014	13,3																					
2015	13,9																					
2016	13,4																					
2017	13,3																					
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2019	13,1																					
2020	13,6																					
2021	16,5																					
2022	13,6																					

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

<p>1.a.2.c. Proportion of social protection expenditures in total national public budget expenditures</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>31,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>33,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>35,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>35,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>35,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>35,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>35,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>38,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	31,9	2015	33,8	2016	35,6	2017	35	2018	35,2	2019	35,4	2020	35,5	2021	35,9	2022	38,8	<p>There is an increase in social protection expenses in the total national public budget expenditures, from 34.9% in 2010 to 38.8% in 2022. This increase is mainly due to the Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund.</p>
Year	Proportion (%)																					
2014	31,9																					
2015	33,8																					
2016	35,6																					
2017	35																					
2018	35,2																					
2019	35,4																					
2020	35,5																					
2021	35,9																					
2022	38,8																					
<p>1.a.3.1. Proportion of public expenditures for social protection in GDP</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>10,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>10,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>10,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>10,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>11,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>11,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>12,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>14,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	10,6	2015	10,7	2016	10,7	2017	10,7	2018	11,1	2019	11,3	2020	13	2021	12,2	2022	14,3	<p>Proportion of public expenditures for social protection in GDP increased from 11.9% in 2010 to 14.3% in 2022. The increase was mainly driven by energy compensation and the increase in the average size of pensions.</p>
Year	Proportion (%)																					
2014	10,6																					
2015	10,7																					
2016	10,7																					
2017	10,7																					
2018	11,1																					
2019	11,3																					
2020	13																					
2021	12,2																					
2022	14,3																					

### 1.b. Create a sound national policy framework based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support investment in poverty eradication actions

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>1.b.1. Proportion of public expenditures for health, education and social support of people in monetary poverty</p>	<p>Aggregate indicator is not monitored.</p>



# 2

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

### 2.1. SDG 2 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) is to end hunger, ensure food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Although the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy lacks an objective that would directly correspond to this SDG, there are correlations with various components of the national strategy, especially in terms of social protection and resilience to climate change. For example, if objective 6 of the strategy is successfully implemented, this could contribute to food security by increasing economic stability for vulnerable groups. In addition, addressing the problem of climate-related extreme events could help promote sustainable agriculture, thus protecting agricultural resources from the impact of drought and floods.

In terms of improving nutrition, promoting sustainable agriculture and increasing agricultural productivity, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is at the heart of these efforts. To reach the national targets set for SDG 2, the Republic of Moldova intends to implement the National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development for 2023-2030 (SNDAR-2030). This strategy focuses on developing a competitive, sustainable and climate-resilient agri-food sector, with a focus on food security and safety and improving living conditions in rural areas. SNDAR-2030 aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Strengthening the potential of the primary agricultural sector and promoting smart, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices;
- Developing the food industry and diversifying markets;
- Supporting sustainable rural socio-economic development;
- Ensuring transposition of the EU acquis and its progressive implementation in the field of agriculture, rural development and food safety.

The analysis of the agricultural sector in Moldova shows that, although this sector is one of the largest employers, with 21% of the active population engaged in agriculture, a large part of the workers are active in the informal sector. Agriculture constituted about 11% of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2020. In terms of foreign trade with agri-food products, Moldova registered an increase in exports to the European Union, with a Proportion of exports increasing from 41.3% in 2014 to 52.4% in 2020. While exports to the CIS countries decreased.

Through SNDAR-2030, the Republic of Moldova aims to improve competitiveness, resilience and sustainability of the agri-food sector. However, the sector faces some challenges: the sector's contribution to GVA is declining and a large proportion of employees work informally.

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

### 2.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**15**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**34%**

Progress score:

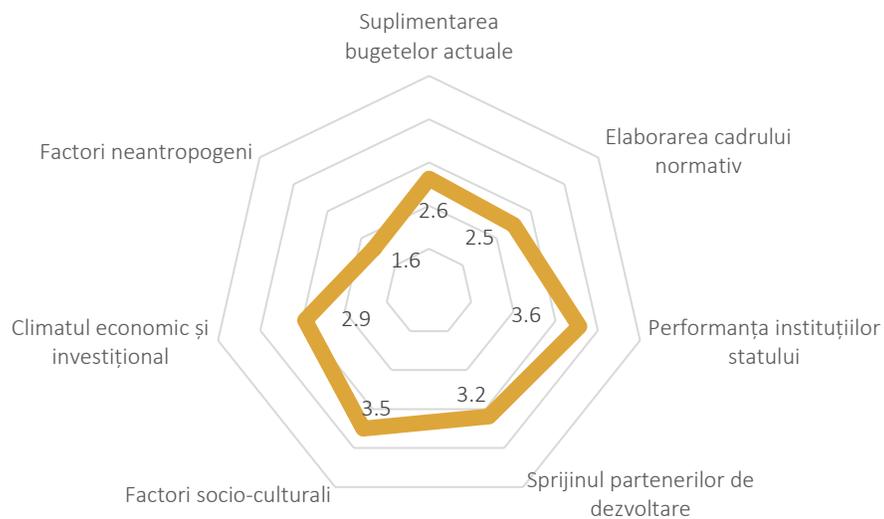
**67/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:



\*out of the total of 15 indicators, 14 are progress indicators and 1 is a structure indicator

### Factors determining progress



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

The Republic of Moldova is making notable progress in achieving United Nations SDG 2, which refers to ending hunger, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture. However, there are also shortcomings that need to be addressed to ensure that the country successfully achieves these goals.

**First, there is progress in eradicating malnutrition and ensuring access to safe and nutritious food.** The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is implementing the "National Child Protection Program for 2022-2026", and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has developed the "Food Security Strategy 2023-2030", both actions being consistent with the SDG target 2.1. It is essential that these initiatives are implemented effectively and monitored regularly to ensure that their benefits are felt by all citizens.

**Second, efforts to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers are essential to ensure food security and contribute to poverty reduction.** The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry incorporated this target in the "National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development for 2023-2030". However, more efforts need to be made to ensure that these targets are met and that all food producers, especially small- and medium-scale ones, are among the beneficiaries.

**Third, greater focus is needed on malnutrition targets and nutritional needs of different vulnerable groups.** Indicators related to the prevalence of stunting, weight retardation and overweight among children aged up to 5, overweight among adolescents and to the prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 do not appear in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy and are not constantly monitored. It is important that these issues are addressed more directly in future strategies and action plans.

**Progress is also needed in the field of conservation of plant and animal genetic resources.** Law 213/2022 on livestock production and Law 371/1995 on selection and breeding in animal breeding are important steps towards maintaining the genetic diversity of agricultural species. Biodiversity conservation efforts should go beyond farms to the ecosystem level, so that genetic diversity is maintained in the broader context of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.

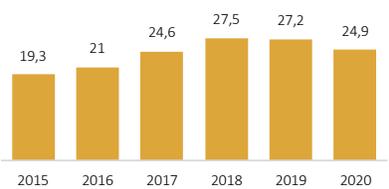
Given the global context of climate change, changes in human mobility, measures to adapt to these changes must also be considered. Sustainable agriculture, which includes conservation of genetic diversity, can help reduce the impact of climate change on food security. Investments, including remittances from Moldovan citizens working abroad, must be used for climate change adaptation activities in the agricultural field.

While the Republic of Moldova has made progress towards achieving SDG 2, there is still much work to be done. Existing programs and strategies need to be monitored and evaluated to ensure that they are effective. The efforts made by the authorities must be based on a firm commitment to the conservation of genetic diversity, addressing the problems of malnutrition among vulnerable groups and improving the productivity and incomes of small- and medium-scale food producers.

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

### Monitoring indicators

2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
2.1.1. Prevalence of malnutrition	No data is available for the period 2010-2022. The target is 1.92% by 2030. Recent initiatives that may have an impact on the indicator include the National Child Protection Program for 2022-2026 and the Food Security Strategy 2023-2030.
2.1.2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>A general increase in the value of the indicator is noted between 2015 and 2019, followed by a decrease in 2020. No data is available for the period 2021-2022. The Food Security Strategy 2023-2030 addresses this indicator.</p> <p>Sursa: Organizația pentru Alimentație și Agricultură a Națiunilor Unite (FAO)</p>

2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
2.2.1. Prevalence of stunting among children aged up to 5	The latest available data dates from 2012, when the indicator was 6.4%. No specific target is set for this indicator. The Ministry of Health has indicated that this indicator is important and should be monitored periodically.
2.2.2.a. Prevalence of overweight among children aged up to 5	The latest available data dates from 2012, when the indicator was 4.9%. No specific target is set for this indicator. The Ministry of Health has indicated that this indicator is important and should be monitored periodically.
2.2.2.b. Prevalence of weight retardation among children aged up to 5	The latest available data dates from 2012, when the indicator was 1.9%. No specific target is set for this indicator. The Ministry of Health has indicated that this indicator is important and should be monitored periodically.
2.2.3. Prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49	Available data for 2021 and 2022 indicate a stable level of anaemia prevalence (1.2%). There is not enough data to analyse the trend of this indicator before 2021. No specific target is set for this indicator.

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2.3. By 2030, increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers through secure and equal access to inputs, knowledge, financial services and markets

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
2.3.1. Labour productivity in agriculture	No data is available to evaluate progress on this indicator. However, the indicator is considered essential for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and should be continuously monitored.																				
2.3.1.1. Proportion of sown areas, total arable land	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>94,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>94</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>94,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>95,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>95,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>93,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>94,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>95,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>96,5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică Agenția Relații Funciare și Cadastru</p> <p>The proportion of sown areas has gradually increased from 91.4% in 2010 to 96.5% in 2022, which means that efforts are being made in order to make full use of arable land. The trend is increasing by an average of about 0.5% per year, reflecting steady progress.</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	94,1	2015	94	2016	94,7	2017	95,3	2018	95,7	2019	93,8	2020	94,7	2021	95,4	2022	96,5
Year	Proportion (%)																				
2014	94,1																				
2015	94																				
2016	94,7																				
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2018	95,7																				
2019	93,8																				
2020	94,7																				
2021	95,4																				
2022	96,5																				
2.3.2. Proportion of the volume of agricultural production of small-scale food producers, in total agricultural production	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>56,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>59</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>52,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>50,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>50,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>50,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>53,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>39,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>43</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>This indicator has registered a decrease in recent years, from 65.1% in 2010 to 43% in 2022. Small-scale food producers seem to have lost ground to large producers.</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	56,3	2015	59	2016	52,9	2017	50,9	2018	50,5	2019	50,2	2020	53,8	2021	39,5	2022	43
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2019	50,2																				
2020	53,8																				
2021	39,5																				
2022	43																				

2.4. By 2030, implement agricultural practices that increase productivity, help maintain ecosystems that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather conditions such as drought, floods and other exceptional situations

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
2.4.1. Proportion of agricultural areas on which sustainable farming practices are applied	No data is available to evaluate progress. The indicator is considered of medium importance for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

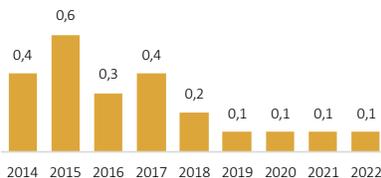
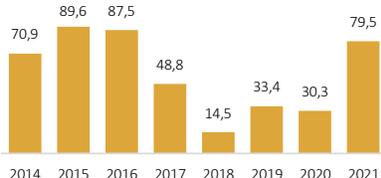
2.5. By 2027, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national and regional levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
2.5.1. Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for secured food and agriculture in medium- or long-term conservation facilities	No data is available to evaluate progress on this indicator.

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2.5.2. Proportion of breeds and local forms classified as endangered, at no risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction	The indicator is considered essential for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and should be constantly monitored. Law no.213 of 2022 on livestock production is to enter into force on August 26, 2023, which could contribute to the improvement of this indicator.
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### 2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
2.a.1. Index of the orientation of public expenditure towards agriculture	<p>indice</p>  <p>Sursa: 1. Ministerul Finanțelor; 2. Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The index has been stable for the last four years. The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures above 1 reflects a greater orientation towards the agricultural sector, which receives a greater Proportion of government/public expenditure relative to its contribution to economic value added.</p> <p>An AOI below 1 reflects a lower orientation of public budget resources towards agriculture, while an AOI equal to 1 reflects neutrality in a government orientation towards the agricultural sector. In the last period, the index found by the Ministry of Finance is 0.1, indicating little orientation of public expenditures in relation to the contribution to the economic value added.</p>
2.a.2. Value of external financial and technical assistance for the development of the agricultural sector	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p>  <p>Sursa: DAC (OECD Development Assistance Committee)</p> <p>The progress is significant when considering the increasing amount of external financial and technical assistance.</p>

### 2.c Adopt the necessary measures to ensure the proper functioning of agri-food markets and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
2.c.1. Price index for agri-food products (seasonal abnormalities)	<p>Although this indicator is considered very important, information on progress is limited. The target value and reference value are not provided by the authorities in charge of monitoring.</p> <p>No clear trend can be established as information for most years (2010-2015, 2018-2022) is not available.</p>

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# 3

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

### 3.1. SDG 3 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

SDG 3 focuses on health and aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy addresses the sustainable development goals in the field of health through measures and commitments.

They include:



**Objective 5: Improve physical and mental health of the population through the active contribution of a modern and efficient health system that responds to the needs of each individual.**

Specific objectives:

- 5.1. Ensure universal coverage with high-quality medical services that contribute to improving the quality of life.
- 5.2. Reduce the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases through the holistic and cross-sectoral approach to the determinants of health.
- 5.3. Increase the resilience of the health system to situations that endanger people's health.

According to commitments regarding sustainable development, the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy aims to implement the following strategic targets by 2030:

- Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 30% through prevention and treatment (Sustainable Development Goal 3.4).
- Strengthen methods of prevention and treatment of the abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as alcohol abuse (Sustainable Development Goal 3.5).
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education (Sustainable Development Goal 3.7).
- Achieve universal health coverage, access to quality basic health services, including protection from associated financial risks, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all (Sustainable Development Goal 3.8).

To improve long-term physical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health, the emphasis is placed on promoting a healthy and active lifestyle throughout life. In this sense, the health system must ensure collaboration with other sectors, including local public authorities, civil society, mass media, the private sector, and other key actors to raise profile of a healthy way of life through information, communication and education interventions, reducing risk factors and improving population's health. Also, a priority remains disease prophylaxis and prevention, through vaccination and screening, early diagnosis and quality

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treatment, as well as early and ongoing specialized support especially for vulnerable groups. These measures aim to significantly improve the health status, quality of life and life expectancy of the population, reducing the pressure on the health system. The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy seeks to improve the quality of health services for all those who need them, reduce inequities in health and improve access to health services in particular for the rural population and for vulnerable and marginalized groups (socially and economically vulnerable people, people with disabilities, adolescents and young people, elderly people, ethnic minorities, people living with HIV and key populations at increased risk of HIV infection, displaced people, survivors of cases of violence, etc.). Implementing the strategy will ensure continuity of universal access to quality healthcare, including life-saving sexual and reproductive health services, in particular modern family planning services and tools, applying the humanity-development-peace approach.

### 3.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**32**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**76%**

Progress score:

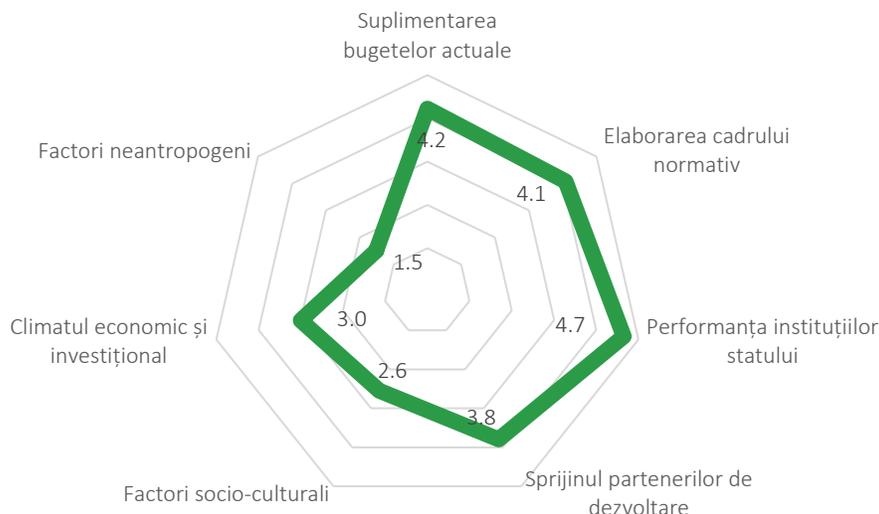
**57/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
3.b.2.	3.1.2. 3.2.1.1. 3.2.2 3.3.1. 3.3.1.1 3.3.2. 3.3.4 3.6.1. 3.7.2. 3.8.1. 3.8.2.1 3.8.2.2. 3.d.1. 3.c.1.	3.2.1. 3.4.1. 3.4.2. 3.5.1. 3.5.2. 3.5.2.1. 3.7.1. 3.8.2.b. 3.9.3.	3.1.1. 3.8.2.a. 3.b.1. 3.a.1.	3.8.1.1 3.9.1. 3.9.2. 3.b.3

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### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 3



Despite the fact that **maternal mortality in the Republic of Moldova has registered a significant decrease in the last decade**, from 44.5 deceased women per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 16.2 deceased women per 100,000 live births in 2020, the **evolution of the indicator is, however, fluctuating over time**, and in the last two years this indicator has also registered a significant increase, representing 47.9 deceased women per 100,000 live births in 2021 and 67.3 per 100,000 live births in 2022, the European average being 13 per 100,000 live births (according to the National Public Health Agency). The wave-like dynamics indicate that there are fluctuations recorded in the evolution of this indicator in the Republic of Moldova, which shows that there are structural problems and inequalities in access to services, information and education regarding sexual and reproductive health.

**In 2022, seven maternity hospitals were helped** by UNFPA and the US to get modern equipment, including for intensive care, to provide high quality maternal and new-born health services, the medical staff of the perinatology centers throughout the country being subsequently trained in 2023 on obstetric emergency case management. It is important to continue efforts to maintain and improve outcomes so as to ensure adequate and affordable care for pregnant women and new-borns, not only during childbirth, but also in the antenatal and postnatal period. Services must be integrated, inclusive, centered on the beneficiary and based on fundamental human rights, which allow the person, the couple, the family to conceive and safely go through the period of pregnancy, birth and the post-natal period.

**To improve maternal health in the Republic of Moldova, priority will be given to ensuring quick access to high-quality health services**, adequate professional training of medical staff and promoting education in the field of sexual and reproductive health. To reduce fluctuations in the maternal mortality rate, addressing regional inequalities and disparities, implementing preventive measures and creating partnerships for

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

additional expertise and resources are crucial. It is of particular importance to monitor progress and appropriate budget allocation in the health sector on an ongoing basis so as to ensure that the Republic of Moldova takes steps forward to reach European standards in maternal health.

**The Republic of Moldova has made overall satisfactory progress in terms of the proportion of births attended by qualified personnel**, indicating an extensive coverage of specialized healthcare services during childbirth. However, to achieve target 3.1. by 2030, namely to reduce maternal mortality rate to less than 13.3 cases per 100,000 live births, a broader and a more coordinated approach is needed, which would focus not only on reducing inequalities by ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including modern family planning services and methods to ensure risk-free motherhood, but also on improving other key aspects regarding maternal health, such as access to information, communication and education of the general public regarding all aspects necessary to be known by individuals, couples, families who plan to conceive a child for a positive experience during pregnancy, birth, the post-natal period, through information campaigns, but also within the Future Parents' School, applying a standardized approach to presenting information based on evidence, but also presented in a format that is easy for anyone to understand.

**With regard to infant mortality and under-5 mortality, the results indicate specific challenges in the health system and in the provision of child healthcare services.**

The data for *mortality rate of children aged 0-4*<sup>16</sup> indicator show that the Republic of Moldova has made progress in reducing mortality rate of children aged 0-4 in the period under review. The death rate steadily declined from 13.6 to 10.1 deaths per 1000 live births during 2010-2021. This value is more than 2 times of that of the mortality rate of children under 5, the EU average. This indicates that efforts and improvements have taken place in the health system to prevent child deaths and ensure adequate care. In general, the death rate has decreased each year, except for minor fluctuations.

The *infant mortality rate*<sup>17</sup> indicator registered a downward trend in the period under review (2010-2021). After a constant decrease in the previous period, the indicator remained relatively stable in recent years (2020 and 2021) at a value of 8.8 and 8.7 respectively. Although there is progress in reducing infant mortality, the value of the indicator must be improved to reach the set goals.

Overall, the *neonatal mortality rate*<sup>18</sup> indicator registered a downward trend. The values dropped from 7.4 (per 1000 live births) to 5.6 in 2017, with a subsequent slight increase until 2020 and 2021, when reached

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<sup>16</sup> Calculation formula: Number of children who died under the age of 5 per 1000 live births Data is based on the registration of new-borns weighting 500 gr and from 22 weeks of gestation

<sup>17</sup> Calculation formula: Number of children who died under the age of 1 per 1000 live births

<sup>18</sup> Calculation formula: Number of children who died this year aged 0 - 27 days after birth, per 1000 live births in the reference year. Data is based on the registration of new-borns weighting 500 gr and from 22 weeks of gestation

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6.3 again. The indicator remained relatively stable in recent years (2020 and 2021) at a value of 6.3. Although there is progress in reducing neonatal mortality, the value of the indicator must be improved to reach the set goals.

To achieve the targets for these indicators, efforts and investments are needed to improve access to quality health services, health education, disease prevention and promotion of adequate care for children, especially in rural areas, where the situation remains precarious.

**The Republic of Moldova has made progress in reducing the incidence of AIDS, reflecting the efforts made to prevent HIV transmission and those of the care cascade: diagnosis, treatment and support (as well as reducing HIV-related mortality).**

The *HIV incidence* registered a downward trend during 2010-2021. The decline in the HIV incidence rate is a positive sign and indicates that progress has been made in controlling the spread of the virus. Although annual fluctuations exist, overall HIV incidence has decreased from 32.4 to 26.7 cases per 100,000 uninfected people during 2010-2021.

In 2020, *HIV-related deaths* increased to 4.2 per 100,000 population, then decreased to 3.9 in 2021. The evolution of this indicator should still be followed to understand whether the decline will continue in the coming years.

The downward trend in HIV incidence on the one hand shows that measures and policies implemented to promote testing, treatment and prevention of HIV transmission have been successful in reducing the spread of the virus among the general population, but it continues to witness high rates among groups of people with increased risk of infection, namely people who inject drugs, sex workers (predominantly women) and men who have sex with men. On the other hand, the low incidence rates could indicate the impact of Covid, which has substantially decreased detection rates, both TB and HIV, by at least 30% in 2020 alone. Thus, it is important to continue prevention and education efforts to maintain and strengthen the downward trend among the general population and to ensure universal improved access that still remains limited for people from risk groups to testing, treatment and support services in the Republic Moldova. In order to reduce the low level of maternal-foetal transmission of HIV virus, which is still high, strengthening health and social support services, especially for vulnerable women affected by HIV infection, is necessary. It is also important to address the issues of stigma and discrimination, which are still very high, against risk groups, punitive policies against risk behaviours that are serious barriers to accessing HIV and TB services, ensuring the human rights-based approach and gender equality of services.

It is also very important to continue HIV prevention efforts among populations at increased risk of infection, including young people from these groups, and strengthen capacities and involve the communities of these populations in carrying out HIV risk reduction and prevention interventions, while enhancing measures to prevent and combat stigma and discrimination faced by key populations (sex workers, transgender people, men who have sex with men, people who use drugs, people in detention).

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**In the last decade, the Republic of Moldova has made progress in controlling viral hepatitis.** By means of national programs, innovative early diagnosis and treatment techniques for TB and viral hepatitis were introduced, access to prevention services was expanded, and person-centered care models were implemented, which strengthened the national response to these infections. **The response to TB and viral hepatitis has been deeply affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, with a significant drop in detection rates, which are to be recovered through additional efforts by the health system.** We can note a downward trend in the incidence of hepatitis B in the Republic of Moldova, especially due to the implementation of the National Immunization Programme. Continued efforts to prevent, early diagnose and treat hepatitis B remain critical to achieving the 2030 targets for combating hepatitis and other communicable diseases.

**As far as efforts to prevent and treat non-communicable diseases to achieve the 2030 target of a 30% reduction in premature mortality are concerned,** multiple interventions have been taking place in the field of cervical screening at the national level over the last years by UNFPA and SDC, in collaboration with other partners, such as the setup of the Cervical Screening Implementation Coordination Unit and the National Colposcopy Reference Center, the development of the Rules on organization and operation of cervical screening services in the Republic of Moldova, the development as per international recommendations of training programs for medical staff in the field of cervical screening, integrated in the curriculum of medical education institutions, including interventions to train medical staff, the preparation of the Cervical Screening Register, the conduct of KAP Studies with the development of a Communication Strategy and the implementation of IEC interventions to increase the population's awareness of the importance of cervical cancer prevention and the way to access the services available at the national level.

However, despite the efforts and progress in improving access and quality of cervical screening services- through beneficiary-centered approaches, based on fundamental human rights and adapted to the needs of vulnerable groups in the population, with the desire "to leave no one behind"- these practices are not yet routinely adopted by all providers of cervical screening services and are only known to some of the women in the target group. The importance of cervical cancer prevention and the availability of prevention services must be recognized by all target populations. It is thus necessary to continue supporting efforts to eliminate this public health problem at the national level by 2030, by increasing access to services and expanding the level of information among the population.

**Mental health and well-being of the population is another important target.** Five thousand people are diagnosed with severe mental health problems every year. In addition, in Moldova there are only two psychiatrists per 100 thousand population, while the average in Europe is five. The total number of cases registered in the last 5-6 years per 100 thousand inhabitants would be around 4200-4500 cases of people suffering from certain mental disorders or illnesses. It is about 150 thousand people with various mental disorders, of which about 10% are children.

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In October 2022<sup>19</sup>, the draft law on mental health and well-being was submitted to public consultation on the platform of the Committee for social protection, health and family. The aim of the project is to update the legislative framework in the field of mental health, proposing a multi-sectoral vision, in accordance with international provisions related to the protection of human rights. The main provisions of the draft law:

- new approach in the field with an emphasis on promoting mental health for the entire population;
- clear obligations of central and local authorities to develop and implement policies on the development of skills necessary to maintain mental health throughout life, protection against violence and creation of protective work environments;
- ensuring balance between professional and private life;
- early detection of mental and behavioural disorders;
- monitoring risk factors at the level of the entire population and various vulnerable groups.

In July 2023, the draft law on the exercise of the profession of the psychologist was actively discussed in the Parliament. The basic idea of the draft is the regulation of the profession of psychologist, with the aim of improving the quality of people's lives by increasing well-being. The law proposes to clarify the rights, responsibilities, attestation, suspension, ethics and deontology of the activity of psychologists.

In this context, it is important to note that the trend of the *suicide mortality rate* indicator per 100,000 population shows a gradual decline. However, the fluctuations in the data are relatively small and a data series over a longer period would provide a more accurate assessment of the overall trend.

**In terms of the strengthening of measures to prevent and treat alcohol abuse, illicit use of drugs and other psychotropic substances**, the analysis of data related to indicator 3.5.2. shows a stability of annual alcohol consumption among people aged 15 and over. It is important to continue efforts to implement prevention and treatment measures to address alcohol abuse and promote healthy lifestyles. Records of the latest global report on alcohol and health, 2019, indicate that the Republic of Moldova remains among the countries with the highest average consumption of pure alcohol per adult person (aged 15 + years), of 12.9 litres (men 20.6 litres; women 5.9 litres), compared to the average consumption of 9.8 litres of pure alcohol per adult in the WHO European region. It is also estimated that 1 in 11 deaths (9.26%) is due to alcohol consumption<sup>20</sup>. According to the National Study on the prevalence of non-communicable diseases risk factors (STEPS 2021), two thirds (63.2%) of the population of the Republic of Moldova are alcohol consumers. In the urban environment, alcohol consumption is 68.2%, and in the rural environment- 57.8%.

According to the estimates of the World Health Organization, in 2014, a volume of alcoholic beverages equivalent to 10 l of pure alcohol was consumed per capita in the Republic of Moldova, slightly above the historical average of 9.5 l during 2000-2013. This level of consumption is well above the global average of 6.3 l per capita, but reflects a culture of abuse characteristic of the region – Bulgaria consumes around 12 l per capita, Romania – 9.6 l per capita, and Hungary – 10 .9 l per capita.

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.parlament.md/Actualitate/Comunicatedepresa/tabid/90/ContentId/7899/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

<sup>20</sup> ME, <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>

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**Between 2014 and 2021, the road traffic death rate per 100,000 population showed a general downward trend.** Between 2018 and 2021, the road traffic death rate remained relatively constant, showing slight variations but remaining in a close range at around 11 per 100,000 population.

To continue the downward trend and achieve the target of a 50% reduction in road deaths and injuries by 2030, maintaining and intensifying road safety and prevention measures, including improving infrastructure, enforcing safety laws and regulations road and public awareness of risks and responsible behaviours in traffic is necessary.

To reduce the number of deaths and injuries due to road accidents, the regulatory framework on simplifying mechanisms for detecting road traffic contraventions will be adjusted, procedures for digitized recording of road accidents will be developed, with the widening of the spectrum of data collected from the scene and their registration in the information system and the development of road traffic IT solutions. Emphasis will also be placed on ensuring early road safety education, based on an analysis of risks, target groups and vulnerable age groups. In addition, the Government of the Republic of Moldova approved, at the end of 2022, the Strategy on the Development of the Internal Affairs for the years 2022 – 2030 (GD no. 658/2023), establishing "Increased traffic safety on public roads" as general objective. Thus, **the authorities propose a 50% reduction in the rate of people who die as a result of road accidents and a minimum 25% reduction in the rate of road accidents by 2030.**

**In terms of family planning, it is important to ensure that each pregnancy is desired and planned.** In order to ensure the universal access of the population of reproductive age to contraception, modern means of contraception are procured from the State Budget for 12 vulnerable groups of the population, the products being offered free of charge to eligible beneficiaries, in accordance with the normative acts in force, through primary health care institutions. Despite efforts made in this field, the dynamics are sadly below the level of expectations, which is proved by the results of the Generations and Gender Survey (2020). Thus, the unmet need for family planning among all women of reproductive age is 16.9%. Women in rural areas have a significantly higher unmet need for contraception (20.2%) than those in urban areas (11.9%).

**There is positive progress and a downward trend in the rate of early births at the age of 15-19 in the Republic of Moldova** from 32.2 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 in 2014 to 22.9 in 2022 (NBS). To compare, in 2019, the rate of early births in European countries was almost 9 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. In the Republic of Moldova, 80% of adolescent births are registered in rural areas. Continued efforts to promote comprehensive sex education and youth-friendly health services are important to continue this downward trend and ensure adolescent health and well-being. Greater emphasis should be placed on increasing access of adolescents in rural areas to sexual and reproductive health services and information, including through mobile services. Regular monitoring and data collection is essential to further assess progress and identify areas that require further intervention.

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**Coverage of essential health services is increasing.** However, it is important to continue efforts to ensure the quality of health services, access to safe, effective and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. Regular monitoring and data collection is essential to further assess progress and identify and address possible gaps in ensuring access to basic health services. In order to improve access to health services and ensure greater coverage of health expenditures, authorities will continue efforts to promote the importance of health among the population and develop effective policies that support accessibility and quality of health services. There is a fluctuating Proportion of the population that allocates more than 25% of the total household expenditure to health. This indicator is influenced by several factors, such as the economic situation, fiscal policy, education and health awareness. Further, monitoring this indicator can provide important insight into the health priorities and needs of the population and help develop appropriate health policies and programs to meet society's demands.

**There is a downward trend in the proportion of private health expenditures in total household expenditures in the Republic of Moldova.** It is also important to continue monitoring and analysing this indicator to ensure that the financial pressure on households in terms of access to health services is reduced and to evaluate the effectiveness of health policies and interventions. There is a downward trend in the proportion of private health expenditures in total household expenditures in the Republic of Moldova. The downward trend in the proportion of private health expenditure is a positive aspect, as it indicates an increase in access to officially financed health services and a reduction in the need for informal expenditure to obtain health care. Progress is also noted in terms of coverage of the population with mandatory health insurance in the Republic of Moldova. This may indicate an improvement in the population's access to health services and greater financial protection in terms of medical costs. However, it is important to continue efforts to ensure universal and equal coverage for all citizens and to strengthen the health insurance system, including for migrant workers involved in informal seasonal work (who often do not benefit from any form of health insurance neither in Moldova nor in the destination states).

The indicators *Mortality rate determined by indoor and ambient air pollution per 100,000 population* and *Mortality rate determined by unsafe sources of water, sanitation and hygiene per 100,000 population* are not monitored. Measuring indicators related to air pollution and access to water and hygiene is crucial for authorities, as it provides valuable information about the health of the population and the impact of environmental factors on it. This data would allow for the associated health problems, such as air pollution and lack of access to safe drinking water and proper hygiene to be identified in specific areas or communities. Monitoring these indicators would allow authorities to identify risks and take appropriate measures to improve air quality and ensure access to drinking water and sanitation services.

**In terms of reducing mortality and morbidity from hazardous chemicals and air and water pollution and contamination,** air pollution has health impacts as long-term effects include lung and heart disease. On average for the country, transport accounts for 86.2% of the total volume of harmful substances emitted into the atmosphere. The number of transport units is constantly increasing (in 2015 – 867.2 thousand transport units, in 2016 – 892.7 thousand units), and the import of obsolete vehicles, with an increased degree of emissions, strongly contribute to atmospheric air pollution. In addition, during 2014-2021, the

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

mortality rate caused by unintentional poisoning decreased. It is important to continue monitoring and implementing preventive measures to improve progress.

**In terms of target 3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the values that exist for the years 2013 and 2021 indicate an increase in the prevalence of tobacco use among the population aged 15 and over.** This can serve as a basis for taking appropriate measures to reverse this trend and protect public health through effective smoking prevention and control policies and interventions.

**Supporting research and development of vaccines and drugs for communicable and non-communicable diseases is crucial to improving population health.** However, there are needs and challenges in vaccination coverage, especially for certain diseases.

**Further efforts are needed to improve vaccination coverage against diseases** such as Haemophilus influenzae type B (HIB), rotavirus (RV) and pneumococcal (PC) infections. These vaccines have had lower coverage in recent years. Improving access to vaccines and promoting immunization are crucial public health issues for preventing disease and maintaining population health. Information and education efforts on the importance of vaccination will continue, and effective strategies to promote immunization in communities with low coverage will be developed. Also, collaboration with health professionals and local authorities will help identify and address specific vaccination needs. With an integrated approach and sustainable efforts, vaccination must remain a powerful tool in the fight against disease as well as in maintaining health and well-being of the population.

**It is important to note the increasing trend in the value of external financial and technical assistance for health science and innovation** and for the development of basic health services, which increased to USD 22.2 million in 2021, compared to 2020 when the value was USD 12.8 million.

**There are fluctuations in the number of medical staff per 10,000 population.** This is influenced by various factors, such as changes in the population structure, developments in the health system, staff recruitment policies, etc.

In 2020, the number of medical staff dropped to a minimum of 4.6 per 10,000 population. This decline is explained by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health system and reflects the challenges that the health system faced during that period. After the decline in 2020, there was an increase in 2021, which is proof of efforts to ensure better coverage of health services in relation to the size of the population. These developments will continue to be monitored to ensure an efficient health system with an adequate capacity to respond to the health needs of the population.

There are multiple factors that can influence the number of medical staff and the efficiency of the financing of the health system, such as government policies, migration flow, brain drain and the specific needs of the population. The analysis of additional information will provide a more detailed perspective on this situation

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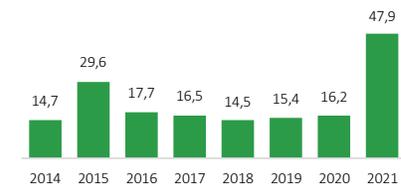
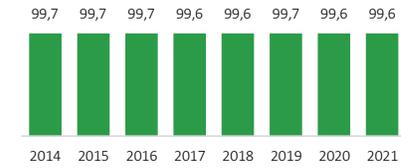
and support for the development of evidence-based policies and programs that, among other things, will capitalize on the qualifications and skills of the diaspora, compensate for the loss of human capital by negotiating partnerships with states of destination, will ensure the retention of qualified personnel, and contribute to the reform of the educational system to better respond to needs, promote the permanent/short-term or virtual return of the qualified diaspora in the medical field.

**Progress in terms of strengthening the capacity of early warning, reduction and management of national health risks in the Republic of Moldova was variable** in different categories analysed under health sector capacity index: years 2018, 2019 and 2021 saw a decrease in the capacity in most aspects, with the exception of food safety which recorded an increase in 2021. Aspects such as human resources, risk communication, entry points and zoonotic events had relatively low capacity. In this context, increased attention will be paid and appropriate measures taken to improve and strengthen capacity in these key areas of early warning, reduction and management of national health risks.

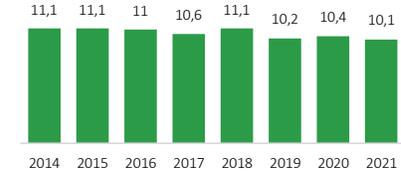
## SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### Monitoring indicators

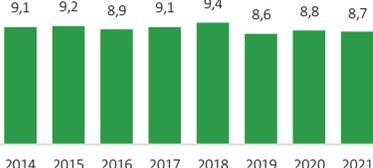
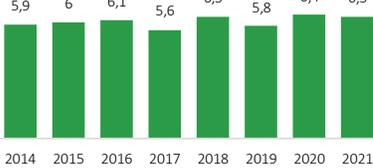
#### 3.1. By 2030, reduce maternal mortality rate to less than 13.3 cases per 100,000 live births

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
3.1.1. Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	<p>la 100 000 născuți vii</p>  <p>Sursa: Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research</p> <p>After the relatively stable period from 2011 to 2018, the maternal mortality rate registered in 2019 a slight increase to 15.4 cases per 100,000 live births, however, it returned to levels close to previous values. Since 2020, the indicator continued to have increasing values, registering a significant increase in 2021 to 47.9 cases per 100,000 live births and a significant increase in 2022 to 67.3 cases per 100,000 live births. Thus, in recent years, this indicator has decreased.</p>
3.1.2. Proportion of births attended by qualified personnel	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Instituțiile medicale</p> <p>The proportion of births attended by qualified personnel remained constant at around 99.6%- 99.8%. This indicates that, in general, most births in the Republic of Moldova benefit from qualified and specialized health care.</p>

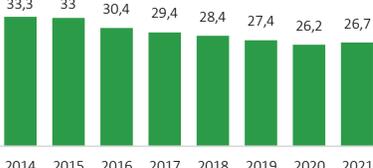
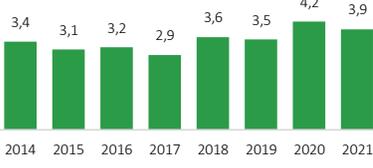
#### 3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to 6 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to 10 per 1,000 live births

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
3.2.1. Mortality rate of children aged 0-4 per 1 000 live births	<p>la 1000 născuți vii</p>  <p>Sursa: Instituțiile medicale</p> <p>Mortality rate steadily declined from 11.1 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 10.1 deaths in 2021. This indicates that efforts have been made to improve the health system to prevent child deaths and ensure adequate care.</p>

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<p>3.2.1.1. Infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births</p>	<p>la 1000 născuți vii</p>  <p>Sursa: Instituțiile medicale</p>	<p>The indicator showed a downward trend during 2018-2021.</p>
<p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate per 1 000 live births</p>	<p>la 1.000 de nașteri vii</p>  <p>Sursa: UNICEF</p>	<p>The value of the indicator reached a low level of 5.6 in 2017, then slightly increased in 2020 and 2021.</p>

#### 3.3.1. By 2030, reduce HIV and STI transmission, particularly in key populations, and HIV-related mortality

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>3.3.1. HIV incidence per 100,000 uninfected persons</p>	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <p>Sursa: 1) IMSP Spitalul Dermatologie și Maladii Comunicabile, 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>The indicator showed a downward trend. The decline in the HIV incidence rates is a positive sign and indicates that progress has been made in controlling the spread of the virus. Although annual fluctuations exist, overall HIV incidence has decreased from 33.2 to 26.7 cases per 100,000 uninfected people during 2014-2021.</p>
<p>3.3.1.1. HIV-related deaths per 100,000 people</p>	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <p>Sursa: 1) IMSP Spitalul Dermatologie și Maladii Comunicabile, 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>The indicator fluctuated in the period under review. Values ranged from 2.9 to 4.2. In 2020, the indicator showed a significant increase, reaching the value of 4.2. After the increase in 2020, the indicator decreased slightly in 2021, reaching the value of 3.9.</p>

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### 3.3.2. By 2030, reduce the burden of tuberculosis, combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
3.3.2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Incidence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>96,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>83,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>82,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>78,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>75,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>71,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>42,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>52,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Institutul de Ftiziopneumologie</p> <p>The indicator showed a downward trend, starting at 96.1 in 2014 and reaching 52.2 in 2021, with a minimum value of 42.6 in 2020. The decrease in incidence is encouraging, but efforts must be maintained to continue the downward trend.</p>	Year	Incidence	2014	96,1	2015	83,7	2016	82,3	2017	78,9	2018	75,7	2019	71,4	2020	42,6	2021	52,2
Year	Incidence																		
2014	96,1																		
2015	83,7																		
2016	82,3																		
2017	78,9																		
2018	75,7																		
2019	71,4																		
2020	42,6																		
2021	52,2																		
3.3.4. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Incidence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>64,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>43,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>44,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>33,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>37,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>18,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>23,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: 1) Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică, 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The indicator showed a downward trend, starting at 64.6 in 2014 and reaching 23.2 in 2021. The indicator showed a sharp drop in 2020 (18.1), possibly influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing measures. In 2021, the incidence of hepatitis B increased slightly to 23.2.</p>	Year	Incidence	2014	64,6	2015	56	2016	43,9	2017	44,9	2018	33,1	2019	37,1	2020	18,1	2021	23,2
Year	Incidence																		
2014	64,6																		
2015	56																		
2016	43,9																		
2017	44,9																		
2018	33,1																		
2019	37,1																		
2020	18,1																		
2021	23,2																		

### 3.4.1. By 2023, cut down premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 30% through prevention and treatment

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
3.4.1. Mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diseases of the digestive system, diabetes, diseases of the respiratory system among people aged 30 to 70 years, per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Mortality rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>961,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1017,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>1001,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>931,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>977,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>975,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>970,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>972,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Instituțiile medicale</p> <p>During 2014-2021, the mortality rate among people aged between 30 and 70, per 100,000 population, showed relatively stable values.</p>	Year	Mortality rate	2014	961,5	2015	1017,8	2016	1001,1	2017	931,8	2018	977,6	2019	975,1	2020	970,2	2021	972,3
Year	Mortality rate																		
2014	961,5																		
2015	1017,8																		
2016	1001,1																		
2017	931,8																		
2018	977,6																		
2019	975,1																		
2020	970,2																		
2021	972,3																		

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### 3.4.2. Promote mental health and well-being of the population

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
3.4.2. Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population	<p>la 100.000 populație / la 10.000</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>20,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>19,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>19,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>18,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>18,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>17,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>18,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>17,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Instituțiile medicale</p> <p>A slight decrease in the suicide mortality rate is noted. The indicator dropped from 20.3 in 2014 to 17.8 in 2021. This suggests some progress in addressing mental health and reducing the incidence of suicide.</p>	Year	Rate	2014	20,3	2015	19,6	2016	19,5	2017	18,4	2018	18,1	2019	17,5	2020	18,5	2021	17,8
Year	Rate																		
2014	20,3																		
2015	19,6																		
2016	19,5																		
2017	18,4																		
2018	18,1																		
2019	17,5																		
2020	18,5																		
2021	17,8																		

