



GUVERNUL REPUBLICII
MOLDOVA



United Nations
MOLDOVA

ADAPTING THE **2030 AGENDA** ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO THE CONTEXT OF THE **REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Workshop on Data and Evidence-based VNRs,
9-12 December 2019, Vienna, Austria

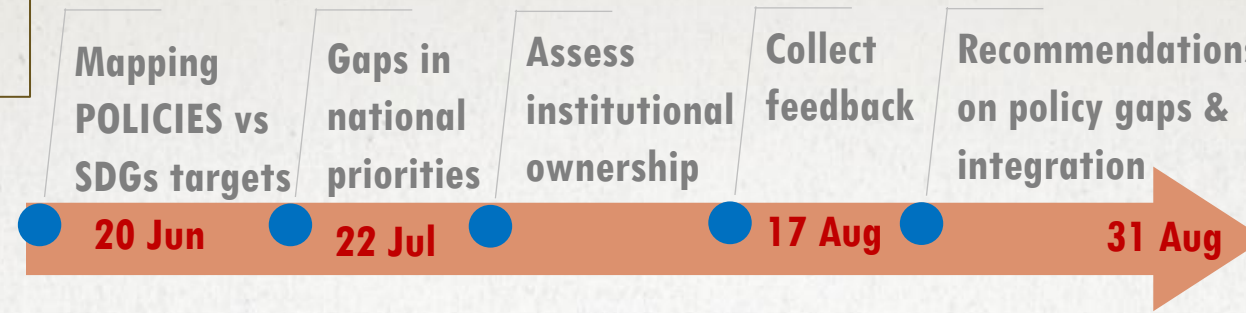
Aurelia SPATARU, National Bureau of Statistics
Aliona URSOI, State Chancellery



