CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR HEALTH, INDEPENDENCE AND AGEING IN DIGNITY

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THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Geographic location: in the South–Eastern Europe

External borders: Romania and Ukraine

Surface: 33,8 thousand km²
Population density: 117,3 /km²
Capital: Chisinau (794,8 thousand people)
Currency: MLD (Moldovan lei)

(1 euro = 16,3 MLD; 1 USD = 12,4 MLD)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Indicators</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>3,559.5 thousand persons.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban/rural</td>
<td>41.7% / 58.3%</td>
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<td>Men/women</td>
<td>48.1% / 51.9%</td>
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<td>Coefficient of birth-rate</td>
<td>11.0‰ (EU - 10.7‰)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coefficient of mortality</td>
<td>11.0‰ (EU - 9.7‰)</td>
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<td>Aging coefficient</td>
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<td>60+ years</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
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<td>65+ years</td>
<td>9.9%, (EU – 17.4%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life-expectancy at birth</td>
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<td>both sexes (men/women)</td>
<td>70.9 years (66.8/74.9 years),</td>
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<td>in the urban areas</td>
<td>79.8 years (76.9/82.8 years) - EU</td>
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<td>in the rural areas</td>
<td>73.4 years</td>
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<td>69.5 years</td>
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Demographic indicators - 2

• Every 10-th man is older than working age (62 years);
• 30,3% of the total number of persons of working age – men, of whom 13,6% are older than 80 years;
• 11,3% - employment rate of men older than 65 years.

• Every 5-th woman is older than working age (57 years);
• 69,7% of total number of persons older than working age – women, of whom 12,7% older than 80 years;
• 5,4% - employment rate of women older than 65 years.

Aging tendencies and demographic forecasts:

➢ From 1991 life expectancy have increased by 3 years, and middle age of people in the country – by 5 years.
➢ By 2050 the aging population 60+ years will be more than 30% (2015 – 16%, 2020 – 18,5%);
➢ the number of people of retirement age will increase annually by 2-2,6%, as compared to 2010 – by 25%. 
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| **Middle average pension by age, including pension for women** | **868.4 MLD (70.2 USD)**
72% from men pension |
| **Minimum subsistence level of pensioners** | **1305.6 MLD (105.6 USD)** |
| **The ratio of middle average pension to the middle subsistence level of pensioners** | **66.5%** |
| **Pensions lower than middle subsistence level of pensioners** | **92.0% pensioners by age** |
| **Coefficient of replacement of salary pension** | **28.2%** |
| **Working at the time of getting pension** | **25% pensioners** |
| **Getting pension by age** | **74% pensioners** |
| **Getting pension on disability** | **21% pensioners** |
Demographic pressure

1970: 1 : 6,2

1980: 1 : 4

2010: 1 : 1,8
Obligations RIS/MIPAA
taking into account the national specific situation

- Adaptation of society to the terms of aging with participation of all structures, non-governmental sector, representatives of science and volunteer movement of population;
- Favorable conditions for improving the quality of life of older people, health and provision of appropriate services;
- Improvement of individual needs of the elderly population;
- Development of conditions for an active participation of older people in public life and the use of older people potential.
Joining of the Republic of Moldova to the Action Plan for the implementation of Cairo Conference Declaration 1994;

National Commission on Population and Development (methodological assistance of UNFPA);

International Conferences on aging in Chisinau in 2007 and 2011. (UNDESA, UNECE and UNFPA);

Demographic prognoses (the course «Demographic analyses and computer application», C.Щербов, Viennese institute of demography);

Since 2009 the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family is the central authority for the development of demographic policies;

Cooperation between governmental structures and civil society in order to provide public services;

Fruitful activity in the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable segments of the country population (civil society – more than 400 NGOs, international organizations - Concordia, HelpAge, Neoumanist, Karitas).
The basic policies on aging

- Policy on reforming pension system and social services, provision of material help to families, in which structure enter elderly citizens;
- National Strategic Program on demographic security of the Republic of Moldova (2012-2025);
- Action Plan for the implementation of Roadmap for Mainstreaming Ageing (2013-2015), in the process of discussion;
- Law on social benefits;
- Law on social services;
- National Program for creation of a complex system of social services;
- National Program to promote a healthy life;
- National policy on health protection;
- National strategy on occupation, and others;

For the argumentation of national policies, with technical assistance and methodological support of UNECE and UNDESA, are implemented:
- Development, discussion and publication of «Green Book of the Population of Republic of Moldova - 2010»;
- The research «Aging in the Republic of Moldova», 2011;
In 2010-2011 have been harmonized the conditions for retirement of a number of employees, increased the insurance period, etc.