### 3.5. Strengthen measures to prevent and treat alcohol abuse, use of illicit drug and other psychotropic substances

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
3.5.1. Degree of intervention/service coverage of psychotropic substance users, index	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>18,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>23,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>28,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>24,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>27,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>27,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>20,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>23,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>27,7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Sănătății/Dispensarul Republican de Narcologie</p> <p>After a decrease in 2020, the percentage of intervention/service coverage of psychotropic substance users returned in 2022 to the level it had in 2019. It is important to continue efforts to improve this rate.</p>	Year	Index	2014	18,2	2015	23,3	2016	28,1	2017	24,2	2018	27,4	2019	27,6	2020	20,8	2021	23,3	2022	27,7
Year	Index																				
2014	18,2																				
2015	23,3																				
2016	28,1																				
2017	24,2																				
2018	27,4																				
2019	27,6																				
2020	20,8																				
2021	23,3																				
2022	27,7																				
3.5.2. Annual alcohol consumption per person (15+ years)	<p>litri</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Consumption (liters)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>12,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>12,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>12,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>12,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>12,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Sănătății, Organizația Mondială a Sănătății</p> <p>The data indicate a stability of annual alcohol consumption for people aged 15 and over. The values ranged between 12.3 litres and 13 litres between 2014 and 2019. Data for the years 2020 – 2022 are missing.</p>	Year	Consumption (liters)	2014	13	2015	12,3	2016	12,3	2017	12,7	2018	12,8	2019	12,8						
Year	Consumption (liters)																				
2014	13																				
2015	12,3																				
2016	12,3																				
2017	12,7																				
2018	12,8																				
2019	12,8																				
3.5.2.1. Prevalence of harmful alcohol consumption	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Prevalence (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2012</td><td>68,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>61,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>61</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>63,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p> <p>No clear trend is observed in the prevalence of harmful alcohol consumption. The values reported in 2012, 2013, 2017 and 2021 are relatively close, around 60-64, indicating a minor fluctuation in the prevalence of harmful alcohol consumption.</p>	Year	Prevalence (%)	2012	68,5	2013	61,9	2017	61	2021	63,2										
Year	Prevalence (%)																				
2012	68,5																				
2013	61,9																				
2017	61																				
2021	63,2																				

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### 3.6. By 2030, halve the number of road traffic deaths and injuries

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
3.6.1. Mortality rate determined by road accidents per 100,000 population	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Rată (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>13,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>13,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>12,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>12,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>10,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>11,1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Organizația Mondială a Sănătății</p> <p>Values reported in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 indicate a steady decrease in the mortality rate. Figures for 2020 and 2021 indicate that this downward trend will continue, albeit to a lesser extent.</p>	An	Rată (%)	2014	13,5	2015	13,1	2016	12,3	2017	12,3	2018	11	2019	10,3	2020	11	2021	11,1
An	Rată (%)																		
2014	13,5																		
2015	13,1																		
2016	12,3																		
2017	12,3																		
2018	11																		
2019	10,3																		
2020	11																		
2021	11,1																		

### 3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning, information and education

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
3.7.1. Proportion of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) with family planning needs met by modern methods of contraception	<p>There is only one value in the official statistics, namely for the year 2012.</p> <p>In 2020, this indicator was included in the "Generations and Gender" Survey. With respect to the demand for family planning satisfied using modern methods of contraception among all women of reproductive age, we find that there are no significant differences in relation to the region and environment of residence. Also, a gradual increase of the indicator with age from 28.2% in the group of women aged 15-19 to 71.6% in the group aged 45-49 is mentioned.</p> <p>Further data collection is needed for this indicator and for assessing trends and progress in ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services.</p>																		
3.7.2. Rate of early births among women aged 15-19 per 1,000 women of this age	<p>la 1000 femei</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Rată (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>32,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>34,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>34,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>31,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>31,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>28,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>27,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>26,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p> <p>The indicator shows a steady decline from 34.5 in 2016 to 22.9 in 2022, indicating progress in efforts to prevent early births.</p>	An	Rată (%)	2014	32,2	2015	34,1	2016	34,5	2017	31,8	2018	31,3	2019	28,4	2020	27,2	2021	26,2
An	Rată (%)																		
2014	32,2																		
2015	34,1																		
2016	34,5																		
2017	31,8																		
2018	31,3																		
2019	28,4																		
2020	27,2																		
2021	26,2																		

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### 3.8. Achieve universal access to health services, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
3.8.1. Coverage with essential health services, index	<p>indice</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Indice</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>68,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>69,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>71</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>70,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>71,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>71,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>69,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>70,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Sănătății, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p> <p>Initial values in 2010 and 2011 were 63.3 and 65.3, and in 2021 the indicator reached 70.8 This suggests overall progress in ensuring access to essential health services.</p>	An	Indice	2014	68,7	2015	69,8	2016	71	2017	70,9	2018	71,1	2019	71,7	2020	69,9	2021	70,8		
An	Indice																				
2014	68,7																				
2015	69,8																				
2016	71																				
2017	70,9																				
2018	71,1																				
2019	71,7																				
2020	69,9																				
2021	70,8																				
3.8.1.1. Proportion of the population that benefited from national essential medicines compensated from FAOM fund.	No data is available for this indicator.																				
3.8.2.a. Proportion of the population with household expenditure on health greater than 10% of total household expenditure	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>15,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>17,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>16,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>13,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>14,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>11,7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The proportion of the population allocating more than 10% of total household expenditure to health decreased from 18% in 2015 to 11.7% in 2022. The value of this indicator is 15.6% in towns and 9.2% in villages.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	15,4	2015	18	2016	17,2	2017	16,3	2018	13,1	2019	14	2020	12	2021	14,2	2022	11,7
An	Procent (%)																				
2014	15,4																				
2015	18																				
2016	17,2																				
2017	16,3																				
2018	13,1																				
2019	14																				
2020	12																				
2021	14,2																				
2022	11,7																				
3.8.2.b. Proportion of the population with household expenditure on health greater than 25% of total household expenditure	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>2,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>3,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>2,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>1,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>2,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>1,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>2,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>1,9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>During 2018-2022, the indicator remained at a relatively low level, fluctuating between 1.8% and 2.4%, within the limits of statistical errors.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	2,5	2015	3,1	2016	2,9	2017	3	2018	1,8	2019	2,4	2020	1,9	2021	2,5	2022	1,9
An	Procent (%)																				
2014	2,5																				
2015	3,1																				
2016	2,9																				
2017	3																				
2018	1,8																				
2019	2,4																				
2020	1,9																				
2021	2,5																				
2022	1,9																				
3.8.2.1. Proportion of private expenditures (of households) for health	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>4,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>5,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>5,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The general trend of the proportion of private health expenditures in total household expenditures is decreasing. Data show a constant decrease in the value from 5.9% in 2019 to 3% in 2022.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	5,9	2015	4,3	2016	5,3	2017	5,8	2018	4,6	2019	5,9	2020	5,5	2021	4,3	2022	3
An	Procent (%)																				
2014	5,9																				
2015	4,3																				
2016	5,3																				
2017	5,8																				
2018	4,6																				
2019	5,9																				
2020	5,5																				
2021	4,3																				
2022	3																				

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

<p>3.8.2.2. Proportion of the population with mandatory health insurance</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Data show a gradual increase in the proportion of the population with mandatory health insurance in the Republic of Moldova, from 76.4% in 2014 to 82.9% in 2022.</p>
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### 3.9. By 2030, reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>3.9.1. Mortality rate determined by indoor and ambient air pollution per 100,000 population</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>
<p>3.9.2. Mortality rate due to unsafe sources of water, sanitation and hygiene per 100,000 population</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>
<p>3.9.3. Mortality rate determined by unintended intoxication per 100,000 population</p>	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <p>Sursa: Instituțiile medicale</p> <p>There are fluctuations in the values recorded in recent years (for example, the value in 2021 was 0.8% compared to 0.2% in 2020). Monitoring and implementation of preventive measures to improve progress will continue.</p>

### 3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

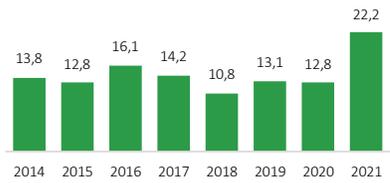
Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>3.a.1. Prevalence of tobacco use among the population aged 15 and over</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p> <p>There is an increase in the prevalence of tobacco use among the population aged 15 and over, from 25.3% in 2013 to 27.6% in 2021. The increased prevalence of tobacco use raises public health concerns as smoking is associated with various serious conditions and diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, and respiratory problems. Additional measures are needed to discourage smoking, tobacco tax policies, smoking bans in public spaces and awareness campaigns about the negative effects of smoking on health.</p>

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

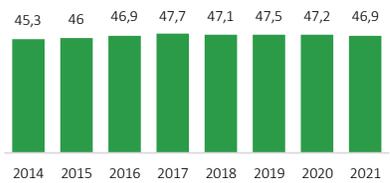
### 3.b. Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases that affect population, provide access to essential medicines

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																																					
<p>3.b.1. Proportion of the population covered by vaccines under national immunization programs (of the number of those registered with the family doctor)</p>	<p><b>Vaccinul contra tuberculozei (BCG)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>97,9</td><td>97,7</td><td>97,2</td><td>97,2</td><td>96,9</td><td>96,8</td><td>96,5</td><td>96,7</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	97,9	97,7	97,2	97,2	96,9	96,8	96,5	96,7	<p><b>Vaccinul diftero-tetano-pertusis (DTP)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>91,7</td><td>91,1</td><td>90,3</td><td>90,1</td><td>91,6</td><td>91,4</td><td>88</td><td>88,5</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	91,7	91,1	90,3	90,1	91,6	91,4	88	88,5
	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																													
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	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																													
	Procent (%)	91,7	91,1	90,3	90,1	91,6	91,4	88	88,5																													
	<p><b>Vaccinul contra hepatitei B (HEPB)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>92,5</td><td>91,9</td><td>90,5</td><td>90,3</td><td>92,2</td><td>92,5</td><td>89,3</td><td>89,1</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	92,5	91,9	90,5	90,3	92,2	92,5	89,3	89,1	<p><b>Vaccinul oral contra poliomielitei (VPO)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>92,5</td><td>91,7</td><td>91,5</td><td>91,1</td><td>92,1</td><td>92,5</td><td>88,6</td><td>89,1</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	92,5	91,7	91,5	91,1	92,1	92,5	88,6	89,1
	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																													
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	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																													
	Procent (%)	92,5	91,7	91,5	91,1	92,1	92,5	88,6	89,1																													
	<p><b>Vaccinul combinat împotriva rujeolă-oreion-rubeolă (ROR)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>90,3</td><td>89,7</td><td>88,8</td><td>88,1</td><td>90,6</td><td>88,7</td><td>84,3</td><td>84,3</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	90,3	89,7	88,8	88,1	90,6	88,7	84,3	84,3	<p><b>Vaccinul contra infecției cu haemophilus influenzae tip B (HIB)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>91,3</td><td>90,9</td><td>90,2</td><td>89,9</td><td>91,2</td><td>91,1</td><td>88,3</td><td>88,5</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	91,3	90,9	90,2	89,9	91,2	91,1	88,3	88,5
	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																													
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An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021																														
Procent (%)	91,3	90,9	90,2	89,9	91,2	91,1	88,3	88,5																														
<p><b>Vaccinul pneumococic (PC)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>32,8</td><td>83,1</td><td>86,2</td><td>85,7</td><td>89</td><td>87,8</td><td>84,5</td><td>83,7</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	32,8	83,1	86,2	85,7	89	87,8	84,5	83,7	<p><b>Vaccinul contra infecției cu rotavirusuri (RV)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>75,6</td><td>77,7</td><td>79,3</td><td>79,7</td><td>80,6</td><td>81,9</td><td>78,9</td><td>76,9</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	75,6	77,7	79,3	79,7	80,6	81,9	78,9	76,9	
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<p><b>Vaccinul cu anatoxine difterică și tetanică (DT) la 7 ani</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>96,6</td><td>96,5</td><td>96,7</td><td>95</td><td>95,9</td><td>95,7</td><td>94,2</td><td>94,2</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	96,6	96,5	96,7	95	95,9	95,7	94,2	94,2	<p><b>Vaccinul cu anatoxine difterică și tetanică (Td) la 15 ani</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>An</th><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td></tr> <tr><th>Procent (%)</th><td>96,5</td><td>97</td><td>97,2</td><td>95,6</td><td>97,1</td><td>96,6</td><td>93,1</td><td>93,6</td></tr> </table>	An	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Procent (%)	96,5	97	97,2	95,6	97,1	96,6	93,1	93,6	
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<p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p>																																						

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

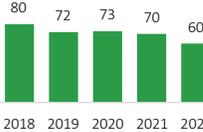
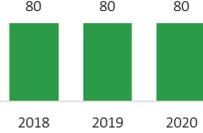
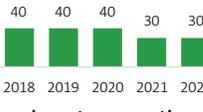
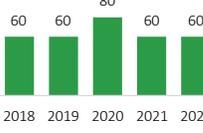
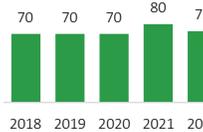
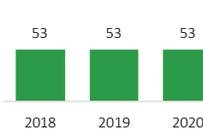
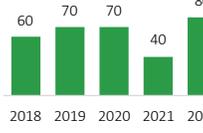
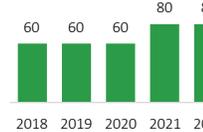
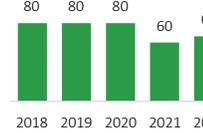
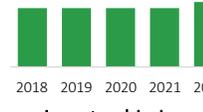
	<p>The proportion of the population covered by vaccines under national immunization programs has varied over the years. Vaccines with a high coverage in the period under review (2016-2021) include the tuberculosis vaccine (BCG), the value of the indicator in 2016 being 97.2%, and in 2021- 96.7%. The value of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) vaccine was 90.3% in 2016 and 88.5% in 2021. The value of oral polio vaccine (OPV) was 91.5% in 2016 and 89.1% in 2021. The value of hepatitis B vaccine (HEPB) was 90.5% in 2016 and 89.1% in 2021. Other vaccines, such as haemophilus influenza type B (HIB) vaccine with values of 90.2% (2016) and 88.5% (2021). The value of rotavirus (RV) vaccine was 79.3% (2016) and 76.9% in 2021. The value of pneumococcal vaccine (PC) was 86.2% in 2016 and 83.7% in 2021. It can be noted that all these vaccines have had lower coverage in the last year under review (2021). Further efforts are needed to improve vaccination coverage against diseases such as Haemophilus influenza type B (HIB), rotavirus (RV) and pneumococcal (PC) infections. These vaccines have had lower coverage in recent years.</p>
<p>3.b.2. Value of external financial and technical assistance for health science and innovation and for the development of basic health services</p>	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p>  <p>The value of external financial and technical assistance for health experienced fluctuations during 2010-2021. After 2013, the value of financial assistance decreased significantly in 2014 (USD 13.8 million) and in 2015 (USD 12.8 million). Since 2019, there is a slight increase in the value of external financial and technical assistance, with a higher level in 2021 (USD 22.2 million) compared to previous years.</p> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Sănătății, Muncii și Protecției Sociale, Ministerul Finanțelor</p>
<p>3.b.3. Proportion of health care institutions that have the set of essential medicines available and accessible on a constant basis</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>

### 3.c. Increase and streamline health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of health workforce

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>3.c.1. Average number of medical staff per 10,000 population</p>	<p>la 10.000 populație</p>  <p>In general, there is a tendency to stabilize the number of medical staff in relation to the population.</p> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p>

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

### 3.d. Strengthen the capacities for early warning, risk reduction and management of national health risks

Monitoring indicator	Progress description		
<p>3.d.1. Health sector capacity index</p> <p>(1) national legislation, policies and funding;</p> <p>(2) coordination and liaison with national focal points;</p> <p>(3) supervision;</p> <p>(4) response;</p> <p>(5) training;</p> <p>(6) risk communication;</p> <p>(7) human resources;</p> <p>(8) laboratory;</p> <p>(9) points of entry;</p> <p>(10) zoonotic events;</p> <p>(11) food safety;</p> <p>(12) chemical events;</p> <p>(13) radionuclear emergencies</p>	<p><b>legislația, politicile și finanțarea națională</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>răspunsul</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020</p> <p><b>resursele umane</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>evenimente zoonotice</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>urgențe radionucleare</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p>	<p><b>coordonarea și legătura cu punctele focale naționale</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>pregătirea</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020</p> <p><b>laboratorul</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>siguranța alimentelor</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p>	<p><b>supravegherea</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>comunicarea riscurilor</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>punctele de intrare</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p><b>evenimente chimice</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p>
	<p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p> <p>The years 2010, 2014, 2015 and 2020 saw high capacity in most categories. The years 2018, 2019 and 2021 saw a decrease in capacity in most categories, with the exception of food safety, which saw an increase in 2021.</p> <p>Human resources, risk communication, points of entry and zoonotic events are relatively low capacity issues that require increased attention in the coming period.</p>		



# 4

## Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities

### 4.1. SDG 4 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

SDG Goal 4 focuses on education and aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy aims to align with General Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and by means of this goal, the strategy proposes several specific objectives related to education, such as implementing the following strategic targets by 2030:

- Ensure the necessary conditions for all girls and boys to graduate from free, fair and high-quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes (target 4.1 of the 2030 Agenda).
- Increase enrolment in affordable and quality technical and higher vocational education (target 4.3 of the 2030 Agenda).
- Increase the number of young people and adults who have relevant skills for employment (target 4.4 of the 2030 Agenda).
- Provide equal access to education and professional training for vulnerable people, including people with disabilities, children in vulnerable situations and children of Roma ethnicity (target 4.5 of 2023 Agenda).
- Ensure that all pupils/students will acquire knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, environmental protection, healthy lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, culture of peace and global citizenship (target 4.7 of the 2030 Agenda).

The aim of the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy in the field of education is to provide opportunities for everyone to develop the necessary skills and competences throughout life from an early age. It seeks to improve education, promote lifelong learning and correlate the skills acquired in formal educational institutions with those developed in non-formal and informal contexts. In recent years, numerous initiatives and legislative changes have been implemented in education, aiming to ensure quality, equitable and inclusive education, and providing lifelong learning opportunities for all. Thus, progress has been achieved in education, showing the commitment and efforts made to ensure quality, equitable and inclusive education.

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

### 4.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

Degree of reporting of indicators:

Progress score:

**27**

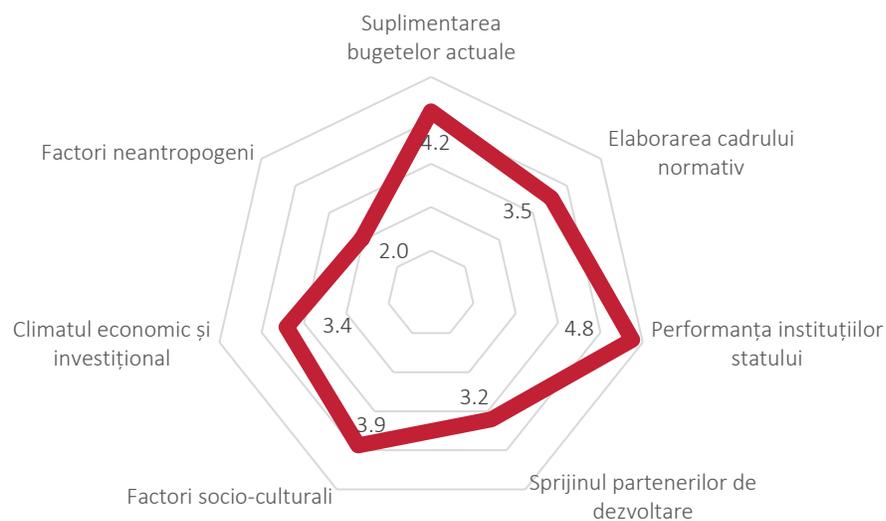
**86%**

**74/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
4.1.2. 4.1.2.1. 4.2.2. 4.7.1. 4.a.1.a. 4.a.1.b. 4.a.1.c. 4.a.1.e. 4.a.1.g.	4.3.1.1. 4.5.1.b 4.5.1.c. 4.5.1.d. 4.5.1.e. 4.a.1.f. 4.b.1.1. 4.b.1. 4.c.1.a. 4.c.1.b. 4.c.1.c.	4.1.1.c. (i) 4.1.1.c. (ii) 4.5.1.a. 4.a.1.d.	4.2.1 4.3.1.	4.4.1.

### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 4



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

**With regard to results in terms of reading and lecture** are concerned, the proportion of students in the last grade of secondary education with minimal knowledge registered a slight increase from 54.2% in 2015 to 57% in 2018. This may indicate slow progress in improving reading proficiency of secondary students. However, the value still remains below the OECD average of 77%, suggesting there is room for improvement. There is no data available for 2022 and reference values for this year will be known in December 2023. The target value for 2030 is 80%, but the current proportion is far from achieving this goal. To address this problem, a re-evaluation of existing strategies and interventions in the education system, as well as immediate action to improve reading proficiency among students is needed. Such immediate measures to improve the situation include the development and implementation of early literacy programs as well as reading for comprehension, continuous training of teachers in terms of methods and strategies for teaching reading and lecture, provision of adequate resources and materials, promotion of partnerships with parents and community, and continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress.

**The OECD Report<sup>21</sup> shows that most students achieve at least level 2 reading proficiency.** This means that these students can identify the main idea in a text of moderate length, find information based on explicit, although sometimes complex, criteria, and reflect on the purpose and form of texts when explicitly directed to do so. However, the average level of proficiency remains below the OECD average, suggesting that there are needs to improve the quality and depth of reading skills. There is no data available for 2022 and reference values for this year will be known in December 2023. The Republic of Moldova has one of the lowest values among all countries participating in PISA (22.8 hours per week- learning time during regular school hours, the OECD average being 27.5 hours of regular lessons per week. Authorities will reassess the duration or time allocated for learning, thus supporting learning among students and helping to increase minimum knowledge such as reading, mathematics, science. The practices of other countries, including the number of years of compulsory schooling, the length of the school year, the length of the school week, the length of the school day, class hours and the time allocated to learning different subjects will be consulted for reference.

**With regard to results in terms of mathematics, the following measures will be considered:** conducting the review of teaching methodologies and strategies used in mathematics to identify innovative approaches to stimulate student engagement and improve learning outcomes, providing ongoing opportunities for professional growth for teachers to improve their teaching skills in the field of mathematics and in addressing students' learning difficulties, promoting the integration of digital educational resources and technology in teaching mathematics, developing complex teacher training programs to improve and diversify teaching skills, including by means of participatory methods, digital tools, digital pedagogy, etc. All this aims to enhance students' problem solving and critical thinking skills, implementing a sound monitoring and evaluation system to periodically assess student performance in mathematics and promptly identify areas that need to be improved.

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<sup>21</sup> [https://www.oecd.org/pisa/publications/PISA2018\\_CN\\_MDA.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/pisa/publications/PISA2018_CN_MDA.pdf)

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

There is only one known value **for the index of early development of a child under 5 years old**, which is 83.8<sup>22</sup> for the year 2012. Unfortunately, the lack of data for the rest of the years limits the possibility to draw conclusions or assess the long-term progress of this indicator. However, the indicator is extremely important as it measures the degree of development and well-being of children in the first stages of their lives. The period of early development, which includes the first five years of life, is considered essential for children's cognitive, emotional, social and physical development. Children's early development has a significant impact on long-term health, education and success. Children who benefit from adequate early development are more likely to have good health, achieve high school performance and become productive and socially engaged adults. Also, early child development is closely linked to public health and indicators such as infant mortality and child survival rates. Investing in early development can help reduce the rate of infant morbidity and mortality.

**With regard to the rate of inclusion in formal education of 6-year-old children**, it can be noted that the level of inclusion in formal education is generally over 100%, which indicates a good participation in the education system in the Republic of Moldova. The steady increase during 2017-2019 to approximately 108% reflects the efforts made to ensure access to education for 6-year-old children. In 2020 and 2021, the level slightly dropped to 103%, which may be caused by demographic factors or the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on education. The absence of a 2030 target suggests that this indicator is not considered a short-term priority. However, careful monitoring of this indicator is essential to ensure affordable and quality education for preschool children.

**Access to tertiary education has seen steady growth in recent years**, reflecting improved access to higher education. Thus, the gross enrolment rate in tertiary education increased by approximately 9.07% during 2019 and 2020, and by approximately 5.06% during 2020 and 2021. However, the absence of a 2030 target value limits the assessment of progress in achieving sustainable development goals in this area. On the other hand, the participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal lifelong education continued to decline. In the coming period, the causes of the decline will be identified and appropriate measures will be adopted to encourage and support participation in lifelong learning programmes. The participation of young people and adults in formal and non-formal lifelong learning is essential for several reasons:

- Personal and professional development.
- Increased competitiveness on the labour market.
- Contribution to economic recovery and the development of society.
- Promotion of equal opportunities.
- Improvement of individual health and well-being.
- Development of civic and social skills.

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<sup>22</sup> Calculation formula: The number of children under 5 whose development is free of any deviations in terms of health, learning and psychological well-being, relative to the total number of children under 5 years of age multiplied by 100

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

**Continuous education can improve young people and adults' skills, knowledge and competences, contributing to their personal development and prosperity of society.** In 2022, the Ministry of Education and Research (MoEC) launched ALE Platform, which aims to make the process of drafting, discussing and approving policies more dynamic, so as to contribute to the diversification of the Adult Learning and Education sector in the Republic of Moldova, in line with international trends.<sup>23</sup> MoEC aims to develop the system of learning and education of adults, to diversify the forms and services of continuous training of adults, to validate the professional skills acquired in non-formal and informal contexts for integration on the labour market and in the economic and social life of the country, and promote informal education for youth and adult development. MoEC also intends to diversify the financing mechanisms of adult learning and education, to provide training and education of adults in digital skills and information technologies.

**The "Proportion of young people and adults with ICT knowledge" indicator is not currently monitored.** This can have negative consequences. If young people and adults lack relevant skills, they may be discouraged from participating actively and effectively in the digital society. ICT skills are vital in all sectors of the modern economy. The absence of these skills can reduce the workforce ability to access well-paid and skilled jobs. ICT skills are crucial in collecting, organizing and interpreting data. The absence of these skills can lead to difficulties in managing information and making informed decisions. In an increasingly digitally connected world, countries that do not monitor how ICT skills are developed among the population risk becoming less competitive in the global market. In modern governance processes, ICT underpins the modernization of public services through re-engineering, digitization and e-transformation.

The training of ICT specialists is carried out in 8 higher educational institutions, including the State University of Moldova, the Technical University of Moldova, the Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, the "Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University, the "Alecu Russo" University in Balti, the "B.P. Hasdeu" State University in Cahul, International Free University of Moldova, the University of European Political and Economic Studies.

**Also, the development of digital skills is a priority according to the Strategy for the development of the information technology industry and of the ecosystem for digital innovation for the years 2018-2023.** This aims to attract IT specialists so they stay in the country and develop their businesses here. The strategy promotes measures to stimulate educational and entrepreneurial ecosystem, finance start-ups and promote IT products in niche markets. Authorities are currently working on the project of Digital Transformation Strategy for 2023-2030, aligned with the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations. One of the objectives of the strategy is to develop a digital society, and education plays an essential role in training specialists capable of using digital technologies in all sectors of the economy.

To monitor and evaluate the development framework towards a digital society, the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), adapted for the Republic of Moldova, will be applied, along with other relevant

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<sup>23</sup> <https://mecc.gov.md/ro/content/sistemul-de-invatare-si-educatie-adultilor-un-obiectiv-al-ministerului-educatiei-si>

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

indicators. It aims for more than 80% of the population to have basic digital skills and for at least 16% of university graduates to come from science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics (STEAM) fields. In the context of the development of IT skills, the educational institution "Tekwill" ICT Excellence Center has an important role. The center focuses on aligning the IT field with the demands of the 21st century and supports the development of local IT talent, knowledge transfer and promotion of interest in the field of technology. It offers varied educational programs for young people with a focus on practical projects and a special focus on girls and women to encourage their participation in the digital industry.

**During 2014-2015, the parity index in secondary education for rural areas was constant and equal to 1.5.** This suggests that a significant number of rural students continued to study in gymnasiums. In 2016-2017, the index slightly decreased to 1.4, and in 2018, the index continued to decrease to 1.3. This may indicate a decrease in the number of students who continued to study in gymnasiums.

**It is also important to closely monitor the parity index values of children with disabilities enrolled in primary and general secondary education** and to further develop policies and measures to ensure equitable representation of children with disabilities in primary and general secondary education, regardless of the environment in which they live.

**In 2018, the curriculum reform was implemented in the education system of the Republic of Moldova,** with the purpose of revising and updating the national curriculum to align with European quality standards and to address emerging fields of knowledge. As part of this reform, subject matters such as Personal Development and Education for Society were added, with the aim of promoting values and skills relevant to personal development, social integration and sustainability.

**The curricula placed special emphasis on priorities such as education for sustainable development, while optional subjects addressed topics such as environment and sustainability.** In addition, elements of health education, including sexual and reproductive health, have been introduced into the compulsory general education curriculum through the revised subjects of Biology and Personal Development. Thus, the quality of sex education corresponded to international standards in proportion to 54% in 2020, compared to 34% in 2017. As part of the reform, the optional subject Health Education was introduced in the general education curriculum and the subject Decisions for a healthy lifestyle was added to Technical Vocational Education curriculum. These measures had the role of promoting health among students, addressing topics relevant to their personal development and development of responsible attitudes towards health.

Continuing implementation of curriculum reform and introducing new subjects such as Personal Development and Education for Society, as well as continuing integrating sexuality education, including as a separate subject, remains an important priority for the education system. Providing initial and ongoing teacher training in methodologies and content related to education for sustainable development can help increase awareness and commitment to global and local issues related to the environment and sustainability. To ensure that students benefit from quality education and are prepared for future challenges, developing digital pedagogy and relevant and innovative teaching materials is essential. They

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should promote and stimulate acquisition and practice of STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics) skills and critical thinking by providing students with opportunities for deep and interactive learning.

**As education is a fundamental right, ensuring fair participation of all children in educational programs** without discrimination is important. Promoting collaboration between educational institutions, authorities, non-governmental organizations and the community in general is essential to create a favourable educational environment and to ensure quality education in areas such as sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, and others. Existence of these curricula is extremely important, but equally important is the assessment of students and how students understand and assimilate the new notions, values and skills promoted by these subjects. From measuring academic performance, monitoring progress, identifying individual needs, assessing transferable skills to encouraging engagement and responsibility-assessment is a motivational factor for students as it encourages them to study hard and be accountable for their own achievements. Fair and clear assessment can stimulate students' interest in these new and extremely important subjects.

**Progress has been made in ensuring access to potable water, separate toilets and hand-washing facilities in educational institutions in recent years.** During 2020-2022, the number of educational institutions with access to separate sanitary facilities for girls and boys increased from 70.8% in 2020 to 71.7% in 2021, then to 86% in 2022. The proportion of institutions with access to separate sanitary group for girls and boys has not yet reached the target value of 100%. There is still significant gap between the current percentage and the target value.

**Adapting educational institutions to the needs of people with disabilities is still a challenge.** The school infrastructure will be designed and adapted to ensure accessibility for all students, including those with disabilities. This may involve installation of access ramps, lifts or other suitable facilities.

**With regard to school infrastructure, all educational institutions under review have access to electricity.** Authorities will prioritize investment in school infrastructure, ensuring the construction and renovation of existing school buildings. The planning and design of school infrastructure will take into account the specific needs of the community, ensuring adequate buildings and functional spaces for teaching, learning and other educational activities. Ensuring access to electricity, adequate lighting systems and efficient heating and cooling solutions in school buildings are also important aspects in creating a comfortable and safe learning environment. Emphasis will also be placed on ensuring access to drinking water and sanitary facilities: Authorities will ensure all schools have access to safe and sufficient drinking water. Improving and expanding sanitary infrastructure in schools, and providing an adequate number of toilets, sinks, are essential for the promotion of health and hygiene among students and school staff. Regularly maintaining and cleaning sanitary facilities is also important to ensure optimal sanitary conditions and prevent the spread of disease.

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Safety and security issues will be considered in the planning and design of school infrastructure. This may include installation of alarm systems, video surveillance systems and other appropriate security measures. Ensuring access to safe and age-appropriate playgrounds, as well as facilities for physical education and sport, can help promote a well-rounded and balanced education.

**The proportion of institutions with access to the Internet and computers for pedagogical purposes reached 100%**, improving the quality of education and developing students' digital skills. Continuing efforts to develop and promote ICT education is important to respond to the demands and opportunities in the technological sector and to train competent and qualified specialists in this field in the Republic of Moldova. Ensuring adequate resources and up-to-date curricula in the field of ICT, as well as supporting initial and continuing training of specialists, can contribute to improving the quality of education in this field.

**The value of external financial assistance for scholarships has steadily increased, indicating enhanced involvement of external sources in supporting education and academic development.** It is important to analyse and understand what the added value of competences with which scholars return to the country means for the state, as well as to which institutions and areas they return, how the institutions define their needs in terms of human resources. Also, how the know-how is transferred and the knowledge and experiences are exchanged between scholars and the academic or professional environment of the Republic of Moldova must be closely monitored. Such an analysis and monitoring of the contribution of scholars after completing their studies abroad could provide valuable and strategic information for the educational and economic development of the country. This would help identify priority needs in the areas of research and development, as well as create educational policies and programs that attract and harness the potential of national talent for sustainable development.

**In general, there is a tendency to increase the qualification of teachers in preschool institutions.** There are many teachers that have studied pedagogy at the primary level, which could indicate a commitment to ensure a well-trained teaching staff in this sector. The proportion of teachers with teaching training at the general secondary level (grades 5-12) has been relatively constant in recent years, which may indicate a consolidation of efforts and educational policy to ensure a high level of qualification of teaching staff in this area.

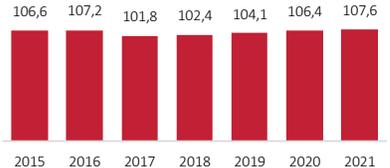
## SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

### Monitoring indicators

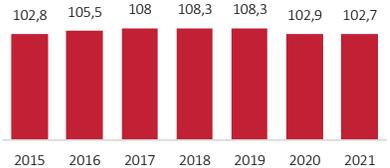
#### 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys graduate from free, fair and high-quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
4.1.1.c. (i) Proportion of students in the final year of secondary education with minimal knowledge in reading/lecture	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>54,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>57</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Curriculum și Evaluare</p> <p>The indicator registered a slight increase from 54.2% in 2015 to 57% in 2018. This may indicate slow progress in improving reading proficiency of secondary students. However, the value still remains below the OECD average of 77%, suggesting there is room for improvement. There is no data available for 2022 and reference values for this year will be known in December 2023. This makes it difficult to evaluate general progress.</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2015	54,2	2018	57														
Year	Proportion (%)																				
2015	54,2																				
2018	57																				
4.1.1.c. (ii) Proportion of students in the final year of secondary education with minimal knowledge in reading/lecture	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>39,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Curriculum și Evaluare</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2018, the proportion of students in the final year of secondary education with minimal knowledge in mathematics in the Republic of Moldova registered a significant growth from 39.3% to 50%. There is no data available for 2022 and reference values for this year will be known in December 2023. This makes it difficult to evaluate general progress.</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2015	39,3	2018	50														
Year	Proportion (%)																				
2015	39,3																				
2018	50																				
4.1.2. Graduation rate of primary, secondary, high school/general and vocational secondary education	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Graduation Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>99,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>99,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>99,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>99,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>99,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>99,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>99,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The graduation rate was generally very high, approaching 100%. Most years have seen a graduation rate of over 99%, signifying a good graduation and successful completion of education cycles. Years 2015, 2018 and 2019 showed slight decreases, but still close to the target value. 2017, 2020, 2021 and 2022 registered values above 100%, possibly due to variations in the calculation or recording of the data.</p>	Year	Graduation Rate (%)	2014	99,8	2015	99,7	2016	99,8	2017	100	2018	99,7	2019	99,5	2020	99,8	2021	100	2022	99,9
Year	Graduation Rate (%)																				
2014	99,8																				
2015	99,7																				
2016	99,8																				
2017	100																				
2018	99,7																				
2019	99,5																				
2020	99,8																				
2021	100																				
2022	99,9																				

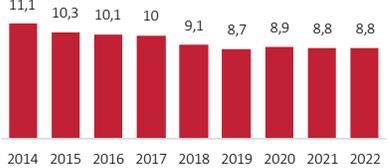
## SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

<p>4.1.2.1. Gross admission rate in the last year of primary and secondary education</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Since 2015, the gross admission rate has consistently exceeded 100%, indicating that the number of students admitted in the final year of study was greater than the number of students in that grade. This indicator does not have a target for 2030, and the persistence of high values of the gross admission rate in the last year of study can be an aspect to monitor in order to evaluate the possible effects on the quality and efficiency of the educational process.</p>
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### 4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preschool education so that they are ready for primary education

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>4.2.1. Early development index of a child under 5 years of age</p>	<p>This indicator has only one known value- 83.8 for 2012. The lack of data for the rest of the years limits the possibility to draw conclusions or assess the long-term progress of this indicator.</p>
<p>4.2.2. Rate of inclusion in formal education of 6-year-old children</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The rate of inclusion in formal education of 6-year-old children was generally over 100%, which indicates a good participation in the education system in the Republic of Moldova. The steady increase during 2017-2019 to approximately 108% reflects the efforts made to ensure access to education. In 2020 and 2021, the level slightly dropped to 103%, which may be caused by demographic factors or the COVID-19 pandemic. The absence of a 2030 target suggests that this indicator is not considered a short-term priority.</p>

### 4.3. By 2030, increase enrolment in affordable and quality technical and higher vocational education

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal lifelong education</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The indicator showed a downward trend during 2014-2022.</p>

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

4.3.1.1. Gross enrolment rate in tertiary education	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gross enrolment rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>50,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>50,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>51,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>52,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>54,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>56,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>61,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>64,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	Year	Gross enrolment rate (%)	2014	50,6	2015	50,3	2016	51,9	2017	52,8	2018	54,8	2019	56,2	2020	61,3	2021	64,4	<p>Since 2014, the gross enrolment rate in tertiary education in the Republic of Moldova has steadily grown, which indicated higher accessibility and greater interest in higher education in the country.</p>
Year	Gross enrolment rate (%)																			
2014	50,6																			
2015	50,3																			
2016	51,9																			
2017	52,8																			
2018	54,8																			
2019	56,2																			
2020	61,3																			
2021	64,4																			

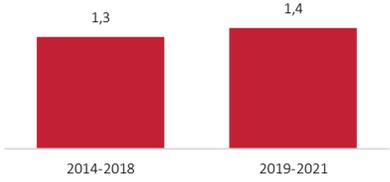
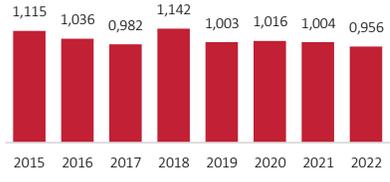
### 4.4. By 2030, substantial increase in the number of young people and adults with relevant skills for the labour market

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
4.4.1. Proportion of young people and adults with ICT knowledge	No data is available for this indicator.

### 4.5. By 2030, provide equal access to all levels of education and professional training for vulnerable people, including people with disabilities and children in vulnerable situations

Monitoring indicator	Progress description								
4.5.1.a. Parity index in primary education (level 1)	A parity index of 0.7% was recorded during 2014-2021. In the absence of a 2030 target value, it is difficult to assess to what extent a long-term improvement in primary education parity is forecast as per the sustainable development goals.								
4.5.1.b. Parity index in secondary education (level 2)	<p>indice</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Parity index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014-2017</td><td>1,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2018-2020</td><td>1,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>1,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>During 2014-2017, the participation of boys and girls in secondary education in rural areas was relatively balanced, having a constant parity index of 1.5. However, in subsequent years, a downward trend followed, shown by lower values of the parity index: 1.4 in 2018 and 2019, 1.3 in 2021. These data suggest a slight discrepancy in access to education between boys and girls in rural areas.</p>	Year	Parity index	2014-2017	1,5	2018-2020	1,4	2021	1,3
Year	Parity index								
2014-2017	1,5								
2018-2020	1,4								
2021	1,3								
4.5.1.c. Parity index in general secondary (high school) and technical vocational education (level 3)	Parity index in general secondary (high school) and technical vocational education (level 3) remained constant at the value of 1 during 2014-2021. This suggests that boys and girls participated equally in these levels of education. In 2022, the index increased slightly to 1.01, indicating a continuation of the gender balance in general secondary and technical vocational education.								