OUR WAY TO GO

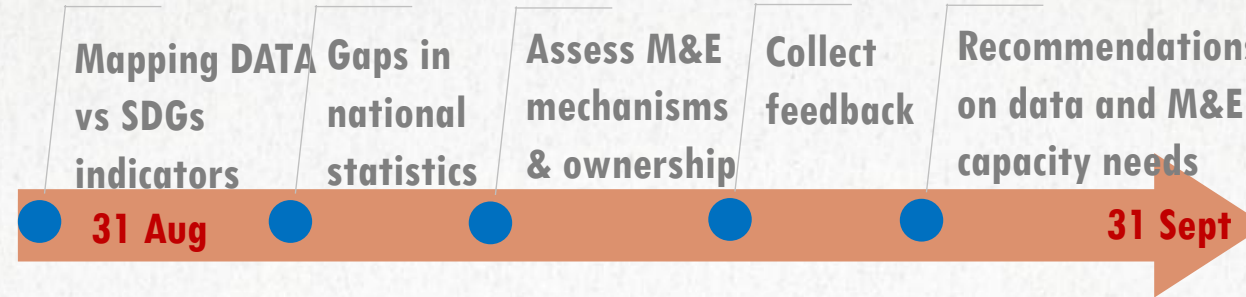
Component 1

POLICY CONTEXT vs SDGs



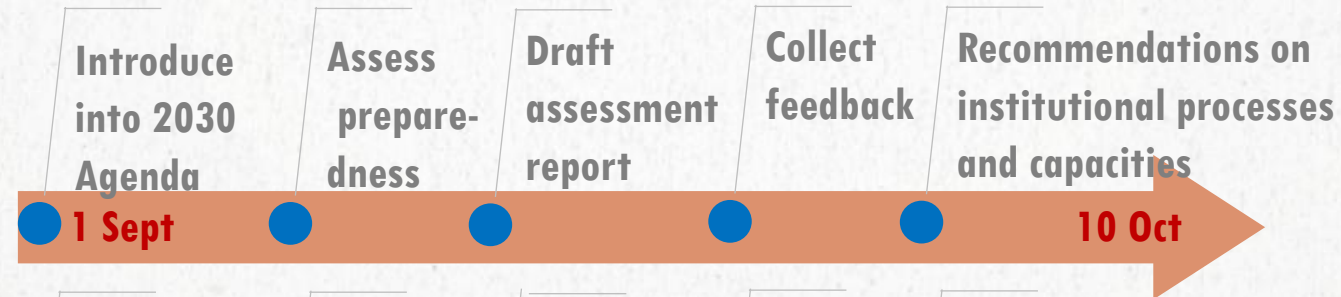
Component 2

M&E FRAMEWORK vs SDGs



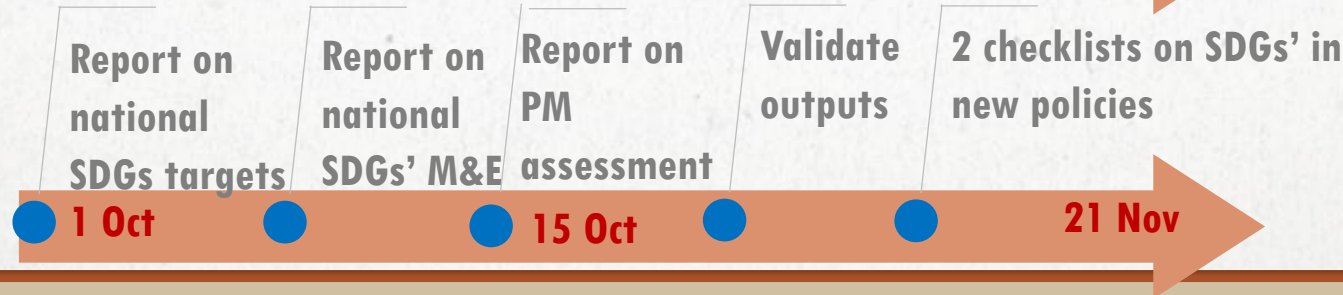
Component 3

LEGISLATURE & SDGs



Component 4

NATIONAL SDGs: targets & indicators

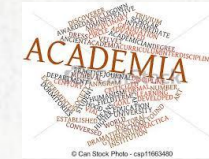


Partners & Counterparts



United Nations
MOLDOVA

Government



June 2016

April 2017

STAGES OF THE ADAPTATION PROCESS – *Policy and M&E*

Technical analysis of the linkages between the SDG targets and domestic policies

Consulting the policy makers, development partners, private sector and CSOs on the relevant and priority SDG targets

Analyzing the interlinkages among all SDG targets in order to identify multiplier targets

Propose recommendations for integration of SDGs into the planning and policy making at all levels

Defining data ecosystem for the SDGs monitoring and evaluation



TOOLS USED

Component 1. ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT vs SDGs

Mapping
**POLICIES vs
SDGs targets**

Gaps in
national
priorities

Assess
institutional
ownership

Collect
feedback

Recommendations
on policy gaps &
integration

Rapid Integrated Assessment/RIA:
mapping of SDGs (goals and targets)
against national/sub-national priorities

4 national workshops:
Public authorities, CSOs,
development partners,
private sector, academia

National Council
for Sustainable
Development
Coordination



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Expert-Grup
Centru Analitic Independent

**List of 134 national
policies:**
Included in the inventory of
State Chancellery

**List of SDGs
goals & targets:**
global

SDGs focal points:
1 policy + 1 data/M&E

Final validation : ministries, UN, public
<http://cancelaria.gov.md/ro/apc/anunt-privind-initierea-consultarii-publice-studiului-privind-nationalizarea-odd-urilor>