National Development Strategy MOLDOVA 2020 (July 2012):

- Bringing the pension system in accordance with principles of organization and functioning of the state system of social insurance and the international standards;
- Increasing the financial stability of the system;
- Increasing the ratio between average retirement pension and subsistence minimum for pensioners from 70.6% in 2010 to 85% in 2020;
- Reducing the ratio between the number of retired pensioners with pensions under the subsistence minimum for pensioners and the total number of retired pensioners from 92% to 84%;
- Reviewing timeliness for cumulative pension system implementation (pillar 2);
- Development of labour market and increasing level of work remuneration.
Social protection

Social Services

*Law on social services -2010.*

Social Payments

*Law on social benefits-2008,*

*Law on additional social protection of some categories of population-2001.*

174 thousand families – social benefits

Social services:

- **Primary, at the level of community** – 88 thousand elderly and persons with disabilities (116 social canteens – 62,4 thousand beneficiaries and 25,2 beneficiaries are served at home);

- **Specialized** – 85 thousand beneficiaries in 122 social institutions (58% of which are funded by local authorities, 51% – public organizations, 13% – local public authorities in partnership with non-governmental organizations);

- **High specialized** – 2052 persons, including 364 elderly people and disabled, in 6 institutions, subordinated to the Ministry.
Priorities in the field of social protection

- Improving the system of social benefits in order to ensure a minimum guaranteed income for elderly people without adequate financial resources, specially for older persons living alone or for elderly people, who have to take care of other members of the family. (*Draft Government Decision for implementation of the Roadmap on the integration of aging problems into policy*)

- Development of an integrated system of social services to support people in difficulty (*National Strategic Program on Assurance of Demographic Security in the Republic of Moldova*)

- Creating a favorable environment for public-private partnership in order to ensure social services to population, including the involvement of non-governmental sector. (*Research «Aging in the Republic of Moldova»*)
Priorities of national policies aimed at improving access for older people to medical/health services and improving the quality of service:

- Expanding the range of services, provided by family doctors, including at home;
- Updating the list of medicines, compensated from public funds;
- Development of the system of medical services and improvement of availability and quality of medico-social services, taking into account the specific age-related situation and the “feminization“ effect of aging;
- Propaganda of healthy life condition for all categories of people, including fight against smoking and against the abusive use of alcohol and other;
- Increasing the possibilities of the geriatrics system;
- Organization of a national network of geriatric assistance;
- Integration of geriatrics medical service with social assistance.
Medical service

Self estimation of health situation:
Increase of the part of persons 50+ лет, who estimate their state of health as very good or good (10.1% - 2000; 11.4% - 2010;)
Decrease of part of people, who estimate their state of health as very poor (from 47.6% to 29.6%).
Women more often than men, consider that their state of health is poor or very poor.
Financial charges on medical services have increased five times from 2006 to 2010. (the study «Aging people in the Republic of Moldova»).

Development of geriatrics medical service
- Creation of the National Center for geriatrics and gerontology (2008)
- Opening 386 geriatric beds (2009)
- 70 beds in the city of Chisinau (2011)
- For 2008-2010 long term geriatrics medical service were provided to more than 4 thousand elderly people.
- In 20 district hospitals will be opened geriatric departments with 30 – 40 beds for elderly people.
The basic policy of employment of older people

Increasing the attractiveness of job places and a more active participation in the labour market of people pre-retirement and retirement age. (National strategy on policies of labour force employment in 2007-2015);

Providing the access of elderly people to the labour market (Draft of Governmental decision on implementation of Roadmap on integration of aging problems in the policy):

- Prevention of discrimination “de facto” of elderly people at the labour market;
- Informing elderly people about the possibilities of employment;
- Increasing the level of computer literacy, particularly in the rural areas;
- Compliance of international agreements and recommendations in the provision of employment for older persons;
- Increased interest of employers to create the right work conditions and development of flexible employment forms.
Plan for the implementation of Roadmap on integration of aging issues into the policy

- Integration of aging problems in the process of policy making (mainstreaming)
- Ensure the integration and full participation of older people in the public, economic and social life
- Improvement of the reflection of aging problems by mass-media.
- Participation and collaboration of all interested parties in policy-making in the aging area
- Providing measures on permanent economic development taking into account the aging of population
- Adaptation of social protection system to the socio-economic consequences of aging
- Adaptation of labour market to social and economic consequences of aging.
Plan on implementation of Roadmap on integration of aging problems in the policy

- Adaptation of the aging society to social and economic consequences of migration
- Adaption of the education system to social, economic and demographic changes and providing of life long learning/education
- Providing health and welfare for elderly people
- Encouragement of independence of elderly population
- Advancement of solidarity between generations, and in the society.
- Realization of scientific researches to support the undertaken measures and systematization of data depending on tendencies and aging processes
- Monitoring and evaluation of policies in the field of aging
THANK YOU!