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

<p>4.5.1.d. Parity index in tertiary education</p>	<p>indice</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>The parity index in tertiary education reached the reference value of 1.4 in 2022 compared to 1.3 in 2018, which suggests a relatively balanced participation of young men and women at this level of education.</p>
<p>4.5.1.e. Parity index of children with disabilities enrolled in primary and general secondary education</p>	<p><b>Rural</b> indice</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Data show how the ratio between the number of children with disabilities enrolled in primary and general secondary education in rural and urban areas has changed in the period under review (2015-2022). This ratios saw some fluctuations over time. In 2020, the parity index for children with disabilities in primary and general secondary education in rural areas was 1,016. This suggests that the number of girls with disabilities enrolled in rural schools was slightly higher than the number of boys with disabilities enrolled in the same schools. In 2021, the value of the parity index decreased to 1.004, and in 2022- to 956. This may suggest a decrease in the representation of girls with disabilities in primary and general secondary education in rural areas compared to 2020.</p>

### 4.7. Promote sustainable development, sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and contribution of culture to sustainable development

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>4.7.1. Existence of curricular modules/contents in school curriculum: i) sustainable development, ii) human rights, iii) gender equality, iv) health education and their multidisciplinary approach in order to form the profile of the graduate</p>	<p>In 2018, a curricular reform was initiated in the education system, introducing two new subjects: Personal Development and Education for Society. The framework plan for primary, secondary and high school education highlights priorities such as Education for Sustainable Development, while optional subjects such as Environmental Education and Environmental Exploration address themes related to the environment and sustainability.</p>

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

### 4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
4.a.1.a. Proportion of educational institutions with access to electricity	All educational institutions have had access to electricity in the last three years, indicating a well-developed and maintained electrical infrastructure.																		
4.a.1.b. Proportion of primary and general secondary educational institutions with Internet connection for teaching purposes	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2015</td><td>84,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>87,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>89,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>90,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>92,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>94,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>97</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>From 84.9% in 2015, the proportion has increased progressively, reaching 97% in 2020 and finally reaching 100% in 2021, thereby meeting the target established. All primary and general secondary educational institutions have Internet connection for teaching purposes</p>	An	Procent (%)	2015	84,9	2016	87,6	2017	89,8	2018	90,3	2019	92,7	2020	94,4	2021	97	2022	97
An	Procent (%)																		
2015	84,9																		
2016	87,6																		
2017	89,8																		
2018	90,3																		
2019	92,7																		
2020	94,4																		
2021	97																		
2022	97																		
4.a.1.c. Proportion of primary and general secondary educational institutions that have access to computers for teaching purposes	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2015</td><td>97,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>98,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>99,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>99,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>99,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>99,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>100</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>From 97.4% in 2015, the proportion increased progressively, reaching the value of 100% in 2020. All primary and general secondary educational institutions have computers and use them for teaching purposes</p>	An	Procent (%)	2015	97,4	2016	98,6	2017	99,3	2018	99,2	2019	99,3	2020	99,8	2021	100	2022	100
An	Procent (%)																		
2015	97,4																		
2016	98,6																		
2017	99,3																		
2018	99,2																		
2019	99,3																		
2020	99,8																		
2021	100																		
2022	100																		
4.a.1.d. Proportion of general educational institutions adapted to the needs of people with disabilities	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2018</td><td>12,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>17,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>14,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p> <p>The target value set for the proportion of institutions adapted to the needs of people with disabilities by 2030 is 90%. In this respect, the current percentage of 14.2% in 2021 is significantly below the target, suggesting that significant efforts and investments are needed in this area.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2018	12,7	2019	14	2020	17,6	2021	14,2								
An	Procent (%)																		
2018	12,7																		
2019	14																		
2020	17,6																		
2021	14,2																		
4.a.1.e. Proportion of educational institutions that have drinking water	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2020</td><td>95,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>96,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>98,7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p> <p>The proportion of institutions with access to drinking water increased significantly, however, it has not yet reached the target value of 100%. Note that the percentage of 98.7% in 2022 is close to the target value.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2020	95,7	2021	96,4	2022	98,7										
An	Procent (%)																		
2020	95,7																		
2021	96,4																		
2022	98,7																		

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

<p>4.a.1.f. Proportion of educational institutions with access to separate sanitary facilities for girls and boys</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>70,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>71,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>86</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p>	An	Procent (%)	2020	70,8	2021	71,7	2022	86	<p>During 2020-2022, the proportion of educational institutions with access to separate sanitary group for girls and boys increased significantly, however, it has not yet reached the target value of 100%. There is still significant gap between the current percentage and the target value.</p>
An	Procent (%)									
2020	70,8									
2021	71,7									
2022	86									
<p>4.a.1.g. Proportion of educational institutions with access to basic handwashing facilities.</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>95,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>96,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>98,7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p>	An	Procent (%)	2020	95,7	2021	96,4	2022	98,7	<p>The proportion of educational institutions with access to basic handwashing facilities steadily increased during 2020-2022. Proportion of educational institutions with access to such facilities has not yet reached the target value of 100%.</p>
An	Procent (%)									
2020	95,7									
2021	96,4									
2022	98,7									

4.b. By 2030, substantially expand the number of scholarships available for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																																									
<p>4.b.1. Value of external financial assistance for scholarships</p>	<p>mln. dolari SUA prețuri constante 2021</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Valoare (mln. dolari SUA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>20,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>22,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>23,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>29,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>38,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>56,8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p> <p>The value of external financial assistance for scholarships increased significantly during 2010-2021. No specific target exists for this indicator.</p>		An	Valoare (mln. dolari SUA)	2015	20,5	2016	22,6	2017	23,4	2018	29,5	2019	38,6	2020	49	2021	56,8																								
An	Valoare (mln. dolari SUA)																																									
2015	20,5																																									
2016	22,6																																									
2017	23,4																																									
2018	29,5																																									
2019	38,6																																									
2020	49																																									
2021	56,8																																									
<p>4.b.1.1. Number of budget places available for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Licență</th> <th colspan="2">Master</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">numărul de locuri</th> <th colspan="2">numărul de locuri</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>6072</td> <td>2015</td> <td>3425</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>5930</td> <td>2016</td> <td>3468</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>4931</td> <td>2017</td> <td>2881</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>4906</td> <td>2018</td> <td>2876</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>4906</td> <td>2019</td> <td>2876</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>5000</td> <td>2020</td> <td>3096</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>5040</td> <td>2021</td> <td>3081</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>5307</td> <td>2022</td> <td>2864</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p> <p>The number of budget places remained relatively constant, fluctuating around the value of 5,000-5,300 during 2017-2021. In 2022, the number of budget places was 5,307 for bachelor's degree and 2,864 for master's degree.</p>		Licență		Master		numărul de locuri		numărul de locuri		2015	6072	2015	3425	2016	5930	2016	3468	2017	4931	2017	2881	2018	4906	2018	2876	2019	4906	2019	2876	2020	5000	2020	3096	2021	5040	2021	3081	2022	5307	2022	2864
Licență		Master																																								
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2020	5000	2020	3096																																							
2021	5040	2021	3081																																							
2022	5307	2022	2864																																							

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

### 4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																					
4.c.1.a. Proportion of teaching staff with teaching training at preschool level	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>80,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>84,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>90,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>90,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>89,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>89,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>90,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> <i>Biroul Național de Statistică</i></p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	80,5	2015	84,9	2016	90,7	2017	90,8	2018	89,6	2019	89,5	2020	90	2021	90,4	<p>Proportion of teaching staff with teaching training at preschool level increased from 70.1% in 2013 to 90.4% in 2021. The lack of a target value for this indicator deprives us of the possibility of assessing performance against a specific goal.</p>		
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	80,5																					
2015	84,9																					
2016	90,7																					
2017	90,8																					
2018	89,6																					
2019	89,5																					
2020	90																					
2021	90,4																					
4.c.1.b. Proportion of teaching staff with teaching training at primary level	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>98,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>99,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>99,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>98,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>99,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>98,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>98,7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> <i>Biroul Național de Statistică</i></p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	98,1	2015	99,2	2016	99,1	2017	99	2018	98,9	2019	99,1	2020	98,9	2021	99	2022	98,7	<p>The proportion of teaching staff with teaching training at primary level is generally high. The lack of a target value for this indicator deprives us of the possibility of assessing performance against a specific goal.</p>
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	98,1																					
2015	99,2																					
2016	99,1																					
2017	99																					
2018	98,9																					
2019	99,1																					
2020	98,9																					
2021	99																					
2022	98,7																					
4.c.1.c. Proportion of teaching staff with teaching training at general secondary level (grades 5-12)	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>97,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>98,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>98</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>98,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>98,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>98,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>97,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>97,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>98,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> <i>Biroul Național de Statistică</i></p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	97,4	2015	98,7	2016	98	2017	98,1	2018	98,2	2019	98,7	2020	97,9	2021	97,7	2022	98,2	<p>There is a general trend of increasing the proportion of teaching staff with teaching training at general secondary level (grades 5-12). Since 2018, the proportion of teachers with teaching training at the general secondary level has remained relatively constant 97.7% and 98.2%.</p>
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	97,4																					
2015	98,7																					
2016	98																					
2017	98,1																					
2018	98,2																					
2019	98,7																					
2020	97,9																					
2021	97,7																					
2022	98,2																					



# 5

## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### 5.1. SDG 5 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

Sustainable Development Goal 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. This goal seeks to eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence against women and girls, promote equal participation and opportunities for them in all areas, and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health. In addition, Goal 5 aims to increase the representation and leadership of women in decision-making at all levels, both in the public and private sectors.

**Gender equality is indirectly targeted in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy.** Moldova is committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, both under international commitments and national plans. This was achieved by ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and the International Labor Organization Conventions. The legislation adopted in 2006, namely Law no. 5/2006 on ensuring equal opportunities for men and women, as well as Law no. 121/2012 on ensuring equality, served as basis for implementation of national strategies and action plans, which aimed to promote gender equality.

Also, Law no. 71/ 2016 introduced a minimum representation quota of 40% for both sexes in the governing bodies and electoral lists. This Law amended the Electoral Code, the Labor Code, the Criminal Code, the Audiovisual Code, Law on Government no. 64/1990, Law no. 243/1994 on the press, Law no. 411/1995 on health protection, Law no. 1227/1997 on advertising, Law no. 5/2006 on ensuring equal opportunities for women and men.

**The Government approved the Program for promoting and ensuring equality between women and men in the Republic of Moldova for 2023-2027 (Government Decision no. 203/2023),** which aims to promote equal opportunities for women and men in line with the priorities of the Council of Europe and the European Union Gender Equality Strategy. The program is also in line with the European integration commitments of the Republic of Moldova and aims to strengthen national legislation in the field of gender equality. It aims at implementing the Law on ensuring equal opportunities for women and men and adopting a holistic approach in promoting the principle of gender equality. In addition, as far as a normative framework for combating discrimination is concerned, the Law no. 2/2023 on reviewing legal framework on non-discrimination and ensuring equality entered into force in early 2023.

**Also, the National Program on combating violence against women and domestic violence for 2023-2027 was approved by Government Decision 332/2023.** It is used by the Government to contribute to ensuring gender equality and combating gender stereotypes, zero tolerance for all forms of violence against women

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

and domestic violence, providing an effective multidisciplinary response to cases of violence, centered on the victim, by developing social services sufficient and appropriate to the needs of victims, and an effective response of the justice system to cases of violence by holding perpetrators accountable and developing programs for perpetrators.

In March 2023, the Government approved the National Program for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for 2023-2027, through Government Decision no. 152. This program runs for 5 years and aims to get more women involved in the security and defence sector, reduce stereotypes and gender barriers, improve mechanisms for the prevention and investigation of violence, as well as promote equal participation of women and men in conflict resolution and international peacekeeping missions. Also, the Framework Regulation and Minimum Quality Standards for the Police Family Justice Center were approved, with the aim of ensuring the prompt and efficient documentation of cases of violence, through a close collaboration between representatives of law enforcement bodies and specialists from other institutions. These measures aim at an integrated and more effective approach to provide complex assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual violence, helping to reduce the chances of being traumatized again.

### 5.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**21**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**62%**

Progress score:

**75/100**

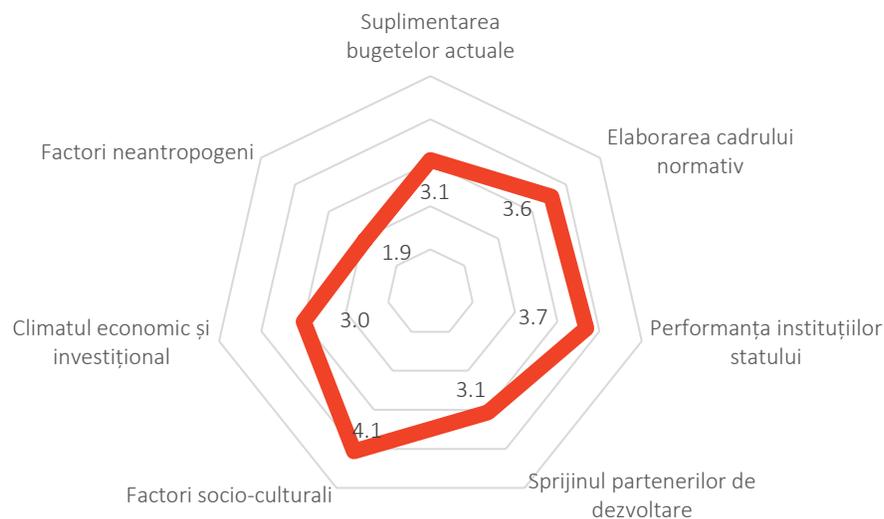
Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
5.5.1.a. 5.5.1.b. 5.5.2.1. 5.5.2.3. 5.6.2.1. 5.b.1. 5.b.1.1	5.1.1. 5.4.1.2. 5.5.2. 5.5.2.2. 5.6.2.2. (2) 5.6.2.2. (4) 5.c.1.1.	5.2.1. 5.2.2. 5.4.1. 5.6.1. 5.6.2.2. (1) 5.6.2.2. (3) 5.a.1.b.		5.3.1. 5.a.1.a.

\*out of the total number of 21 indicators, 20 are progress indicators and 1 is a structure indicator, while 1 indicator is analysed under 4 sub-indicators.

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### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 5



There is positive progress in terms of equality and gender non-discrimination in the Republic of Moldova, especially due to the adoption of Law no. 2/2023 amending certain normative acts (revision of the normative framework on non-discrimination and ensuring equality) and the approval of the Program for promoting and ensuring equality between women and men in the Republic of Moldova for 2023-2027. However, effective implementation and enforcement remain critical to achieving the general goal. The general conclusion is that the achievement of the sub-indicator Existence of the legal framework for the promotion, implementation and monitoring of gender equality and non-discrimination largely depends on the allocated budgets and the performance of state institutions.

**Combating violence and promoting gender equality are crucial goals.** The prevalence of violence against women and girls (aged 15-65) by their spouse/partner in the past 12 months is key for the authorities as it is a serious and persistent problem- gender-based violence. Although there is no specific target for 2030, it remains a crucial indicator for assessing progress in combating violence and promoting gender equality. Achieving this indicator depends on several key factors.

**First, the allocation of financial resources is essential for the implementation and development of programs to prevent and protect against gender-based violence.** In addition, the development of a coherent and effective regulatory framework is necessary to protect and support victims, as well as to punish perpetrators.

Strong legislation in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence is an indispensable factor in successfully achieving the expected results. The performance of state institutions plays a crucial role in the implementation and enforcement of laws and policies to combat gender-based violence. These institutions must be effective and ensure adequate protection and support for victims. Support from

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development partners is also significant. Partnerships and external assistance can contribute additional resources, expertise and best practices in preventing and combating gender-based violence.

**Socio-cultural factors are critical in reducing gender-based violence.** Changing the mind-set, combating gender stereotypes and promoting equality are essential aspects to achieve the target. The economic and investment climate also has a significant impact on the indicator. Women's access to economic resources and financial independence can help reduce victims' vulnerability and dependence on their partner/spouse. Also, factors such as education and access to health services can influence both the risk and consequences of gender-based violence. To achieve the goal of reducing violence against women and girls, addressing these factors in a holistic and coordinated way is crucial.

In this context, UNFPA, in collaboration with other partners, supports the Government's efforts to prevent sexual violence and the health system's response to the needs of rape survivors, including through collaboration with other sectors, in the context of applying a holistic approach, centered on the needs of the victims. Thus, during 2021-2023, the health system was given support to develop the Standardized Protocol on the Clinical Management of Rape Cases, which, after approval, was shared to all relevant health care facilities with the subsequent training of the medical staff on the implementation of provisions of the normative act in force, as well as by equipping the emergency departments of hospitals, as well as Youth Friendly Health Centers with kits with medicines, medical devices and consumables- which are used for medical assistance in the clinical management of rape cases. The 24/7 support line was created within the Institute of Mother and Child in 2022 for the medical staff, which offered guidance/consultative-methodological assistance to doctors from all over the country if needed, in the context of providing assistance to rape survivors. In addition, the campaign aiming at informing the general public about the importance of preventing cases of sexual violence and about the availability of services and how to access them by sexually assaulted survivors was also launched.

**No data concerning the proportion of women aged 20-24 who got married or started a relationship before the age of 15 and before the age of 18 is available.** According to the NBS<sup>24</sup>, in 2020, 15.5 thousand marriages were concluded. The number of marriages concluded for the first time was 10.7 thousand, the majority (90%) being registered by young people aged 16-34. Most men who got married in 2020 were 25-29 years of age (43.3%), and most married women- 20-24 years of age (49.0%). The average age at first marriage was 29 for men and 26 for women. The proportion of marriages concluded by young people aged 20-24 decreased by about 0.8 p.p., while by those aged 25-29- by 2.4 p.p. At the same time, the proportion of women and men who married at an early age (16-19 years) increased by 0.2 p.p. and by 0.5 pp. in young people aged 30-34.

**For the unpaid domestic work indicator**, data is only available for 2012, with a value of 3.9%, and the absence of a specific target for 2030 indicates a need for focus and commitment from the authorities. Recognizing unpaid domestic work, which is largely done by women, would provide a supportive framework to reduce the burden on women. Adopting an appropriate legal framework and developing appropriate policies and programs, wider recognition of domestic work and its valuable contribution to society can be

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<sup>24</sup> [https://statistica.gov.md/ro/tinerii-in-republica-moldova-in-anul-2020-9578\\_50070.html](https://statistica.gov.md/ro/tinerii-in-republica-moldova-in-anul-2020-9578_50070.html)

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

promoted and supported. Thus, it will contribute to improving the quality of life of people involved in domestic work and to the creation of a fairer and more inclusive society for all citizens.

**Regarding the proportion of female personal assistants** who care for people with severe disabilities, the data show a minor variation within the 2017-2022 time frame.

**During 2014-2021, the degree of inclusion of children under 3 years of age in early education in Moldova was monitored.** The results show a variable trend, with fluctuations in the percentage of children attending early childhood educational institutions. The year 2019 saw an increase to 26.3%, compared to the 2018, when the indicator was between 21 and 23%. In 2020, the percentage dropped sharply to 17.4% as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact on the education system. In 2021, the situation slightly came back to 23.5%. Overall, the percentage of children under the age of 3 participating in early childhood education hovered around 22% for most of the period under review. This is largely due to the lack of nurseries over the years, and indicates the need for a continuous effort to ensure access to early education for children in this age group. In addition, equal access to early childhood education for children under the age of 3 and adequate childcare options would give women, but also parents in general, more freedom to pursue their careers and develop their potential in professional fields.

**Facilitating access to childcare services, financial support or other forms of social assistance is important for ensuring work-life balance.** In 2021-2022, UNFPA, together with other partners, supported the Government in piloting family-friendly policies in the private sector to enable women to return to the labour market and harmoniously combine family and work life. A series of legislative changes in this sense were approved in 2022, offering opportunities for families, including flexible work schedule, extended time for paternity leave and the possibility of sharing childcare leave between partners. In addition, UNFPA, together with other partners, supported the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection to develop in 2023 the National Program for childcare services for up-to-three-year-olds (it is currently in the process of consultation). This program establishes a range of childcare services for up-to-three-year-olds in the public and private sector.

**The representation of women in politics has increased in recent years.** The proportion of women elected to Parliament has fluctuated over the years, rising from 20.2-22.8% in 2016-2018 to 24.8% in 2019-2020, 40.6% in 2021 and 38.6% in 2022.

**This better representation of elected women is due to the fact that the 40%-mandatory minimum representation quota of both sexes was introduced** on the candidate lists of political parties (2016), as well as due to the placement mechanism on the candidate lists (2019). An increased proportion of women elected to Parliament brings significant benefits to society. This can contribute to a greater diversity of perspectives in decision-making and to the consideration of women's needs and interests in policy-making. While progress in women's representation in Parliament is obvious, there is still room for improvement.

**Running awareness and education campaigns to encourage women to get involved in politics is important.** These campaigns should highlight the importance of women's representation in political decision-making and provide support and resources to develop the necessary political skills and knowledge.

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

**Creating an enabling environment for the development and promotion of female political leaders is crucial.**

This may include combating gender stereotypes, promoting gender-friendly organizational culture and implementing accountability mechanisms to ensure that these policies are implemented. Government and other stakeholders will support women's organizations and networks that promote political participation and support women's representation. This support may include funding, access to resources and collaboration to strengthen the capacities of these organizations. Creating an inclusive and respectful political culture that encourages the participation of women and ensures a safe and equal environment for them is crucial. This may involve awareness and education campaigns to combat violence against women in the political sphere and discriminatory behaviours. Continued efforts are essential to ensure a balanced representation of women in decision-making and to build a more inclusive society.

**The GGS Survey<sup>25</sup> collected data for the first time to estimate the proportion of women making independent decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and sexual and reproductive health.** According to the survey estimates, the proportion in the Republic of Moldova is 73.3%. A comparison of the level of this indicator with the global level (55%, based on studies carried out in 57 states) and in the countries of the region (e.g.: 69.0% in Albania, 66% in Armenia, 77% in Kyrgyzstan, 33% in Tajikistan, and 81% in Ukraine), found that there are no significant differences. Women in Chisinau (77.4%) are more independent in decisions such as sexual relations, use of contraception and sexual and reproductive health. Education level significantly influences women's decision regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights. Education is an impulse in women's autonomy, including their independent decision-making capacity. Note that the proportion of women with higher education (77.9%) who decide independently is about 10 percent higher than women with secondary education (67.8%). The same statement is also valid for married women in rural areas (75.7%) compared to those in cohabitation (64.7%).

The GGS Survey also showed that a significant number of women of reproductive age use modern methods of contraception. To more accurately assess and monitor progress in this area, data collection and analysis over multiple periods is needed so that trends and changes in the use of modern contraception by women of reproductive age can be identified. These measures contribute to ensuring better access to sexual and reproductive health services, thus promoting the health and well-being of the population in the country.

Also, significant progress has been made regarding the existence of the normative framework that guarantees women and men aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health, information and education in the country.

**In many societies, women may face obstacles in accessing and owning agricultural land, which can lead to economic and social inequalities.** By monitoring the proportion of the population involved in the agricultural sector who have property rights or other patrimonial rights over agricultural land, differences between women and men in terms of ownership of agricultural land can be identified and measures can be taken to promote gender equality in this area. Unfortunately, no data is available for this indicator. The Republic of Moldova, which is a predominantly agrarian country, needs to develop policies and programs that support women in obtaining and maintaining property rights over agricultural land, thus ensuring equal and timely participation in the agricultural sector. Monitoring this indicator is extremely important.

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<sup>25</sup> [https://moldova.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/raportul\\_studiului\\_generatii\\_si\\_gen\\_realizat\\_de\\_unfpa.pdf](https://moldova.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/raportul_studiului_generatii_si_gen_realizat_de_unfpa.pdf)

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

**There is an upward trend in the use of mobile phones in the Republic of Moldova, which indicates an increase in access to technology in households.** This growth can have indirect impact on gender equality, as access to technology can open up new opportunities for women in areas such as communication, education, employment and business. Through mobile phones, women can access information, communicate more easily with others, access online services, search for employment opportunities or develop businesses. Thus, increasing access to mobile phones can help reduce the digital gender gap and increase gender equality in access to and benefits from technology. It is important that this increase in access to technology is accompanied by measures and policies that ensure that women benefit equally from the opportunities offered by emerging technologies and avoid digital gender divides.

**Some women may find it difficult to access digital technology, either because of a lack of infrastructure or because of cultural or social restrictions that limit their access to these technologies.** In certain regions or communities, women may have more limited access to the Internet or mobile phones compared to men. Or, even if they have access to technology and gadgets, women may have a lower level of digital literacy or technical knowledge, which may prevent them from making the most of digital technologies and reaping their benefits. Gender stereotypes and social norms can also influence the way women use digital technology and services, leading to different preferences and narrower use in certain areas or applications. Likewise, digital gender divides may also exist in terms of women's participation and representation in technology. Women are also under-represented in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) careers, including information and communications technology. This can be the result of systemic barriers, gender stereotypes and discrimination in the industry.

**Developing and implementing educational and awareness programs for parents, by which to explain that it is important to support the right of girls to choose their own field of study is essential.** These programs could include information about the benefits and advantages of free and informed career and educational choice. It should also emphasize the importance of gender equality in education and promote non-discriminatory and non-stereotypical approaches to girls' academic and professional aspirations. In addition, access to resources and information about various educational and career opportunities should be facilitated so that parents can support and encourage choices based on their daughters' individual interests and abilities. Through these efforts, one can contribute to the elimination of social and cultural constraints that may influence girls' educational choices and promote an environment conducive to their professional and personal development.

**To increase the use of available technologies, especially information and communication technology, to promote the empowerment of women in the Republic of Moldova, appropriate and coordinated measures are needed between different sectors of society.** Digital education and training programs are needed to develop women's skills and technical knowledge, giving them the tools to make full use of digital technologies. The accessibility and relevance of digital services and applications for women must be ensured by translating and adapting content into Romanian languages as well as the languages used by the major ethnic groups in the region, and by promoting online services that address women's needs and interests. It is also important to promote women in the field of technology through mentoring and career guidance initiatives, programs to support women entrepreneurs in digital fields, as well as facilitate access

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

to financing and resources for women who want to develop businesses in this field. Raising public awareness and changing gender stereotypes are crucial to foster a culture and mind-set that encourages gender equality in ICT (Information and Communication Technology). This can be achieved by educating and raising public awareness of digital gender divides, combating stereotypes and discriminatory social norms, and promoting positive role models of women in the field.

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

### Monitoring indicators

#### 5.1. Eliminate discrimination and all forms of violence against women and girls

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
5.1.1. Existence of the legal framework for the promotion, implementation and monitoring of gender equality and non-discrimination	The target value for this indicator is established by GD no. 203/2023 and has to be reached by 2027. Adoption of Law no. 2/2023, which brings significant improvements to the legal framework on gender equality and non-discrimination, is a positive step forward.

#### 5.2. Prevent and eliminate violence against girls and women, including their trafficking

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
5.2.1. The prevalence of violence against women and girls (aged 15-65) by their spouse/partner in the past 12 months	Values are only available for 2010, namely the prevalence rate of violence, which is 26.8. However, values for 2011-2022 are missing. Without this data, it is not possible to make estimates or infer long-term trends.
5.2.2. The prevalence of sexual violence against women and girls aged 15-65 by persons other than their spouse/partner in the past 12 months	There are no data for this indicator. It is also important to mention that by MIA Order no. 485 of 05.10.2022, the Guidelines on the identification of trafficked victims and presumed victims in the context of mixed migratory flows, were approved.

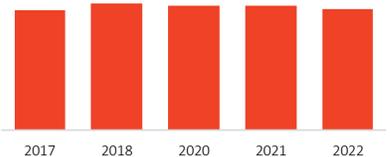
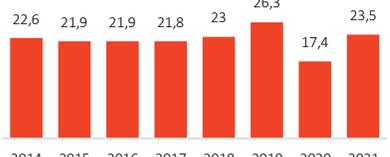
#### 5.3. Eliminate early and forced marriages

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20-24 who got married or started a relationship before the age of 15 and before the age of 18	No data is available for this indicator.

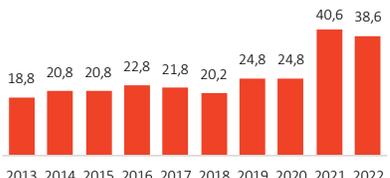
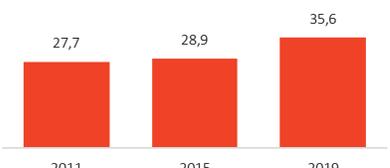
#### 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work by providing public services, infrastructure and social protection policies

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
5.4.1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid housework	In 2012, the value of the indicator was 3.9% (proportion of time in a day). There is no specific target set for 2030, which may indicate a lack of focus or commitment in addressing this issue.

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

<p>5.4.1.1. Proportion of female personal assistants (caring for people with severe disabilities)</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Autoritățile publice locale de nivelul II/STAS (Structura teritorială de asistență socială)</p>	<p>Values of the indicator show some variation, but in general they are maintained within a relatively constant range. In 2017, the proportion of female personal assistants was 77%, and in 2022 slightly decreased to 77.8%.</p>
<p>5.4.1.2. The degree of inclusion of children up to the age of 3 in early education</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>In 2020, the degree of inclusion of children in early education decreased to 17.4% due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the early education system. In 2021, the indicator increased again to 23.5%, a partial recovery of the previous year's decline.</p>

## 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities in leadership positions at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>5.5.1.a. Proportion of women elected to Parliament</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Parlamentul Republicii Moldova</p>	<p>Since 2019, a significant increase in the proportion of women elected to Parliament is observed, reaching values of 24.8% in 2019 and 2020. This growth trend continues in the coming years, reaching significant values of 40.6% in 2021 and 38.6% in 2022.</p>
<p>5.5.1.b. Proportion of women elected in local public administration</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Comisia Electorală Centrală</p>	<p>The proportion of women in local public administration increased over time, from 27.7% in 2012 to 28.9% in 2015 and to 35.6% in 2019. The proportion of women of 35.6% elected in local public administration in 2019 indicates a significant increase compared to previous years.</p>

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

<p>5.5.2. Proportion of women in management positions</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>42,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>48,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>46,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>41,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>40,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>45,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>42,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>44,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>44,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>44.6% and 44.6%) indicate a certain stabilization or consolidation of the presence of women in management positions around the value of 45%.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	42,6	2015	48,5	2016	46,6	2017	41,5	2018	40,3	2019	45,7	2020	42,3	2021	44,6	2022	44,6	<p>In general, the proportion of women in management positions is around 43-45%, except for 2015 when it was higher (48.5%) and 2018 when it was lower (40.3%). There is no clear trend of increase or decrease of the indicator during the period. The values for 2019, 2021 and 2022 (45.7%, 44.6% and 44.6%) indicate a certain stabilization or consolidation of the presence of women in management positions around the value of 45%.</p>
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	42,6																					
2015	48,5																					
2016	46,6																					
2017	41,5																					
2018	40,3																					
2019	45,7																					
2020	42,3																					
2021	44,6																					
2022	44,6																					
<p>5.5.2.1. Proportion of women in Government</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>28,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>28,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>23,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>23,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>31,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>16,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>33,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>31,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>29,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Cancelaria de Stat</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	28,6	2015	28,6	2016	23,8	2017	23,8	2018	31,6	2019	16,6	2020	33,3	2021	31,2	2022	29,4	<p>Although there is a slight downward trend, the proportion of women in Government during 2020-2022 remains higher than during 2016-2019.</p>
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	28,6																					
2015	28,6																					
2016	23,8																					
2017	23,8																					
2018	31,6																					
2019	16,6																					
2020	33,3																					
2021	31,2																					
2022	29,4																					
<p>5.5.2.2. Proportion of women in public service</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>71,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>71,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>72,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>72,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>71,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>74,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>73,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>74,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Cancelaria de Stat</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	71,3	2015	71,9	2016	72,5	2017	72,4	2018	71,1	2019	74,2	2020	73,6	2021	74,4	<p>The indicator shows remarkable stability in a narrow range. This indicates a steady presence of women in public service throughout this period.</p>		
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	71,3																					
2015	71,9																					
2016	72,5																					
2017	72,4																					
2018	71,1																					
2019	74,2																					
2020	73,6																					
2021	74,4																					
<p>5.5.2.3. Proportion of female judges</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>43,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>45,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>47,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>47,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>48,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>49,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>49,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>51,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Cancelaria de Stat</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	43,8	2015	45,2	2016	47,7	2017	47,4	2018	48,3	2019	49,2	2020	49,6	2021	48	2022	51,2	<p>From values of 36-37% in 2010-2011, the proportion increased to 51.2% in 2021. In recent years, significant progress has been made in terms of equal representation of women and men in judicial positions.</p>
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	43,8																					
2015	45,2																					
2016	47,7																					
2017	47,4																					
2018	48,3																					
2019	49,2																					
2020	49,6																					
2021	48																					
2022	51,2																					

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

### 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, sexual and reproductive information and education

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
5.6.1. Proportion of women aged 15-49 making independent decisions about sex, contraceptive use and sexual and reproductive health	73.3% (Generations and Gender Survey), it is the first time this indicator was collected and it is necessary to repeat it to monitor progress.																		
5.6.2.1. Existence of the normative framework that guarantees women and men aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health, information and education in the country	This is a non-statistical indicator. According to data presented, significant progress has been made regarding the existence of the normative framework that guarantees women and men aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health, information and education in the country. The most important normative acts are listed below <sup>26</sup> .																		
5.6.2.2. Implementation of the normative framework that guarantees women and men aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health, information and education	The Law of 2012 on reproductive health is in force. The National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for 2023-2027 is currently under approval.																		
5.6.2.2. (1) Maternal mortality (per 1000 women of reproductive age)	The Ministry of Health states that "the values of the calculated indicator are very low, respectively, they are not relevant from the point of view of public policies." It is recommended to discuss this indicator in the working group, to decide whether this indicator should still be in the National framework for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, approved by GD no. 953/2022.																		
5.6.2.2. (2) Early neonatal mortality (per 1000 live births)	<p>la 1000 născuți vii</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Early neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>4,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>4,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>4,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>3,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>4,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>4,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>4,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>4,1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică, Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p> <p>Since 2018, a decrease in the rate of early neonatal mortality is observed, namely 4.1 cases per 1000 live births in 2021. Efforts and policies implemented in maternal and child health have had a positive impact on reducing early neonatal mortality.</p>	Year	Rate	2014	4,2	2015	4,5	2016	4,3	2017	3,7	2018	4,3	2019	4,2	2020	4,4	2021	4,1
Year	Rate																		
2014	4,2																		
2015	4,5																		
2016	4,3																		
2017	3,7																		
2018	4,3																		
2019	4,2																		
2020	4,4																		
2021	4,1																		
5.6.2.2. (3) Modern contraception (women of reproductive age use modern methods of contraception), %	The proportion of women using modern methods of contraception remained at the same level in 2020 (41.7%) compared to 2012 (42.4%). More than half of women aged 15-49, married or cohabiting (55.1%), use some method of contraception. Modern methods (42.4%) are used more frequently than traditional methods (12.7%), according to the Generations and Gender Survey <sup>27</sup> . Additional efforts are needed to inform and ensure women's access to modern																		

<sup>26</sup> 2010 - National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005-2015; 2011 - National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005-2015; 2012 - Law No. 128 on reproductive health of 06/05/2012; 2013 - National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005-2015; 2014 - National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005-2015; 2015 - National Reproductive Health Strategy 2005-2015; 2018 - National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018–2022 (GD 681/2018); 2019 - National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018–2022 (GD 681/2018); 2020 - National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018–2022 (GD 681/2018); 2021 - National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018–2022 (GD 681/2018); 2022 - National Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights 2018–2022 (GD 681/2018)

<sup>27</sup> [https://moldova.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/raportul\\_studiului\\_generatii\\_si\\_gen\\_realizat\\_de\\_unfpa.pdf](https://moldova.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/raportul_studiului_generatii_si_gen_realizat_de_unfpa.pdf)

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

	methods of contraception. To more accurately assess and monitor progress, data collection and analysis over multiple periods is needed so that trends and changes in the use of modern contraception by women of reproductive age can be identified.																		
5.6.2.2. (4) Abortion (per 1000 women of reproductive age)	<p>la 1000 femei de vârstă</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Rată (la 1000 femei de vârstă)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>19,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>20,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>19,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>18,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>17,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>13,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>14,2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică, Ministerul Educației și Cercetării</p> <p>In recent years, the abortion rate has steadily declined from 19.6 in 2016 to 14.2 in 2021. This decrease suggests that reproductive health and family planning policies and programs have had a positive impact on reducing the number of abortions. It is important to continue efforts to maintain this downward trend and ensure access to reproductive health and family planning services for all women of reproductive age.</p>	An	Rată (la 1000 femei de vârstă)	2014	19,6	2015	20,2	2016	19,6	2017	18,3	2018	17	2019	17,5	2020	13,6	2021	14,2
An	Rată (la 1000 femei de vârstă)																		
2014	19,6																		
2015	20,2																		
2016	19,6																		
2017	18,3																		
2018	17																		
2019	17,5																		
2020	13,6																		
2021	14,2																		

**5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
5.a.1.a Proportion of the population involved in the agricultural sector who have property rights or other patrimonial rights over agricultural land	No data is available for this indicator.
5.a.1.b. Proportion of women who have property rights or other patrimonial rights over agricultural land	The indicator registered a value of 48.6% in 2022. Data for 2010-2021 is missing, which makes it difficult to assess progress. To get a complete picture and make solid conclusions, collecting and monitoring data in a constant way in all relevant periods is necessary. Ensuring complete and reliable data will contribute to the development of effective policies and programs to promote women's rights in terms of agricultural land ownership.

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

### 5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
5.b.1. Proportion of the population that owns a mobile phone	There is a steady increase in the number of mobile phone network subscribers over the period under review, from 4.3 million in 2015 to 4.7 million in 2021 <sup>28</sup> . Although we lack specific information about the proportion of the population that owns a mobile phone, we can assume that it is increasing due to the upward trend in the number of subscribers.																				
5.b.1.1. Average number of mobile phones per 100 households	<p>bucăți</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Average number of mobile phones per 100 households</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>148</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>151</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>152</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>156</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>154</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>166,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>170,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>171,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>173,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The indicator shows a general upward trend during 2014-2022, from 148 in 2014 to 173 in 2022. This indicates an increasing adoption and use of mobile phones in households. This increase is mostly steady and gradual over the years, with minor fluctuations.</p>	Year	Average number of mobile phones per 100 households	2014	148	2015	151	2016	152	2017	156	2018	154	2019	166,7	2020	170,4	2021	171,5	2022	173,3
Year	Average number of mobile phones per 100 households																				
2014	148																				
2015	151																				
2016	152																				
2017	156																				
2018	154																				
2019	166,7																				
2020	170,4																				
2021	171,5																				
2022	173,3																				

### 5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
5.c.1.1. Availability of monitoring systems and allocation of public resources for gender equality and women's empowerment	According to data on the SDG Indicator Dashboard, the requirements/target is about to be met

<sup>28</sup> [https://statistica.gov.md/files/files/publicatii\\_electronice/Moldova\\_in\\_cifre/2022/Moldova\\_in\\_cifre\\_editia\\_2022.pdf](https://statistica.gov.md/files/files/publicatii_electronice/Moldova_in_cifre/2022/Moldova_in_cifre_editia_2022.pdf), Communication field, page 30



# 6

## Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### 6.1. SDG 6 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6)- Clean water and hygiene- in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy is reflected in General Objective 2 of the strategy, which concerns "Better living conditions". This general objective contains several specific objectives that include aspects related to water management and hygiene.

According to the commitments on sustainable development, the following strategic target is to be implemented by 2030: universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation conditions will be ensured for 65% of the population and communities, with special attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations (SDG 6.2).

### 6.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**17**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**71%**

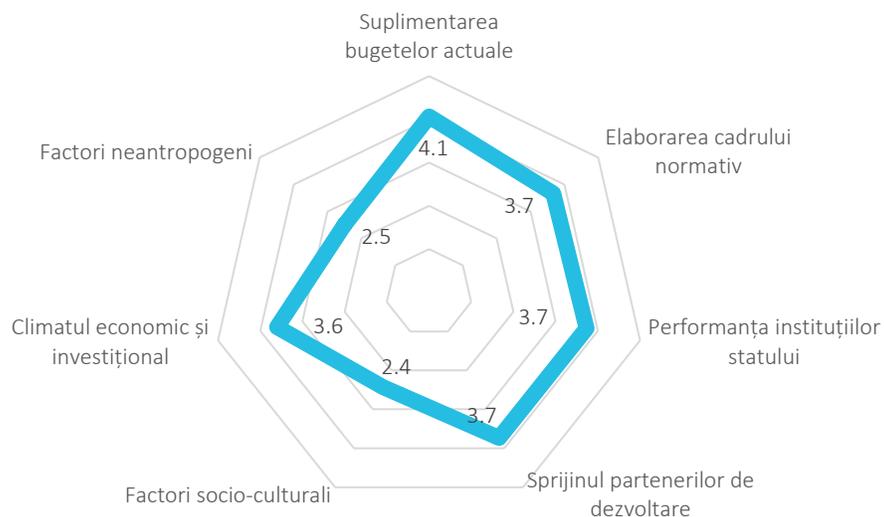
Progress score:

**57/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	6.1.1. 6.1.1.1. 6.2.1.1. 6.2.1.a. 6.3.2.1 6.4.2. 6.5.2. 6.2.1.b.	6.3.1. 6.3.2.b 6.4.1.1. 6.6.1.	6.3.2.a. 6.a.1.	6.4.1. 6.5.1. 6.b.1.

## Factors determining the achievement of SDG 6



**There is a general trend of increasing access to safe water sources in recent years, which indicates significant progress in this area.** The percentage of the population with access to safe water sources increased constantly in the period under review, from 73.1% in 2014 to 88.5% in 2022. 85% of the population used an improved source of drinking water in 2022. There are differences depending on place of residence: 96% in urban areas and 81% in rural areas. These data show that efforts and policies implemented to improve access to water have had a positive impact. The steady increase in access to safe water sources each year bodes well for the future. However, there is still a significant percentage of the population that does not have access to safe water sources. This could indicate the need for continued efforts to achieve full coverage and ensure the right to water for all citizens. To fully assess the impact of measures and policies under consideration, analysing factors contributing to increased access to water, identifying regions with low access, and developing strategies to address these issues specifically could be useful.

The proportion of the population with access to safely managed drinking water supply services shows progress in providing the population with safely managed drinking water. The indicator increased significantly from 54.6% in 2012 to 85% in 2022. The trend indicates accelerated growth in providing the population with access to safe drinking water.

**In the immediate period ahead, it is important to strengthen efforts to ensure access to safely managed drinking water supply services, both in urban and rural areas.** Health and well-being of citizens must be prioritized so that no one is excluded from access to quality water. The government will conduct a detailed analysis to identify regions and communities that have low access to drinking water and develop specific strategies to address these gaps. Allocating resources appropriately to these disadvantaged areas will be crucial to improving the situation. Equally important are the investments in the development and modernization of the infrastructure related to water services. This could involve building new water sources,

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

rehabilitating existing infrastructure and implementing modern technologies for efficient water resource management.

**Equally important are measures to protect water quality.** The government will pay increased attention to ensuring universal access to safe water and sanitation systems. Implementation of safety standards and drinking water quality monitoring measures are essential to prevent health problems related to consumption of contaminated water. Effective awareness and education campaigns should be organized to inform citizens about the importance of consuming safe drinking water and how to use water resources responsibly.

**Last but not least, the Government will develop partnerships** with international organizations, research institutions and other stakeholders to benefit from expertise and support in promoting access to safe drinking water and effective management of water resources.

**The proportion of the population that has a sanitary unit and bathroom or shower inside the house shows a significant improvement in providing the population with adequate sanitary conditions.** The indicator increased from an insignificant initial value of 38.7% to 64.6% in 2022. The general trend is a constant increase of the indicator. However, there is still a significant proportion of the population that does not have access to such facilities, so efforts to expand sanitation infrastructure in homes will continue to ensure a better life for all citizens.

**The proportion of the population with access to the sewage system indicates a significant progress in the population's access to the sewage system.** The indicator increased from 62.8% in 2014 to 81.5% in 2022. There is a general upward trend.

**There is positive progress in the proportion of the population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water.** From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of people who have access to this type of facility has grown steadily. In 2019, 90.2% of the population had access to such facilities, and by 2021, this number increased to 92.5%. This progress indicates that an increasing proportion of the population has access to adequate hand hygiene, which helps to reduce the risk of disease spread and improve overall health. Efforts will continue to ensure universal access to hand-washing facilities with soap and water for the entire population.

In the context of results for this target, measures will be taken to support communities to develop and improve health facilities, including by harnessing the resources of the diaspora for the implementation of infrastructure projects at the local level.

**The quality of surface water in Moldova was generally poor or deficient during 2013-2022.** The percentage value for the period 2013-2022 is 0%. This indicates significant problems related to pollution and degradation of water resources in the country. To improve surface water quality and achieve sustainable development goals in this regard, the authorities will take quick and concrete measures to identify sources of pollution and implement measures to protect and rehabilitate water bodies. In addition, taking into account the progress made in terms of access to the sewage system, efforts will be further strengthened to

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expand it, so that as large a number of the population as possible have access to a proper waste water management system.

The indicator "Proportion of drinking water supply sources not complying with sanitary water quality standards (according to microbiological parameters)" provides an image of the quality of drinking water supplied to the population from different sources in the period under review. In 2019, it was found that 20.0% of centralized underground sources, 37.0% of centralized surface sources and 48.0% of decentralized water supply sources (wells) did not comply with sanitary standards. In 2020, these percentages registered a slight increase, with 23.0% for centralized underground sources, 34.7% for centralized surface sources and 56.6% for decentralized water supply sources. In 2021, compliance was ensured at a higher level, with 26.0% for centralized underground sources, 44.0% for centralized surface sources, and 61.2% for decentralized water supply sources. In 2022, although compliance for underground centralized sources remained at 20.0%, surface centralized sources increased significantly to 58.5% and decentralized water supply sources remained stable at 60.0%. These values indicate the need to continue monitoring and improving the quality of drinking water from centralized and decentralized sources, to ensure safety and health of the population. Appropriate investments and measures for water treatment and management are essential to achieve higher compliance with sanitary standards and to protect public health.

**To compare, in 2021 the value of external assistance was reduced to USD 6.9 million from USD 70.6 million in 2015, which may indicate a decrease in financial support for the development of the water supply and sanitation sector.** To ensure sustainable development of water supply and sanitation sector, authorities must establish strong partnerships with donors and international partners and develop long-term development plans to attract adequate financing and technical assistance. A more consistent and predictable approach to foreign assistance can contribute to the improvement and sustainable development of water and health infrastructure in the country.

**Authorities must establish well-defined and transparent selection criteria for identifying communities in urgent need of improvements of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.** These criteria will include factors such as the degree of access to drinking water and sanitation services, the level of socio-economic development and the degree of vulnerability of the communities. To ensure adequate planning and programming of infrastructure development, engaging beneficiary communities in the decision-making process is essential. Consultations with community representatives will be an integral part of co-planning and will allow for their specific needs and solutions adapted to local requirements to be identified. The government will develop a coherent and phased plan for the development of water supply and sanitation infrastructure. Phased implementation would allow prioritization of projects and efficient use of resources based on needs and available resources.

To realize infrastructure development plans, authorities must ensure adequate funding for water supply and sanitation projects. This may involve mobilizing internal and external resources, as well as identifying sustainable partnerships and funding sources.

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As development projects are implemented, the government will ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of their results and impact on communities. This will allow plans and measures to be adjusted according to real needs and would ensure long-term progress.