ex. SOCIAL

SDG	Target	Policy	Priority
1	1.1	1.1.1	High
1	1.2	1.2.1	Medium
1	1.3	1.3.1	Low
2	2.1	2.1.1	High
2	2.2	2.2.1	Medium
2	2.3	2.3.1	Low
3	3.1	3.1.1	High
3	3.2	3.2.1	Medium
3	3.3	3.3.1	Low
4	4.1	4.1.1	High
4	4.2	4.2.1	Medium
4	4.3	4.3.1	Low
5	5.1	5.1.1	High
5	5.2	5.2.1	Medium
5	5.3	5.3.1	Low
6	6.1	6.1.1	High
6	6.2	6.2.1	Medium
6	6.3	6.3.1	Low
7	7.1	7.1.1	High
7	7.2	7.2.1	Medium
7	7.3	7.3.1	Low
8	8.1	8.1.1	High
8	8.2	8.2.1	Medium
8	8.3	8.3.1	Low
9	9.1	9.1.1	High
9	9.2	9.2.1	Medium
9	9.3	9.3.1	Low
10	10.1	10.1.1	High
10	10.2	10.2.1	Medium
10	10.3	10.3.1	Low
11	11.1	11.1.1	High
11	11.2	11.2.1	Medium
11	11.3	11.3.1	Low
12	12.1	12.1.1	High
12	12.2	12.2.1	Medium
12	12.3	12.3.1	Low
13	13.1	13.1.1	High
13	13.2	13.2.1	Medium
13	13.3	13.3.1	Low
14	14.1	14.1.1	High
14	14.2	14.2.1	Medium
14	14.3	14.3.1	Low
15	15.1	15.1.1	High
15	15.2	15.2.1	Medium
15	15.3	15.3.1	Low
16	16.1	16.1.1	High
16	16.2	16.2.1	Medium
16	16.3	16.3.1	Low
17	17.1	17.1.1	High
17	17.2	17.2.1	Medium
17	17.3	17.3.1	Low

GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA VS NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA: TECHNICAL ANALYSIS - MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

1.

- Only 11% of SDGs targets are aligned to the national policy papers
- Most of SDGs targets (57%) are only partially aligned to the policy papers
- ⓐ For 86 targets - responsible institutions (“owners”) were set in policy papers

2.

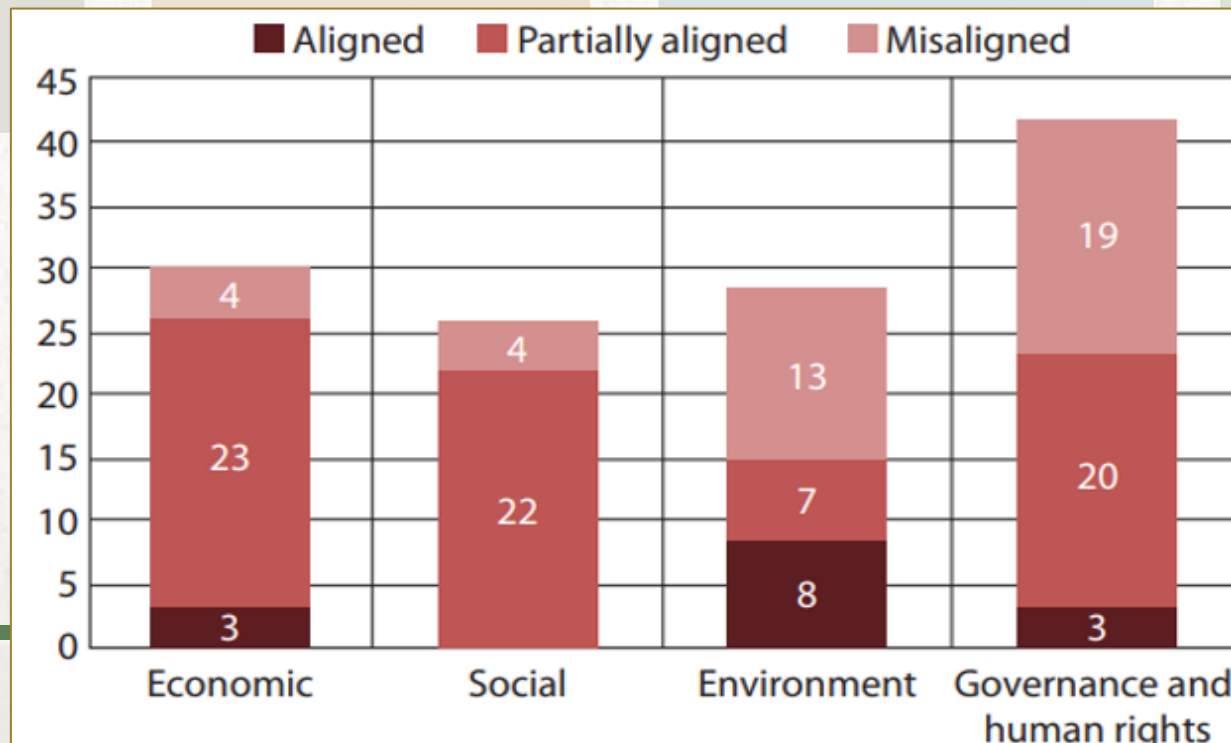
- Most of aligned targets relate to the “environment” sector, while most of misaligned ones - to “governance and human rights” sector

2.

