

Republic of Moldova

Establishing national SDG indicators

Seminar on the Implementation of the UNECE Road
Map on statistics for SDGs in EECCA countries
Geneva, 21-22 June 2017



Steps on SDGs nationalization (1)

- National Council for Sustainable Development
- Focal points in key ministries:
 - 1 policy expert
 - 1 data/M&E expert



Steps on SDGs nationalization (2)

- **Public awareness:**
 - press conference (UN+MFA)
 - national workshops (public authorities, NGOs)
- **Ongoing process of adaptation of Agenda 2030**
 - Government
 - UN Moldova
 - national think-tank



“Nationalisation” of process of SDGs

- **Phase 1**
Technical analysis of the relevance of the SDGs (goals and targets) for the country at national level
June-July, 2016
- **Phase 2**
Consultations and defining policy recommendations
August -October, 2016
- **Phase 3**
Defining data ecosystem for SDGs
November 2016-January, 2017
- **Phase 4**
Final report and validation of results
February – March 2017



Data ecosystem mapping steps

- 4 national consultations with policy makers, civil society, development partners
- Mapping matrix consulted with interested actors
- On-line public consultation of final set of SDGs indicators
- Time series 2010-2015 for relevant and available indicators
- National report on nationalization process of SDGs indicators



Relevance of global SDGs indicators

241 SDG indicators

- 171 relevant
 - 152 global (quantitative)
 - 144 unique
 - 8 repeated
 - 19 narativ (qualitative)
 - 17 unique
 - 2 repeated
- 70 irrelevant



From global to national indicators (1)

Indicator should be measurable, clearly defined, in align with certain quality criteria (accuracy, coherence, solid methodology etc.)

Some indicators couldn't be transposed directly at the national level due to the following reasons:

- The measured unit or the reference unit is different at national level
adjusted indicator
- Too general indicators or ambiguity of definition:
split in few indicators
- The national indicators differs, but they reveal general context of global indicators:
proxy indicators



From global to national indicators (2)

➤ Adjusted indicators

3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population

Share of population covered with mandatory health insurance, %

➤ Split indicators

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

5.5.1.1 Proportion of women in parliament
5.5.1.2 Proportion of women elected in local government
5.5.1.3 Proportion of women in appointed position (ministries)

➤ Proxy indicators

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

2.3.2 Share of farmers agricultural production in the total volume of agricultural production



From global to national indicators (3)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 144 global unique | | | |
| 103 global | 8 global adjusted | 13 global split in | 20 global proxy |
| 103 global | 10 global adjusted | 33 global Split | 26 Global proxy |
| 172 nationalized indicators | | | |



National SDGs indicators framework (1)

- 172 global nationalized
- 17 narrative
- 37 additional indicators

❑ 226 national SDGs indicators (113 are available)

Non-statistical – narrative indicators

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

5.6.2 Number of public policies which ensure the equal access to women and men 15 years old to sexual and reproductive health services, to information and education in sexual and reproductive health



National SDGs indicators framework (2)

| SDG indicators | Available | Partially | Missing | Total |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 15 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 20 | 2 | 8 | 30 |
| 4 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 20 |
| 5 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 16 |
| 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 15 |
| 7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 8 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 17 |
| 9 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| 10 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| 11 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 |
| 12 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 15 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| 16 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 32 |
| 17 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| Total | 113 | 11 | 102 | 226 |

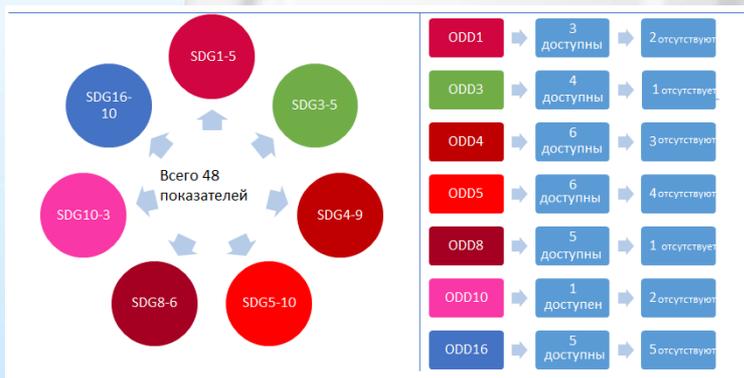


Main data producers

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| National Bureau of Statistics | 81 |
| Ministry of Health | 21 |
| Public Health Center | 9 |
| Ministry of Interior Affairs | 9 |
| Ministry of Finance | 8 |
| Ministry of Environment | 8 |
| National Bank | 7 |
| Forestry Agency | 7 |
| Other ministries | 33 |
| Other public institution | 9 |
| Other data producers | 23 |
| Data sources are not defined | 10 |



Disaggregation of SDGs indicators



Results of data mapping

- Set of SDGs indicators agreed with main stakeholders
- Gaps identified: i) lack of methodology, ii) lack of data sources, iii) lack of data sources and methodology
- Roadmap on SDGs indicators to be developed (coordination and reporting mechanism, resources needed)
- Times series for 2010-2015 available indicators: to establish national targets

Main challenges (1)

- Target is **NOT RELEVANT**, but the global indicator is available
- How to prioritize the level of disaggregation: who? how? nested or parallel disaggregation? frequency of data collection
- The indicator availability shouldn't be the driver of adaptation of national goals
- Some indicators are outside official statistics: how to ensure the data quality?

Main challenges (2)

- Is the Government ready to use the data from CSOs or private sector?
- Consolidate the role of Statistical Office as coordinator of National Statistical System
- Education and capacity building on statistical literacy
- Align the national strategic planning process to meet the SDGs' national targets and create a common M&E platform/framework



Thanks for
your attention!

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