### Monitoring indicators

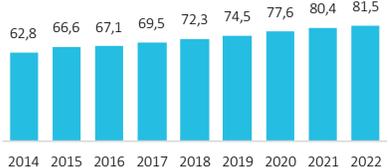
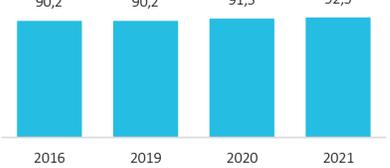
#### 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
6.1.1. Proportion of the population with access to safe water supply sources	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>73,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>77</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>77,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>80,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>82,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>83,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>85,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>86,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>88,5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>constant every year, without decreasing.</p> <p>The value of the indicator increased from 73.1% in 2014 to 88.5% in 2022, which is a significant increase of 15.4 percentage points in an 8-year period. The overall trend has been steadily improving access to safe water sources. The value of the indicator increased or remained</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	73,1	2015	77	2016	77,2	2017	80,8	2018	82,1	2019	83,1	2020	85,3	2021	86,4	2022	88,5
Year	Proportion (%)																				
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2018	68,2																				
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2020	78																				
2021	82																				
2022	85																				

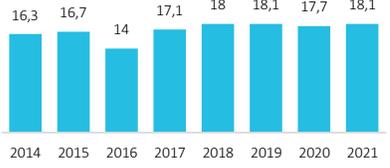
#### 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for at least 65% of population, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
6.2.1.1. Proportion of the population that has (a) sanitary facilities and (b) bathroom or shower inside the home	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>38,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>40,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>42,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>46,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>55,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>57,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>62,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>64,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>an improvement in living conditions and an increase in living standards for citizens.</p> <p>The indicator shows an upward trend in access to adequate sanitation facilities in homes. The proportion of the population with access to sanitary facilities and a bathroom or shower inside the home has steadily increased from 38.7% in 2014 to 64.6% in 2022. This significant progress indicates</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	38,7	2015	40,7	2016	42,8	2017	45	2018	46,7	2019	55,9	2020	57,2	2021	62,7	2022	64,6
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<p>6.2.1.a. Proportion of the population with access to sewage system</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Progress in access to the sewage system is significant. From an initial value of 62.8% in 2014, the indicator increased to 81.5% in 2022. The growth rate of the indicator has been generally constant over the years. Between 2014 and 2022, there has been steady growth, with a higher growth rate in the early years and a more moderate growth in the later years.</p> <p>The general trend for this indicator is a constant increase in the period under review. Each year, the value of the indicator increased or remained constant every year, without decreasing.</p>
<p>6.2.1.b. Proportion of the population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p>	<p>From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of people who have access to this type of facility has grown steadily. In 2019, 90.2% of the population had access to such facilities, and by 2021, this indicator increased to 92.5%.</p>

### 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, cutting down the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse

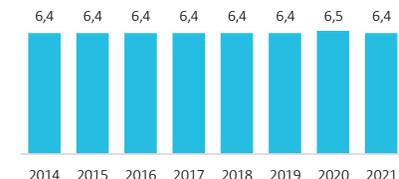
Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>6.3.1. Proportion of sufficiently treated waste-water from the total discharged water, non-residential sector</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Agenția „Apele Moldovei”</p>	<p>The values fluctuate slightly in a narrow range from 14% in 2016 to 18.1% in 2021, without a clear trend of significant increase or decrease.</p>
<p>6.3.2.a. Proportion of surface water bodies that reached the "good quality" class (according to hydrochemical parameters)</p>	<p>Value for the period 2013-2022 is 0%. This shows that the quality of surface water in Moldova was generally poor or deficient in this period. This indicates significant problems related to pollution and degradation of water resources in the country. To improve surface water quality and achieve sustainable development goals in this regard, the authorities should take quick and concrete measures to identify sources of pollution and implement measures to protect and rehabilitate water bodies.</p>	

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<p>6.3.2.b. Proportion of groundwater bodies that reached the "good quality" class (according to analytical chemical parameters, dissolved metals, pesticides)</p>	<p>No data is available for 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. The percentage of groundwater bodies with "good quality" varies considerably in those years for which data is available: 2010 (40%), 2011 (40%), 2012 (28%), 2013 (32%), 2014 (29%), 2015 (17%), 2020 (19%), 2021 (76%). The long-term trend cannot be precisely determined due to gaps in the data.</p>																																																												
<p>6.3.2.1. Proportion of drinking water supply sources that do not comply with sanitary standards according to water quality (according to microbiological parameters)</p>	<p><b>Surse centralizate subterane</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>11,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>14,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>15,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>20</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Surse centralizate de suprafață</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>31,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>34,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>44</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>58,5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Surse descentralizate de alimentare cu apă (fântâni)</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>36,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>47,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>56,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>61,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>60</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In 2019, it was found that 20.0% of centralized underground sources, 37.0% of centralized surface sources and 48.0% of decentralized water supply sources (wells) did not comply with sanitary standards. In 2020, these percentages registered a slight increase, with 23.0% for centralized underground sources, 34.7% for centralized surface sources and 56.6% for decentralized water supply sources. In 2021, compliance was ensured at a higher level, with 26.0% for centralized underground sources, 44.0% for centralized surface sources, and 61.2% for decentralized water supply sources. In 2022, although compliance for underground centralized sources remained at 20.0%, surface centralized sources increased significantly to 58.5% and decentralized water supply sources remained stable at 60.0%.</p> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	11,6	2015	13	2016	14,7	2017	15,1	2018	20	2019	20	2020	23	2021	26	2022	20	An	Procent (%)	2014	10	2015	10	2016	32	2017	31,8	2018	45	2019	37	2020	34,7	2021	44	2022	58,5	An	Procent (%)	2014	36,3	2015	40	2016	47,7	2017	55	2018	50	2019	48	2020	56,6	2021	61,2	2022	60
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## SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of drinking water.

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
6.4.1. Evolution of water use efficiency over time	No data is available
6.4.1.1. Water consumption for production and drinking needs	<p><b>Consumul apei pentru necesități de producție și potabile</b> milioane m3</p>  <p>Sursa: Agenția „Apele Moldovei”</p> <p>Water consumption for production and drinking needs is maintained in a relatively stable range in the period under review. Although there are slight annual variations, the average water consumption is around 780-787 units (mln m3).</p>
6.4.2. Proportion of captured water from the total available water resources (Water Stress Index)	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Agenția „Apele Moldovei”</p> <p>The proportion of captured water from the total available water resources, expressed by the Water Stress Index (WSI) is around 6.4, indicating a relatively constant use of water resources in relation to their availability. This may suggest proper management of water resources and their sustainable use.</p>

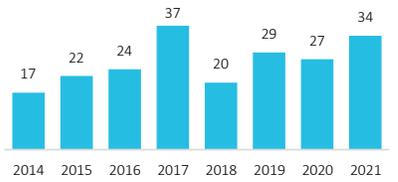
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
6.5.1. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)	No data is available for this indicator.
6.5.2. Proportion of the area of water basins of transboundary (hydrographic) rivers, part of international agreements.	Constant values of 100% during 2018-2022 indicate that the area Proportion of transboundary river basins, which is part of international agreements, has been fully maintained. Constant values of 100 during 2018-2022 indicate a stable trend in the proportion of the area of transboundary river basins, part of international agreements.

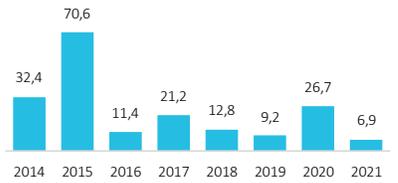
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Monitoring indicator	Progress description

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

<p>6.6.1. Dynamics of surface changes of water-related ecosystems (indicators regarding the spatial extension of water-related ecosystems, water quality of lakes and artificial water bodies, the amount (discharge) of water in rivers and estuaries, the quality of water-related ecosystems, the amount of groundwater in aquifers).</p>	<p><b>Pondereea apei de calitate Cl. I - Cl. III în total (râuri, lacuri și corpuri de apă artificiale)</b> procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Ministerul Mediului, Serviciul Hidrometeorologic de Stat, Agenția de Mediu, Agenția pentru Geologie și Resurse Minerale</p>	<p>Values of the indicator show a dynamic of changing the surfaces of water-related ecosystems, with a change in the proportion of quality water Class I-Class III in total water (rivers, lakes and artificial water bodies). In 2019, 29% of the water in water-related ecosystems had Class I-Class III quality, with the percentage dropping to 27% in 2020, and increasing to 34% in 2021.</p>
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6.a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to the country in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, waste-water treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>6.a.1. Value of external financial and technical assistance for the development of water supply and sanitation sector.</p>	<p>milioane dolari SUA, prețuri</p>  <p>Sursa: Baza de date UNSTATS</p>	<p>There is a significant variation in the value of external financial and technical assistance for the development of the water supply and sanitation sector in Moldova. The value of the assistance in 2021 was below the values in previous years.</p>

6.b. Coherent and phased planning and programming of the development of improved water supply and sanitation infrastructure for all communities, based on well-defined and transparent selection criteria, with the involvement of beneficiary communities

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>6.b.1. Proportion of local public authorities that have programs/strategies, procedures for community involvement in water and sanitation management.</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator</p>



# 7

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

### 7.1. SDG 7 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. SDG 7 also provides for the promotion of the development of renewable energy and improvement of energy efficiency.

The Republic of Moldova, which is a country without significant energy resources, is heavily dependent on imports, especially on natural gas from the Russian Federation. Also, the Republic of Moldova is connected to the energy networks of the neighbouring countries, Ukraine and Romania.

In order to increase the degree of energy independence and improve energy security, the Republic of Moldova aims to increase efficiency and production from renewable sources. In this sense, the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy has several points of convergence with SDG 7:

- **Energy security and energy poverty:** The strategy recognizes the problem of energy poverty, namely the inability of people to bear the costs of energy necessary for a decent living. This is a key component of SDG 7, which aims to ensure access to energy for all.
- **Implementation of energy efficiency:** The strategy emphasizes in the "Policy directions and priority interventions" section the importance of energy efficiency measures. This is in line with SDG 7, which aims to improve energy efficiency globally.
- **Investments in renewable energy:** The Development Strategy includes plans for building new capacities to generate electricity from renewable sources and store energy from renewable sources. Setting up regional clean energy centers and installing 410 MW of new electricity generation capacities from renewable sources is planned. This aligns with SDG 7, which encourages the development of clean energy technologies, including renewable energy.
- **Alignment with the European Green Deal goals:** Within the environmental protection policy, the strategy includes the implementation of environmental standards and alignment with the goals of the European Green Deal. This is in line with SDG 7, which aims to increase use of energy from renewable sources.
- **NDS development impact assessment indicators:** The National Strategy development impact assessment indicators show that the Republic of Moldova aims to increase The proportion of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption from 23.8% in 2019 to 27% in 2030 and to increase the volume of investments in the energy efficiency sector by to 0.03% of GDP in 2018 to 0.5% in 2030. Specific indicators for measuring progress in energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy are in line with SDG 7 targets.

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

### 7.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

9

Degree of reporting of indicators:

61%

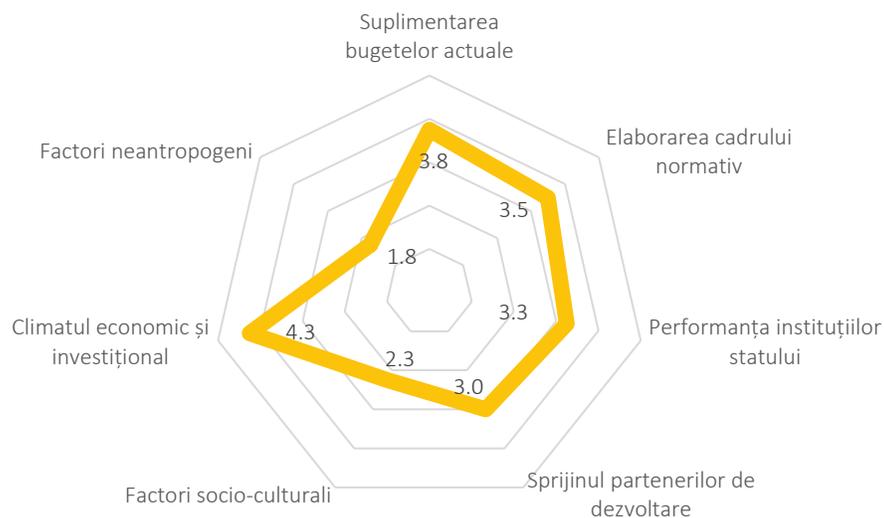
Progress score:

61/100

Degree of achievement of progress indicators:



### Factors determining progress



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

**The Republic of Moldova is making progress in addressing the issues of energy security and energy poverty.** According to the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy, the Republic of Moldova recognizes the problem of energy poverty, i.e. the inability of people to bear the costs of energy necessary for a decent living. Ensuring access to energy for all is a key goal of SDG 7. This commitment is reflected in progress indicators, with 100% of the population having access to electricity. However, further action is needed to reduce dependence on unsustainable energy sources and to ensure that energy is not only affordable, but also reliable and sustainable.

One of the most important aspects of progress towards achieving SDG 7 is ensuring universal access to electricity. The Republic of Moldova has reached this target in its entirety. In addition, switching to cleaner energy sources for heating and cooking, with a decreased reliance on wood, waste or coal, is an important step towards reducing the country's carbon footprint and improving air quality.

**Increasing the proportion of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption is another priority.** The Republic of Moldova managed to exceed the initial target of SDG 7 to ensure a Proportion of energy from renewable sources of at least 15% in the final gross energy consumption. This is encouraging and shows the country's commitment to sustainable development and adoption of renewable energy sources. However, a relative decrease of this indicator has been observed in recent years, which must determine the implementation of more definite policies in the field of renewable energy development. Capitalizing on the material resources and skills of the diaspora can contribute to the strengthening of the renewable energy sector.

The National Strategy provides for the installation of new capacities to generate electricity from renewable sources and storage of energy from these sources. The Republic of Moldova has proposed to increase the proportion of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption from 23.8% in 2019 to 27% in 2030. This commitment aligns with SDG 7, which encourages the development of clean energy technologies, including renewable energy.

**In terms of annual energy savings, it is difficult to assess progress** as target or reference values are not specified. From the available data, no clear conclusion can be drawn regarding the achievement of the annual energy saving target of 0.8%. More rigorous monitoring and analysis of energy consumption is needed to assess progress in this area.

**Facilitating access to clean energy research and technology through international cooperation is an important goal.** As far as the indicator of external financial and technical assistance for the development of energy efficiency is concerned, annual fluctuations show that the country is dependent on external conditions and international cooperation. However, the increase in external financial assistance in recent years indicates an international recognition of the efforts of the Republic of Moldova to improve its energy efficiency.

In terms of indicators related to the volume of investments in the energy efficiency sector and foreign direct investments in the sustainable development of infrastructure and technologies, the lack of specific data makes it difficult to assess progress. The Republic of Moldova needs to step up its data collection efforts and provide clear and transparent information on these indicators.

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

**Alignment with the goals of the European Green Deal** represents another component of the energy strategy of the Republic of Moldova. In the context of environmental protection policy, the strategy provides for the implementation of environmental standards and alignment with the goals of the European Green Deal. This commitment is in line with SDG 7, which promotes increased use of energy from renewable sources.

**To conclude**, the Republic of Moldova is making significant progress in achieving SDG 7, but efforts are still needed in improving energy efficiency and in monitoring and evaluating progress. To ensure a sustainable energy future, the Republic of Moldova must continue to develop its energy infrastructure, promote clean energy technologies and invest in research and development in the field of renewable energy. It is also important to continue international cooperation, attract foreign direct investment in the clean energy sector and set clearly defined, measurable and time-bound targets and indicators. In addition, education and public awareness of the importance of energy efficiency and renewable energy are crucial to support this transition to a greener and more sustainable future.

### Monitoring indicators

#### 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Monitoring indicator	Progress description				
7.1.1. Proportion of the population with access to electricity	The target is reached. Data show that 100% of population has access to electricity.				
7.1.2. Proportion of households by main energy sources used for household needs (cooking, heating)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire este energia termică centralizată</b> procent (%)</p> <p>22,4 18,3</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire este gazul natural sau electricitatea</b> procent (%)</p> <p>10,7 16,5</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire sunt lemnele, deșeurile sau cărbunele</b> procent (%)</p> <p>65,8 64,4</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de energie pentru pregătirea alimentelor este gazul natural sau gazul lichefiat</b> procent (%)</p> <p>88,8 95,8</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire este energia termică centralizată</b> procent (%)</p> <p>22,4 18,3</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>	<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire este gazul natural sau electricitatea</b> procent (%)</p> <p>10,7 16,5</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>	<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire sunt lemnele, deșeurile sau cărbunele</b> procent (%)</p> <p>65,8 64,4</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>	<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de energie pentru pregătirea alimentelor este gazul natural sau gazul lichefiat</b> procent (%)</p> <p>88,8 95,8</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>
<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire este energia termică centralizată</b> procent (%)</p> <p>22,4 18,3</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>	<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire este gazul natural sau electricitatea</b> procent (%)</p> <p>10,7 16,5</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>				
<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de încălzire sunt lemnele, deșeurile sau cărbunele</b> procent (%)</p> <p>65,8 64,4</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>	<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de energie pentru pregătirea alimentelor este gazul natural sau gazul lichefiat</b> procent (%)</p> <p>88,8 95,8</p> <p>2015 2021</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p>				

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

	<p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de energie pentru pregătirea alimentelor este lemnul, deșeurile sau cărbunele</b> procent (%)</p> <p><b>Ponderea gospodăriilor pentru care principala sursă de energie pentru pregătirea alimentelor este energia electrică</b> procent (%)</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică, Agenția Națională pentru Sănătate Publică</i></p> <p>The trend is generally positive for the transition to cleaner energy sources, with a decrease in reliance on solid fuels. There is an increase in the use of natural gas or electricity for heating and cooking, with a decrease in reliance on wood or coal.</p>
<p>7.1.2.1 Distribution of energy resources used for household needs (space heating, space cooling, water heating, food preparation)</p>	<p>2021 data show that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98.9% of bio-fuels and waste are used for space heating;</li> <li>• petroleum products are used 85.3% for food preparation and 14.2% for water heating;</li> <li>• coal is used 96.1% for space heating and 3.9% for water heating;</li> <li>• natural gas is used 63.9% for space heating, 25.8% for food preparation and 10.3% for water heating;</li> <li>• thermal energy is used 74.9% for space heating and 25.1% for water heating;</li> <li>• electricity is used 63.5% for lighting and using electrical appliances, 16.4% for water heating, 12.6% for food preparation, 6% for space heating and 1.4% for space cooling.</li> </ul>

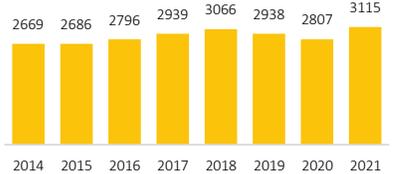
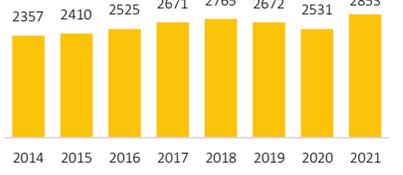
### 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the proportion of renewable energy by at least 15% in the gross final consumption of energy

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>7.2.1. Proportion of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică + surse administrative deținute de alte autorități</i></p>	<p>The target of reaching a 15% Proportion was consistently exceeded.</p> <p>The proportion of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption fluctuated from 21.3% in 2010 to 22.3% in 2022, reaching a peak of 27.8% in 2018. However, in recent years, a stagnation of this indicator has been observed.</p>

### 7.3. Obtain during 2024-2030 new annual energy savings of 0.8% of the average value of final energy consumption between January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2022

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

<p>7.3.1.a. Primary energy consumption (gross domestic consumption)</p>	<p>ktep</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Target or reference values are not specified. More in-depth analysis is needed to understand whether the annual energy saving target of 0.8% is being achieved. Primary energy consumption fluctuated between 2010 and 2022, with a peak of 3115 ktoe in 2022.</p>
<p>7.3.1.b. Final energy consumption (final energy consumption)</p>	<p>ktep</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Final energy consumption fluctuated between 2010 and 2022, with a peak of 2853 ktoe in 2022.</p>

7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>7.a.1. Value of external financial and technical assistance for the development of energy efficiency</p>	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p>  <p>Sursa: Baza de date UNSTATS</p> <p>The value of external financial and technical assistance for the development of energy efficiency fluctuated considerably during 2010-2021. In recent years, there has been an increase in external financial assistance.</p>

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

### 7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
7.b.1.1. Volume of investments in the energy efficiency sector in relation to GDP	<p>Procente</p>  <p>There is a decrease in the volume of investments in the energy efficiency sector in relation to GDP in the las years.</p> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor, Biroul Național de Statistică</p>
7.b.1.2. The volume of foreign direct investment in the sustainable development of infrastructure and technologies	There is insufficient data for progress analysis.



# 8

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

### 8.1. SDG 8 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8) aims to promote sustainable, entirely achieved economic growth that is inclusive and productive, and generate decent work for all. The implementation of SDG 8 in the Republic of Moldova faces several difficulties.

Relatively slow and inconsistent economic growth, highlighted by average annual GDP growth of around 3.1% between 2015 and 2021, compared to over 5.0% between 2001 and 2010, underscores suboptimal economic performance. Moldova's economy started to lose its dynamism even before the crisis caused by COVID-19. In 2022, due to overlapping crises – drought, energy crisis, disruption of trade routes and higher cost of living – the economy contracted, with GDP falling by 5.9%. This, combined with the disruption caused by the armed conflict in Ukraine, has revealed the country's vulnerability to external shocks. Moreover, the considerable Proportion of agriculture in the country's economy, a sector heavily dependent on weather conditions, the continued massive migration of the workforce, dependence on remittance income, add further layers of vulnerability. These factors emphasize the need for structural reforms to boost resilience, accelerate economic growth and approach the average income levels of other Central and Eastern European states.

Relatively low incomes of the population compared to other countries in the region, a low level of labour productivity and the existence of a widespread informal economy present major obstacles to achieving SDG 8. These can lead to a life cycle deficit where consumption exceeds income, putting additional pressure on the country's economic system.

The high prevalence of the informal economy and tax evasion negatively affects both public revenues and the redistribution of value to the economy. This can also have a negative impact on investment in infrastructure and public services, thereby affecting the quality of life for the majority of the population.

SDG 8 is found in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy in several ways. First, the strategy focuses on revenue growth with a focus on sustainability. This corresponds to the central idea of SDG 8, which is to increase economic productivity. In addition, the strategy aims to develop opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship, which is an essential component of economic growth.

Another aspect found in SDG 8 is improving working conditions and reducing informal employment, which corresponds to the objective of promoting decent work for all. This includes measures such as ensuring adequate vocational guidance for students, developing the educational offer, stimulating companies to invest in human capital and ensuring non-discriminatory access to work. Also, the elimination of forced

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

labour, human trafficking and child labour are key components of SDG 8. In addition, the strategy identifies the need to stimulate the employment of the rural population and facilitate access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises, which are also targets of SDG 8.

Specifically, the SDG 8 targets are referred to in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy under Objectives 1 and 4:



### **Objective 1: Increase income from sustainable sources and reduce inequalities**

General objective 1 of NDS specifies that the following strategic targets are to be implemented by 2030:

- implementing development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent work, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services (SDG 8.3);
- stimulating productivity growth through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation (SDG 8.2);
- promoting green jobs as an effective way to combine social and environmental development and improve skills and business practices for sustainable and inclusive growth (SDG 8.4);
- achieving, by 2030, a level of employment similar to the average of Central and Eastern European countries and promoting productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people, older people and people with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value (SDG 8.5);
- eradicating forced labor, trafficking in human beings and child labour (SDG 8.7);
- protecting rights at work and promoting safe working environments for all employees; fostering fair pay for work by strengthening social dialogue, enforcing adequate minimum wages and tackling under-reported pay in line with European best practice (SDG 8.8).



### **Objective 4: Raise the level of culture and personal development**

Additionally, the NDS General Objective takes over the commitment to develop and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism, facilitating the creation of public-private partnerships, developing the institutional capacities of local public authorities in the field, and creating jobs and promoting local culture and products (SDG 8.9).

## **8.2. Progress analysis**

Number of indicators:

Degree of reporting of indicators:

Progress score:

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

**22**

**64%**

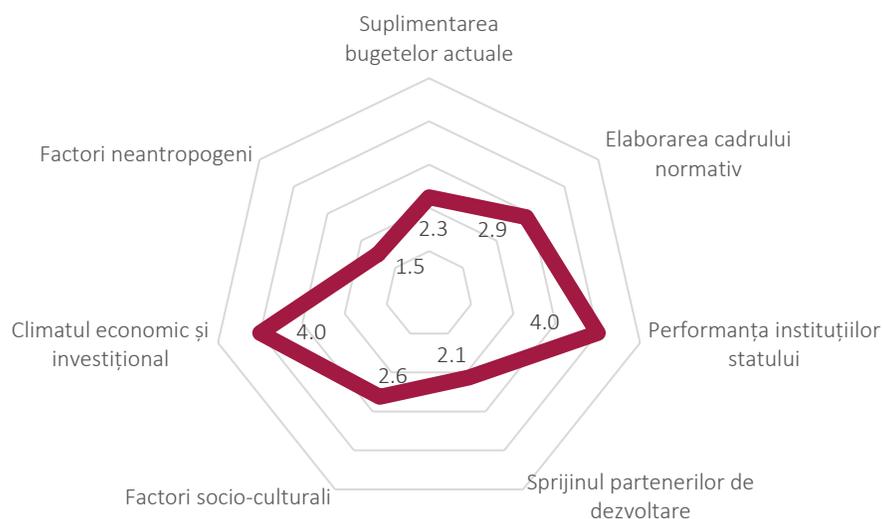
**60/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
8.5.1.1. 8.8.2.1. 8.10.1.b.	8.1.1. 8.2.1. 8.3.1. 8.5.2.	8.4.1.a. 8.4.2.a. 8.6.1. 8.8.1. 8.9.1.1. 8.a.1.	8.9.1.2. 8.10.1.a.	8.4.1.b. 8.4.2.b. 8.7.1.a. 8.7.1.b. 8.10.2. 8.10.2.1.

\*out of the total of 22 indicators, 21 are progress indicators and 1 is a structure indicator.

**Factors determining the achievement of SDG 8**



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

**The Republic of Moldova has taken measures to improve sustainable economic development and the growth of decent jobs.** The government has committed through the Ministry of Economic Development and Digitalization (MDED) to supporting economic growth per capita to stimulate annual GDP growth of at least 3% per year, in line with target 8.1. The national objective is to achieve an annual GDP per capita growth rate of 7.5% by 2030. The adopted measures involved updating and approving programs aimed at simplifying the regulatory framework to improve the business climate, creating multifunctional platforms for attracting investments, supporting businesses and start-ups with high growth potential, developing and digital transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises, upgrading and increasing their energy efficiency, as well as supporting young people through Start for Youth Programme.

**The government pays special attention to increasing access to financial and insurance services for all,** and the National Bank of Moldova acts to strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions. Although there is no set target level for the indicators related to these objectives, their importance cannot be neglected in developing a healthy and resilient economy. The existence of safe and quality financial services is important for attracting investments, including from Moldovan migrants, in order to capitalize on remittances for the development of the country.

**Measures to increase productivity and innovation in sectors with increased added value are a priority.** The Ministry of Economic Development and Digitization has undertaken actions to update business support programs, with a focus on upgrading and technology. Also, changes were made to the normative framework and normative acts were adopted to streamline the operation of the Credit Guarantee Fund for small and medium-sized enterprises and combating unfair commercial practices. It is also important that the Republic of Moldova attracts high value-added foreign direct investment (FDI), which would ensure better integration into regional supply chains, facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology, and create opportunities for local companies, including for the development of local small and medium enterprise clusters.

**The Ministry of Economic Development and Digitization focuses its efforts on supporting trade through technical assistance.** In 2022, two agreements were signed with the International Development Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to implement the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Competitiveness Project. These agreements underline a strong commitment to support local businesses and provide them with the opportunities they need to be competitive in the global marketplace.

**Digitization is another driver for the economic growth of the Republic of Moldova.** The information and communication technology sector, which includes around 2,000 companies with over 30,000 employees, is growing rapidly, reaching up to 7.6 of GDP in 2021, of which the IT industry contributes over 4.2 percentage points. According to the NBM report for 2022, the export of ICT services reached USD 501.85 million. IT exports have registered an annual growth of more than 30 percent during the last 5 years and reached a record level of USD 468.67 million in 2022. The digital transformation strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2023-2030 will contribute to stimulating this growth.

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

**Promoting sustainable tourism is a central objective for the Ministry of Culture.** It is in the process of developing and implementing policies to facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships, the development of institutional capacities of local authorities and, last but not least, the creation of jobs and the promotion of local culture and products. As part of this effort, the Ministry of Culture launched projects such as the National Tourism Development Program "Tourism- 2026", the National Tourism Office and the Program to stimulate the development of small and medium-sized tourism enterprises for the development of the tourist product in the "Rural Tourism" accommodation and catering structures. All these initiatives aim to improve tourism infrastructure and local capacity to manage and promote tourism.

**Improving resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation are essential for sustainable development.** The Ministry of Environment has taken steps to progressively improve resource efficiency by 2030. These include amending certain normative acts for the implementation of circular economy strategies, promoting energy efficiency and stimulating the use of renewable energy sources. In addition, tax incentives have been introduced for companies adopting green practices and measures to discourage the use of unsustainable resources. Various awareness programs have also been launched to inform the public about the importance of environmental protection and efficient use of resources.

**Promoting formal employment and the growth of small and medium enterprises are key objectives.** The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection envisioned the development of policies that support productive activities, create decent jobs and encourage entrepreneurship. The National Employment Program for 2022-2026, which aims to reduce informal employment, represents a major step in this direction.

**The evolution of the Republic of Moldova in achieving SDG 8 is notable in terms of gender pay equality.** The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection reported a steady decline in the gender pay gap, falling from 14.4% in 2018 to 13.6% in 2021. This represents significant progress towards achieving SDG 8, especially in the context that the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy proposes to adjust the legal framework to increase the clarity and fairness of the salary system. Progress has been achieved through policies to boost productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including youth and people with disabilities.

**Active employment strategies and measures have led to an improvement in the employment rate.** The evolution of the employment indicator between 2018 and 2022 was uneven, but showed a decrease in the unemployment rate to 3.1% in 2022. This was achieved through active employment services and measures offered by ANOFM, through which 8234 unemployed people got a job, of which 42.3% were women. In addition, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is reforming the ANOFM to facilitate the process of finding a job for the unemployed and employers.

**Solving the problem of young people without a job, not in education or training, is another main concern.** In 2022, the proportion of NEET youth (neither in education, nor in work or training) constituted 29.7% among those aged 15-34. In response, ANOFM implements improved procedures for profiling and

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

identifying the unemployed, with the aim of training them in employment services and measures. NEET youth are a priority target group for these measures. The agency envisages the implementation of tailor-made programs for this segment, taking into account the specific needs and obstacles faced by NEETs in the process of insertion into the labour market. This means that we will not only try to integrate them into the labour field, but also invest in the development of their skills, through training programs and non-formal education.

**The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection undertakes to effectively implement public policies for the employment of young people provided for in the National Employment Program for 2022-2026.** Although it has decreased in recent years, the proportion of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) remains high. Their ability to acquire additional knowledge and benefit from improved skills is limited due to poor educational outcomes, and a large proportion of NEET youth in the Republic of Moldova have not completed secondary education. Although activation programs for this category are expensive, they are essential because the NEET group is particularly at risk of labour and social exclusion if they do not improve their future employability through investment in skills and experience by work.

In 2022, projects were implemented in different areas of the country to stimulate initiatives and develop entrepreneurial skills among young people. In addition, a program to support paid internships for young people was initiated in partnership with the Parliamentary Committee for Culture, Education, Research, Youth, Sports and Mass Media. Under this program, a working group was set up to develop a legislative framework favourable to the development of paid internships. Following the implementation of this program, an increase in the practical experience and skills of young people is expected, which will facilitate their employment and will contribute to the improvement of the employment situation in the Republic of Moldova.

Additionally, under the National Employment Program for 2022-2026, specific objectives are set for increasing the participation rate of women in the labour market, reducing informal employment and increasing the employment rate of people with disabilities. Additional policies are needed to support the sustainable labour market reintegration of return migrants.

**Moldova is committed to eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour.** Progress was achieved by adopting the National Child Protection Program for 2022-2026, which includes actions to document and address the phenomenon of child labour. Also, Law no. 355/2022 provided new powers to labour inspectors in combating forced labour and human trafficking. This law, among other measures, allows inspectors to carry out unannounced inspections of employers suspected of said practices, while also providing the possibility of applying more severe sanctions to those found guilty.

In parallel, a special police force was established to eradicate human trafficking, whose mission is to identify, investigate and punish people involved in this type of crime. This body has been trained in accordance with international best practices, benefiting from expertise and support from globally recognized organizations in this field.

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

In addition to these measures, efforts to raise public awareness of these issues have also been intensified. The awareness campaigns, carried out in collaboration with NGOs and international institutions, target not only adults, but also young people, with the focus being on preventive education in schools.

Despite all the challenges, the Republic of Moldova maintains its firm commitment to fight forced labour, human trafficking and child labour. Although the road to the complete eradication of these phenomena is long, the progress made so far represents an important step in this direction.

In terms of the quality of data on progress made in relation to SDG 8, there are some gaps that need to be pointed out:

- **Resource efficiency and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation (SDG 8.4):** Although monitored, there is insufficient data or initiatives to assess and improve the efficiency of resource use. For example, there are no data available for evaluation for the indicators "Volume of extracted natural resources per GDP" (8.4.1.b) and "Consumption of natural resource per GDP" (8.4.2.b). Furthermore, there is no reference value or target set for "Natural resource consumption per person" (8.4.2.a).
- **Eradicate forced labour, trafficking in human beings and child labour (SDG 8.7):** There are no data available for indicators "Proportion of children aged 5-17 subjected to "child labour" (8.7.1.a) and "Number of children aged 5-17 subjected to "child labour" (8.7.1.b), to assess the trend and progress.
- **Protect rights at work and promote safe and secure working environments for all employees (SDG 8.8):** Even though much attention is given to this target, certain aspects are not properly monitored. An example is the occupational accident rate (8.8.1), where more rigorous monitoring is needed to reduce the number of accidents per 100,000 employees.
- **Promote sustainable tourism (SDG 8.9):** Although significant efforts are being made in this direction, the proportion of tourism in GDP (8.9.1.1) is still relatively low. This fact indicates the need to monitor developments in this area more closely and to implement more effective growth strategies.
- **Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all (SDG 8.10):** Insufficient data are available to analyse progress or establish a trend for the indicators "Proportion of population (15+) with a bank account" (8.10.2) and "Bank accounts per 100 000 population (18+)" (8.10 .2.1). These indicators are important to assess access to financial services, as a bank account is often the first step to using other financial services. Collecting and monitoring more data on this indicator would be useful.

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

In conclusion, the Republic of Moldova has set ambitious targets for the implementation of SDG 8, engaging in a concerted effort to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all its citizens. However, continuing and scaling up these efforts will be essential to ensure full achievement of SDG 8 by 2030.

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

### Monitoring indicators

#### 8.1. Sustain economic growth per capita and ensure GDP growth of at least 3% per year

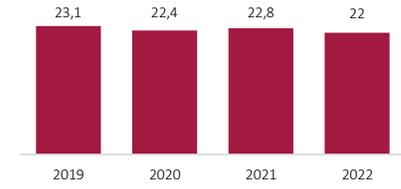
Monitoring indicator	Progress description																
8.1.1. Annual growth rate of GDP per capita	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Growth Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2015</td><td>0,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>5,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>5,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>-7,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>14,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The decrease in 2020 (-7.3%) was due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but was followed by a significant rebound in 2021 (14.8%). The Government of the Republic of Moldova implements multiple initiatives and strategies to achieve this objective.</p> <p>The target set for this indicator is an annual growth of GDP per capita of 7.5% until 2030, the reference value being 5.1%, equivalent to the average for the period 2016-2021.</p>	Year	Growth Rate (%)	2015	0,1	2016	5,9	2017	6	2018	5,9	2019	5,2	2020	-7,3	2021	14,8
Year	Growth Rate (%)																
2015	0,1																
2016	5,9																
2017	6																
2018	5,9																
2019	5,2																
2020	-7,3																
2021	14,8																

#### 8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity at faster rates than real wage growth through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour intensive sectors

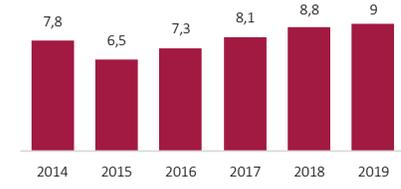
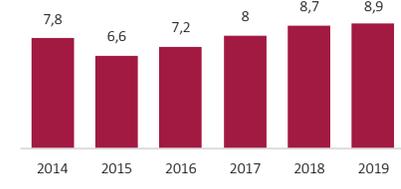
Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
8.2.1. Annual growth rate of GDP per person employed	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Growth Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2015</td><td>-1,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>7,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>1,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>17,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>-4,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>12,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>-8,1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>A number of initiatives and reforms have been carried out to improve this indicator. Among them, two programs have been updated: The National Greening Program for Small and Medium Enterprises and the Programme of supporting businesses with high growth potential and their internationalization Amendments to laws on small and medium-sized enterprises, combating unfair trade practices and preventing food loss and waste were also approved. Note that these initiatives may take time to have a full impact on the economy and workforce productivity.</p> <p>The annual growth rate of GDP per person employed varied significantly between 2015 and 2022, with declines in 2020 and 2022 due to the pandemic of COVID-19, drought, energy crisis, impact of war in Ukraine on international trade.</p>	Year	Growth Rate (%)	2015	-1,4	2016	4,2	2017	7,7	2018	1,2	2019	17,3	2020	-4,1	2021	12,7	2022	-8,1
Year	Growth Rate (%)																		
2015	-1,4																		
2016	4,2																		
2017	7,7																		
2018	1,2																		
2019	17,3																		
2020	-4,1																		
2021	12,7																		
2022	-8,1																		

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

8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Monitoring indicator	Progress description										
8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector	<p>procent (%)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>23,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>22,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>22,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The target set for 2026 is 19%. To achieve the goal, the National Employment Program for 2022-2026 was approved.</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2019	23,1	2020	22,4	2021	22,8	2022	22
Year	Proportion (%)										
2019	23,1										
2020	22,4										
2021	22,8										
2022	22										

8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

Monitoring indicator	Progress description														
8.4.1.a. Volume of natural resources extracted per person (identical to 12.2.1.a)	<p>tone/persoană</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Volume (tone/person)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>7,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>6,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>7,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>8,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>8,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Although there is no data available for 2020-2022, an increasing trend in the volume of natural resources extracted per person was observed between 2010 and 2019.</p> <p>This indicator is periodically monitored by the Ministry of Environment. The main improvement initiative was the amendment of GD no. 570/2009 to implement the provisions of the Basement Code.</p>	Year	Volume (tone/person)	2014	7,8	2015	6,5	2016	7,3	2017	8,1	2018	8,8	2019	9
Year	Volume (tone/person)														
2014	7,8														
2015	6,5														
2016	7,3														
2017	8,1														
2018	8,8														
2019	9														
8.4.1.b. Volume of natural resources extracted per GDP (identical to 12.2.1.b)	No data is available for this indicator.														
8.4.2.a. Consumption of natural resources per person (identical to 12.2.2.a)	<p>tone/persoană</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Consumption (tone/person)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>7,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>6,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>7,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>8,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>8,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Available data between 2010 and 2019 indicate an increasing trend in the consumption of natural resources per person. There is no reference value or target set.</p>	Year	Consumption (tone/person)	2014	7,8	2015	6,6	2016	7,2	2017	8	2018	8,7	2019	8,9
Year	Consumption (tone/person)														
2014	7,8														
2015	6,6														
2016	7,2														
2017	8														
2018	8,7														
2019	8,9														
8.4.2.b. Consumption of natural resources per GDP (identical to 12.2.2.b)	No data is available to evaluate progress on this indicator. No specific initiative is available for this indicator.														

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

8.5. By 2030, achieve a level of employment similar to the average of Central and Eastern European countries and promote productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people, older people and people with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
8.5.1.1. Gender pay gap	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Gender pay gap (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>12,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>13,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>14,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>13,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>14,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>14,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>13,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>13,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The reference value is 13.6% (2021), with a target of 5% by 2030. There was a steady decrease in the gender pay gap during 2018-2021. Amendments to the Salary Law no. 847/2002 and respectively to GD no. 743/2002 to increase clarity and fairness of the salary system. The Government Decision no. 203/2023 approved the Programme for Promoting and Ensuring Equality between Women and Men in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2023-2027, one of the general objectives of which is to reduce gender pay gap for equal work or work of equal value.</p>	Year	Gender pay gap (%)	2014	12,4	2015	13,2	2016	14,5	2017	13,5	2018	14,4	2019	14,1	2020	13,7	2021	13,6		
Year	Gender pay gap (%)																				
2014	12,4																				
2015	13,2																				
2016	14,5																				
2017	13,5																				
2018	14,4																				
2019	14,1																				
2020	13,7																				
2021	13,6																				
8.5.2. Unemployment rate	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Unemployment rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>2,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>3,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>3,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>3,1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>As of 2019, the unemployment rate is steadily declining, reaching 3.1% in 2022. Although the unemployment rate is low, this does not fully reflect the situation on the labour market in the Republic of Moldova, as the employment rate remains extremely low. Legislative changes are being made to promote employment and unemployment insurance.</p>	Year	Unemployment rate (%)	2014	3,7	2015	4,7	2016	4	2017	3,9	2018	2,9	2019	5,1	2020	3,8	2021	3,2	2022	3,1
Year	Unemployment rate (%)																				
2014	3,7																				
2015	4,7																				
2016	4																				
2017	3,9																				
2018	2,9																				
2019	5,1																				
2020	3,8																				
2021	3,2																				
2022	3,1																				

8.6. By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training to a level similar to the average of Central and Eastern European countries

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
8.6.1. Proportion of young people who are not part of the employed population, do not study/learn within the formal education system and do not participate in any kind of courses or other training outside the formal education system	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion of NEET youth (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>38,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>38,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>37,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>29,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>27,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>30,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>31,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>30,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>29,7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The proportion of NEET youth dropped from 31.2% in 2020 to 29.7% in 2022. The target set for 2026 is 24%. Efforts are being made to improve procedures for profiling and identifying the unemployed, with the aim of involving more people in employment services and measures.</p>	Year	Proportion of NEET youth (%)	2014	38,4	2015	38,9	2016	37,8	2017	29,4	2018	27,1	2019	30,8	2020	31,2	2021	30,4	2022	29,7
Year	Proportion of NEET youth (%)																				
2014	38,4																				
2015	38,9																				
2016	37,8																				
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2020	31,2																				
2021	30,4																				
2022	29,7																				

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

### 8.7. Eradicate forced labour, trafficking in human beings and child labour

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
8.7.1.a. Proportion of children aged 5-17 subjected to "child labour"	There are no indicators for estimating progress. The National Child Protection Program was approved. Law no. 355/2022 introduced new powers for labour inspectors. These developments must contribute to the achievement of the target.
8.7.1.b. Number of children aged 5-17 subjected to "child labour"	No data is available for this indicator.