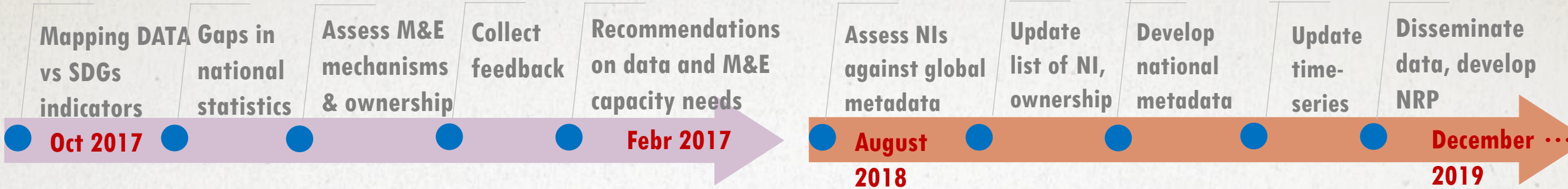
- National policy papers do not reflect at all about one third (32%) of SDGs targets.
- ⓐ For 40 targets - responsible institution not defined

3.

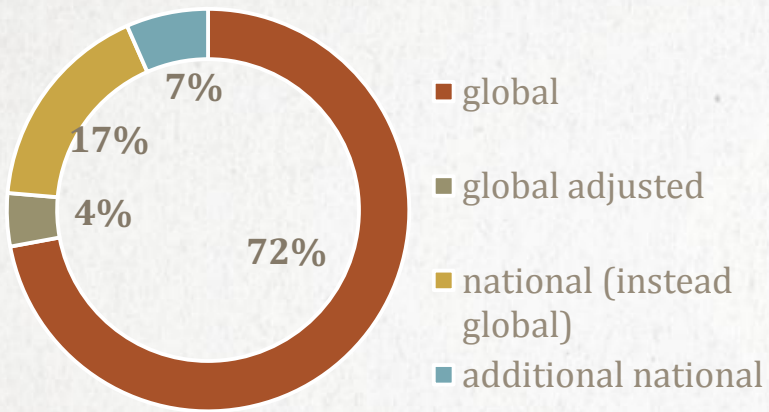
- 17 targets - not applicable, because target considered not relevant for RM
- 26 targets - “letter” targets (means of implementation) not considered