### 8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																												
8.8.1. The rate of work accidents, per 100,000 employees	<p><b>Rata accidentelor de muncă, la 100.000 salariați - accidente nemortale</b> La 100 000 salariați</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Rata accidentelor de muncă, la 100.000 salariați - accidente nemortale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>57,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>75,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>73,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>64,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>84</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</i></p> <p><b>Rata accidentelor de muncă, la 100.000 salariați - accidente mortale</b> La 100 000 salariați</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Rata accidentelor de muncă, la 100.000 salariați - accidente mortale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>4,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>6,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>6,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>5,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>5,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>4,8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</i></p> <p>As for the rate of non-fatal occupational accidents, the situation worsened by 2021 due to the weakening of the capacity of the State Labor Inspectorate. According to preliminary data from the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (not shown in the graph), in 2022 the accident rate dropped to 70, which indicates moderate progress. The reform of the State Labor Inspectorate aims to contribute to a better monitoring of health and safety conditions at work with the aim of reducing the rate of work accidents. The target is 25 accidents per 100,000 employees by 2030. However, in addition to risk reduction efforts, full reporting of all accidents must be ensured in the field of occupational health and safety. In other words, efforts are needed to ensure that progress is not achieved by not reporting accidents.</p>	An	Rata accidentelor de muncă, la 100.000 salariați - accidente nemortale	2016	57,6	2017	68	2018	75,9	2019	73,1	2020	64,5	2021	84	An	Rata accidentelor de muncă, la 100.000 salariați - accidente mortale	2016	4,9	2017	6,8	2018	6,2	2019	5,8	2020	5,2	2021	4,8
An	Rata accidentelor de muncă, la 100.000 salariați - accidente nemortale																												
2016	57,6																												
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2017	6,8																												
2018	6,2																												
2019	5,8																												
2020	5,2																												
2021	4,8																												
8.8.2.1. The number of collective agreements concluded at the institutional level in accordance with the documentary sources of the International Labor Organization and national legislation	<p>număr</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Număr</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>970</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>847</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>1281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>313</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>630</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>452</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>543</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>1189</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>919</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa: Ministerul Muncii și Protecției Sociale</i></p> <p>After a period of stagnation during 2017-2020, in 2021 and 2022 the number of collective agreements increased significantly. Strengthening social dialogue is one of the priorities of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.</p>	An	Număr	2014	970	2015	847	2016	1281	2017	313	2018	630	2019	452	2020	543	2021	1189	2022	919								
An	Număr																												
2014	970																												
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2019	452																												
2020	543																												
2021	1189																												
2022	919																												

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

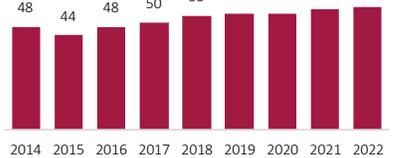
8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism, facilitating public-private partnerships, developing institutional capacities of local public authorities, and creating jobs and promoting local culture and products

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
8.9.1.1. Proportion of tourism in GDP	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The target value is 1% for 2025, starting from a reference value of 0.6% in 2018. Various initiatives have been implemented, such as Law no. 276 of 2016, GD no. 40/2022, GD no. 152/2022, GD no. 515/2022, the European Village Program, support projects from development partners and the draft GD on "Tourism-2026" National Tourism Development Program.</p>
8.9.1.2. Proportion of employees in tourism activities per total employees	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The proportion of employees in tourism activities per total employees decreased from 0.5% during 2015-2019 to 0.3% during 2020-2021. The target value is 18 thousand employees for 2025, starting from a reference value of 15.4 thousand employees in 2023.</p>

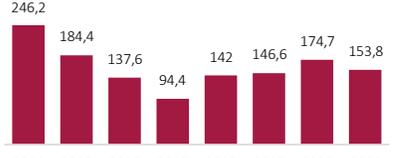
8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
8.10.1.a. Number of branches and agencies of commercial banks per 100,000 population (18+)	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <p>Sursa: Banca Națională a Moldovei; Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Since 2014, the number of branches and agencies of commercial banks per 100,000 population dropped from 59.6 to 28.3 in 2022. The decrease in the number of bank branches and agencies is related to the strategy of the National Bank of Moldova regarding the promotion of non-cash payments.</p> <p>In this sense, promotion campaigns aimed at increasing the level of financial education of the population in the part related to the use of non-cash payment instruments existing in the Republic of Moldova are carried out jointly with the banks. Currently, banks in the Republic of Moldova offer customers payment services through remote banking systems (internet-banking, mobile-banking).</p>

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

8.10.1.b. Number of ATMs per 100,000 population (18+)	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <p>Sursa: Banca Națională a Moldovei</p>	<p>During 2016-2022, the indicator was constantly growing. This suggests that access to banking services through ATMs has been improved. However, no specific initiative is available for this indicator.</p>
8.10.2. Proportion of population (15+) with a bank account	No data is available for this indicator.	
8.10.2.1. Bank accounts per 100,000 population (18+)	No data is available for this indicator.	

### 8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade related Technical Assistance

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
8.a.1. Value of external financial and technical assistance for the support of the development of trade sector	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p>  <p>Sursa: Ministerul Economiei și Infrastructurii; Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	<p>Although the year of 2018 has seen an increase, the value of financial assistance has not returned to the high level in 2014. In 2022, two financing and loan agreements were signed with the International Development Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to implement the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Competitiveness Project.</p>

### 8.b. By 2020, develop efficient public policies for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
8.b.1. National strategic framework on youth employment developed and implemented	<p>In 2022, the National Employment Program for 2022-2026 was approved, aiming specifically at increasing the participation rate of young people and strengthening the institutional capacities of ANOFM. Projects and initiatives for young people have been implemented jointly with civil society organizations and other public entities to stimulate entrepreneurial initiatives and skills among young people and to facilitate their employment.</p>	



# 9

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

### 9.1. SDG 9 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The infrastructure development in the Republic of Moldova is still facing significant challenges. Transport infrastructure suffers from a major deficit, with deteriorating road conditions and an increase in the number of obsolete vehicles. This poor infrastructure limits internal mobility of people, capital and labour, which is a major constraint on private sector development. However, access to information and communication technologies has made significant progress, with a high penetration rate of broadband internet services and mobile networks.

To meet SDG 9, the Republic of Moldova must develop a modern, safe and sustainable infrastructure throughout the country. An adequate allocation of private and public resources is needed to develop transport infrastructure, as well as to improve access to safe water and sanitation systems. It is also important to promote innovation and advanced technologies in development projects, as well as better coordination between government institutions and local public authorities to ensure the success of SDG 9 implementation.

SDG 9 of the United Nations is found in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy as the General Objective 2, which aims to improve living conditions in the Republic of Moldova. Under this objective, several specific objectives are established, including those that reflect SDG 9.

Specific objective 2.2. in the strategy refers to ensuring universal access to the Internet and electronic services. This objective is consistent with United Nations SDG 9.1, which promotes building resilient infrastructure, fostering inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. Ensuring universal access to the Internet and electronic services contributes to the development of a quality, sustainable and secure infrastructure, as well as to the promotion of economic growth and the well-being of the population.

Also, specific objective 2.4. in the strategy refers to the improvement of living conditions. This objective is linked to SDG 9.1, as it promotes developing quality infrastructure throughout the country, thus supporting economic growth and improving the well-being of the population. Improving living conditions includes aspects such as thermal insulation of buildings, replacing unsafe materials and providing safe sanitation solutions.

Thus, by including these specific objectives in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy, the Republic of Moldova aims to implement SDG 9 of the United Nations and upgrade its infrastructure, ensure access to electronic services and the Internet, improve living conditions and promote sustainable development, as per the European standards and values.

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

### 9.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**22**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**67%**

Progress score:

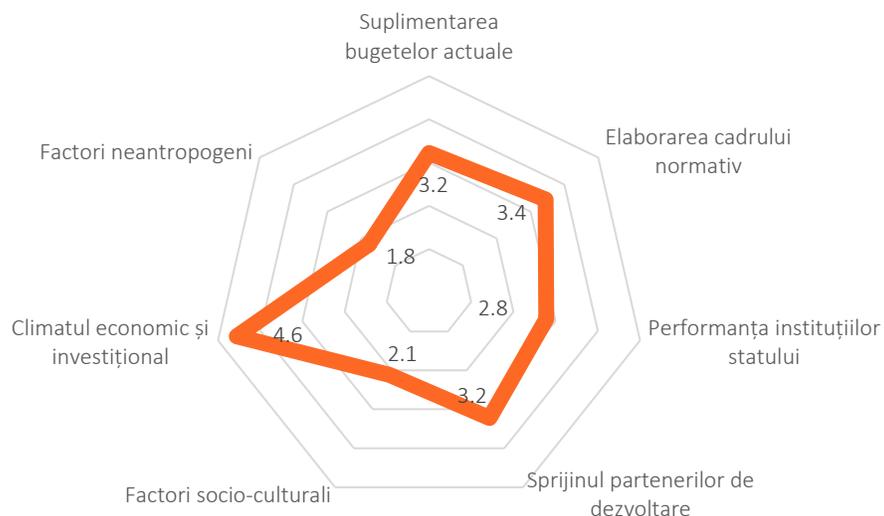
**68/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
9.a.1. 9.c.1. 9.c.1.1.	9.1.2.b. 9.2.1.2. 9.2.1.b.	9.4.1.1. 9.4.1.a. 9.5.1.	9.5.2.	9.1.1. 9.3.2.1. 9.3.2.2. 9.4.1.b. 9.4.1.c. 9.b.1.

\*out of the total number of 22 indicators, 16 are progress indicators and 6 are structure indicators.

### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 9



Developing rural infrastructure to improve accessibility and mobility is a priority. In this respect, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development has launched changes to normative acts, including, through

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Government Decision no. 468/2022, Annexes no. 1 and no. 2 and to Government Decision no. 1468/2016 on the approval of the lists of national and local public roads in the Republic of Moldova, due to the need to clarify and correct some technical aspects in the list of public roads and transfer public roads from the management of LPA to the management of "State Road Administration" S.E. Such actions should contribute to the improvement of rural road infrastructure, which is vital for economic development and increasing the well-being of the population in rural areas. Unfortunately, there is no data available to measure progress against these initiatives.

**The ratification of the Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union on the carriage of goods by road demonstrates the country's commitment to the development of the transport of goods.** The agreement applies to the transit and international road transport of goods between the parties carried out for a fee on behalf of a third party and is without prejudice to the application of the rules established by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport multilateral quota system within the International Transport Forum. This agreement allows economic agents in Moldova and the EU to carry out transport operations without holding transport permits. A continuous increase in the route of transported goods can be observed in recent years, which suggests a positive progress in this direction.

**The implementation of the "e-Transport Authorization" information system and the development of the Register of routes reflect the Government's desire to modernize and improve the efficiency of passenger transport.** Although in 2020 the number of transported passengers decreased considerably due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022 there was a 25% increase compared to the previous year. The factors that determined the increase in the flow of goods and passengers are the removal of travel restrictions adopted at the national and international level in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increased flow of passengers from Ukraine.

**Efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization remain essential to achieving SDG 9.** In this sense, the government is developing a National Industrialization Program for 2023-2027. However, gross value added in manufacturing as a proportion of GDP saw a slight decline in 2022, which could signal the need to accelerate industrialization efforts.

**Measures to increase productivity in the manufacturing industry are also essential for sustainable economic development.** Gross value added in the manufacturing industry per population employed in this industry decreased slightly in 2022 compared to previous years.

**The Republic of Moldova has made significant progress in promoting industrialization through the development of industrial platforms.** To date, 48 such platforms have been created, including 10 Industrial Parks<sup>29</sup> and 7 Free Economic Zones<sup>30</sup>, which are evenly distributed throughout the country. These platforms have attracted substantial investment, created thousands of jobs and generated substantial income for the

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<sup>29</sup> PI "Tracom", Chisinau municipality, PI "Raut", Balti municipality, PI "Cimislia", Cimislia town; PI "Edinet", Edinet town; PI "CAAN"; PI "Comrat", Comrat town, PI "Triveneta Cavi Development", Straseni town, PI "Bioenergagro", Drochia town, IP "FAIP", Durlesti town and PI "Cahul", Cahul town

<sup>30</sup> "Balti" FEZ, "Ungheni-Business" FEZ, "Expo-Business-Chisinau" ZFEZ, "Valkanes" FEZ, "Tvardita" FEZ, "Taraclia" FEZ, "Otaci-Business" FEZ

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economy. In addition, the diversity of sectors represented in these parks, from electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing to information technology, demonstrates the country's commitment to promoting industrialization in a variety of areas.

The industrial parks host 90 resident economic agents, which carry out activities in areas such as machinery and equipment manufacturing, electrical and electronic equipment, metal products, furniture, paper and cardboard products, agri-food products, information technologies, etc. Over 3.2 billion lei were invested in technical and production infrastructure in the industrial parks and over 4 thousand jobs were created.

The free economic zones have attracted investments of over 9 billion lei, host over 230 residents and have a workforce of over 15 thousand people. On-the-job training facilities have been established within industrial parks and free economic zones that help improve the skills of current and future employees, thereby contributing to the development of a competitive and well-trained workforce.

However, there is still considerable potential for improvement. There is an acute need to strengthen the links between academia, especially universities, and the private sector. This would facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology, promoting innovation and increasing competitiveness. In addition, the legal framework needs to be improved to facilitate venture capital investments. These measures could further stimulate innovation and economic growth, strengthening the position of industrial parks and free economic zones as engines of economic development.

**The Government of the Republic of Moldova adopted several normative acts to stimulate industrial production and exports.** These include Government Decision no. 300/2022, which expands the list of economic agents that can postpone the payment of VAT and customs duty for certain imports intended for the manufacture of goods for export, and Government Decision no. 553/2022, which amends the framework for promoting investment projects of national importance.

**Measures have also been implemented to support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).** In 2022, 541 SMEs received a total of 162.1 million lei in funding through programs managed by the Entrepreneurship Development Organization. These programs cover several areas, including digital transformation, energy efficiency, digital innovations and support for technology start-ups. Other initiatives have encouraged internationalization of high-growth businesses and the development of incubated businesses, including those run by women and youth. At this moment, the Ministry of Economic Development and Digitization is developing the "National Program for promoting entrepreneurship and increasing competitiveness", which highlights the government's commitment to ensure the development of SME sector.

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**The following result indicators were achieved at the end of 2022 through the entrepreneurship support programs:**

1. The Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) - 996 financial guarantees worth 967.2 million lei, which ensure loans worth 2,164.4 million lei were managed, and the volume of investments is 2,493.8 million lei.
2. The GEA program - 30 online training courses were organised and 1,204 people in 31 districts of the country were trained.
3. The program for digital transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises - 51 investment projects were approved for financing. The volume of investments expected to be made in the national economy is 21,280.0 thousand lei.
4. The program for retrofitting and energy efficiency of small and medium-sized enterprises - 41 investment projects were approved for financing. The amount of grants approved for financing is 33,329.9 thousand lei, and the expected volume of investments in the economy would be 83,100.0 thousand lei
5. The program for supporting digital innovations and technological start-ups - 70 investment projects were submitted. Investment projects are being evaluated and, as a result, about 10 innovative investment projects will be selected for financing.
6. The greening program of small and medium-sized enterprises - 100 business plans were assisted, and 51 investment projects were approved for financing. The amount of grants approved for financing - 7,907.4 thousand lei.
7. "START FOR YOUTH program: a sustainable business at home" program - 629 young people graduated from the entrepreneurial training course. Also, 148 investment projects were approved for financing, of which 17 - in the form of a Business Voucher, 90 investment projects were approved under Component II "Non-refundable financing" and 41 projects were approved under Component III "Credit with grant portion". The total amount of grants approved for financing is 22,219.4 thousand lei, which will contribute to attracting about 62,640 thousand lei investments in the economy.
8. The program to support businesses with high growth potential and their internationalization - 34 investment projects were approved in the form of a grant with financial support granted from the state budget worth 44,456.9 thousand lei.
9. Development of the Business Incubators Network - 279 companies are incubated within the 11 business incubators, of which 165 are start-ups, 146 companies are managed by young people and 131 companies are managed by women. In total, the incubated companies have created 918 jobs, of which 433 for women and 416 for young people.
10. "Prima casa" state program - 1054 consultations on how to apply for the program and its eligibility criteria were offered
11. The program for attracting remittances PARE 1+2 under the Program - 208 people graduated from the entrepreneurial training courses, and 136 applications were accepted for non-refundable financing. The total value of grants is 33,662.7 thousand lei, which will facilitate investments of 86,270.0 thousand lei. This program contributes to job creation and the return and sustainable reintegration of migrants.
12. The "Women in Business" program in Component I (entrepreneurial training, mentoring and guidance) dedicated to women planning to launch a business - 3 training sessions were organized for 279 women all over the country. 52 investment projects were approved for financing under Component II. The total amount of non-refundable financing for these investment projects is 6,862.94 thousand lei.

**The efforts of the Republic of Moldova to upgrade infrastructure and rehabilitate industries to become more sustainable are obvious by the actions of the Ministry of Environment.** Adoption of Law on industrial

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emissions and Law about quality of atmospheric air, as well as implementation of Low-Emissions Development Strategy until 2030 are specific actions to reduce CO2 emissions and use resources in a more efficient way.

**Investments in research and development still remain below the European Union average.** The proportion of R&D spending in GDP has remained relatively constant, while the number of researchers has seen a slight increase. Maintaining enhanced commitment in this direction to stimulate innovation and technological modernization, to attract investment in sectors with a high degree of complexity, including through the involvement of the highly qualified diaspora in research and development projects, technology transfer, as well as through projects cross-border academics is necessary.

**Significant progress has been made in terms of access to information and communication technology in the Republic of Moldova.** The Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development reports almost universal coverage of the population with electronic mobile communication networks, as well as a significant increase in the penetration rate of Internet access services. This indicates a strong commitment by the government to improve connectivity and promote universal Internet access.

**Although the Republic of Moldova has made notable progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 9, improved access to financial services for small and medium-sized enterprises and worked to upgrade and make its infrastructure and industries more sustainable, other areas still require improvement.** In particular, the research and development sector needs greater investment and involvement to drive innovation and technological upgrading. In addition, more granular measurements are needed to assess the impact of sustainable development initiatives, such as assessing the access of small and medium-sized enterprises to credit or reporting CO2 emissions against the country's economic performance.

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### Monitoring indicators

9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
9.1.1. Proportion of the rural population living within 2 km of a functional road	The target value for this indicator is 10% by 2030. Various legislative measures and initiatives have been implemented (GD 468/2022, Law no. 204/2021, GD 73/2023, Law 118/2023) to improve the state of the road infrastructure and increasing the population's access to functional roads. However, monitoring data are not available for the period 2010-2022																		
9.1.2.a. Route of the transported goods, according to the mode of transport (air, road, rail, sea)	<p>mil. tone-km</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>mil. tone-km</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5490</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5182</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5484</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5997</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>6303</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>6508</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>6151</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>7012</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>In general, an upward trend is observed, temporarily affected by the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, but resumed in 2021. Law no. 78/2023 aimed at improving the road transport of goods between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union was approved.</p>	Year	mil. tone-km	2014	5490	2015	5182	2016	5484	2017	5997	2018	6303	2019	6508	2020	6151	2021	7012
Year	mil. tone-km																		
2014	5490																		
2015	5182																		
2016	5484																		
2017	5997																		
2018	6303																		
2019	6508																		
2020	6151																		
2021	7012																		
9.1.2.b. Route of the transported passengers, according to the mode of transport (air, road, rail, sea)	<p>mil. pasageri-km</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>mil. pasageri-km</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>4632</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5072</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5302</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>6232</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>6597</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>6693</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>2941</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>4109</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The impact of the pandemic was particularly strong due to the movement restrictions. Government Decision no. 3/2023 on the development of the Register of routes, an official source of information about transport routes, was approved.</p>	Year	mil. pasageri-km	2014	4632	2015	5072	2016	5302	2017	6232	2018	6597	2019	6693	2020	2941	2021	4109
Year	mil. pasageri-km																		
2014	4632																		
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2016	5302																		
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2019	6693																		
2020	2941																		
2021	4109																		

9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's Proportion of employment and gross domestic product, targeting the levels of Central and Eastern Europe countries.

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
9.2.1.a. Gross value added in the manufacturing industry as a proportion of GDP (lei, current prices)	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>10,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>10,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>9,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>10,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>9,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The value of this indicator varied slightly between 2013 and 2022, but without progress towards reaching the 13% target set for 2030. The Ministry of Economic Development and Digitization reported significant efforts in developing industrial platforms</p>	Year	procent (%)	2014	10,1	2015	10	2016	10	2017	10	2018	10,1	2019	9,9	2020	10,1	2021	9,6
Year	procent (%)																		
2014	10,1																		
2015	10																		
2016	10																		
2017	10																		
2018	10,1																		
2019	9,9																		
2020	10,1																		
2021	9,6																		

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		and increasing foreign and domestic investment.																				
9.2.1.b. Gross value added in the manufacturing industry per person (lei, current prices)	<p>lei, prețuri constante</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Valoare (lei)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>4888</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>5423</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>6132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>6974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>7612</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>7405</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>7799</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	Valoare (lei)	2015	4888	2016	5423	2017	6132	2018	6974	2019	7612	2020	7405	2021	7799	During 2015-2021, a general upward trend is observed, with a slight decrease in 2020. Recent initiatives addressing this indicator include the approval of Government Decision no. 300/2022 and Government Decision no. 553/2022, which focuses on the promotion of investment projects of national importance and on the expansion of the list of economic agents with the right to extend the deadline for payment of VAT and customs duty.				
An	Valoare (lei)																					
2015	4888																					
2016	5423																					
2017	6132																					
2018	6974																					
2019	7612																					
2020	7405																					
2021	7799																					
9.2.1.1. Gross value added in the manufacturing industry as a proportion of GDP (US dollars, current prices)	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>10,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>10,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>9,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>10,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>9,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	10,1	2015	10	2016	10	2017	10	2018	10,1	2019	9,9	2020	10,1	2021	9,6	2022	9	During 2020-2022, the indicator lost 1.1 percentage points and moved away from the 13% target set for 2030. The Ministry of Economic Development and Digitization is developing the National Industrialization Program for 2023-2027, which can contribute to reaching this target.
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	10,1																					
2015	10																					
2016	10																					
2017	10																					
2018	10,1																					
2019	9,9																					
2020	10,1																					
2021	9,6																					
2022	9																					
9.2.1.2. Gross value added in the manufacturing industry per population employed in the manufacturing industry (US dollars, current prices)	<p>lei</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Valoare (lei)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>7785</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>8095</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>10636</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>12610</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>10933</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>11517</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>11448</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>10414</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	Valoare (lei)	2015	7785	2016	8095	2017	10636	2018	12610	2019	10933	2020	11517	2021	11448	2022	10414	The value of this indicator reached a maximum of 12610 in 2017, followed by a period of decline and stagnation. No specific target is set for this indicator.		
An	Valoare (lei)																					
2015	7785																					
2016	8095																					
2017	10636																					
2018	12610																					
2019	10933																					
2020	11517																					
2021	11448																					
2022	10414																					
9.2.2. Proportion of the population employed in the manufacturing industry in the total employed population	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>12,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>11,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>11,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>12,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	Procent (%)	2019	12,1	2020	11,7	2021	11,9	2022	12,4	A slight upward trend in the proportion of the population employed in the manufacturing industry in the total employed population can be observed. No specific target is set for this indicator.										
An	Procent (%)																					
2019	12,1																					
2020	11,7																					
2021	11,9																					
2022	12,4																					

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### 9.3. Increase the access of small and medium-sized enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, so as to integrate them into value chains and markets

Monitoring indicator	Progress description														
9.3.1.a. Contribution of the gross value added of small and medium-sized enterprises in the manufacturing industry sector to the total gross value added in the manufacturing industry	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>50,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>50,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>46,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>51,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>52,7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The indicator shows a slow growth. A national program for promoting entrepreneurship and increasing competitiveness is being developed.</p>	Year	Value (%)	2017	50,3	2018	50,6	2019	46,8	2020	51,3	2021	52,7		
Year	Value (%)														
2017	50,3														
2018	50,6														
2019	46,8														
2020	51,3														
2021	52,7														
9.3.1.1. Contribution of the gross value added of small and medium-sized enterprises to the total gross value added	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>52,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>51,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>51,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>51,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>48,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>49,7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The indicator saw a general downward trend between 2016 and 2020, then slightly increased in 2021. Several programs have been implemented in recent years to support small and medium-sized enterprises.</p>	Year	Value (%)	2016	52,7	2017	51,5	2018	51,1	2019	51,5	2020	48,5	2021	49,7
Year	Value (%)														
2016	52,7														
2017	51,5														
2018	51,1														
2019	51,5														
2020	48,5														
2021	49,7														
9.3.2.1. Proportion of small and medium-sized enterprises that accessed credits and/or loans during the year, including in the industry sector	No data is available for this indicator.														
9.3.2.2. Proportion of the value of credits and loans accessed by small and medium-sized enterprises, during the year, in the total value of credits and loans accessed by enterprises, including in the industry sector	No data is available for this indicator.														

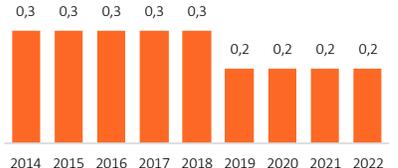
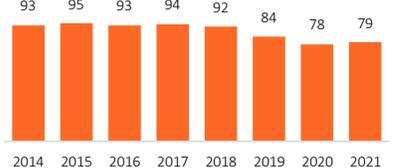
### 9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																
9.4.1.a. Total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion	<p>kilotone</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (kilotone)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>8,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>8,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>8,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>7,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>8,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>8,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Balanța energetică, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Progress was made through the adoption of the Law on industrial emissions no. 227/2022, Law about quality of atmospheric air no. 98/2022 and GD no. 1470/2016 on Low-Emission Development Strategy until 2030 of the Republic of Moldova.</p>	Year	Value (kilotone)	2014	8,2	2015	8,3	2016	8,3	2017	7,9	2018	8,3	2019	8,6	2020	9
Year	Value (kilotone)																
2014	8,2																
2015	8,3																
2016	8,3																
2017	7,9																
2018	8,3																
2019	8,6																
2020	9																

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9.4.1.b. Total CO2 emissions per unit of GDP	This indicator is not actively monitored. Although data on CO2 emissions are available, they are not reported per unit of GDP. Data on emissions is calculated for the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova, but the GDP data is for the Republic of Moldova excluding the left bank of the Nistru River.																	
9.4.1.c. CO2 emissions generated by the industrial sector relative to the gross value added in the industry	This indicator is not actively monitored. Although data on CO2 emissions are available, they are not reported per gross value-added in the industry.																	
9.4.1.1. Total CO2 emissions, by sector, thousands of tons of CO2 equivalent	<p>mii tone CO2 echivalent</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>mii tone CO2 echivalent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>14380</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>14371</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>14578</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>13126</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>13764</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>13752</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>13662</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Furnizorii de date sunt stipulați în HG nr.1277/2018 cu privire la instituirea și funcționarea Sistemului național de monitorizare și raportare a emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră și altor informații relevante pentru schimbările climatice</p>	An	mii tone CO2 echivalent	2014	14380	2015	14371	2016	14578	2017	13126	2018	13764	2019	13752	2020	13662	<p>The Ministry of Environment has implemented a series of laws and strategies to reduce CO2 emissions, such as the Law on industrial emissions no. 227/2022, Law about quality of atmospheric air no. 98/2022 and GD no. 1470/2016 on Low-Emission Development Strategy until 2030 of the Republic of Moldova. However, there is no specific target value for this indicator and no data has been provided for the years 2021 and 2022. The data for the period 2010-2020 shows fluctuations, but overall a decrease in CO2 emissions.</p>
An	mii tone CO2 echivalent																	
2014	14380																	
2015	14371																	
2016	14578																	
2017	13126																	
2018	13764																	
2019	13752																	
2020	13662																	

### 9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and encouraging innovation in order to increase competitiveness of the national economy and the level of well-being of the population

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																					
9.5.1. Proportion of research and development spending in GDP	<p>procent (%)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>0,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>0,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>0,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>0,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>0,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>0,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>0,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>0,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>0,2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	procent (%)	2014	0,3	2015	0,3	2016	0,3	2017	0,3	2018	0,3	2019	0,2	2020	0,2	2021	0,2	2022	0,2	<p>No specific target is set for this indicator. Value remained constant between 0.2% and 0.3% of GDP during 2014-2022.</p>
An	procent (%)																					
2014	0,3																					
2015	0,3																					
2016	0,3																					
2017	0,3																					
2018	0,3																					
2019	0,2																					
2020	0,2																					
2021	0,2																					
2022	0,2																					
9.5.2. Researchers (full-time equivalent) per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>la 100 mii persoane</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>93</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>93</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>94</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>92</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>84</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>79</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	la 100 mii persoane	2014	93	2015	95	2016	93	2017	94	2018	92	2019	84	2020	78	2021	79	<p>No specific target is set for this indicator. There is a worrying decrease in the number of researchers per 100,000 inhabitants during 2018-2021.</p>		
An	la 100 mii persoane																					
2014	93																					
2015	95																					
2016	93																					
2017	94																					
2018	92																					
2019	84																					
2020	78																					
2021	79																					

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

### 9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure by assimilating financial support provided by development partners

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
9.a.1. Value of external financial and technical assistance for the development of infrastructure	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Valoare (milioane dolari SUA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>167</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>111</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>113</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>86</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>144</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>145</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>206</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>215</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Baza de date UNSTATS</p> <p>Value of financial assistance increased significantly in 2020 and is still high ever since.</p>	An	Valoare (milioane dolari SUA)	2014	167	2015	111	2016	113	2017	86	2018	144	2019	145	2020	206	2021	215
An	Valoare (milioane dolari SUA)																		
2014	167																		
2015	111																		
2016	113																		
2017	86																		
2018	144																		
2019	145																		
2020	206																		
2021	215																		

### 9.b. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment especially for industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
9.b.1. Proportion of the gross value added of the advanced technology and medium advanced industry, total value added in the manufacturing industry	There is no target or reference value and the indicator is not monitored regularly.

### 9.c. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet by 2020

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
9.c.1. Population coverage rates with electronic mobile communication networks	<p>procent acoperire cu tehnologia 4G (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent acoperire (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>84</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>98</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>99</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Reglementare în Comunicații</p> <p>Data shows a significant increase in population coverage with electronic mobile communication networks by 4G technology, from 16% in 2012 to 99% in 2022.</p>	An	Procent acoperire (%)	2014	33	2015	84	2016	97	2017	97	2018	97	2019	98	2020	99	2021	99	2022	99
An	Procent acoperire (%)																				
2014	33																				
2015	84																				
2016	97																				
2017	97																				
2018	97																				
2019	98																				
2020	99																				
2021	99																				
2022	99																				
9.c.1.1. Penetration rate of Internet access services	<p>internet mobil la 100 de locuitori</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Penetrație (la 100 de locuitori)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>55,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>58,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>74</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>79,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>88,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>89,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>102,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>113,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Reglementare în Comunicații</p> <p>Data shows the total number of subscribers who have access to mobile Internet, compared to the number of the population with usual residence at the beginning of the reporting year * 100. The indicator includes both subscribers from among the population and subscribers- legal persons/organizations. The</p>	An	Penetrație (la 100 de locuitori)	2014	55,8	2015	58,7	2016	65	2017	74	2018	79,4	2019	88,7	2020	89,7	2021	102,4	2022	113,6
An	Penetrație (la 100 de locuitori)																				
2014	55,8																				
2015	58,7																				
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2019	88,7																				
2020	89,7																				
2021	102,4																				
2022	113,6																				

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

	penetration rate of services is very high.
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# 10

## Reduce inequality within and among countries

### 10.1. SDG 10 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10) aims to reduce inequality within and among countries. It envisages, among other things, improving regulations and policies to promote inclusion and equity, adopting tax, wage and social protection policies for a more equitable distribution of wealth and increasing assistance to developing countries. SDG 10 is found in the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy in several ways:

- **Increase income from sustainable sources and reduce inequalities:** This directly addresses the principles of SDG 10, seeking to eliminate income gaps and ensure a more equitable distribution of resources. In addition, initiatives to reduce absolute poverty and poverty in all its dimensions are directly linked to the principles of SDG 10.
- **Development of opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship:** This involves promoting equal opportunities for all people, regardless of their socio-economic or demographic background. By increasing competitiveness of companies and labour productivity and integrating marginalized people and groups in the creation of economic value, equal opportunities are promoted and inequality is reduced as per the principles of SDG 10.
- **Improvement of working conditions and reduction of informal employment:** This objective aims to improve working conditions for all employees and promote a safe working environment, which are key principles of SDG 10.
- **Social protection:** Implementing the provisions of the revised European Social Charter, strengthening social assistance and improving access to social services are measures aimed at mitigating inequalities, one of the central pillars of SDG 10.

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy is in line with the spirit of SDG 10 by promoting a more equitable social and economic development, by improving working conditions and by ensuring more equal access to opportunities.

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

### 10.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

Degree of reporting of indicators:

Progress score:

**15**

**73%**

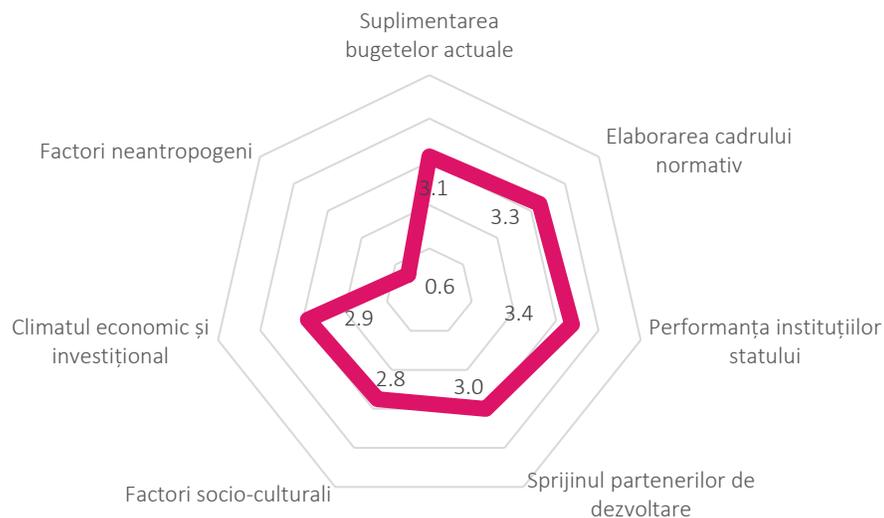
**68/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:



\*out of the total of 15 indicators, 14 are progress indicators and 1 is a structure indicator.

### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 9



## **SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

**The Government of the Republic of Moldova has made progress in increasing incomes for the bottom 40% of the population.** The growth rate of expenditure per person registered an uneven evolution during 2018-2022, with a slight upward trend. The establishment of a minimum salary of 4000 lei per month for a full work schedule, starting from January 2023, by GD no. 670/2022, is a significant step in ensuring a fairer distribution of incomes and in combating economic inequalities.

**The social, economic and political inclusion of all citizens was promoted.** The relatively stable level of the relative poverty rate has been kept stable in recent years, despite socio-economic challenges. By establishing a national minimum salary, the government has demonstrated its commitment to improving living standards and promoting economic inclusion of citizens.

**The Republic of Moldova has taken measures to ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities in outcomes.** Following the analysis of discrimination cases, the Equality Council found a decline in the discrimination rate, especially that the proportion of the population ever experiencing discrimination or harassment has fallen.

**Adopting salary and social protection policies contributed to reducing inequalities.** The proportion of labour cost in GDP showed an increasing trend between 2018 and 2020, followed by a slight decrease in 2021. By setting a national minimum salary and strengthening social dialogue, the government has taken steps to promote fair pay for work and combat undeclared pay.

**However, there are still high inequalities between Chisinau and the rest of the country.** A number of factors contribute to this situation, including limited access to services, reduced job opportunities, insufficient infrastructure development in rural areas. Obvious inequalities in the country's economic development have led to the concentration of most well-paid job opportunities in Chisinau, while rural areas lag behind. Local public authorities face low revenues, thus limiting the resources available for investment in infrastructure and services.

The problem of migration also remains important, with large numbers of people choosing to leave the country in search of better opportunities, further exacerbating already existing problems. These inequalities, which have accumulated over a long period of time, are beginning to have an increasingly negative impact. The country's multiple vulnerabilities divert funds from strategic investments in rural infrastructure, which are used to cover current expenditures.

**The regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions in the Republic of Moldova has been improved.** Significant progress has been made in establishing sustainable financial stability. Key performance indicators have demonstrated a steady improvement in the performance and efficiency of financial institutions.

## **SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

**The ratio of Tier I capital to total assets and risk-weighted assets fluctuated but maintained a satisfactory average**, indicating adequate loss-absorbing capacity and a sufficient capacity to deal with risk. They demonstrate that financial institutions have focused on maintaining adequate financial stability.

**There has been a significant reduction in exposure to non-performing loans.** The indicators regarding the rate of non-performing loans (without reserves) in relation to the total regulated capital and the proportion of non-performing loans in the total granted loans showed a downward trend. This suggests that financial institutions in the Republic of Moldova have improved their credit risk management and have been able to reduce the proportion of non-performing loans.

**Return on assets showed an improving trend.** This indicates an increase in the efficiency of financial institutions in generating profit from their assets. However, there is still room for growth and improvement in this area.

**Currency risk management has been effectively addressed.** The ratio of net open foreign exchange position to total regulatory capital showed a downward trend, suggesting that financial institutions were able to reduce their exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Significant progress in financial stability, improved credit risk management, increased efficiency in profit generation and effective management of foreign exchange risk indicate that the Republic of Moldova has succeeded in improving the regulation and monitoring of national financial markets and institutions. This is essential to ensure sustainable and resilient financial development, which is crucial to achieving SDG 10.

**The representation of the Republic of Moldova in international organizations is a priority objective for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration.** In this respect, efforts have been made to ensure an active and influential presence in global economic and financial institutions. However, better monitoring is needed regarding the weight of the representation of the Republic of Moldova in international organizations and the weight of the country's voting rights in international organizations.

**Promoting legal, fair and well-informed migration is another important topic addressed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.** In this regard, Law no. 105/2018 which regulates emigration for the purpose of work was adopted. The Program for the management of migration flow, asylum and integration of foreigners for 2022-2025 was developed and adopted. Bilateral migration cooperation agreements were concluded with three states (Israel, Bulgaria and Germany) to minimise the risks related to respecting the rights of Moldovan migrant workers. To protect the rights of migrant workers, certain measures have been adopted, such as simplifying the licensing process of private agencies, keeping electronic registers to ensure accuracy of statistical data, and the obligation to provide migrant workers with an information note about the conditions of legal work in the country of destination. The Labor Inspectorate has also been mandated to monitor the activity of private recruitment agencies, which will contribute to the implementation of higher ethical and transparent recruitment standards.

## **SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

**Bilateral agreements in the field of social security represent another important direction of action for the Republic of Moldova.** The Republic of Moldova has signed bilateral agreements in the field of social security with 17 states, of which 15 are in force and are being successfully implemented by the National Social Insurance House (NSIH). This is an important step in ensuring fair working conditions for Moldovan citizens working abroad, as well as in facilitating the socio-economic reintegration of migrants returned from abroad, as a result of the repatriation of their social benefits. The negotiation and signing of similar agreements with all the states of the European Union, as well as with other important states of destination for migrants, remains a priority of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.

**In terms of accessing official development assistance, the Republic of Moldova has made remarkable progress.** From 2010 to 2021, the volume of external assistance for development increased from 339 million dollars to 889.7 million dollars, which is a significant increase in the interest of international donors in supporting the economic and social development of the Republic of Moldova. It also reflects international recognition of the country's urgent needs.

The analysis of external assistance for the period 2012-2022<sup>31</sup> shows that, although there were annual fluctuations, the volume of actual disbursements showed an overall increase, from EUR 83.2 thousand in 2012 to EUR 595 million in 2022. This upward trend in foreign assistance reflects the growing confidence of donors in the ability of the Republic of Moldova to effectively use these funds in accordance with its national priorities.

The top funding organizations by commitments is led by the European Commission with €202.7 million, followed by the Agency for International Development with €101.3 million and the United States Agency for International Development with €97.8 million.

In terms of projects, the most significant over the past year have been related to social infrastructure, power generation, business and other services, agriculture, government and civil society, as well as conflict prevention and security. In this context, the biggest project is "Moldova Emergency Response, Resilience, and Competitiveness Development Policy Operation Development Policy Operation", funded by the Agency for International Development, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Global Concessional Financing Facility, the Government of Norway, the Government of the United States of America, with commitments of EUR 193.8 million.

**In general, the Republic of Moldova has demonstrated notable progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10), aiming to reduce inequalities.** It focused its efforts on improving income distribution, in particular by unifying the minimum salary per country and setting it at 4,000 lei for a full work schedule, an important step in ensuring a more equitable and supportive income distribution. In addition, the Government promoted the social, economic and political inclusion of all citizens and took measures to ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities.

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<sup>31</sup>Detailed data are available on the platform <https://amp.gov.md/portal/>

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

As far as the financial sector is concerned, the Republic of Moldova has made progress in ensuring sustainable financial stability and in regulating and monitoring financial markets and institutions. Exposure to non-performing loans decreased, while return on assets and ability to manage currency risk improved. These are evidence of commitment to promote sustainable financial development and help reduce inequalities. By setting minimum salary and social protection policies, the government has taken steps to promote fair pay for work and combat undeclared pay.

The progress made by the Republic of Moldova in terms of access to official development assistance provides the country with the necessary resources to move towards achieving its development goals. However, it is essential to ensure the efficient and transparent use of these resources in order to maximize their impact on the country's development.

### Monitoring indicators

10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
10.1.1.a. The growth rate of expenditures per person of the population per total country	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Growth rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>2,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>0,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>0,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>0,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>3,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>1,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>2,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>2,0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The average annual rate of growth in expenditures per person between 2019 and 2022 was 2.4%. The minimum salary per country was set at 4,000 lei per month for 2023, which could contribute to an increase in expenditures per person.</p>	Year	Growth rate (%)	2014	2,3	2015	1,9	2016	0,6	2017	0,6	2018	0,1	2019	3,1	2020	1,5	2021	2,8	2022	2,0
Year	Growth rate (%)																				
2014	2,3																				
2015	1,9																				
2016	0,6																				
2017	0,6																				
2018	0,1																				
2019	3,1																				
2020	1,5																				
2021	2,8																				
2022	2,0																				
10.1.1.b. The growth rate of expenditures per person of the bottom 40% of the least insured population	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Growth rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>2,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>2,0</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>1,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>2,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>1,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>2,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>0,9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The indicator recorded an average annual growth of 1.8% between 2019 and 2022. Similar to the previous indicator, setting the minimum salary at 4,000 lei per month could positively influence this indicator.</p>	Year	Growth rate (%)	2014	5,2	2015	4,2	2016	2,5	2017	2,0	2018	1,6	2019	2,6	2020	1,5	2021	2,1	2022	0,9
Year	Growth rate (%)																				
2014	5,2																				
2015	4,2																				
2016	2,5																				
2017	2,0																				
2018	1,6																				
2019	2,6																				
2020	1,5																				
2021	2,1																				
2022	0,9																				

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
10.2.1. Relative poverty rate	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>5,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>4,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>5,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>5,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>4,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The relative poverty rate has fluctuated in recent years: 5.2% in 2019, 4.3% in 2020, 5.3% in 2021, 4.6% in 2022.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	5,1	2015	5,9	2016	4,8	2017	5,1	2018	4,7	2019	5,2	2020	4,3	2021	5,3	2022	4,6
An	Procent (%)																				
2014	5,1																				
2015	5,9																				
2016	4,8																				
2017	5,1																				
2018	4,7																				
2019	5,2																				
2020	4,3																				
2021	5,3																				
2022	4,6																				

10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
10.3.1. Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (identical to 16.b.1)	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>19,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>26,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>22</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Consiliul pentru egalitate</p> <p>The total number of complaints received and examined by the Equality Council in 2022 was 274. After a significant deterioration between 2014 and 2018, a relative improvement of the indicator is noted.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	19,5	2018	26,3	2022	22												
An	Procent (%)																				
2014	19,5																				
2018	26,3																				
2022	22																				
10.3.1.1. Number of cases of discrimination found per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>la 100 mii persoane</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>2,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>1,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>3,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>2,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>3,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>1,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>1,1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Consiliul pentru egalitate</p> <p>There is a decrease in cases of discrimination found between 2018-19 and 2022. In 2022, the Equality Council found discrimination in 41 cases out of the total number of 274 complaints examined (15%).</p>	An	la 100 mii persoane	2014	2,3	2015	1,3	2016	1,5	2017	2	2018	3,1	2019	2,9	2020	3,1	2021	1,5	2022	1,1
An	la 100 mii persoane																				
2014	2,3																				
2015	1,3																				
2016	1,5																				
2017	2																				
2018	3,1																				
2019	2,9																				
2020	3,1																				
2021	1,5																				
2022	1,1																				

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

### 10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, salary and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
10.4.1. Proportion of labour cost in GDP	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Until 2020, the indicator recorded a uniform increase. In 2021, the proportion of labour cost in GDP decreased by 2 percentage points. In 2023, the minimum salary per country was set at 4,000 lei per month, which can contribute to the increase of the indicator.</p>

### 10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>10.5.1. Financial soundness indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio in relation to total assets;</li> <li>- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio in relation to risk weighted assets;</li> <li>- ratio of non-performing loan (without reserves) in relation to the total regulatory capital;</li> <li>- ratio of non-performing loan in the total of loans granted (including in the field of agriculture, industry, services, real estate loans);</li> <li>- return on assets;</li> <li>- rate of liquid assets in relation to short-term liabilities;</li> <li>- open foreign exchange position ratio to the total regulatory capital.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Rata fondurilor proprii de nivel I în raport cu total active</b> procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Banca Națională a Moldovei</p> <p><b>Rata fondurilor proprii de nivel I în raport cu activele ponderate la risc</b> procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Banca Națională a Moldovei</p> <p>This indicator measures the ability of a financial institution to absorb losses. Between 2016 and 2022, the rate ranged from 12.4% to 13.5%, with an average of around 12.8%. A higher ratio is favourable for financial soundness. An average level is normal, however it needs to be maintained and improved over time.</p> <p>This indicator measures the level of own funds in relation to the risk assumed by the institution. Between 2016 and 2022, the rate ranged from 25% to 29.8%, with an average of around 27.2%. A higher ratio indicates greater risk coverage and solvency. Values generally remain above internationally established minimum thresholds.</p>

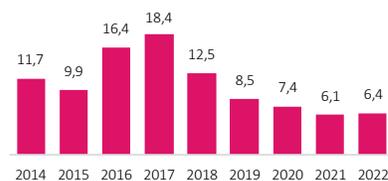
## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Rata creditelor neperformante (fără rezerve) în raport cu capitalul total reglementat procent (%)



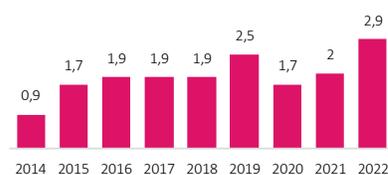
Sursa:  
Banca Națională a Moldovei

### Ponderea creditelor neperformante în totalul creditelor acordate (inclusiv în domeniul agriculturii, industriei, serviciilor, credite imobiliare) procent (%)



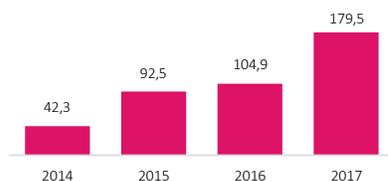
Sursa:  
Banca Națională a Moldovei

### Rentabilitatea activelor procent (%)



Sursa:  
Banca Națională a Moldovei

### Rata activelor lichide în raport cu pasivele pe termen scurt procent (%)



Sursa:  
Banca Națională a Moldovei

This indicator measures an institution's exposure to non-performing loans in relation to regulatory capital. The ratio decreased from 15.3% in 2016 to 9.1% in 2022. A low ratio indicates less exposure to non-performing loans, which is favourable for the soundness of the financial system.

This indicator measures the proportion of non-performing loans in total loans granted. The ratio decreased from 18.4% to 6.4% between 2017 and 2022. A lower ratio indicates a better quality of the loan portfolio. The average level is good and shows a reduction in exposure to non-performing loans and more effective credit risk management.

This indicator measures the efficiency of the institution in generating profit from its assets. Between 2016-18 and 2022, return on assets improved by one percentage point. The average level is decent, but there is room for improvement in this area.

In general, this indicator measures a bank's ability to meet its short-term obligations through its liquid assets. An increase in the ratio indicates an improvement in the bank's liquidity position. No data is available for the period 2018-2022.

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

	<p><b>Rata poziției valutare deschise nete la capitalul total reglementat</b> procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Rata (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>7,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>6,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>-14</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>-12,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>-14,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>-12,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>-9,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Banca Națională a Moldovei</p> <p>Overall, there are efforts to improve the monitoring and management of national financial markets and institutions. The decrease in the ratio of non-performing loans, the reduction of exposure to currency risk and the increase in the return on assets indicate a positive development in terms of the stability and efficiency of the financial system. However, it is important that these efforts are sustained and strengthened to ensure sustainable and resilient financial development in the future.</p>	An	Rata (%)	2014	36	2015	8	2016	7,2	2017	6,4	2018	-14	2019	-12,6	2020	-14,3	2021	-12,9	2022	-9,8	<p>This indicator measures an institution's exposure to currency risk in relation to regulatory capital. As of 2018, the ratio has a negative value. This indicates that banks have more foreign currency liabilities than assets, which can be a sign of currency risk. Average level is decent with potential for improvement.</p>
An	Rata (%)																					
2014	36																					
2015	8																					
2016	7,2																					
2017	6,4																					
2018	-14																					
2019	-12,6																					
2020	-14,3																					
2021	-12,9																					
2022	-9,8																					

### 10.6.r. Ensure enhanced representation and voice in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
10.6.1.a. Proportion of the representation of the Republic of Moldova in international organizations	<p>The Republic of Moldova has a constant representation of 0.5% in the UN General Assembly. Our country has the same percentage in the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).</p> <p>It has a representation of 1.9% in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC).</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova has a constant representation of 0.6% in the World Trade Organization.</p>
10.6.1.b. Proportion of the country's voting rights in international organizations	<p>The Republic of Moldova has a constant Proportion of voting rights of 0.5% in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova has a Proportion of voting rights of 0.1% in international financial organizations, such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).</p> <p>Within the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), the Republic of Moldova has a Proportion of voting rights of 1.9%.</p> <p>Regarding the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Republic of Moldova has a Proportion of voting rights of 0.6%.</p>

## SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

### 10.7. Ensure legal, fair and well-informed hiring process for migrants

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
10.7.1. Proportion of employment costs abroad in annual income in the destination country	Statistical data for the calculation of employment costs abroad are missing. Calculations can only be made for migrants employed under bilateral agreements on temporary employment of workers from the Republic of Moldova in certain sectors of the economy in these states. The estimated weight of the costs in relation to the annual income for migrant workers employed under the bilateral agreements, is presented as follows: Israel – 2.82% (expenses = EUR 500 / Income = EUR 17718 / year); Germany – 3.3% (expenses = EUR 200 / Income = EUR 6000 / year (seasonal work contract with a duration of 3 months)
10.7.2.1. Existence of effective national migration policies	Significant progress in recent years has been made, with legislative changes and specific measures to encourage legal employment and minimize risks related to respecting the rights of Moldovan migrant workers.
10.7.2.2. Number of bilateral agreements in the field of labour migration signed	Currently, 3 such agreements are signed, with Israel (for the construction sector), Bulgaria and Germany. In 2023, it is planned to sign the Collaboration Agreement with Israel in the field of employment in the home care sector.
10.7.2.3. Number of bilateral agreements in the field of social security signed and entered into force	The Republic of Moldova has signed bilateral agreements in the field of social security with 17 states (based on the principle of proportionality), of which 15 agreements are in force and are successfully implemented by NSIH. As a target value, negotiating and signing bilateral agreements in the field of social security with all European Union states is pursued. Agreement negotiations continue. Between May 23 and May 25, 2023, the second round of negotiations on the draft agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the Swiss Confederation in the field of social security took place in Chisinau.
10.7.4 Number of refugees per 100,000 inhabitants	The number of refugees has increased significantly in the context of the war in Ukraine. The indicator is volatile and is tracked by organizations that provide humanitarian aid to refugees from the Republic of Moldova, such as UNHCR- the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP- the World Food Program, UNICEF- the UN Children's Fund and others.

### 10.b. Provide official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

Monitoring indicator	Progress description										
10.b.1. Amount of foreign development assistance the country has received	<p>Milioane Dolari SUA</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Amount (M USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>312.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>692.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>889.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p> <p>The amount of foreign development assistance has seen a significant increase in recent years, from \$120 million in 2018 to \$889.7 million in 2021. This indicates an increased interest of donors in supporting the development of the Republic of</p>	Year	Amount (M USD)	2018	120	2019	312.1	2020	692.6	2021	889.7
Year	Amount (M USD)										
2018	120										
2019	312.1										
2020	692.6										
2021	889.7										

**SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

	Moldova and recognizing its needs.
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# 11

## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### 11.1. SDG 11 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy aims to improve living conditions in the Republic of Moldova, increase access to quality infrastructure, promote sustainable and safe mobility, ensure access to essential services such as water and hygiene and facilitate the development of adequate and affordable housing. These actions are aligned with several SDGs, including SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 6 (Water and sanitation), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 9.c (Information technology and communications).

### 11.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**25**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**47%**

Progress score:

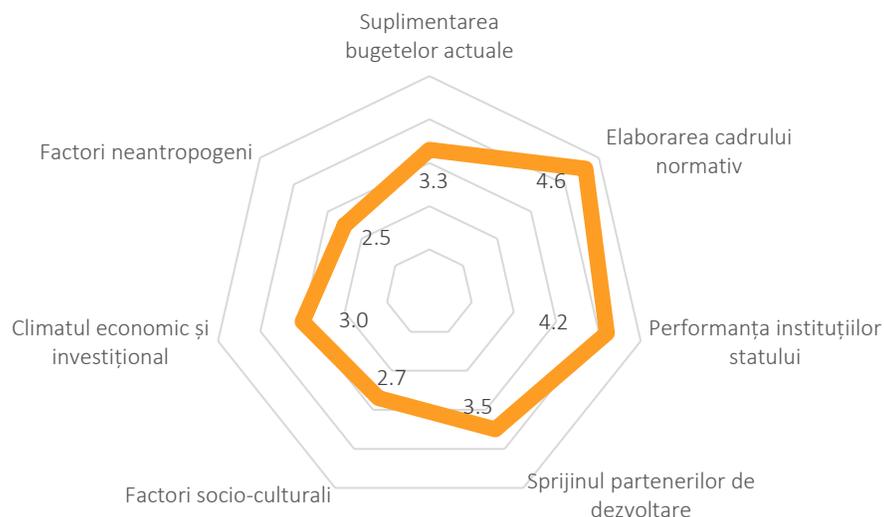
**53/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
	11.1.1.a 11.1.1.b. 11.5.1.a. 11.5.1.c.	11.3.1.1. 11.4.1.1. 11.6.2.	11.2.1.3 11.6.2.1 11.7.1.1.	11.2.1. 11.2.1.1. 11.2.1.2 11.3.1. 11.5.1.b. 11.5.2. 11.5.3.b. 11.6.1. 11.7.1. 11.7.2. 11.a.1.

\*out of the total number of 25 indicators, 21 are progress indicators and 4 are structure indicators.

## Factors determining the achievement of SDG 11



Overall, progress in achieving Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Republic of Moldova is mixed, with improvements on some indicators and insufficient data on others.

A general downward trend is observed in the proportion of the population with monthly household maintenance expenses exceeding 30% of the household's monthly disposable income. This indicates a possible improvement in the economic situation of the population and a better management of financial resources. Although the trend is decreasing, there is still a significant proportion of the population (10.1% in 2022) facing high housing maintenance expenses relative to disposable income, indicating the continued need to develop policies and measures to reduce the households' financial burden in terms of home maintenance costs.

With regard to access to adequate, safe and affordable housing for socially vulnerable people and young families, financial support policies and programs, such as rent subsidies or advantageous mortgages, need to be implemented to reduce the proportion of the population with excessive housing costs, which would also reduce emigration driven by social vulnerability. Efforts to reduce overcrowding through the development of new housing construction projects and upgrading the existing ones must be strengthened. Emphasis will be placed on periodic monitoring and assessment of the situation in order to adapt specific policies and measures according to identified needs.

Regarding convenient access to public transport, statistical data are insufficient. There is no data available for the sub-indicator measuring the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport, as well as for the sub-indicator measuring the proportion of localities with access to road and/or rail transport on regular services. This is why, we cannot draw conclusions about the overall progress and trend of this aspect. Likewise, there is no data for the sub-indicator measuring the proportion of public

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

transport units accessible to people with disabilities. Therefore, we cannot assess the overall progress and trend in making public transport accessible to people with disabilities.

### **The rate of road accidents has increased in the last two years, indicating a deteriorating trend in road safety.**

For the immediate period ahead, priority will be given to the collection and provision of data to assess progress and trends in ensuring convenient access to public transport and accessibility of public transport for persons with disabilities. This will enable proper monitoring and evaluation of progress towards meeting the set objectives. Measures to improve road safety are also needed. Considering the fluctuating rate of road accidents in the Republic of Moldova, the authorities will take immediate measures to improve road safety. These measures may include improving road infrastructure, implementation and enforcement of road safety laws and regulations, education and public awareness of traffic rules and responsible traffic behaviour.

**The degree of urbanization of the Republic of Moldova has registered a constant increase in recent years,** with a value of 39.6% in 2010 and 41.8% in 2021. This indicates a general trend of continued urbanization, with an increase in the population living in urban versus rural areas.

**The proportion of expenses for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage has stalled in the period under review.** Preserving and protecting cultural heritage is essential for preserving national identity, promoting cultural tourism and ensuring that the country's cultural heritage is passed on and protected for future generations. To improve the situation, the authorities will review cultural heritage funding policies and raise public awareness of the importance of heritage protection.

**A general downward trend is observed in the number of deceased persons, as well as those directly affected by exceptional situations.** Continued efforts are needed to maintain and consolidate progress in managing exceptional situations and reducing associated risks. Investment will be made in emergency management capabilities, including training and staff training and the development of an effective early warning system. Community involvement and cooperation between the various entities and institutions responsible for emergency management is also essential. These measures can help reduce the risk and protect the population in exceptional situations.

**The average annual concentration of solid suspensions in towns (PM10) registered significant fluctuations in the period under review.** The years with the highest PM10 concentration values were 2020 (82 µg/m<sup>3</sup>), 2021 (63 µg/m<sup>3</sup>), and 2019 (58 µg/m<sup>3</sup>), indicating a deterioration of air quality in urban areas. However, it is important to note that high values were also observed in 2018 (43 µg/m<sup>3</sup>), pointing to a persistence of air pollution problems in the urban environment. In 2022, the value was 45 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. In this context, adopting effective measures to reduce pollutant emissions in the air, especially from mobile sources, is necessary. This may include promoting the use of clean means of transport, improving public transport infrastructure, implementing emission standards and promoting the use of renewable energy sources.

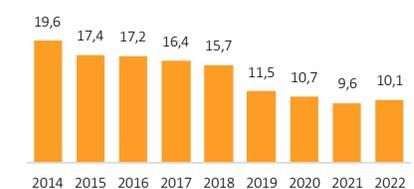
## SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The proportion of the area of green spaces and streets in the built-up area of urban localities is decreasing, probably due to the development of built infrastructure to the detriment of green spaces and streets. In the next period, more attention must be paid to the protection and development of green spaces and streets in towns. This may include creation and implementation of policies and regulations that promote integration of green spaces in urban planning, development of public parks and gardens and ensuring their accessibility for all citizens, especially vulnerable groups.

There is no data available for the indicator on the proportion of the population living in towns and benefiting from development plans/strategies integrated with forecasts of population and required resources. This is why, strengthening national and regional planning is urgent, and the authorities must develop and implement urban development plans and strategies that integrate population forecasts, international and domestic human mobility and resource needs to ensure a sustainable and balanced development between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. This may include promoting equitable economic, social and environmental development in all these areas and creating efficient transport and communication links between them as well as harnessing the material resources of the diaspora for the development of social, economic/business infrastructure at the local level.

### Monitoring indicators

#### 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all socially vulnerable people and young families to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
11.1.1.a. Proportion of the population with monthly household maintenance expenses exceeding 30% of the household's monthly disposable income (accessibility- adequate housing)	<p>procent (%)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>19,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>17,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>17,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>16,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>15,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>11,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>10,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>9,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>10,1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>In 2019, the proportion of the population with high monthly housing maintenance expenses decreased significantly, reaching 11.5%, compared to 19.6% in 2014. This may reflect a period of economic stability or an increase in household disposable income. Although the trend is decreasing, there is still a significant proportion of the population (10.1% in 2022) who face high expenses for housing maintenance in relation to their disposable income.</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	19,6	2015	17,4	2016	17,2	2017	16,4	2018	15,7	2019	11,5	2020	10,7	2021	9,6	2022	10,1
Year	Proportion (%)																				
2014	19,6																				
2015	17,4																				
2016	17,2																				
2017	16,4																				
2018	15,7																				
2019	11,5																				
2020	10,7																				
2021	9,6																				
2022	10,1																				

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

<p>11.1.1.b. Proportion of people living in dwellings of less than 9 m<sup>2</sup> for each person and proportion of people of different sexes over 9 years of age living in the same room, excluding spouses (overcrowding).</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Procent (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>21,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>18,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>18,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>17,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>16,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>17,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>16,1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>the same room.</p> <p>In 2014, the proportion of people affected by housing overcrowding was 21.5%, decreasing 16.1% in 2022. This decline suggests efforts to improve housing conditions and ensure a better distribution of housing space.</p>	An	Procent (%)	2014	21,5	2015	18,4	2016	18,9	2017	17,6	2018	16,8	2019	17,5	2020	17	2021	17	2022	16,1	<p>A general downward trend in housing overcrowding is observed. This indicates a possible improvement of the housing situation and living conditions for people living in dwellings with an area below the norm of 9 m<sup>2</sup> per person and for people of different sexes over the age of 9 living in the same room.</p>
An	Procent (%)																					
2014	21,5																					
2015	18,4																					
2016	18,9																					
2017	17,6																					
2018	16,8																					
2019	17,5																					
2020	17																					
2021	17																					
2022	16,1																					

### 11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
11.2.1. Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport	No data is available for this indicator.																		
11.2.1.1. Proportion of localities that have access to road and/or rail transport on regular services	No data is available for this indicator.																		
11.2.1.2 Proportion of public transport units accessible to people with disabilities	No data is available for this indicator.																		
11.2.1.3 Road accident rate per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Rata la 100 mii persoane</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>88,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>90,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>88,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>95,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>96,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>76,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>97,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul General al poliției, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>A fluctuation in the rate of road accidents per 100,000 population is observed in the period under review (2014-2022). In 2020, the road accident rate saw a significant decrease to 76.1, which may be the result of movement restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and reduced road traffic. In 2021, the road accident rate increased to 97.4 per 100,000 population against the background of the relaxation of restrictions and the return to normality.</p>	An	Rata la 100 mii persoane	2014	88,7	2015	90,2	2016	88,4	2017	95,8	2018	96,5	2019	97	2020	76,1	2021	97,4
An	Rata la 100 mii persoane																		
2014	88,7																		
2015	90,2																		
2016	88,4																		
2017	95,8																		
2018	96,5																		
2019	97																		
2020	76,1																		
2021	97,4																		

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

### 11.3. Support the sustainable development of regions, ensure a polycentric urban system and provide localities with urban planning documentation

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
11.3.1. Rate of land consumption relative to the population growth rate	No data is available for this indicator.																		
11.3.1.1. Degree of urbanization	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Degree of urbanization (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>39,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>39,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>39,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>40,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>40,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>41,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>41,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>A constant increase in the degree of urbanization from 39.6% in 2014 to 41.8% in 2021 is observed. The degree of urbanization reflects the proportion of the population living in urban areas and can be an indicator of economic and social development.</p>	Year	Degree of urbanization (%)	2014	39,6	2015	39,7	2016	39,7	2017	40	2018	40,3	2019	40,8	2020	41,3	2021	41,8
Year	Degree of urbanization (%)																		
2014	39,6																		
2015	39,7																		
2016	39,7																		
2017	40																		
2018	40,3																		
2019	40,8																		
2020	41,3																		
2021	41,8																		
11.3.2. Proportion of towns where structures operate regularly and on a democratic basis, ensuring direct participation of civil society in urban planning and urban management.	<p>The Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development of the Republic of Moldova proposes to exclude this indicator, as the provisions of Article 27 of Law no. 835/1996 on the principles of urban and spatial planning state that the population should be consulted prior to the approval of all categories of urban and spatial plans, with the exception of the detailed national urban and spatial plans that do not affect the public domain.</p> <p>It is important to discuss within a group of experts in the field to decide on its exclusion from the National framework for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development approved by Government Decision no. 953/2022.</p>																		

### 11.4. Strengthen and support financially the efforts to protect and safeguard the Republic of Moldova's cultural heritage

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
11.4.1.1. Proportion of expenditures for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage in total national public budget expenditures	The constant value of 0.2% each year (2019-2022) indicates that there have been no increases in the allocation of funds for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage.

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

### 11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of economic losses directly caused by exceptional situations

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
11.5.1.a. Number of people who died as a result of exceptional situations, per 100,000 population (identical to 1.5.1.a/13.1.1.a)	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Număr de persoane</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>4,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>4,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>3,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>4,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>After a period of decline in 2018-2021, there was an increase in 2022 in the number of people who died as a result of exceptional situations.</p> <p>Sursa: 1) Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	Număr de persoane	2014	4,4	2015	4,1	2016	4,4	2017	3,1	2018	5	2019	4,9	2020	4,3	2021	3,8	2022	4,6
An	Număr de persoane																				
2014	4,4																				
2015	4,1																				
2016	4,4																				
2017	3,1																				
2018	5																				
2019	4,9																				
2020	4,3																				
2021	3,8																				
2022	4,6																				
11.5.1.b. Number of people missing as a result of exceptional situations, per 100,000 population (identical to 1.5.1.b/13.1.1.b)	No data is available for this indicator.																				
11.5.1.c. Number of persons directly affected by exceptional situations, per 100,000 population (identical to 1.5.1.c/13.1.1.c)	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Număr de persoane</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>94</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>30,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>57,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>65,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>36,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>18,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>14,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>13,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>12,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A general downward trend is observed in the number of persons directly affected by exceptional situation per 100,000 population from 65.9 in 2017 to 12.3 in 2022.</p> <p>Sursa: 1) Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	An	Număr de persoane	2014	94	2015	30,4	2016	57,4	2017	65,9	2018	36,5	2019	18,9	2020	14,6	2021	13,4	2022	12,3
An	Număr de persoane																				
2014	94																				
2015	30,4																				
2016	57,4																				
2017	65,9																				
2018	36,5																				
2019	18,9																				
2020	14,6																				
2021	13,4																				
2022	12,3																				
11.5.2. Direct economic losses to critical infrastructure as a result of exceptional situations relative to GDP	No data is available for this indicator.																				
11.5.3.b. Number of interruptions of basic services due to exceptional situations	No data is available for this indicator.																				

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

11.6. By 2030, reduce the negative impact on the environment per capita in towns, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
11.6.1. Proportion of regularly collected municipal solid waste with adequate storage and final disposal in total municipal waste generated	No data is available for this indicator.
11.6.2. Annual average concentration of solid suspensions in towns (PM10)	<p><b>Chişinău</b> µg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>The years with the highest PM10 concentration values were 2020 (82 µg/m<sup>3</sup>), 2019 and 2021. These high values may indicate deterioration of air quality in urban areas. In 2022, there is a decrease up to 45 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>Sursa: Agenția de Mediu</p>
11.6.2.1. The amount of air pollutant emissions from mobile sources (by sources), thousands of tons, reported per person.	<p>kg/persoană</p> <p>After a period of decline in 2018-2020, in 2021, the amount of air pollutant emissions from mobile sources increased.</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>

11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to green and safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
11.7.1. Average proportion of built-up area of towns that is open space with public access for all	No data is available for this indicator.
11.7.1.1. Proportion of the area of green spaces and streets (conventionally, public spaces) in the built-up area of urban localities	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>In 2021, the lowest value, 22.7%, of the proportion of the surface of green spaces and streets in the built-up area of urban localities is recorded. The low value suggests an increasing trend in the development of built infrastructure to the detriment of green spaces and streets.</p> <p>Sursa: Întreprinderile specializate ale gospodăriei comunale și primăriile municipale și orășenești, care efectuează gestionarea infrastructurii edilitare și activitatea de înverzire</p>

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

11.7.2. Proportion of victims of physical or sexual abuse in the last 12 months	No data is available for this indicator.
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### 11.a. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
11.a.1. Proportion of the population living in towns, which have development plans/strategies with the integration of the population forecast and the necessary resources	No data is available for this indicator.

### 11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of towns and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to exceptional situations in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
11.b.1.1. The national emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted and implemented (identical to 1.5.3.1/13.1.2.1)	National emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
11.b.1.2. Degree of implementation of the national emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (identical to 1.5.3.2/13.1.2.2)	The index of 0.2 for 2022 (the first and only year reported) indicates that in the Republic of Moldova the national strategic framework for reducing the risks of exceptional situations is not fully aligned with the Sendai Framework.
11.b.2. Proportion of local public authorities adopting and implementing local emergency risk reduction strategies in line with national emergency risk reduction strategies (identical to 1.5.4/13.1.3)	No data is available for this indicator.



# 12

## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### 12.1. SDG 12 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 of the United Nations refers to "Responsible consumption and production". This goal aims to promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production, reduce the negative impact of excessive consumption and unsustainable production on the environment and encourage the efficient use of resources.

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy directly aligns with the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12), which focuses on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. This is evident in various aspects of the strategy, from encouraging sustainable agriculture and land management, to promoting green technologies and implementing financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management. These initiatives are aligned with SDG 12 targets, including implementing sustainable procurement practices, reducing waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse, and ensuring that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for a sustainable lifestyle in harmony with the nature.

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy provides for a significant number of specific measures that will contribute to achieving SDG 12. It is particularly about:

- Greening small and medium-sized enterprises, creating green jobs, promoting eco-innovations and eco-labelling for products and services offered by small and medium-sized enterprises
- Promoting ecological agriculture by implementing the principles of organic agriculture and sustainable agriculture
- Sustainable land and soil management, implementation of mandatory sustainable soil management protocols
- Priority financing of the development of technological solutions adapted to the national agricultural system to reduce soil erosion and degradation
- Ensuring the conditions for the creation of energy crops intended to produce woody biomass in industrial quantities and the development of production capacities of various types of biofuel, including briquettes and wood pellets
- Promoting sustainable enterprises and creating decent jobs for all by promoting green entrepreneurship, green business start-ups, green enterprises and sectoral interventions in construction, waste, energy, tourism, forestry and agriculture
- Setting up mechanisms/support instruments/preferential credit lines for industrial enterprises for projects to improve the use of resources and competitive industrial production
- Legislative assurance regarding the universal application of the principle of extended producer responsibility
- Developing industrial infrastructure and financial instruments to stimulate small industrial producers at the local level

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- Reducing and eliminating the impact of chemicals on the environment and on the health of the population by developing an integrated system of management of chemicals from a legislative, institutional, technical and informational point of view
- Creating integrated waste management systems through the development of the necessary infrastructure and services, with the main objective of preventing environmental pollution, reducing the amount of stored waste, increasing the recycling rate and reducing the consumption of natural resources
- Integrating the principles of sustainable development and adaptation to climate change in all sectors of the national economy, including trade policies, public procurement, subsidies and state aid
- Implementing environmental standards in economic sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, industry, construction, trade, etc.) and aligning them with the goals of the European Green Deal
- Encouraging green businesses and technologies (directly aimed at improving environmental conditions) by providing various facilities, including access to finance, attracting green investments and promoting green bonds
- Establishing a support platform for the circular economy, which will include the research and support system for technological transfer and innovation, extension, information and facilitation, but also financial support measures
- Promoting the implementation of Environmental Management and Audit Systems (EMAS) within public institutions and organizations
- Integrating education for sustainable development into the study programs of primary, general secondary, technical vocational and higher education

The Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2030 reflects a holistic and integrated vision of sustainable development involving different sectors, from agriculture to industries, from environmental preservation to scientific research and education. Specific measures, such as the promotion of ecological agriculture, the creation of green jobs, the financing of technological solutions adapted to the national agricultural system to combat soil erosion and its degradation, and the development of programs for the regeneration and sustainable use of the forest fund, demonstrate a clear commitment towards achieving SDG 12 objectives. Through these actions, Moldova aims to ensure that its natural and human resources are used in a way that respects planetary limits and promotes social and economic well-being for all its citizens.

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### 12.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**17**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**61%**

Progress score:

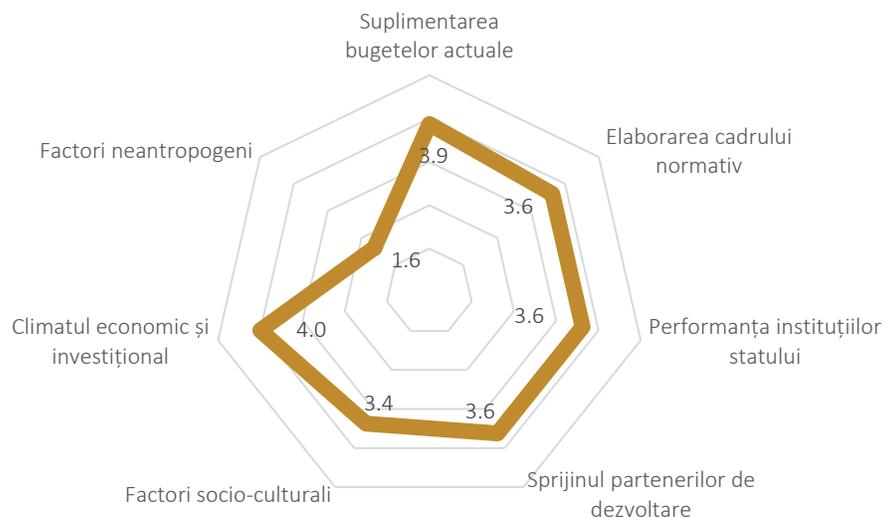
**64/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
12.4.1. 12.4.2.b. 12.8.1.	12.5.1.1. 12.a.1. 12.b.1.1.	12.3.1.a.	12.4.2.a. 12.5.1.	12.1.1.1. 12.3.1.b. 12.6.1. 12.7.1.1.

\*out of the total number of 17 indicators, 13 are progress indicators and 4 are structure indicators.

### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 12



## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**The Republic of Moldova has begun to integrate the green economy into national policies.** During 2018-2020, green economy programs were promoted, and a new program is being developed for the period 2023-2027. By Government Decision no. 592/2019, a framework was approved to support the greening of small and medium-sized enterprises. This indicates a continuous improvement of the legal framework, which supports the integration of sustainable production and consumption in national policies.

**There is an increase in the extraction and consumption of natural resources per capita in the Republic of Moldova.** Between 2010 and 2019, there was a steady increase in the volume of natural resources extracted per person, from 6 tons to 9 tons, and in the consumption of natural resources per person, from 6.2 tons to 8.9 tons. However, this data only reflects the volume of resources extracted and does not reflect sustainability or environmental impact. For a more complete analysis of the use and management of natural resources, other factors such as resource use efficiency, environmental protection and sustainable development strategies must be taken into account.

**Food waste is on the rise, especially in the case of fruit and vegetables.** The data shows a significant increase in food waste, from 9,000 kg in 2018 to 58,806 kg in 2022, for vegetables and fruits. The high values of the food waste index require the implementation of appropriate policies and measures to reduce food waste and promote the sustainable use of food resources. Regarding food waste on meat and meat by-products, the situation shows a relative improvement starting from 2021, however, the values are still high.

**The Republic of Moldova has demonstrated a firm commitment to the sustainable management of waste and chemicals.** Thus, in accordance with the sustainable development goal 12.4 of the United Nations, the Republic of Moldova has managed to fully meet its reporting obligations under international agreements and commitments related to hazardous chemicals and waste, with a degree of compliance with reporting obligations of 100%. It is essential to maintain this high level of compliance with reporting obligations to ensure effective monitoring of progress and to respond to future challenges properly.

**However, the increasing volume of hazardous waste represents a significant challenge.** During 2010-2022, there was an increase in the volume of hazardous waste. A holistic approach and close cooperation between public authorities, state institutions and civil society is required to achieve the target of a 30% reduction in the amount of landfilled waste by 2027. In this regard, several normative acts have been approved to strengthen waste management and to stimulate investments in waste management infrastructure:

:

- Law no. 14/2023 ratifying the Financing Contract between the Republic of Moldova and EBRD on the implementation of "Solid Waste in the Republic of Moldova" project worth 25 million EUR, signed on January 4, 2023.
- Law no. 127/2023 ratifying the Grant Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and EBRD on the financing of investment projects aimed at the development of infrastructure in the field of solid waste management, worth 5.6 million EUR, in order to implement the "Solid Waste in the Republic of Moldova" project.
- GD no. 610/2022 approving the Regulation on the manner of handling waste tires.

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- GD no. 731/2022 approving the Regulation on the manner of handling waste oils.
- GD no. 93/2023 approving the Regulation on the manner of handling end-of life vehicles.
- The draft law amending Law no. 209/2016 on waste to establish the requirements for the authorization of collective systems within EPR, including the introduction of new regulations on the multiple use of reused packaging through the application of the warehouse system.
- The draft law amending Law 1540/1998 on payment for environmental pollution
- The draft law on the system of taxes for the use of natural resources, payments for environmental pollution

**Although the volume of hazardous waste has increased, significant progress has been made in recycling hazardous waste.** As of 2016, the proportion of hazardous waste recycled, disposed of or landfilled exceeded 100%, indicating effective management of this waste. It is essential to maintain constant monitoring of this indicator to assess progress and to identify and address potential deficiencies in the waste management system. Constant monitoring and reporting of the proportion of hazardous waste recycled, disposed of or landfilled is essential to assess progress and identify potential deficiencies in the hazardous waste management system, thereby enabling appropriate corrective measures to be taken.

**The Republic of Moldova faces significant difficulties in promoting recycling.** After the proportion of recycled production and consumption waste in the total generated one reached a peak of 44.4% in 2018, with this indicator falling to 21.9% in 2021. The alarming situation requires increased attention from the authorities. The implementation of the new mechanisms could in the future reverse the trend. To this end, regulations have been adopted for the management of different types of waste, facilitating recycling and promoting sustainable waste management. Promoting recycling involves educating and raising awareness among the general public, as well as developing recycling infrastructure and the circular economy.

**The volume of waste generated by production and consumption is decreasing.** During 2010-2018, the waste generated constantly exceeded 1500 thousand tons, with a peak of 3981 thousand tons in 2015, while during 2019-2021 the annual average dropped to 1142 thousand tons. This decrease reflects the efforts made to reduce waste generation and manage it efficiently. Such progress can be attributed to the implementation of waste prevention and reduction measures, the promotion of recycling and reuse, as well as public policy and education in the field of waste management.

**Encouraging companies to adopt sustainable practices is an important target, but data is lacking.** There is no data available on the number of companies that publish reports on the rational consumption of resources. Thus, it is difficult to assess progress in this area. However, it is essential that both local and transnational companies are encouraged to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

**Promoting green public procurement is another important target for which data is lacking.** There is no data available on actions to ensure green public procurement. In the absence of such data, it is difficult to assess progress in this area. However, it is essential that public procurement is carried out in a way that promotes sustainability and is in line with national policies and priorities. In this regard, it could be useful to evaluate

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

and develop more data collection methods to assess and improve effectiveness of green public procurement practices.

**The capacity of renewable electricity generation facilities has increased significantly in the Republic of Moldova.** The increase from 7.3 Watt per capita in 2014 to 40 Watt in 2022 shows the country's strong commitment to moving towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns. The promotion of renewable energy sources, including hydroelectricity, wind power, solar power, bioenergy, and geothermal energy, reflects ongoing efforts to move away from dependence on traditional energy sources and foster a sustainable development trajectory. With appropriate policies and stimulus measures, this growth trend is expected to continue.

**The Republic of Moldova has made significant progress in raising awareness among young people about sustainable development and climate change.** The 2018 curriculum reform was an important step in this direction by introducing new subjects and modules addressing topics relevant to sustainable development and climate change.

The framework plan for primary, secondary and high school education includes priority areas such as Education for Sustainable Development, as well as optional subjects such as Ecological Education, Climate and environmental exploration. The compulsory discipline Education for Society emphasizes the formation of the values of the rule of law, the necessary skills and the respect for the rights and responsibilities of citizens by studying integrated modules with reference to education for human rights, democratic, patriotic and inter-cultural citizenship and integrity. Also, the mandatory discipline Personal Development includes modules that address personal identity, harmonious relationships, health promotion and a healthy lifestyle. By including these modules and contents in the school curriculum, sustainability education and student awareness of the global issues of sustainable development and climate change are promoted. Also, a multidisciplinary approach is promoted, which involves the integration of these topics in various disciplines and fields of study. This trend reflects the commitment of the Ministry of Education and Research in promoting education for sustainability and training a generation of graduates who are aware and responsible for the environment and climate change.

**The number of strategic documents that include tools for monitoring the impact of sustainable development in tourism has increased.** This progress reflects the efforts of the Ministry of Culture to promote sustainable tourism. The increase in the number of such documents from 2 in 2014 to 5 in 2022 indicates a strategic approach towards a tourism that not only promotes local culture and products, but also creates jobs. With an adequate framework for monitoring and evaluating the impact of tourism, the Republic of Moldova shows its commitment to develop this sector in a sustainable way.

## Monitoring indicators

### 12.1. Integrate sustainable production and consumption into national policies and implement them

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

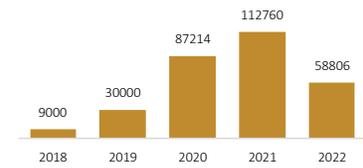
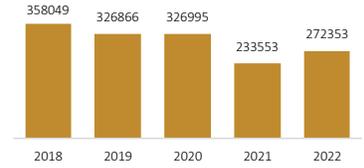
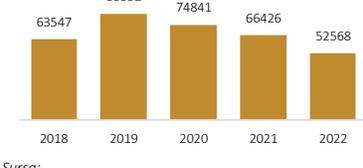
Monitoring indicator	Progress description
12.1.1.1. Number of national policies integrating green economy, sustainable production and consumption (SPC) aspects	Green economy programs were promoted between 2018 and 2020 and another program is being developed for 2023-2027. By Government Decision no. 592/2019, a framework was approved to support the greening of small and medium-sized enterprises. The legal framework is constantly improved.

### 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Monitoring indicator	Progress description														
12.2.1.a. Volume of natural resources extracted per person (identical to 8.4.1.a)	<p>tone/persoană</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Volume (tone/persoană)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>7,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>6,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>7,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>8,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>8,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A constant increase in the volume of natural resources extracted per person is observed. This data only reflects the volume of resources extracted per person and does not reflect sustainability or environmental impact.</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>For a complete analysis of the use and management of natural resources, other factors such as resource use efficiency, environmental protection and sustainable development strategies must be taken into account.</p>	Year	Volume (tone/persoană)	2014	7,8	2015	6,5	2016	7,3	2017	8,1	2018	8,8	2019	9
Year	Volume (tone/persoană)														
2014	7,8														
2015	6,5														
2016	7,3														
2017	8,1														
2018	8,8														
2019	9														
12.2.1.b. Volume of extracted natural resources related to GDP (identical to 8.4.1.b)	No data is available for this indicator.														
12.2.2.a. Consumption of natural resources per person (identical to 8.4.2.a)	<p>tone/persoană</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Consumption (tone/persoană)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>7,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>6,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>7,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>8,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>8,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Between 2010 and 2019, the consumption of natural resources per person increased steadily. Greater attention should be paid to the sustainable management of natural resources, the promotion of energy efficiency, the reduction of waste and the promotion of responsible production and consumption.</p> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	Year	Consumption (tone/persoană)	2014	7,8	2015	6,6	2016	7,2	2017	8	2018	8,7	2019	8,9
Year	Consumption (tone/persoană)														
2014	7,8														
2015	6,6														
2016	7,2														
2017	8														
2018	8,7														
2019	8,9														
12.2.2.b. Consumption of natural resources per GDP (identical to 8.4.2.b)	No data is available for this indicator.														

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

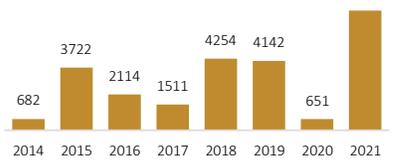
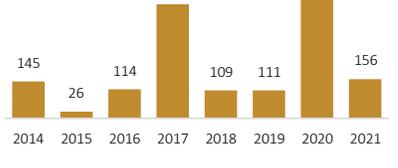
### 12.3. By 2030, reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including postharvest losses

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
12.3.1.a. Food waste index	<p><b>Indicele risipei alimentare - legume și fructe, kg</b> unități cantitative</p>  <p><b>Indicele risipei alimentare - subprodeuse din carne, kg</b> unități cantitative</p>  <p><i>Sursa:</i> Agenția Națională pentru Siguranța Alimentelor</p> <p><b>Indicele risipei alimentare - carne, kg</b> unități cantitative</p>  <p><i>Sursa:</i> Agenția Națională pentru Siguranța Alimentelor</p> <p>The high values of the food waste index, especially in the case of vegetables and fruits in the Republic of Moldova, require the implementation of appropriate policies and measures to reduce food waste and promote the sustainable use of food resources. Continuous monitoring and the availability of updated data are essential to assess progress and take appropriate actions towards sustainable food production and consumption in the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>Regarding meat and meat by-products, the available data show a positive trend of reducing food waste in recent years, although the values remain high.</p>
12.3.1.b. Food waste index	No data is available for this indicator.

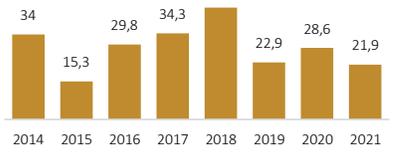
### 12.4. Create integrated waste and chemical management systems, contributing to a 30% reduction in the amount of waste stored and a 20% increase in the recycling rate by 2027

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
12.4.1. Degree of compliance with reporting obligations on international agreements/commitments signed by the Republic of Moldova regarding hazardous chemical substances and waste (number of reports presented per convention versus the number of mandatory reports)	Reporting obligations are met in a proportion of 100%, which shows that all mandatory reports have been submitted. Efforts are made to comply with reporting obligations on international agreements and commitments on hazardous chemicals and waste.

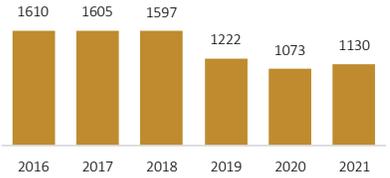
## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

<p>12.4.2.a. Volume of hazardous waste</p>	<p>tone</p>  <p>Sursa: Până în 2019 - Inspectoratul pentru Protecția Mediului; Începând cu 2020 - Agenția de Mediu</p>	<p>In 2021, the volume of hazardous waste has reached alarming levels. Continuing to monitor and properly report the volume of hazardous waste is important so that progress over time can be assessed and appropriate measures taken to reduce this waste-associated risks.</p>
<p>12.4.2.b. Proportion of hazardous waste recycled, disposed of or landfilled out of the total hazardous waste generated</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul pentru Protecția Mediului; Agenția de Mediu</p>	<p>The indicator is constantly above 100% since 2016. Values greater than 100% indicate better management of hazardous waste than the amount generated, suggesting that there is adequate recycling or disposal of hazardous waste and management of previously generated hazardous waste.</p>

## 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse, in particular at municipal level

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>12.5.1. Proportion of waste (production and consumption) recycled out of the total of waste generated</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul pentru Protecția Mediului; Agenția de Mediu</p> <p>Implementation of the extended producer responsibility (EPR) mechanism for various categories of waste, as well as the establishment of collection and recovery targets for each category, could contribute to increasing this proportion. The Ministry of Environment has implemented a number of initiatives, and adopted regulations on the management of different categories of waste, such as electrical and electronic equipment waste, packaging, batteries and accumulators, used tires and used oils. These regulations aimed to facilitate waste recycling and recovery, promoting a sustainable approach to waste management.</p>	<p>The proportion of production and consumption waste out of the total generated is decreasing, and, after reaching a level of 44.4% in 2018, it declined in the following years reaching the level of 21.9% in 2021.</p>

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.5.1.1. Volume of waste (production and consumption)	<p>mii tone</p>  <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul pentru Protecția Mediului; Agenția de Mediu</p>	<p>The trend regarding the volume of waste generated in the Republic of Moldova is decreasing in recent years, reflecting positive efforts made in reducing waste and effectively managing it. This trend can be due to the implementation of waste prevention and reduction measures, the promotion of recycling and their reuse.</p>
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### 12.6. Encourage companies, especially large-sized and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
12.6.1. Number of companies publishing reports on the rational consumption of resources.	No data is available for this indicator.

### 12.7. Promote public procurement sustainable practices in line with national policies and priorities

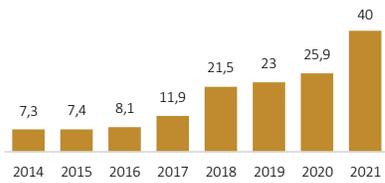
Monitoring indicator	Progress description
12.7.1.1. Actions to ensure green public procurement	No data is available for this indicator.

### 12.8. By 2030, ensure that people both in urban and in rural areas have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
12.8.1. Existence of modules/curricular contents in the school curricula i) sustainable development, ii) climate change education and their multidisciplinary approach in order to form the profile of the graduate	Significant progress has been made in including these topics in the school curricula. Since 2018, the curricular reform was launched, and new subjects such as Personal Development and Education for Society were introduced.