COMPONENT 2. NATIONALIZATION OF INDICATORS - M&E FRAMEWORK vs SDGs

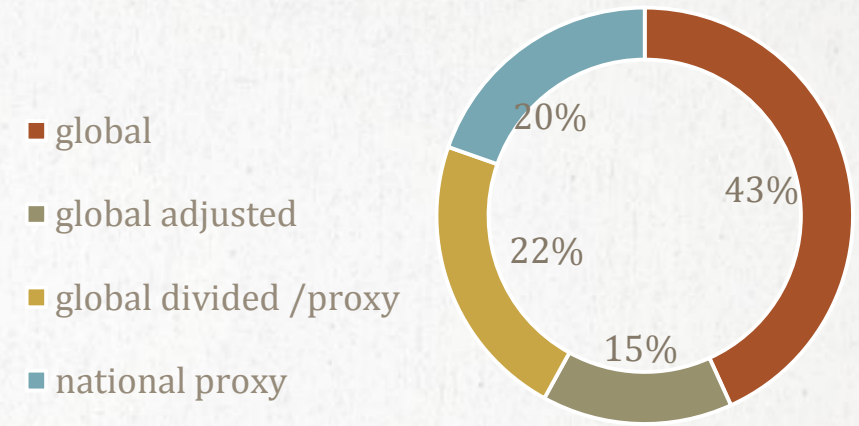


Nationalization 2017



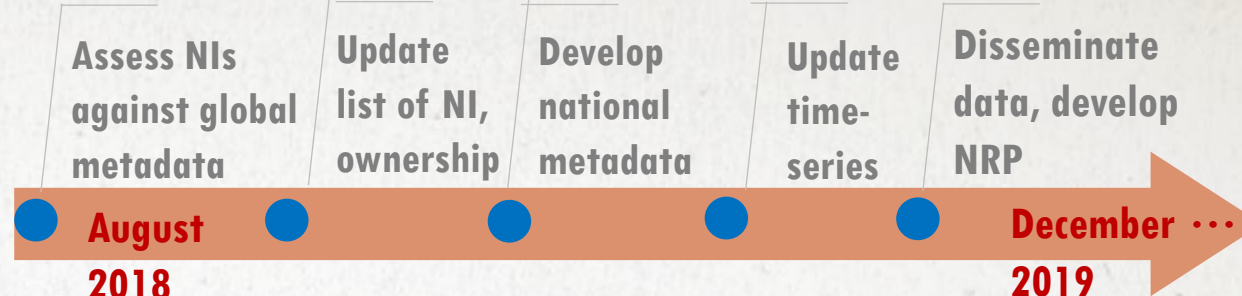
2017 nationalization	
nationalized	226
including:	
by NBS	81
by others	145

Revision 2019

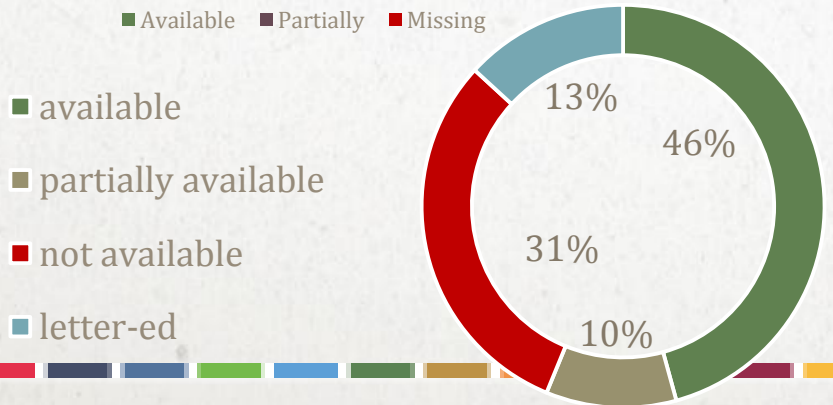
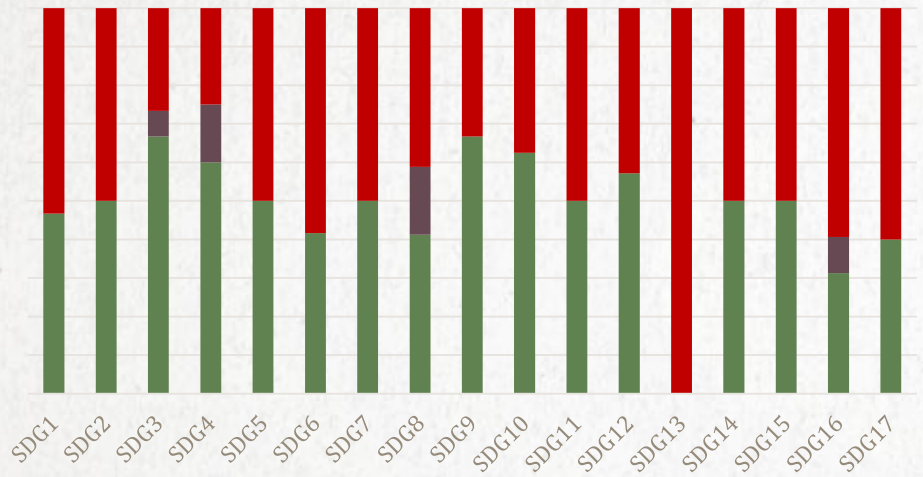


2019 revision	
revised	331 (+105)
including:	
by NBS	114 (+33)
by others	217 (+72)

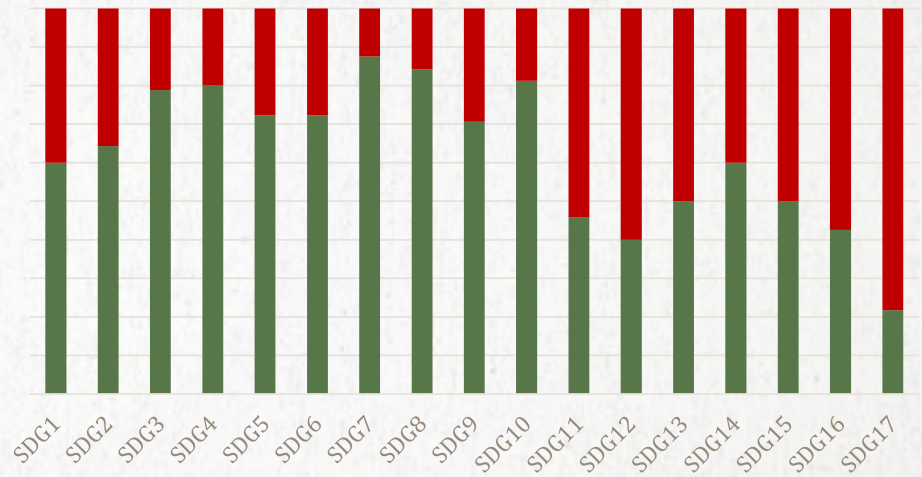
COMPONENT 2. NATIONALIZATION OF INDICATORS - M&E FRAMEWORK vs SDGs



Nationalization 2017



Revision 2019



2019 revision	
out of assessed:	331
available /partial	202 (61%)
missing	129 (39%)

NATIONALIZATION OF SDGs INDICATORS – MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

Nationalization 2017

1.

- **Nationalized** SDGs indicators:
- **162** global (72%)
- **10** adjusted global (4%)
- **38** national instead of global (17%)
- **16** national additional to global (7%)
- Total: **226** indicators

2.

- Out of a total of **226 national indicators**:
- **124 (55%)** are **fully or partially available**
- and
- **102 (45%)** indicators **are missing**