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### 12.a. Strengthen scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
<p>12.a.1. Capacity of installations generating electricity from renewable sources, Watt / capita</p>	<p>Watt / cap de locuitor</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Watt / cap de locuitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>7,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>7,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>8,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>11,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>21,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>25,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> <i>Biroul Național de Statistică</i></p> <p>Significant progress has been made in recent years. The capacity of installations generating electricity from renewable sources per capita increased almost 5 times from 2016 to 2021. This significant growth reflects the efforts and investments made in the development of the renewable energy sector in the country.</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova has paid increased attention to the promotion of renewable energy sources, including hydro-power, wind energy, solar energy, bioenergy and geothermal energy. Implementation of specific policies and measures to support the renewable energy sector had a positive impact on increasing the capacity of renewable generation facilities per capita in Moldova.</p> <p>With continued support and implementation of appropriate policies, the capacity of installations generating electricity from renewable sources is expected to continue to grow, thus contributing to reducing dependence on traditional energy sources and promoting energy sustainability in the Republic of Moldova.</p>	Year	Watt / cap de locuitor	2014	7,3	2015	7,4	2016	8,1	2017	11,9	2018	21,5	2019	23	2020	25,9	2021	40
Year	Watt / cap de locuitor																		
2014	7,3																		
2015	7,4																		
2016	8,1																		
2017	11,9																		
2018	21,5																		
2019	23																		
2020	25,9																		
2021	40																		

### 12.b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>12.b.1.1. Number of strategic documents (strategies, policies, programs, etc.) on tourism development, which include monitoring and evaluation tools</p>	<p>From 2014 to 2022, the number of these documents increased from 2 to 5. This reflects the commitment and efforts of the Ministry of Culture in promoting sustainable tourism and creating an adequate framework for monitoring and evaluating the impact of sustainable development in the tourism sector. Drawing up and putting these strategic documents into effect can ensure a sustainable development of tourism, create jobs and promote local culture and products.</p>



# 13

## Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

### 13.1. SDG 13 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy contributes to the achievement of SDG 13, through its specific objectives, and the following measures and commitments:

**1. Ensure a healthy and safe environment:**

- Implement climate change risk reduction measures, according to SDG 13.1, to ensure resilience to climate change.
- Reduce water pollution, including through land-based activities, according to SDG 14.1, to improve water quality and ensure a healthy environment.
- Combat soil degradation, according to SDG 15.3, to protect the environment and ensure the sustainable use of resources.

**2. Improve water, air and soil quality:**

- Promote the "polluter pays" principle and internalize the negative effects of economic activities to improve the quality of environmental components.
- Implement measures to reduce water and air pollution to ensure better quality.

**3. Ensure sustainable growth of forests and protected areas:**

- Implement sustainable forest management and afforestation/reforestation to increase the area of forests and protected areas.

**4. Ensure a responsible consumption of natural resources:**

- Promote the circular economy and integrate circular economy principles into production processes to reduce the consumption of natural resources and manage waste efficiently.

**5. Actively switch to green and circular economy:**

- Support innovative ideas, solutions and projects for integrated waste management for a real decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation.
- Promote the transition policy towards a sustainable environment through the involvement and collaboration between the Government, employers' and employees' organizations, with the support of international organizations.

By implementing these measures and commitments, the "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy contributes to achieving SDG 13, bringing significant improvements in the field of environmental protection, sustainability and reducing the impact on natural resources.

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

### 13.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**11**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**50%**

Progress score:

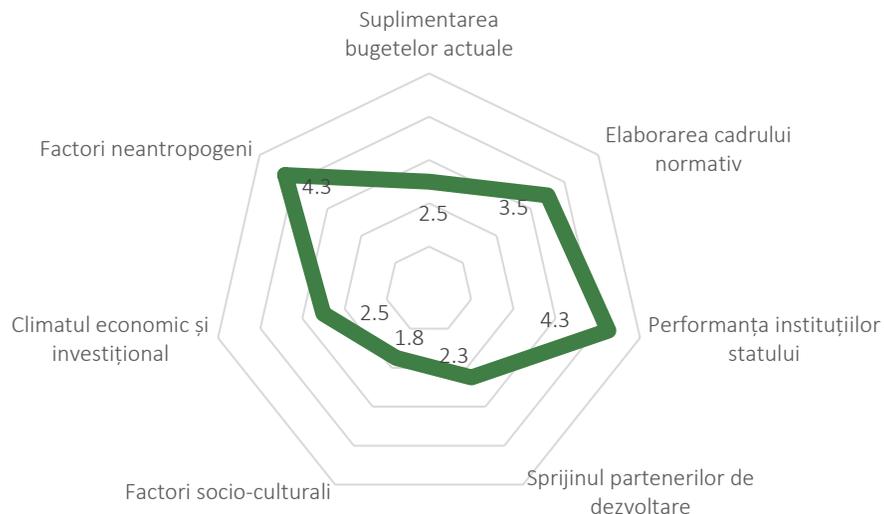
**56/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:



\*out of the total number of 11 indicators, 7 are progress indicators and 4 are structure indicators.

### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 13



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

**Overall progress in ensuring climate resilience and adaptation in six priority sectors (agriculture, water resources, health, forestry, energy and transport) is moderate.** Continuing efforts to reduce climate change risks in priority sectors, focusing on increasing climate resilience is crucial.

**Number of people who died as a result of exceptional situations generally decreased from year to year.** However, there are annual fluctuations and higher values in some periods, indicating the need for continued risk reduction efforts. On the other hand, the number of people directly affected by exceptional situations decreased in the period under review. However, the fluctuations from year to year indicate the need for a continuous approach to reduce the impact of such events. That is why developing and implementing specific strategies and plans to reduce the risks of exceptional situations at local and national level is essential.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova approved by Government Decision no. 846/2022 the Programme on prevention and management of emergency situations for 2022-2025. The purpose of the Program is to optimize interaction and strengthen the capacities of local and central public administration authorities in the field of emergency and exceptional situation management, which will allow the country to respond better not only to emergency and exceptional situations, but also to other shocks and stresses, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the gas crisis, regional conflicts, the refugee crisis, emergency and exceptional natural/man-made situations with cross-border effects, etc. Also, the development of the prevention, preparation and response capacities of the civil protection system of the Republic of Moldova will ensure the provision of quality state services to citizens, which will contribute to reducing the number of victims and damages caused by emergency/exceptional situations.

**The national emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted and implemented in 2022.** There is no data available on the proportion of local public authorities that adopt and implement local emergency risk reduction strategies. Also, there is no data available on the proportion of irrigated land for drought mitigation in the total area of irrigated land. The national statistical framework does not currently collect data on the link between climate change and human mobility, including that generated by the influence of droughts and other adverse climatic phenomena on agriculture and other sectors of the economy, as well as on how Moldovan citizens capitalize on remittances for financing technologies for adapting to climate change. The opportunity to develop and implement a system for monitoring and reporting climate change and its effects on the population and economy of Moldova will be analysed. It is also proposed to include specific indicators regarding the use of remittances to finance climate change adaptation technologies. By collecting and analysing this data, authorities will be able to develop effective strategies and policies to manage climate risks and promote sustainable adaptation to climate change for the benefit of the country's population and economy.

**The degree of implementation of the national strategic framework on climate change has seen significant year-on-year improvements.** Similarly, strengthening the institutional framework in the field of adaptation to climate change and being aware of the risks and taking adaptation measures have contributed

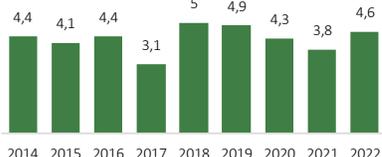
## SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

significantly to this progress, especially by integrating subject matters regarding the effects of climate change in the curriculum of primary, secondary and tertiary education. Continuing to integrate climate change subject matters into the educational curriculum, including at primary, secondary and tertiary education levels is important.

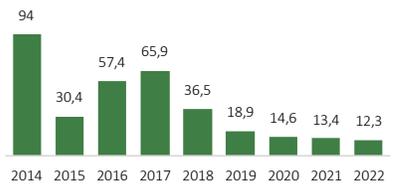
Also, it is a priority to support research and innovation in the field of adaptation to climate change, including the promotion of green and sustainable technologies and solutions. Cooperation and collaboration with international organizations, with countries with efficient practices in the field, as well as capitalizing on diaspora resources for climate change adaptation activities (including "green" technologies and businesses) are a priority to boost initiatives related to combating climate change in the Republic of Moldova.

### Monitoring indicators

**13.1. By 2030, ensure climate resilience by a 50% reduction in the risks related to climate change and by facilitating adaptation in 6 priority sectors – agriculture, water resources, health, forestry, energy and transport**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
13.1.1.a. Number of people who died as a result of exceptional situations, per 100,000 population (indicator 1.5.1.a/11.5.1.a)	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>4,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>4,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>3,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>4,6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: 1) Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>There are annual fluctuations and higher values in some years and lower values in other years. The 2017 values (3.1 people per 100,000 population) and 2021 values (3.8 people per 100,000 population) are the lowest recorded, indicating an improvement in the situation in these periods. However, the value in 2018 is higher than those of the adjacent years. In 2022, the value of the indicator slightly increased (4.6) compared to the previous year.</p>	Year	Value	2014	4,4	2015	4,1	2016	4,4	2017	3,1	2018	5	2019	4,9	2020	4,3	2021	3,8	2022	4,6
Year	Value																				
2014	4,4																				
2015	4,1																				
2016	4,4																				
2017	3,1																				
2018	5																				
2019	4,9																				
2020	4,3																				
2021	3,8																				
2022	4,6																				
13.1.1.b. Number of people who are missing as a result of exceptional situations, per 100,000 population (indicator 1.5.1.b/11.5.1.b)	No data is available for this indicator.																				

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

<p>13.1.1.c. Number of people directly affected by exceptional situations, per 100,000 population (indicator 1.5.1.c/11.5.1.c)</p>	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <p>Sursa: 1) Inspectoratul General pentru Situații de Urgență, 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>A general downward trend is observed in the number of persons directly affected by exceptional situation per 100,000 inhabitants. Since 2018, the indicator is decreasing, reaching 12.3 people per 100,000 inhabitants in 2022.</p>
<p>13.1.2.1. The national emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted and implemented (identical to 1.5.3.1/11.b.1.1)</p>	<p>National emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p>	
<p>13.1.2.2. Degree of implementation of the national emergency risk reduction strategic framework, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (identical to 1.5.3.2/11.b.1.2)</p>	<p>The index of 0.2 for 2022 (the first and only year reported) indicates that in the Republic of Moldova the national strategic framework for reducing the risks of exceptional situations is not fully aligned with the Sendai Framework.</p>	
<p>13.1.3. Proportion of local public authorities adopting and implementing local emergency risk reduction strategies in line with national emergency risk reduction strategies (identical to 1.5.4/11.b.2)</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>	
<p>13.1.3.1. Proportion of irrigated land for soil drought mitigation in the total area of irrigated land.</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>	

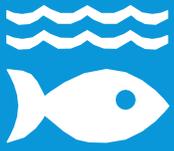
### 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>13.2.1.1. Actions for the development and operationalization of policies, strategies, action plans regarding adaptation and resistance to climate change, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>The national communication report was developed in 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022.</p> <p>The updated biennial report was developed in 2016, 2019, 2021.</p>

### 13.3. Strengthen the institutional framework in the field of adaptation to climate change, ensure awareness by all actors involved, including the population, of the risks of climate change and adaptation measures

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

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
13.3.1.1. Actions on the integration of topics on the effects of climate change (mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning) into the curriculum of primary, secondary and tertiary education	<p>Topics regarding the effects of climate change integrated into the education curriculum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Primary, general secondary- "YES" for the years 2018-2022</li> <li>2) Secondary and post-secondary technical vocational- "YES" for the years 2010-2022</li> <li>3) Higher- "YES" for the years 2010-2022</li> </ol>
13.3.1.2. Degree of implementation of the national strategic framework on climate change	<p>In 2019, the degree of implementation of the national strategic framework on climate change reached 50%. In 2020, the degree of implementation continued to increase, reaching 65% for the Low Emission Development Strategy until 2030 and 66% for the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy until 2020.</p>



# 14

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

### 14.1. SDG 14 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 - Life under water, by the following objectives:

#### **Specific objective 10.1. Improve water, air and soil quality:**

This objective aims to reduce water pollution, including through land-based activities, which is directly linked to SDG 14.1, which aims to reduce pollution and waste in the marine environment and other aquatic ecosystems.

#### **Specific objective 10.2. Ensure sustainable growth of forests and protected areas:**

This objective contributes to SDG 15.2, which aims to implement sustainable forest management, increased afforestation and reforestation. Forests and their associated ecosystems play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity and health of aquatic ecosystems.

#### **Specific objective 10.3. Ensure a responsible consumption of natural resources:**

This aligns with SDG 12.2, which promotes the sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, including aquatic resources.

#### **Specific objective 10.4. Actively switch to green and circular economy:**

This objective supports SDG 12.8, which encourages the promotion of sustainable and inclusive economic practices, including the transition to a circular economy. By adopting measures and policies in this regard, the impact on the marine environment and aquatic ecosystems can be reduced.

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

### 14.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**5**

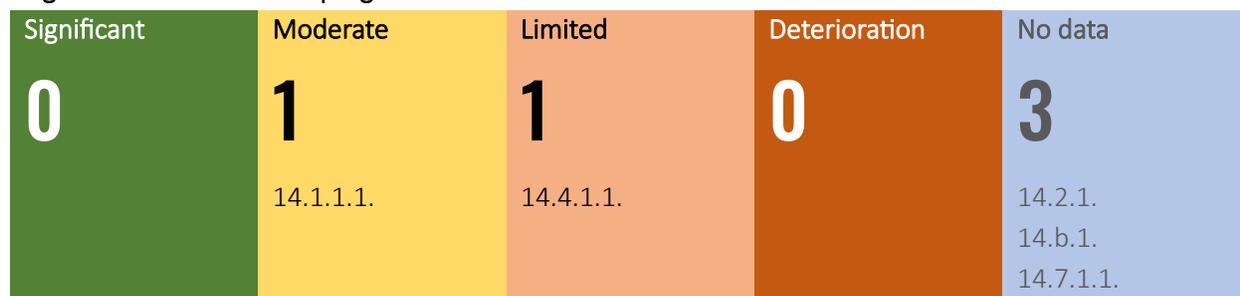
Degree of reporting of indicators:

**30%**

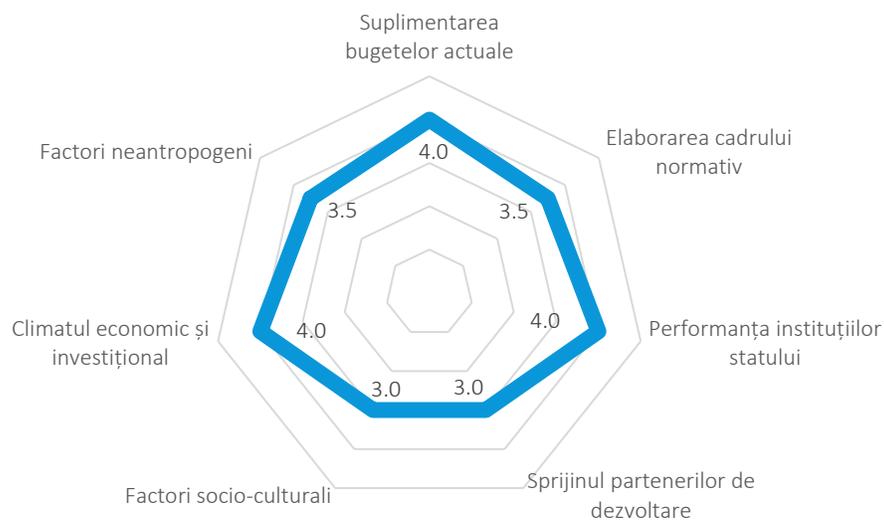
Progress score:

**63/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators:



### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 14



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

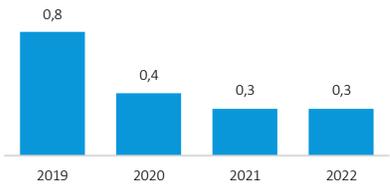
**Available data show progress in reducing surface water eutrophication and the need to strengthen efforts to combat illegal fishing.** In addition, the absence of data for certain indicators underlines the importance of improving data collection and reporting in order to assess more accurately and monitor progress in achieving the objectives of the management and protection of aquatic resources.

Authorities should strengthen institutional capacities for data collection, analysis and reporting on surface water quality, eutrophication, illegal fishing and other issues related to aquatic resources. This would allow for a more accurate assessment of progress towards the objectives and more informed decision-making regarding the protection of the aquatic environment.

To ensure efficient and sustainable management of aquatic resources, the authorities should actively involve local communities in the decision-making process and promote cooperation with them in the implementation of measures for the protection and conservation of the aquatic environment. Authorities should also support collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector to develop and implement initiatives and projects for the conservation and protection of aquatic resources. To improve access to quality drinking water and reduce surface water pollution, authorities should invest in adequate infrastructure and modern water treatment technologies. Education of the general population must become a key priority: educating and sensitizing the public about the importance of protecting the aquatic environment and the negative impact it has on human activities. This could help increase individual and collective responsibility for protecting aquatic resources.

### Monitoring indicators

#### 14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce surface water pollution, in particular from land-based activities

Monitoring indicator	Progress description										
14.1.1.1. Chemical indicators regarding eutrophication of surface waters	<p>indice</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>An</th> <th>Indice</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>0,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>0,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>0,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>0,3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa: Inspectoratul pentru Protecția Mediului</i></p> <p>A general downward trend of the value of the indicator is observed. This indicates a general progress in reducing eutrophication and, implicitly, improving the quality of surface waters in the Republic of Moldova.</p>	An	Indice	2019	0,8	2020	0,4	2021	0,3	2022	0,3
An	Indice										
2019	0,8										
2020	0,4										
2021	0,3										
2022	0,3										

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

14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
14.2.1. Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem approaches	No data is available for this indicator.

14.4. By 2030, eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
14.4.1.1. Number of registered illegal fishing offences	<p>număr</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Number of registered illegal fishing offences (2014-2022)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of offences</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>1428</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1424</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>1502</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>1614</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>1302</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>779</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>892</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>1072</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>987</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul pentru Protecția Mediului</p> <p>The number of registered illegal fishing offences increased between 2010 and 2017, reaching a peak in 2017 (1614), then decreasing by 2019 (779), and slightly increasing in 2020 (892) and 2021 (1072), and decreasing again in 2022 (987).</p>	Year	Number of offences	2014	1428	2015	1424	2016	1502	2017	1614	2018	1302	2019	779	2020	892	2021	1072	2022	987
Year	Number of offences																				
2014	1428																				
2015	1424																				
2016	1502																				
2017	1614																				
2018	1302																				
2019	779																				
2020	892																				
2021	1072																				
2022	987																				

14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
14.7.1.1. Proportion of fishing in GDP	No data is available for this indicator.

14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
14.b.1. Degree of implementation of the normative, strategic and political framework on fish stock, fishing and fish farming	No data is available for this indicator.



# 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

## 15.1. SDG 15 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15- Life on land, by its specific objectives related to the environment and sustainable development. The objectives of the strategy, such as improving water, air and soil quality, sustainably increase the area of forests and protected areas, ensuring the responsible consumption of natural resources and actively transiting to a green and circular economy, are in direct accordance with SDG 15, which emphasizes the commitment of the Republic of Moldova to protect and conserve life on earth.

GD 55/2023 contributes to the achievement of SDG 15 through the National Forest Extension and Rehabilitation Programme 2023-2032 by promoting the sustainable growth of the areas of forests and protected areas. The programme proposes concrete actions for the extension and rehabilitation of forests, including through afforestation and reforestation, with the aim of improving the condition and quality of terrestrial ecosystems.

GD 953/2022 approves the National framework for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including SDG 15. This framework provides a solid basis for monitoring and evaluating progress in achieving the SDGs, including combating land degradation and protecting biodiversity.

## 15.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**15**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**69%**

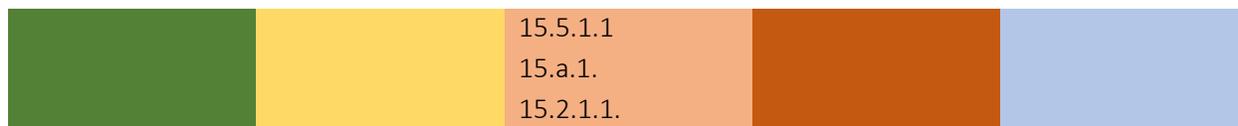
Progress score:

**48/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

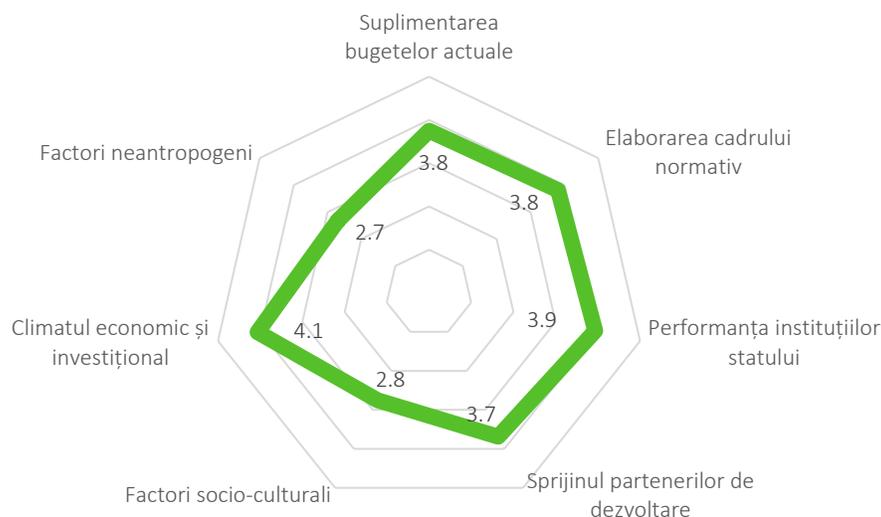
Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
	15.2.1. 15.2.1.2 15.9.1.1.	15.1.1. 15.1.2. 15.2.1.3.	15.3.1. 15.5.1.	15.3.1.1. 15.7.1.

## 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



\*out of the total number of 15 indicators, 13 are progress indicators and 2 are structure indicators.

### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 15



**The decrease in the percentage of forest area in 2022 should be a warning against loss of forest areas.** To ensure conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial freshwater ecosystems, a continuous monitoring of forest areas and implementation of appropriate measures for their protection and restoration is necessary. Responsible authorities will intensify forest conservation efforts and develop strategies and action plans for the sustainable management of these ecosystems. Investments in appropriate forestry works, restoration of degraded forests and expansion of afforestation and reforestation are prioritized.

The net annual rate of change of forest area had a variable evolution between 2020 and 2022. In 2020 and 2021, the rate of change was 0.3%, indicating very little increase or decrease in forest area. In 2022, on the other hand, the rate of change decreased significantly, reaching -3.4%, indicating a reduction in forest area that year.

The proportion of forest area located in legally protected areas has remained constant at 40.8% in recent years. This could indicate a constant effort by the authorities to protect forests by designating them as protected areas, however, further efforts may be needed to increase this proportion.

## **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**

The proportion of forest area managed in accordance with long-term sustainable forest management plans was estimated at 86.3% in the last three years. This is a positive sign that the largest part of the forest area is managed sustainably and planned to ensure sustainable use of resources.

**Above-ground biomass stocks in forests had a slight increase between 2020 and 2021**, moving from 49.9 thousand c.m. to 50.1 thousand c.m., however, they decreased to 43.4 thousand c.m. in 2022. This is an aspect that requires closer monitoring by the authorities to ensure conservation of biomass resources and forest quality.

The forest area included in the independently verified forest management certification system remained constant at 0.0 thousand ha in all three years. This could indicate the need for further efforts to promote and implement forest management certification systems to ensure sustainable and responsible resource management.

**Therefore, there is progress in sustainable forest management, but continued efforts are needed to address issues such as conserving biodiversity, combating deforestation and promoting responsible management of water resources.** Constant monitoring and transparent reporting of data is essential to assess progress and make informed decisions to protect and conserve forests for future generations.

Based on the values presented for indicator 15.2.1.1., namely Area of degraded lands restored by afforestation, it can be deduced that during 2017-2021 no efforts were made to afforest and restore degraded lands. In 2022, a total of 347 hectares were restored through afforestation.

**In this context, it is a priority to develop and implement rapid, accelerating actions for afforestation and restoration of degraded lands**, which include clear objectives and concrete measures to increase the area of forested lands. Allocating adequate financial resources for afforestation of degraded land, including funds for planting and caring for new plantations. Identifying potential degraded lands and prioritizing them for inclusion in afforestation projects, taking into account their regeneration potential and ecological value. Likewise, it is important to involve local communities and civil society in the afforestation process, promoting partnerships and collaborations to maximize the impact and sustainability of these initiatives. Public education and awareness efforts are critically needed to promote the importance of afforestation in combating land degradation and climate change and to engage citizens in efforts to restore ecosystems through afforestation.

**The proportion of degraded land in the total land area has been steadily increasing in recent years.** This trend indicates a need for increased efforts to combat land degradation and promote their sustainable

## **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**

use. Progress in this direction is crucial to ensuring a sustainable future for land and protecting natural resources. There is a general upward trend in the percentage of degraded land in recent years.

**The total number of species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova has increased significantly from 242 during 2010-2014 to 427 today.** This indicates progress in the identification and inclusion of endangered and vulnerable species in the Red Book. Efforts to identify and protect endangered and vulnerable species in the Republic of Moldova will be continued.

**For the promotion of fair and equitable distribution of benefits resulting from the use of genetic resources and the promotion of appropriate access to these resources,** it is useful to define some statistical indicators that provide specific and up-to-date data on the distribution of these resources and associated benefits despite the fact that there are normative acts related to ensuring the fair and equitable distribution of genetic resources.

**Data regarding illegal trade in wild animals are also lacking,** which makes it impossible to analyse this phenomenon in the Republic of Moldova.

**Considering the existence of normative acts and measures for the prevention and reduction of invasive species,** the authorities will ensure effective implementation of these measures and collaborate with specialists in the field to control and eradicate priority species in a sustainable way.

**The significant fluctuations in the value of external financial assistance show that more sustained effort is needed to mobilize financial resources from various sources** and to direct them to projects and initiatives that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

The progress in the implementation of actions under Environmental Strategy Plan for the years 2014-2023 shows the commitment of the Republic of Moldova in protecting the environment and preserving ecosystems. However, efforts will continue to increase the degree of implementation and ensure integration of biodiversity values in all development and spatial planning processes.

**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**

**Monitoring indicators**

15.1. By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests and wetlands

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
15.1.1. Forest area as a percentage of total land area	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>13,8 13,8 13,8 13,8 12,8 12,8 12,9 13,2 12,7</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> <p>Sursa: Agenția "Moldsilva", Agenția Relații Funciare și Cadastru</p> <p>Although no significant changes occurred, a slight decrease in the forest area was observed in 2018 and 2019. In 2021, the percentage of forest area increased to 13.2%, before falling again to 12.7%.</p>
15.1.2. Proportion of important sites for protected terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity, divided by types of ecosystems	<p>As of 2013, the proportion of important sites for protected terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity has remained constant at a value of 5.6%. There is no positive change in the proportion of protected areas in recent years. The tendency is to maintain the same proportion of protected areas in relation to the total area of ecosystems.</p>

15.2. By 2020, promote implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, carry out forestry works, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>15.2.1. Indicators regarding the progress of sustainable forest management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the net annual rate of change of the forest area;</li> <li>- aboveground biomass reserves in forests;</li> <li>- the proportion of forest area located in legally protected areas;</li> <li>- the proportion of forest area managed in accordance with long-term sustainable forest management plans;</li> <li>- the forest area included in the independently verified forest management certification system remained constant.</li> </ul>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>Rata netă anuală de schimbare a suprafeței forestiere</b> Procent, mii m.c., mii ha</p> <p>0,3 0,3 0,3 0,3 -3,4</p> <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>Rezervele de biomasă supraterană în păduri</b> Procent, mii m.c., mii ha</p> <p>40,8 40,8 40,8 40,8 40,8</p> <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>Proporția de suprafață forestieră situată în zonele de protecție legal stabilite</b> Procent, mii m.c., mii ha</p> <p>86,3 86,3 86,3 86,3 86,3</p> <p>2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p><b>Proporția de suprafață forestieră în conformitate cu planul de gestionare a pădurilor pe termen lung</b> Procent, mii m.c., mii ha</p> <p>49 49,1 49,1 49,1 49,3 49,7 49,9 50,1 43,4</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022</p> </div> </div> <p>Sursa: Agenția "Moldsilva"</p>

**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**

	There is progress in sustainable forest management, but continued efforts are needed to address issues such as conserving biodiversity and combating deforestation.																					
15.2.1.1. Area of degraded land restored by afforestation	During 2017-2021, no efforts were made to reforest and restore degraded lands. In all these years, the area of degraded land restored by afforestation was 0 hectares, which indicates the absence of progress in this area. In 2022, a total of 347 hectares were restored through afforestation.																					
15.2.1.2. Area of restored forests	<p>hectare</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Area (hectare)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5239</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4681</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4190</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>4639</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>4726</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>5076</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>4925</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>4223</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>5304</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția "Moldsilva"</p>	Year	Area (hectare)	2014	5239	2015	4681	2016	4190	2017	4639	2018	4726	2019	5076	2020	4925	2021	4223	2022	5304	<p>From 2015 to 2019 a slight decrease is observed, followed by an increase in 2020. In 2022, the area of restored forests reached a maximum level of 5304 hectares.</p>
Year	Area (hectare)																					
2014	5239																					
2015	4681																					
2016	4190																					
2017	4639																					
2018	4726																					
2019	5076																					
2020	4925																					
2021	4223																					
2022	5304																					
15.2.1.3. Area of extended forests	<p>hectare</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Area (hectare)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>43</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>673</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>1464</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>347</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția "Moldsilva"</p>	Year	Area (hectare)	2014	43	2015	673	2016	1464	2022	347	<p>From 2016 to 2022, the area of extensive forests in the Republic of Moldova decreased considerably. Forest expansion is the process of restoring/recovering forest vegetation on a land that was deforested by cutting or other factors (fires, breakage and blown caused by wind, drying, etc.).</p>										
Year	Area (hectare)																					
2014	43																					
2015	673																					
2016	1464																					
2022	347																					

**15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land, including land affected by implementing the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) mechanism, to achieve a land degradation neutral world**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
15.3.1. Proportion of degraded land in the total land area	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>25,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>25,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>25,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>25,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>25,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>31,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>31,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>31,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Agenția Relații Funciare și Cadastru</p> <p>Since 2019, the percentage increased from 25.9% to 30%, and in 2022 reached a level of 31.4%. This trend indicates a need for increased efforts to combat land degradation and promote their sustainable use.</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	25,9	2015	25,9	2016	25,9	2017	25,9	2018	25,9	2019	30	2020	31,2	2021	31,4	2022	31,4
Year	Proportion (%)																				
2014	25,9																				
2015	25,9																				
2016	25,9																				
2017	25,9																				
2018	25,9																				
2019	30																				
2020	31,2																				
2021	31,4																				
2022	31,4																				
15.3.1.1. Proportion of lands in the category of improved agricultural lands of the total area of degraded lands in that category	No data is available for this indicator.																				

**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**

**15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2030, protect and prevent the extinction of endangered species**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
15.5.1. Index of the list of species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova	The value of this indicator is 1 for the period 2010-2017, which means that in each of those years at least one species from the Republic of Moldova was registered with the Red Book. However, due to the lack of data for the years 2018-2022, we cannot draw clear conclusions about the recent evolution of the indicator. The lack of data for those years can be due to different reasons, such as lack of reporting or failure to update information.
15.5.1.1. Total number of species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova	The total number of species included in the Red Book remained constant at 242 between 2010 and 2014 and increased to 427 as of 2015, with the figure being the same until 2022.

**15.6. Promote fair and equitable distribution of benefits resulting from the use of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to these resources, as internationally agreed**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
15.6.1.1. Existence of normative acts related to ensuring the fair and equitable distribution of genetic resources	For 2016-2018- Yes

**15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
15.7.1. Proportion of illegally traded wildlife (including derivative products, parts thereof) that was poached or illicitly trafficked	No data is available for this indicator.

**15.8. Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
15.8.1.1. Existence of normative acts and measures for the prevention and reduction of invasive species to control and eradicate priority species	The Strategy on Biological Diversity of the Republic of Moldova and its Implementation Plan (GD no. 274/2015); Law of the vegetable kingdom no. 239/2007; Law of the animal kingdom no. 439/1995.

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**15.9. Integrate and monitor ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and spatial planning**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
15.9.1.1. Degree of implementation of actions under Environmental Strategy Plan for the years 2014-2023	<p>percent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for 15.9.1.1. Degree of implementation of actions under Environmental Strategy Plan</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>47</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> <i>Ministerul Mediului</i></p> <p>Since 2015, the degree of implementation of the actions was 15%, and this level was maintained constantly until 2017. Since 2018, the degree of implementation has started to increase significantly, reaching 32% in that year, 37% in 2019, 42% in 2020, 46% in 2021 and 47% in 2022. There is an upward trend and commitment in the implementation of strategic actions for environmental protection in the Republic of Moldova.</p>	Year	Percentage (%)	2014	0	2015	15	2016	15	2017	15	2018	32	2019	37	2020	42	2021	46	2022	47
Year	Percentage (%)																				
2014	0																				
2015	15																				
2016	15																				
2017	15																				
2018	32																				
2019	37																				
2020	42																				
2021	46																				
2022	47																				

**15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																		
15.a.1. Value of external financial and technical development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for 15.a.1. Value of external financial and technical development assistance</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (milioane dolari SUA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>5,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>17,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>5,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>22,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>14,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>4,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> <i>Baza de date UNSTATS</i></p> <p>External financial and technical assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems declined in 2020 and 2021, after peaking in 2019. There are no data for 2020.</p>	Year	Value (milioane dolari SUA)	2014	5,1	2015	1,6	2016	5,5	2017	17,5	2018	5,2	2019	22,1	2020	14,4	2021	4,3
Year	Value (milioane dolari SUA)																		
2014	5,1																		
2015	1,6																		
2016	5,5																		
2017	17,5																		
2018	5,2																		
2019	22,1																		
2020	14,4																		
2021	4,3																		



# 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

### 16.1. SDG 16 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy has as general objective the provision of efficient, inclusive and transparent governance. In order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16), the following actions are proposed:

- Building an upright, responsible, efficient, transparent and open public administration for citizens' participation in decision-making processes.
- Centering public services on people's needs.
- Integrating science, technology and data into the governance process.
- Ensuring civil and political rights and liberties, including freedom of expression, assembly and association, the right to information and the right to elect and be elected.

In order to achieve these objectives, strategic targets such as reducing corruption and bribery, developing the efficiency and transparency of institutions, as well as ensuring a responsive, inclusive and participatory decision-making process are pursued.

Public administration reform is considered essential in promoting quality policy and reforms in all sectors. It is thus desired to create a modern, professional public administration that provides quality public services, in accordance with the needs and expectations of citizens and social and economic entities.

By empowering administrative authorities and public institutions it is sought to make decisions in accordance with the needs of the population and efficient management of public resources. The decision-making process should be transparent, efficient and predictable, and access to public services should be improved, including through digitalization, to meet the needs and requirements of the beneficiaries.

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**16.2. Progress analysis**

Number of indicators:

**34**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**56%**

Progress score:

**48/100**

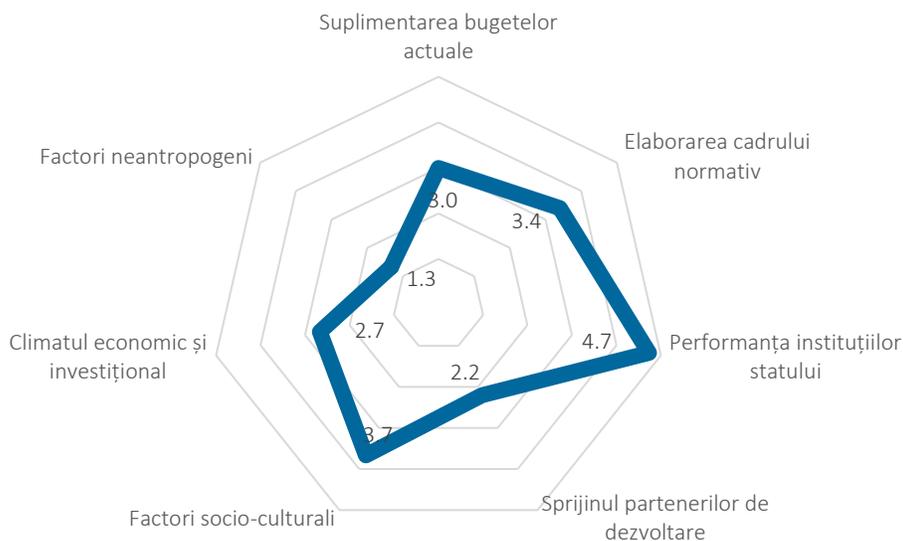
Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
16.7.1.a.	16.1.1. 16.1.3.1. 16.2.2. 16.3.2. 16.3.2.1. 16.10.1.1.	16.2.1.1. 16.3.2.3. 16.3.2.2. 16.4.2.1. 16.4.2.2. 16.5.2.1. 16.5.2.2 16.6.1. 16.7.1.c. 16.b.1.	16.1.3. 16.2.1. 16.5.1. 16.5.2. 16.6.2.1.	16.1.2. 16.1.4. 16.2.3. 16.3.1. 16.3.2.4. 16.4.1. 16.6.2. 16.7.1.b. 16.9.1. 16.7.2.

*\*out of the total number of 34 indicators, 32 are progress indicators and 2 are structure indicators.*

**Factors determining the achievement of SDG 16**

## 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



**The number of victims of intentional homicide has decreased in recent years.** This favourable evolution is due to successfully implemented measures and policies to reduce violence and crime in the period under review. However, for a complete and definitive assessment of the situation, the availability of data related to the number of deaths caused by conflicts and the proportion of the population affected by physical and sexual violence is necessary.

**Annual fluctuations in the number of victims of violent crime do not indicate a clear trend.** In this context, the Government implemented a series of strategies and programs aimed at reducing the rate of crime and violence. They include the Strategy on the development of the field of internal affairs for the years 2022-2030, where the Ministry of Internal Affairs has set as its impact indicator the reduction of the number of victims of intentional homicide by 30%, and the Crime Prevention and Combating Program for the years 2022 – 2025. The Crime Prevention and Combating Program for the years 2022-2025 is a public policy document that seeks to establish a set of medium-term objectives and actions regarding the prevention and combating of crime in the Republic of Moldova, in an efficient manner, focused on results that will diminish this phenomenon.

**Efforts to reduce the number of victims of intentional homicide must be strengthened and continued.** For this, constant monitoring of how the situation evolves and identification of past success factors can help to develop and implement even more effective strategies to combat violence. It is also particularly important to improve data collection and reporting on other aspects of violence (missing indicators 16.1.2, 16.1.3 and 16.1.4).

**Analysis of fluctuations in the number of victims of violent crimes is essential.** Understanding the causes of this variation can help develop appropriate measures to prevent these crimes in the future.

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**More data are needed to assess the situation of children subjected to physical or psychological violence.** Currently, we do not have enough information to assess progress or trends in this regard, especially in the case of children neglected by their parents working abroad. Since 15.05.2023, a mechanism for reporting sexual abuse of children was implemented, supported by La Strada International Center. In addition, the Joint Order no. 89/22/172/56/20/121 (MoIA, MoLSP, MoH, MoJ, GPO, MoER) approved the Regulation on the organization and operation of the Commission in charge of monitoring and analysing domestic violence cases resulting in victims' death or severe harm to bodily integrity. The purpose of the mechanism is to highlight the phenomenon of femicide in the Republic of Moldova, by analysing all cases of family violence resulting in death or serious bodily injury of the victims, revealing system gaps and strengthening the interaction between the responsible authorities.

**The number of child victims of violence and neglect has started to decrease.** Continuing prevention and intervention efforts and ensuring adequate monitoring and support for children who are still affected is essential. It is also vital to improve collaboration and information sharing between all institutions and organizations involved in protecting children and promoting the law.

To establish a national mechanism for the monitoring and coordination of activities to prevent and combat exploitation and sexual abuse of children, protecting their rights, the specialized Commission was established on the platform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by Government Ordinance no. 66/2022, to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention). Setting up such a Commission at the national level within the National Council for Human Rights will ensure the monitoring and coordination of efforts to prevent and combat exploitation and sexual abuse of children, as well as contribute to increasing the level of protection of children's rights, as well as strengthen joint efforts to respond to the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and abuse of children and promote cooperation in this field. In addition, the "AMBER Alert" system was launched in Moldova, in partnership with Meta Company, to locate missing children in the country.

**Human trafficking continues to be a problem.** A coherent and integrated approach is needed to combat this phenomenon and efforts in this direction must be sustained in the long term.

**Developing and implementing education and awareness programs on the prevention and combating of violence, including domestic violence and sexual violence, to promote a culture of non-violence and mutual respect, are essential actions for the immediate period ahead.**

**To ensure an effective exercise of the protection right of victims of domestic violence and sexual violence,** the Ministry of Internal Affairs developed and promoted the normative framework on the development of a multifunctional service, intended to provide increased access to integrated crisis services for victims of domestic and sexual violence, focused on trauma and needs, by ensuring a prompt inter-sectoral response in one location. (Government Decision no. 173/2023 approving the Framework Regulation on the activity of the Police Family Justice Center and the Minimum Quality Standards). Thus, by providing the services of

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informational counselling, medical examination and assistance, forensic examination, free psychological counselling, consultation and primary and qualified legal aid, as well as social and support services for the victim in legal proceedings, an inter-sectoral response will be ensured to prevent victims from becoming victims or traumatised again, as well as facilitate monitoring, documentation and evidence collection in contravention and criminal cases.

**To strengthen the prompt response to cases of sexual violence**, the Ministry of Internal Affairs developed and promoted the draft Government Decision no. 223/2023 approving the Methodology and Work Instructions of the intervention team in cases of sexual violence". The norms provided by the methodology and the intervention instructions in cases of sexual violence facilitate cooperation between all actors with competences in the field of preventing and combating violence: police, social assistance, public health, forensic medicine, education and the institutions of the associative sector. Thus, intervention teams in cases of sexual violence should become a mechanism for the protection and assistance to victims of sexual violence under an integrated, complex and prompt approach to the phenomenon of gender-based violence.

**The proportion of people in pre-trial detention in penitentiary institutions recorded a constant decrease between 2018 and 2022.** In 2018, the percentage of people in pre-trial detention was 6.8%, gradually decreasing to 5.4% in 2022. This trend indicates efforts to improve management of preventive measures and detention criteria to prevent cases of unjustified pre-trial detention. Although a decrease in values is observed, the proportion of people in pre-trial detention remains high. Thus, there is potential for improvement in the management of preventive measures and the provision of fair and equitable conditions for detainees. Although the indicator shows a positive trend, these data will be monitored and analysed over time to ensure a constant evolution and improvement of the situation in penitentiary institutions.

**Access to state-guaranteed legal advice generally registered an upward trend in the period 2010-2022.** The years 2017 and 2022 presented the highest values, with 54,601 and 50,360 people benefiting from these services, respectively. However, decreases are observed in certain years, such as 2020 (44265), which could be influenced by factors such as the evolution of the economy or the COVID-19 pandemic. In the context of observed fluctuations, it is important that the authorities continue to monitor and analyse this data in order to better understand the factors influencing access to legal aid and to implement appropriate measures. The number of people who benefit from state-guaranteed legal aid can reflect the degree of accessibility and equality in the judicial system and is an important aspect for ensuring fair and affordable justice for all citizens.

**Implementation of recommendations of the Ombudsman and the Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality registered a decrease during 2017-2022.** In 2017, the proportion of recommendations implemented was 74.8%, after which there was a decrease to 47% in 2022. The authorities will thus identify the factors that caused this decline and overcome the obstacles that affect the implementation of recommendations. They will increase transparency, accountability and efficiency in the process of implementing the recommendations and will ensure the institutional capacities necessary to implement the recommendations. The authorities will define clear strategies for addressing the issues

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raised by the Ombudsman and the Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality and will monitor progress in their implementation.