Revision 2019

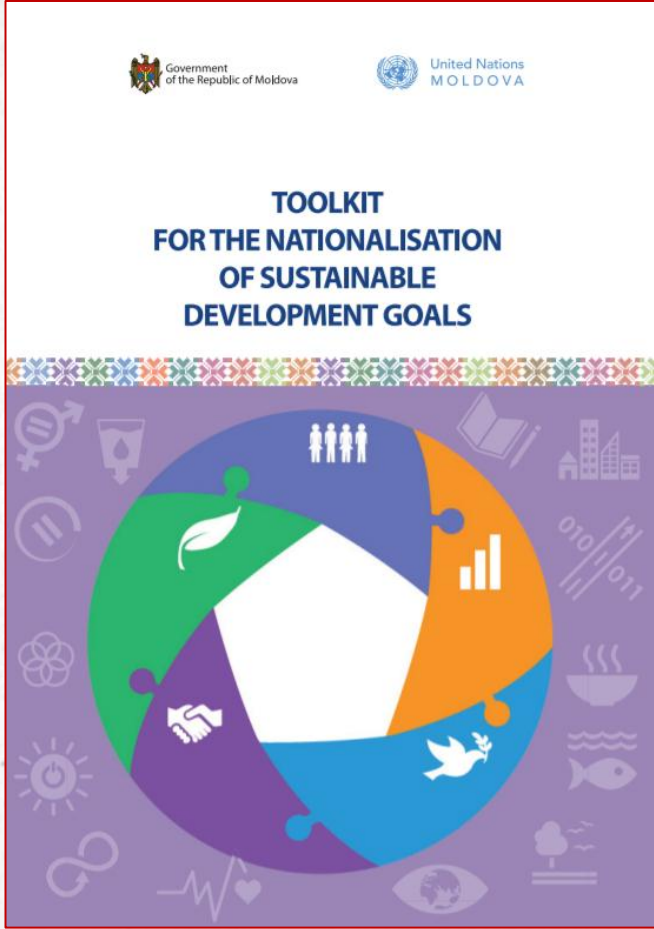
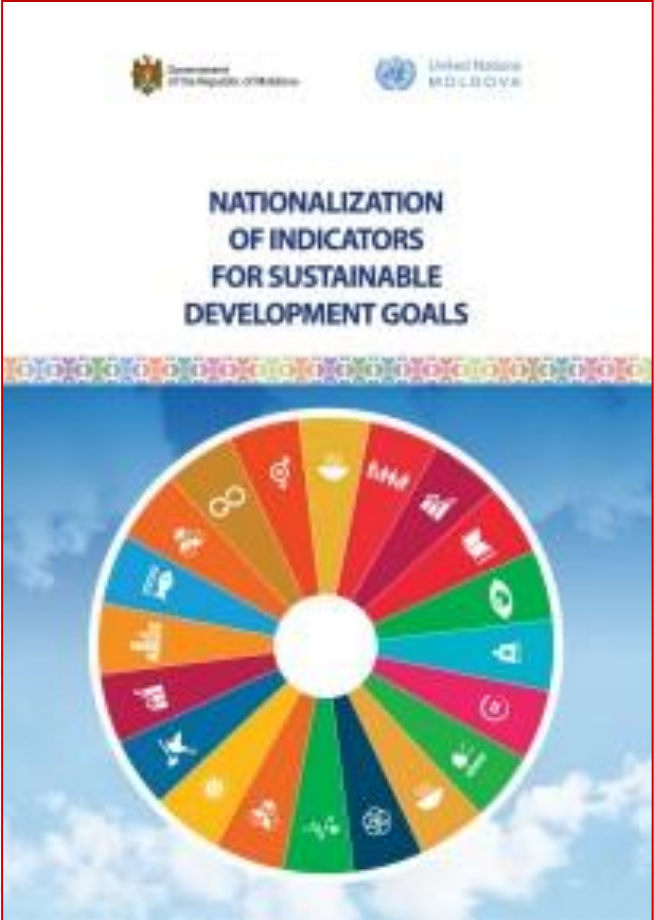
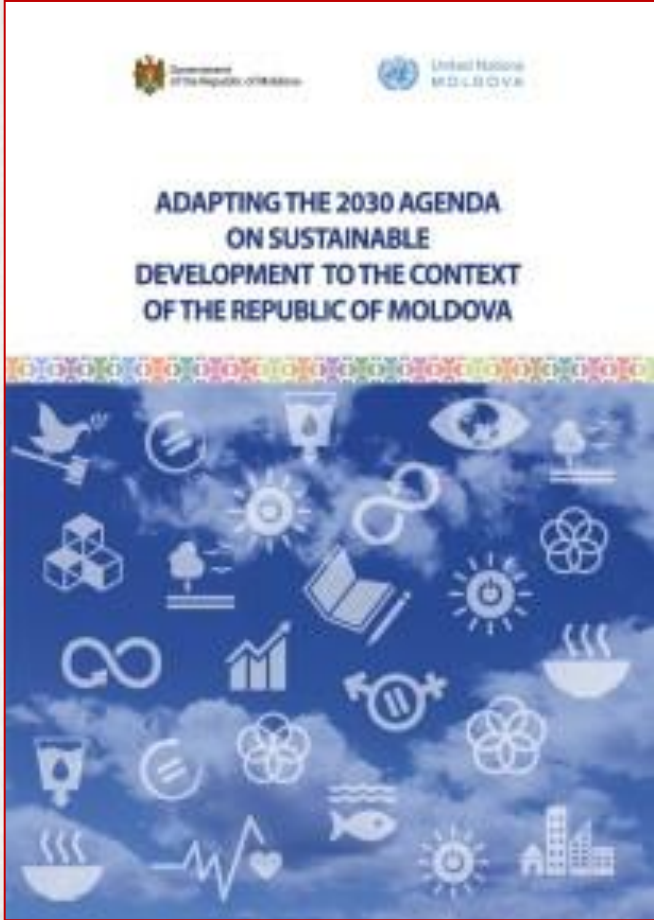
3.

- **Revised nationalized** SDGs indicators:
- **143** global (43%)
- **49** adjusted global (15%)
- **74** global divided/proxy (22%)
- **65** national proxy, additional to global (20%)

4.