**The percentage of lost cases at the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) had significant fluctuations in the period under review.** This fluctuation may be the result of various contexts and legal circumstances. Certain years, such as 2010 (54.9%), 2012 (51.9%), 2013 (41.9%) and 2017 (34.3%), saw a higher percentage of lost cases.

On the other hand, the low proportion of cases lost at the ECtHR in 2022 (23.3%) may indicate an improvement in the defence before the Court. These results may also be the result of measures taken to improve compliance with human rights and European standards over time.

However, the variability of this proportion underlines the importance of continuous monitoring and analysis of the evolution of cases before the ECtHR. This monitoring can help identify trends and determine possible causes of success or failure in such cases.

It is also important to take steps to improve preparation and legal representation in cases brought before the Court, with the aim of reducing the number of lost cases. Compliance with human rights and European standards must be a constant priority in all legal and administrative processes.

**Promoting effective collaboration between government institutions and non-government organizations is also crucial to strengthening the judiciary and protecting human rights.** Improving compliance with human rights and European standards must be a constant effort, to ensure fair justice and full respect for the rights of all citizens.

**There is a general upward trend in the number of legally owned weapons** (calculated against 100,000 population). This increase may raise security and arms control concerns, especially in the context of the conflict in Ukraine. Careful monitoring and assessment of this development is essential to ensure proper management of weapons and to prevent potential risks associated with the increase in the number of weapons in circulation.

**The number of illegally owned and confiscated weapons fluctuated between 2018 and 2022.** The year of 2020 saw a significantly higher number of weapons seized than previous years, with a total of 368. In subsequent years there has been a decrease in the number, however, it is still high: 286 in 2021, 234 in 2022. These developments, combined with the increase in the number of legally owned weapons, may suggest that there are significant numbers of unregistered or illegally owned weapons, raising concerns about weapon control and adequate law enforcement.

**We thus note that an increase in the number of legally owned weapons, coupled with the number of confiscated weapons, may indicate an increase in weapon-related crimes.** These data highlight the need to strengthen the efforts of the authorities in combating the illegal trafficking of weapons and their illegal

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possession. Constant monitoring of this situation is essential to better understand trends in legal and illegal ownership and to develop appropriate policies and measures to prevent abuse and ensure public safety.

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**No data is available for two very important indicators for the last 3-4 years in connection to reduction of corruption and bribery in all its forms.** However, historical data suggests structural improvements:

- **Proportion of people who made unofficial payments (bribes) decreased significantly** by 2018 (between 2012 and 2018, the percentage of people involved in bribery decreased from 37.2% to 19.5%). Unfortunately, the lack of data for the years 2019-2022 limits the assessment of progress of this aspect in recent years.
- **Proportion of entrepreneurs who made unofficial payments (bribes) also decreased considerably by 2018.** The proportion of entrepreneurs engaged in bribery decreased from 47.8% to only 4.6%. However, similar to the situation for individuals, the lack of data for the years 2019-2022 limits our ability to assess recent progress.

**Overall, the data collected suggests progress in reducing corruption, both at the level of individuals and entrepreneurs.** However, continuing data collection and reporting in subsequent periods to ensure a more comprehensive assessment of anti-corruption efforts and to reinforce this evolution is essential.

Assessing the engagement of citizens and entrepreneurs in informal payments is crucial for monitoring and evaluating progress in the fight against corruption. This information is vital for developing effective anti-corruption strategies and measures, promoting transparency and accountability, and maintaining good governance. Periodic monitoring and analysis of these indicators is particularly important to ensure that anti-corruption efforts are effective and lead to significant improvements in fighting corruption and promoting integrity in public and private institutions.

**The proportion of actual public expenditure compared to approved expenditure shows annual fluctuations,** without a clear upward or downward trend. Ensuring the efficient use of public expenditure and to closely monitor its reporting and use is important to make sure that institutions are responsible and transparent.

**The proportion of the population that accessed public services electronically has only one value available,** namely for the year 2022, which limits the ability to draw solid conclusions about the evolution of this indicator. More data needs to be collected and analysed to assess the impact and efficiency of e-public services. Reference values can also be reconstructed based on the data collected over the years by the Electronic Government Agency, which has evaluation experience, through pop-up questionnaires. It is important to promote in the immediate future the use of electronic public services among the general population, in order to facilitate access and improve quality of services offered to the population, by developing the digital infrastructure, increasing the degree of digitization of services and ensuring the security and confidentiality of data.

**There is no data available to indicate how inclusive and participatory the population considers the decision-making process.** In the absence of such data, it is difficult to assess progress or to identify deficiencies in this area. To improve transparency and citizens' participation in the decision-making process, the authorities will develop appropriate mechanisms for collecting and reporting relevant data. Encouraging public

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consultation and the active involvement of citizens in decision-making that affects them is essential. Open and transparent governance can strengthen the trust and legitimacy of institutions in the eyes of citizens.

**The lack of data makes it difficult to monitor progress and assess effectiveness of policies and measures to protect the rights of children and families.** Relevant authorities and organizations must pay more attention to the development and strengthening of birth registration systems in order to obtain the necessary data and ensure the protection and rights of children. The lack of this data is a signal that further efforts are needed to improve infrastructure and policy for birth registration and obtaining birth certificates for all children under 5 years of age.

**The situation of press freedom in the country remained relatively stable between 2019 and 2023, with the Press Freedom Index slightly fluctuating.** It is, however, essential to pay constant attention to protecting press freedom and ensuring an environment conducive to independent and transparent journalism.

**A new regulatory framework on access to information has been implemented.** On June 9, 2023, the Parliament adopted the Law on access to information of public interest (Law no. 148/2023), which transposes international standards in the field and brings the rules up to date in accordance with the best international practices. Adopting this law may represent a significant step towards ensuring a wider and more transparent access to information of public interest for citizens.

Also, the **Republic of Moldova ratified the Tromsø Convention in 2020**, a binding international legal instrument that recognizes the right of all individuals to access official documents that are held by public authorities. This right is guaranteed without discrimination and regardless of the applicant's status or motivations. All official documents are public and may be withheld only in accordance with the protection of other rights and legitimate interests specifically listed in the convention, unless there is an overriding public interest in disclosure. The Tromsø Convention sets minimum standards for the prompt and fair processing of requests to access official documents by the public authorities holding the documents, as well as for internal administrative reviews and appeals to independent entities or courts in the event of denial of a request.

**The Office of the Ombudsman received "A" status from the Office of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in 2018.** This recognition indicates that the Ombudsman institution in the country is valued for compliance with the standards and the Paris Principles. The Paris Principles are a set of international standards for independent national human rights institutions. The 'A' accreditation status is the highest level of recognition granted by GANHRI and emphasizes that the Ombudsman institution in the country is functioning effectively and complies with international standards for the protection of human rights. **The presence of an independent national human rights institution with "A" status demonstrates that national institutions are concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights.** Meeting international standards in this area is crucial to ensure that citizens' fundamental rights are protected and respected.

## 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

### Monitoring indicators

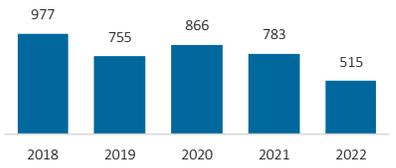
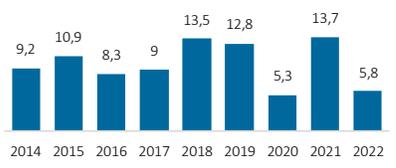
#### 16.1. Continue reduce all forms of violence, especially domestic violence and sexual violence

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of victims per 100,000 population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>5,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>6,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>7,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>6,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>6,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>4,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>4,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>4,4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Afacerilor Interne, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>There is a general downward trend in the number of victims of intentional homicide at the population level in recent years. From a level of 7.1 in 2016, the number has dropped significantly to 4.4 in 2022. This indicates that measures have been taken and policies have been implemented, which have helped reduce violence and crime in recent years.</p>	Year	Number of victims per 100,000 population	2014	5,6	2015	6,7	2016	7,1	2017	5,1	2018	6,1	2019	6,5	2020	4,7	2021	4,1	2022	4,4
Year	Number of victims per 100,000 population																				
2014	5,6																				
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2018	6,1																				
2019	6,5																				
2020	4,7																				
2021	4,1																				
2022	4,4																				
16.1.2. Number of conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	No data is available for this indicator.																				
16.1.3. Proportion of the population subjected to physical and sexual violence in the last 12 months	There is only one value for this indicator, dating back to 2010 (9.6%). Due to the lack of data for the years 2011-2022, no conclusions can be drawn about the progress made.																				
16.1.3.1. Number of victims of violence per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of victims per 100,000 population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>97,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>115,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>132,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>117,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>119,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>113,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>86,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>102</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>111,1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: 1) Ministerul Afacerilor Interne 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>The number of victims of crimes decreased during 2016-2020, then due to the last two years' difficult socio-economic situation caused by the pandemic, the energy crisis, the increase in the cost of living and the war in Ukraine, it began to increase.</p>	Year	Number of victims per 100,000 population	2014	97,9	2015	115,7	2016	132,5	2017	117,4	2018	119,6	2019	113,2	2020	86,8	2021	102	2022	111,1
Year	Number of victims per 100,000 population																				
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2018	119,6																				
2019	113,2																				
2020	86,8																				
2021	102																				
2022	111,1																				
16.1.4. Proportion of people who feel safe walking alone in the street, in the area where they live.	No data is available for this indicator.																				

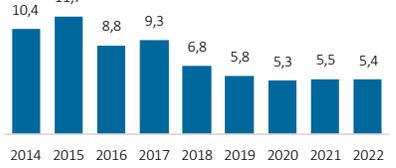
#### 16.2. End abuse, neglect, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture of children

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
16.2.1. Proportion of children (1-14 years of age) who were subjected to physical or psychological violence of any kind by the caretaker in the last month.	The available data are insufficient to draw conclusions about the overall progress and trend of the indicator. There is only one reported figure, that of 75.6% in 2012. The available data are insufficient to draw conclusions about the overall progress and trend of the indicator.

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16.2.1.1. Number of child victims of violence and neglect, at the end of the year	<p>număr</p>  <p>Sursa: Ministerul Muncii și Protecției Sociale</p>	<p>In 2018, the number of child victims of violence and neglect was 977. In 2019, the number dropped to 755. In 2020, the situation slightly increased to 866. In 2021, the number dropped again to 783. In 2022, the number continued to drop significantly, reaching 515. There is a downward trend in the number of children victims of violence and neglect in the period mentioned.</p>
16.2.2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <p>Sursa: 1) Inspectoratul General al Poliției al MAI 2) Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>The general trend shows a significant decrease in the number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2022, despite the war in Ukraine, there were relatively few victims of human trafficking, which may indicate the effectiveness of anti-trafficking measures and policies during that period</p>
16.2.3. Proportion of young people aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence before age 18	No data is available for this indicator.	

### 16.3. Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all women, men and children

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months who reported violence to the competent authorities	No data is available for this indicator.	
16.3.2. Proportion of people in pre-trial detention out of the total number of people detained in penitentiary institutions	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Administrația Națională a Penitenciarelor</p>	<p>This indicator decreased continuously between 2015 and 2020, then became stable around the value of 5.4% in the last three years. This suggests a reduction in the proportion of people in pre-trial detention in relation to the total number of people detained in penitentiary institutions and a better management of preventive measures and detention criteria, to avoid situations of unjustified pre-trial detention and to ensure that pre-trial detention is applied only in relevant cases.</p>

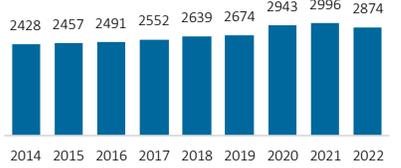
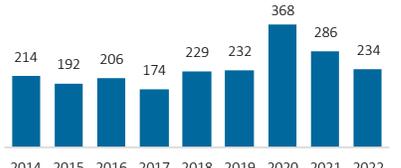
## SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

<p>16.3.2.1. Number of people who benefited from state-guaranteed legal aid</p>	<p>număr</p> <p>Sursa: Consiliul Național pentru Asistența Juridică Garantată de Stat</p>	<p>From 23,007 people in 2010, the number increased to 50,360 people in 2022. The increase was particularly pronounced between 2010 and 2017. After a decline in 2017-2020, the number of people who have benefited from state-guaranteed legal aid has increased again in recent years.</p>
<p>16.3.2.2. Weight of the recommendations of the Ombudsman (including the Ombudsman for children's rights) and the Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality, implemented by the notified authorities and institutions (resulting from procedural actions)</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Oficiul Avocatul Poporului</p>	<p>A slight fluctuation of the indicator can be observed between 2017 and 2022. In 2017, the weight of recommendations implemented by notified authorities and institutions was 74.8%, and in 2018 decreased to 51%. Subsequently, the values continued to decrease gradually, reaching 47% in 2022.</p>
<p>16.3.2.3. Proportion of cases lost at the ECtHR out of the number of requests submitted each year.</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Curtea Europeană a Drepturilor Omului; Ministerul</p>	<p>The indicator has fluctuated considerably in recent years. In 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2017, the proportion of lost cases at the ECtHR was relatively high, while in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2022 it was lower (23.3%).</p>
<p>16.3.2.4. Degree of satisfaction of the population regarding the quality of services within the judicial system</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>	

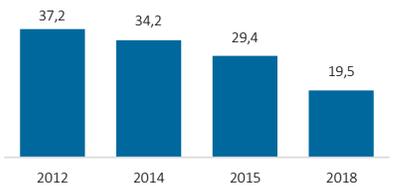
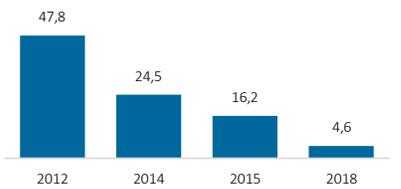
### 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime and trafficking of weapons

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
16.4.1. Value of financial flows entering and leaving the country illegally	No data is available

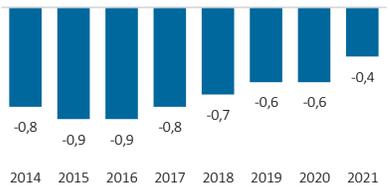
## SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

<p>16.4.2.1. Number of legally owned weapons per 100,000 population</p>	<p>la 100 mii persoane</p>  <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul General al Poliției al MAI; Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>There is a general upward trend in the number of legally owned weapons per 100,000 people. The initial values for 2014-2015 were relatively close, but starting from 2016, the indicator continuously increased until 2021. This indicates an increase in the number of legally owned weapons relative to the population.</p>
<p>16.4.2.2. Number of illegally owned weapons that were confiscated.</p>	<p>număr</p>  <p>Sursa: Inspectoratul General al Poliției al MAI</p>	<p>This indicator has a general upward trend, except for minor fluctuations in certain years, such as 2020, when the number of owned weapons grew sharply.</p>

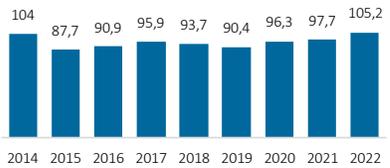
## 16.5. Significantly reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
<p>16.5.1. Proportion of people who made unofficial payments (bribes) in the last 12 months</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Centrul Național Anticorupție</p> <p>Although data are not available for all years, a general downward trend in the proportion of people who made informal payments is obvious. In 2018, only 19.5% of respondents said they engaged in unofficial payments, compared to 37.2% in 2012. No data is available for the period 2019-2022.</p>
<p>16.5.2. Proportion of entrepreneurs who made unofficial payments (bribes) in the last 12 months</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Centrul Național Anticorupție</p> <p>Although data are not available for all years, an obvious general downward trend in the proportion of people who made informal payments is obvious can be seen. In 2018, only 4.6% of entrepreneurs said they engaged in unofficial payments, compared to 47.8% in 2012. No data is available for the period 2019-2022.</p>

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<p>16.5.2.1. "Control over corruption" indicator (from "-2.5" to "2.5")</p>	<p>index/ scor</p>  <p>Sursa: Banca Mondială</p>	<p>A general trend of score improvement is observed, from -0.7 in 2018 to -0.4 in 2021. A decrease in the score may indicate an improvement in the control of corruption and efforts made to reduce this negative phenomenon within public institutions and bodies.</p>
<p>16.5.2.2. "Regulatory Quality" indicator (from "-2.5" to "2.5")</p>	<p>It is noted that the values of this indicator are within a range close to zero, varying between -0.1 and 0. These values indicate an overall moderate level of regulatory quality. There is no clear upward or downward trend in the values. This suggests that the level of regulatory quality has remained largely constant over time.</p>	

### 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>16.6.1. Proportion of actual public expenditures compared to approved expenditures</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	<p>The values of the indicator largely fluctuated, starting from 87.7% in 2015 and reaching 105.2% in 2022.</p>
<p>16.6.2. Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of public services accessed (health services, education, population documentation)</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>	
<p>16.6.2.1. Proportion of the population that accessed public services electronically out of the total number of beneficiaries of public services</p>	<p>Due to the fact that for 2022 only one value is available, namely 20.5%, we cannot draw conclusions about the evolution of the indicator over time.</p>	

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**16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																																																												
<p>16.7.1.a. Ratio between the proportion of positions held in Parliament by people from certain groups of the population and the proportion of that group in the total population</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Bărbați</b> raport</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Bărbați raport</caption> <thead> <tr><th>An</th><th>Raport</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>1,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>1,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>1,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>1,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>1,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>1,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>1,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>1,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Femei</b> raport</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Femei raport</caption> <thead> <tr><th>An</th><th>Raport</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>0,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>0,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>0,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>0,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>0,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>0,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>0,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>0,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>0,7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> <p><b>18-44 de ani</b> raport</p> <table border="1"> <caption>18-44 de ani raport</caption> <thead> <tr><th>An</th><th>Raport</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>0,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>0,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>0,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>0,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>0,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>0,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>0,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>0,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> 1) Parlament, 2) Comisia Electorală Centrală</p> <p>Over the last years, the ratio between the proportion of positions held in Parliament by people from certain groups of the population and the proportion of that group in the total population has changed significantly. Thus, men are overrepresented in Parliament relative to their proportion in the total population by 30% in 2021-2022 compared to 70% in 2018.</p> <p>Women are under-represented in Parliament relative to their proportion in the total population by 30% in 2021-2022 compared to 60% in 2018. Proportion of persons aged 18-44 years in Parliament is equal to their proportion of the total population.</p>	An	Raport	2014	1,7	2015	1,7	2016	1,6	2017	1,7	2018	1,7	2019	1,6	2020	1,6	2021	1,3	2022	1,3	An	Raport	2014	0,4	2015	0,4	2016	0,4	2017	0,4	2018	0,4	2019	0,5	2020	0,5	2021	0,8	2022	0,7	An	Raport	2014	0,7	2015	0,7	2016	0,7	2017	0,7	2018	0,5	2019	0,9	2020	0,8	2021	0,9	2022	1
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<p>16.7.1.b. Ratio between the proportion of positions held in (central and local) public administration by people from certain groups of the population and the proportion of that group in the total population</p>	<p>No data is available for this indicator.</p>																																																												
<p>16.7.1.c. Ratio between the proportion of positions held in the judiciary by people from certain groups of the population and the proportion of that group in the total population</p>	<p>Data for the ratio between the proportion of positions held in the judiciary by people from certain groups of the population and the proportion of that group in the total population is stable has been stable in recent years. Thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the ratio is 1 for female judges, which means that the proportion of female judges is equal to the proportion of women in the total population;</li> <li>• the ratio is 1.6 for female court clerks and legal assistants, which means that women are 60% overrepresented in this profession relative to their proportion of the total population;</li> <li>• the ratio is 1 for young judges, which means that the proportion of young judges is equal to the proportion of young people in the total population – this indicator is though decreasing from 1.2 in 2020;</li> <li>• the ratio is 2 for young court clerks and legal assistants, which means that the proportion of young people in this profession twice as high as the proportion of young people in the total population;</li> <li>• the ratio is 0.1 for judges with disabilities, which means that the proportion of persons with disabilities is much lower among judges than in the total population;</li> </ul>																																																												

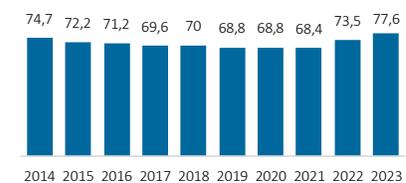
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the ratio is 0 for court clerks and legal assistants with disabilities, which means that practically no persons with disabilities are trained in this profession.</li> </ul>
16.7.2. Proportion of the population that considers the decision-making process to be inclusive and participatory	No data is available for this indicator.

### 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
16.9.1. Proportion of children aged up to 5 years who have a birth certificate	No data is available for this indicator.

### 16.10. Ensure equal access to information for all citizens

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
16.10.1.1. Press Freedom Index	<p>Scor</p>  <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023</p> <p>Sursa: Reporteri Fără Frontiere (RSF)</p> <p>The Press Freedom Index increased significantly in 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>Note: Countries are assigned scores between 0 and 100, where 0 is the lowest possible score and 100 is the highest.</p>
16.10.2.1. Existence and degree of implementation of the normative framework regarding access to information	On June 9, 2023, the Parliament adopted a new Law on access to information of public interest (Law no. 148/2023). The new law transposes the international standards in the field, namely, the Tromsø Convention, the public administration principles of SIGMA, the World Bank standards on pro-active disclosure of public information, etc.

### 16.a. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
16.a.1. Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles, (A, B, C) accreditation status	In 2018 the Office of the Ombudsman was accredited by the Office of the Office of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) with "A" status, which means that the Ombudsman Institution is recognised in our country according to the Paris Principles.

**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**

**16.b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development**

Monitoring indicator	Progress description								
<p>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (identical to 10.3.1)</p>	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for 16.b.1 Progress Description</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>19,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>26,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Consiliul pentru egalitate</p> <p>More than a fifth of the population reported that they felt discriminated against or harassed based on a reason prohibited by international human rights law. Although the value in 2022 has decreased from 2018, the proportion remains alarmingly high.</p>	Year	Proportion (%)	2014	19,5	2018	26,3	2022	22
Year	Proportion (%)								
2014	19,5								
2018	26,3								
2022	22								



# 17

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

### 17.1. SDG 17 in the context of development goals of the Republic of Moldova

The "European Moldova 2030" National Development Strategy, which represents a fundamental element in the visionary approach to the development of the country, creates a solid basis for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 17. Also, to strengthen the means of implementation and consolidate the global partnership for sustainable development, several initiatives and actions are being considered. They aim to promote international collaboration, attract financial and technical resources and develop partnerships to support progress towards SDG 17.

Here are some examples:

- **Strategy of Development of National Statistical System:** Approving the Strategy of Development of National Statistical System (NSS) for 2023-2030, by GD no. 954/2022, is an important step in strengthening the NSS and institutional capacities for the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data relevant for sustainable development.
- **National Development Plan (NDP) and the Government Action Plan (GAP):** NPD for 2023-2025 and GAP 2023, approved by GD no. 89/2023 and GD no. 90/2023, contain specific actions for sustainable development and promotion of international partnerships in various fields, including official statistics.
- **Strengthening institutional capacities of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and other producers of official statistics:** The 2023-2030 NSS Development Strategy pays attention to strengthening institutional capacities of the NBS and other producers of official statistics to ensure sustainable and efficient financial and technical resources. This includes attracting and accessing external assistance projects to supplement NSS's financial and technical resources.
- **Negotiating and promoting agreements with development partners:** The NBS action plan for 2022 includes the action "Negotiation and promotion of agreements with development partners for the financing/implementation of external assistance projects in the field of official statistics". This aims to attract funding and support for sustainable development projects, including in the field of official statistics.
- **Evaluating and monitoring progress:** The Republic of Moldova carried out a voluntary evaluation within the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2020. This provided for the opportunity of reviewing progress in achieving the SDGs and identifying needs and challenges in strengthening partnerships for sustainable development.

These initiatives and actions demonstrate the efforts of the Republic of Moldova to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, in accordance with SDG 17. Through international collaboration, attracting resources and strengthening capacities, it aims to ensure a favourable framework for the sustainable development of the country.

## National targets and progress indicators

### 17.2. Progress analysis

Number of indicators:

**25**

Degree of reporting of indicators:

**70%**

Progress score:

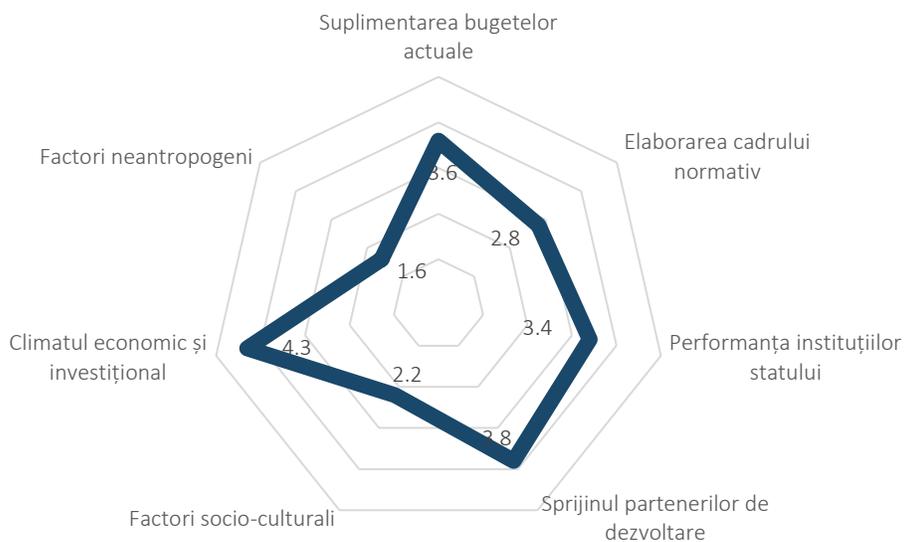
**68/100**

Degree of achievement of progress indicators\*:

Significant	Moderate	Limited	Deterioration	No data
<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
17.19.2.a. 17.19.2.b.	17.3.1. 17.4.1. 17.6.1. 17.8.1. 17.9.1. 17.17.1.1. 17.18.3.2 17.19.2.b.	17.1.1. 17.1.2. 17.3.2. 17.11.1.1 17.10. 17.10.1. 17.19.1.		17.11.1. 17.11.1. 17.15.1.

\*out of the total number of 25 indicators, 20 are progress indicators and 5 are structure indicators.

### Factors determining the achievement of SDG 17



## National targets and progress indicators

The economy of the Republic of Moldova demonstrated sound recovery after the pandemic crisis, and notable increase in exports of goods and services. This development had a beneficial effect on the ability to pay for the external debt. However, it is still crucial to closely monitor the evolution of external debt and ensure prudent management to preserve financial stability and support the country's sustainable economic development.

**Efforts to mobilize domestic resources, including through external support, to improve the capacity to collect taxes and other revenues are essential for the fiscal health of the country.** They provide clues about sustainability of public finances and state's ability to generate the revenue needed for public spending. A higher percentage of budget revenues in GDP and a better balance between tax revenues and budget expenditures can indicate a more efficient and stable management of public finances.

In terms of the proportion of national public budget revenues in GDP, this indicator is continuously increasing since 2016, reaching 33.6% in 2022. On the other hand, the ratio of tax revenues to total national public budget expenditures decreased from 63.2% in 2018 to 57.3% in 2022. This may suggest challenges in balancing the budget in the medium and long term.

**Foreign direct investment and external financial and technical assistance for development have seen significant growth.** During 2018-2021, their proportion in GDP increased significantly, from 32.8% in 2018, to 84.3% in 2019, 118.3% in 2020, and 205.3% in 2021. This upward trend suggests a positive development in attracting external funds for development. The country's economic and social development has benefited from the significant increase in foreign investment and external financial support. Although figures for the year 2022 are not available, the upward trend until 2021 suggests continued growth in this direction.

**The volume of personal remittances as a percentage of GDP has shown variations in recent years.** In 2018 and 2019, personal remittances represented a stable 15.5% of GDP. After a slight increase in 2020, in 2021 and 2022, the percentage of personal remittances in GDP decreased to 15% and 13.8% respectively. The decrease in the volume of personal remittances as a percentage of GDP suggests a faster growth in the economy than the volume of remittances (the latter remained relatively constant in volume). This fact can be interpreted positively, as an economy that depends less on remittances can be stronger and more diversified. On the other hand, stagnation of remittances may negatively affect household incomes and domestic consumption in the context of inflation and, to a certain extent, may lead to a decrease in investment.

Factors such as the situation on the global economy, political and legislative changes, exchange rate fluctuations, changes in the situation of migrants (for example due to the Covid-19 pandemic), taxes and fees, diaspora preferences, political instability and the investment climate can influence the level of remittances. Migrants may also change their preferences for sending money home and decide to invest or use their savings in other ways, including in destination countries. Therefore, a more in-depth analysis of these factors and how they influence the level of remittances is important.

## National targets and progress indicators

**There is a positive dynamic in terms of access to science, technology and innovation through the development of broadband Internet access.** Fixed Internet access increased constantly in the period under review, proving that efforts have been made to develop the communications infrastructure and to facilitate broadband Internet access. The increase in the number of Internet users indicates an upward trend in Internet access in Moldova. Thus, continuing investments and efforts to expand Internet infrastructure and improve access to information and communication technology remains essential for strengthening access to science, research, technology and innovation in Moldova.

**Remarkable progress has been made in the digital education of the elderly,** a goal of the National Program on Active and Healthy Ageing, approved in June 2023. In more than 26 localities in the country, training programs for the elderly to use the Internet and mobile devices were implemented with the support of UNFPA, facilitating access to public services, communication and information. Due to the new program, up to 25,000 vulnerable and lonely elderly people are estimated to be connected and trained in the use of mobile devices, thus increasing their participation in community life and access to basic social services.

**The use of the Internet among the population increased significantly between 2018 and 2021,** from 50.3% to 61.3%. This growth shows improvement in Internet access and a wider adoption of digital technologies. However, an important part of the population still does not have access to the Internet, and future efforts should focus on identifying the causes and solutions for this fact. Wider access to the Internet can generate considerable benefits in areas such as education, communication, access to information, online government services, business, innovation and economic development. By connecting a larger proportion of the population to the Internet, economic growth and sustainable development of the country can be stimulated.

**There is a sustained effort to promote an open and fair multilateral trading system,** according to the rules established by the World Trade Organization (WTO). For a more complete and accurate assessment of progress, it is important to collect and update data for recent years in a systematic and reliable way.

**The proportion of merchandise exports in the country's foreign trade has remained relatively constant over the past five years,** fluctuating between 30.5% in 2021 and 32.2% in 2019, with values of 32% in 2018 and 2022. A larger Proportion could help reduce the country's trade deficit, could help diversify the economy and improve the international competitiveness of the Republic of Moldova. To improve this aspect, it is recommended to adopt effective trade policies, promote local products on international markets and support sectors with competitive potential, so as to stimulate economic growth and sustainable development of the Republic of Moldova.

**The implementation of the Civil Society Development Strategy in the Republic of Moldova moved significantly forward between 2018 and 2020.** The implementation rate increased from 37% in 2018 to 50% in 2020. This shows the determination of authorities and civil society to develop and implement the strategy. Although we only have data up to 2020, ongoing monitoring is crucial to track progress and ensure that development goals are successfully met. While numerical values provide insight into the degree of

## National targets and progress indicators

implementation, it is important to also conduct qualitative assessments to better understand progress and identify areas that require improvement or additional support. Equally important is to consider that the degree of implementation can be influenced by different events and policies, both domestically and internationally. Political changes, changes in government priorities or unforeseen events can impact the pace of implementation.

**Qualitative and timely data are becoming more and more available**, due to the efforts of the National Bureau of Statistics, the United Nations Population Fund and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in Moldova, which developed and published the estimated calculations on the number of the population with habitual residence at the level of first-level administrative-territorial unit (village/municipality, town/municipality). These estimates were made possible due to the collaboration with the national institutions, the Public Services Agency and the General Inspectorate of Border Police, which provided data on demographic events and international migration from their registers and information systems.

These data are timely and relevant for demographic, social, economic and environmental policy-making, for evidence-based decision-making by central and local public authorities, as well as for business, academia and other non-governmental institutions and organizations, as well as other users. The number and structure of the population are part of the most important statistics, being used for various purposes, also serving as a basis for the production of other statistical indicators (especially those related to the number of the population) in various fields of interest for society. It is important to ensure sustainability of the collection, processing and exchange of data in this regard, with the expansion of the analysis to establish the number of people involved in circular migration, as well as those settled abroad.

**The availability of qualitative and up-to-date data, obtained through collaboration between institutions, is essential for the development of policies in the demographic, social, economic and environmental fields.** This data is relevant to various sectors, including public authorities, business, academia and NGOs. Sustainability of data collection and sharing is crucial to ensure a solid information base, and scaling up analysis can provide a more complete picture of the population. Thus, statistical data can contribute to evidence-based decision-making, addressing social and economic challenges and supporting long-term development.

**The annual action plan for the implementation of the Strategy of Development of National Statistical System reached a degree of achievement of 44% in 2020.** Although more recent estimates regarding the implementation of this strategy are not available, the significant efforts made to develop a robust, reliable and up-to-date statistical system in the Republic of Moldova are evident.

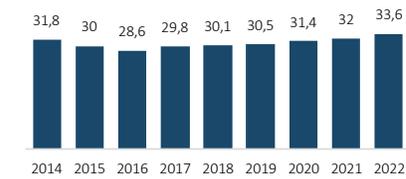
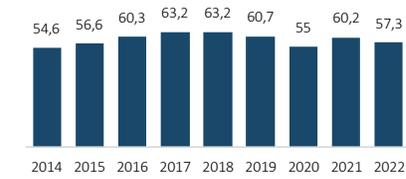
**Significant progress on SDG 19 implies both the existence and implementation of official statistics legislation and policies, as well as the availability of the necessary financial resources to support the development of statistical capacities.** Such engagement will contribute to a more complete and coherent assessment of

## National targets and progress indicators

progress in sustainable development, effectively replacing or complementing the traditional measurement based on GDP alone. Measuring progress depends on statistical capacity, which in turn depends on effective official statistics legislation and policy and adequate funding (from the budget and from external assistance). Understanding the capacity to produce statistics for the SDGs, with support from national and international organizations, is essential to gain a complete perspective on progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Monitoring indicators

#### 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through external support, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.1.1. Proportion of national public budget revenues in GDP	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Since 2017, the indicator has started to increase slightly, reaching 33.6% in 2022.</p> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>
17.1.2. Ratio of income from taxes and fees in the total expenditure of the national public budget	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>From 2016 to 2018, the indicator increased slightly, stabilizing around 63.2%. Since 2019, the indicator has started to increase slightly, reaching 57.3% in 2022. The contribution of tax and fee revenues to the total national public budget expenditure increased in certain periods, followed by a decrease and a stabilization at higher levels in other years, e.g. 2019 or 2021.</p> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>

## National targets and progress indicators

### 17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for development

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
17.3.1. Proportion of foreign direct investment, external financial and technical assistance for development in GDP	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>11,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>51,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>69,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>32,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>84,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>118,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>205,3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor, Banca Națională a Moldovei, Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>A clear upward trend of the indicator is observed. From the value of 32.8 in 2018, it reached 205.3 in 2021. This positive development in attracting foreign direct investment and financial and technical assistance for development in the national economy is remarkable.</p>	Year	Value (%)	2014	11,7	2015	51,7	2016	69,8	2017	32	2018	32,8	2019	84,3	2020	118,3	2021	205,3		
Year	Value (%)																				
2014	11,7																				
2015	51,7																				
2016	69,8																				
2017	32																				
2018	32,8																				
2019	84,3																				
2020	118,3																				
2021	205,3																				
17.3.2. Volume of personal remittances as a percentage of GDP (recalculated in USD)	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>20,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>18,6</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>17,4</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>16,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>15,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>15,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>15,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>13,8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Banca Națională a Moldovei</p> <p>Remittances as a percentage of GDP have fallen considerably over the past two years, reaching a level of just 13.8% in 2022.</p>	Year	Value (%)	2014	20,9	2015	18,6	2016	17,4	2017	16,3	2018	15,5	2019	15,5	2020	15,7	2021	15	2022	13,8
Year	Value (%)																				
2014	20,9																				
2015	18,6																				
2016	17,4																				
2017	16,3																				
2018	15,5																				
2019	15,5																				
2020	15,7																				
2021	15																				
2022	13,8																				

### 17.4. Attain long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, to reduce debt distress

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
17.4.1. Public and publicly guaranteed external debt service as a proportion of total exports of goods and services	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3,7</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4,9</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>5,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>5,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>6,8</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>5,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Banca Națională a Moldovei</p> <p>After 2020, the indicator registered a significant decrease from 6.8% to 3% in 2022.</p> <p>The evolution of this indicator is determined (1) by the cost of external public debt, and (2) by the evolution of the export of goods and services from the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>Thus, the significant decrease recorded after 2020 until now has occurred due to the substantial increase in exports of goods and services (from USD 3,222.09 million in 2020 to USD 5,976.22 million in 2022), and the recovery of the economy after the pandemic crisis of 2019.</p>	Year	Value (%)	2014	3,7	2015	4	2016	4,9	2017	5,2	2018	6	2019	5,8	2020	6,8	2021	5,1	2022	3
Year	Value (%)																				
2014	3,7																				
2015	4																				
2016	4,9																				
2017	5,2																				
2018	6																				
2019	5,8																				
2020	6,8																				
2021	5,1																				
2022	3																				

## National targets and progress indicators

17.6. Strengthen regional and international cooperation on access to science, technology and innovations and improve knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through better coordination between existing mechanisms

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.6.1. Number of subscribers with fixed broadband Internet access, per 100 inhabitants	<p>abonați / 100 locuitori</p> <p>Sursa: Agenția Națională pentru Reglementare în Comunicațiilor Electronice și Tehnologia Informației</p> <p>The indicator constantly increased. "From an initial value of 7.5 in 2010," according to data from the 2010 annual report of the National Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Information Technology, to 30.7 subscribers per 100 inhabitants in 2022</p>

17.8. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.8.1. Proportion of Internet users per 100 inhabitants	<p>procent (%)</p> <p>Sursa: Uniunea Internațională a Telecomunicațiilor (ITU)</p> <p>There is an increasing trend since 2018, when the percentage increased from 50.3% to 61.3% in 2021. This growth shows improvement in Internet access among population and a wider adoption of digital technologies.</p>

17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building activities to support national plans to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.9.1. Value of external financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation) granted to the Republic of Moldova for capacity building and strategic planning	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p> <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p> <p>In 2020, the indicator registered a significant increase, reaching USD 106.4 million, and in 2021 it decreased slightly to USD 95.4 million.</p>

## National targets and progress indicators

### 17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																
17.10.1. Republic of Moldova weighted tariff-average	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>4,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>4,5</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>4,3</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>4,1</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>4,2</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>4,7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Serviciul Vamal al Ministerul Finanțelor</p> <p>The values of the indicator had minor fluctuations during 2010-2013, followed by an increase during 2014-2017, after which they remained relatively stable at values of 4.1%-4.7% starting from 2018. Data for the years 2021 – 2022 are missing.</p>	Year	Value (%)	2014	4,5	2015	4,3	2016	4,5	2017	4,3	2018	4,1	2019	4,2	2020	4,7
Year	Value (%)																
2014	4,5																
2015	4,3																
2016	4,5																
2017	4,3																
2018	4,1																
2019	4,2																
2020	4,7																

### 17.1.1. By 2030, significantly increase the merchandise exports from the Republic of Moldova

Monitoring indicator	Progress description																				
17.11.1. Proportion of exports from the Republic of Moldova in global exports	No data is available for this indicator.																				
17.11.1.1. Proportion of merchandise exports in the country's foreign trade	<p>procent (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2014</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>34</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>32</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p> <p>Overall, the percentage of merchandise exports in the country's foreign trade has remained relatively stable over the past five years, fluctuating between 30.5% in 2021 and 32.2% in 2019 and registering a constant value of 32% in 2018 and 32% in 2022.</p>	Year	Value (%)	2014	31	2015	33	2016	34	2017	33	2018	32	2019	32	2020	31	2021	31	2022	32
Year	Value (%)																				
2014	31																				
2015	33																				
2016	34																				
2017	33																				
2018	32																				
2019	32																				
2020	31																				
2021	31																				
2022	32																				

### 17.14. Enhance national policy coherence for sustainable development

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.14.1.1. Existence of mechanisms for strengthening coherence of sustainable development policies	Non-statistical indicator. "YES" for the years 2017-2022.

### 17.15. Ensure respect by development partners of the country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

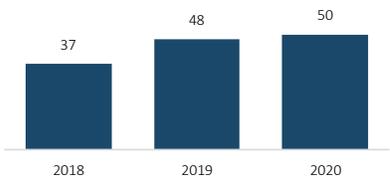
Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.15.1. Level of use of results frameworks and national planning tools by development cooperation providers	No data is available for this indicator.

## National targets and progress indicators

17.16. Enhance partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and Proportion various resources for the achievement of SDGs

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.16.1.1. Reporting progress on the implementation of the development effectiveness monitoring framework with the participation of several partners, which supports the country's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	The number of indicators in the nationalized SDG framework that show positive trends is greater than the number of indicators that show negative dynamics. The 2022 SDG progress assessment report will be available in August 2023.

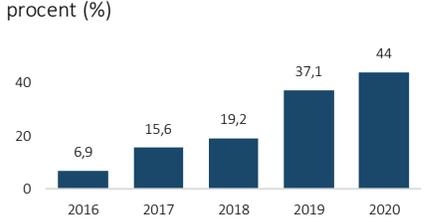
17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Monitoring indicator	Progress description								
17.17.1.1. Degree of implementation of the Civil Society Development Strategy	<p>procent (%)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Sursa:</i> Cancelaria de stat, Ministerele și autoritățile publice</p> <p>Considering that the evaluation ends in 2020, it is crucial to have a continuous monitoring system in place to track progress and ensure that civil society development goals are achieved. Although numerical values provide insight into the degree of implementation, it is important to also conduct qualitative assessments to better understand progress and identify areas that require improvement or additional support.</p>	Year	Percentage (%)	2018	37	2019	48	2020	50
Year	Percentage (%)								
2018	37								
2019	48								
2020	50								

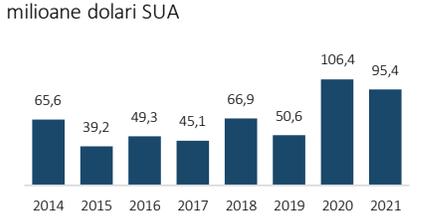
17.18. By 2025, increase significantly availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by characteristics relevant in national contexts

Monitoring indicator	Progress description
17.18.1.1. Proportion of sustainable development indicators available at national level	The average degree of reporting of the indicators is 60%.
17.18.2.1. Availability of national legislation in the field of statistics, according to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	The law on official statistics was approved in 2017 and amended in 2022.
17.18.3.1. The existence of the annual Action Plan implementing the National Strategy of Development of National Statistical System, which is fully funded and in the process of implementation	<p>2012: Action Plan implementing the NBS Strategic Development Program for 2012-2014</p> <p>2016: Action Plan implementing the Strategy of Development of National Statistical System for 2016-2020</p>

## National targets and progress indicators

<p>17.18.3.2. Degree of implementation and degree of financing of the annual Action Plan implementing the National Strategy of Development of National Statistical System</p>	<p>procent (%)</p>  <p>Sursa: Biroul Național de Statistică</p>	<p>Although data are not available for 2021-2022, it can be seen that the implementation and financing of the annual Action Plan implementing the National Strategy of Development of National Statistical System in the Republic of Moldova has made significant progress.</p>
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17.19. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building

Monitoring indicator	Progress description	
<p>17.19.1. Value of external financial and technical assistance for strengthening the national statistical system</p>	<p>milioane dolari SUA</p>  <p>Sursa: Ministerul Finanțelor</p>	<p>The value of external financial and technical assistance for strengthening the national statistical system almost doubled in 2020 and 2021 compared to the average of the 2015-2019 period.</p>
<p>17.19.2.a. Conducting the population and housing census in the 2020 and 2030 rounds</p>	<p>The last Population and Housing Census was conducted in 2014. The next Population and Housing Census is planned for 2024 and will be conducted based on Law 231/2022 on Population and Housing Census and GD 951/2022 on organizing and performing the Census on Population and Housing Census in the Republic of Moldova in 2024.</p>	
<p>17.19.2.b. Birth and death registration rate</p>	<p>The constant value of 100% recorded each year indicates that the number of birth and death registrations has remained unchanged throughout the mentioned period (2014-2021).</p>	