- Out of a total of **331 REVISED national indicators**:
- **202 (61%)** are **fully or partially available**
- and
- **129 (39%)** indicators **are missing**

NATIONALIZATION OF SDGs – FINAL OUTPUTS



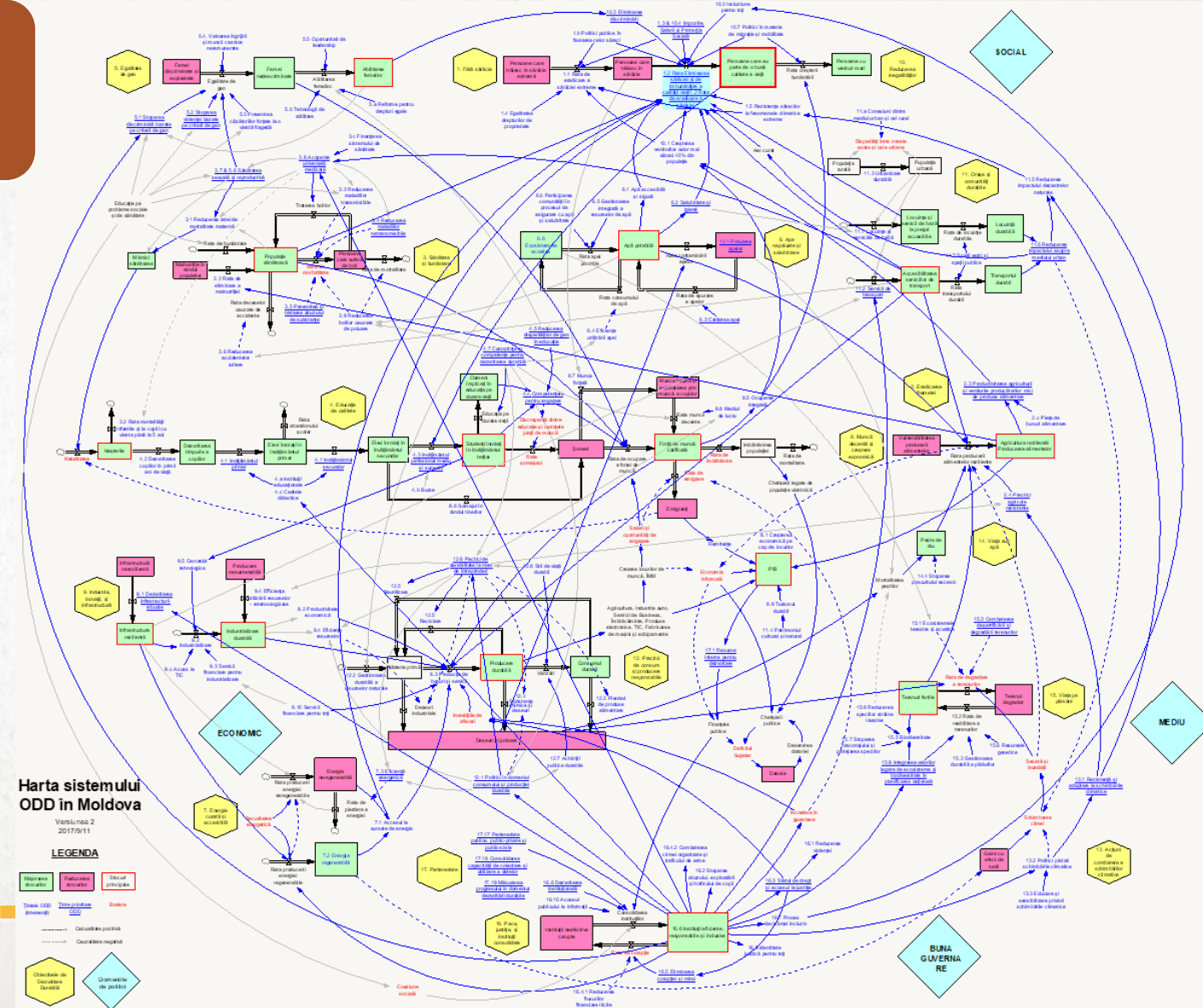
INTEGRATING SDGs IN THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PAPERS IN ORDER TO BE IMPLEMENTED, MONITORED AND EVALUATED



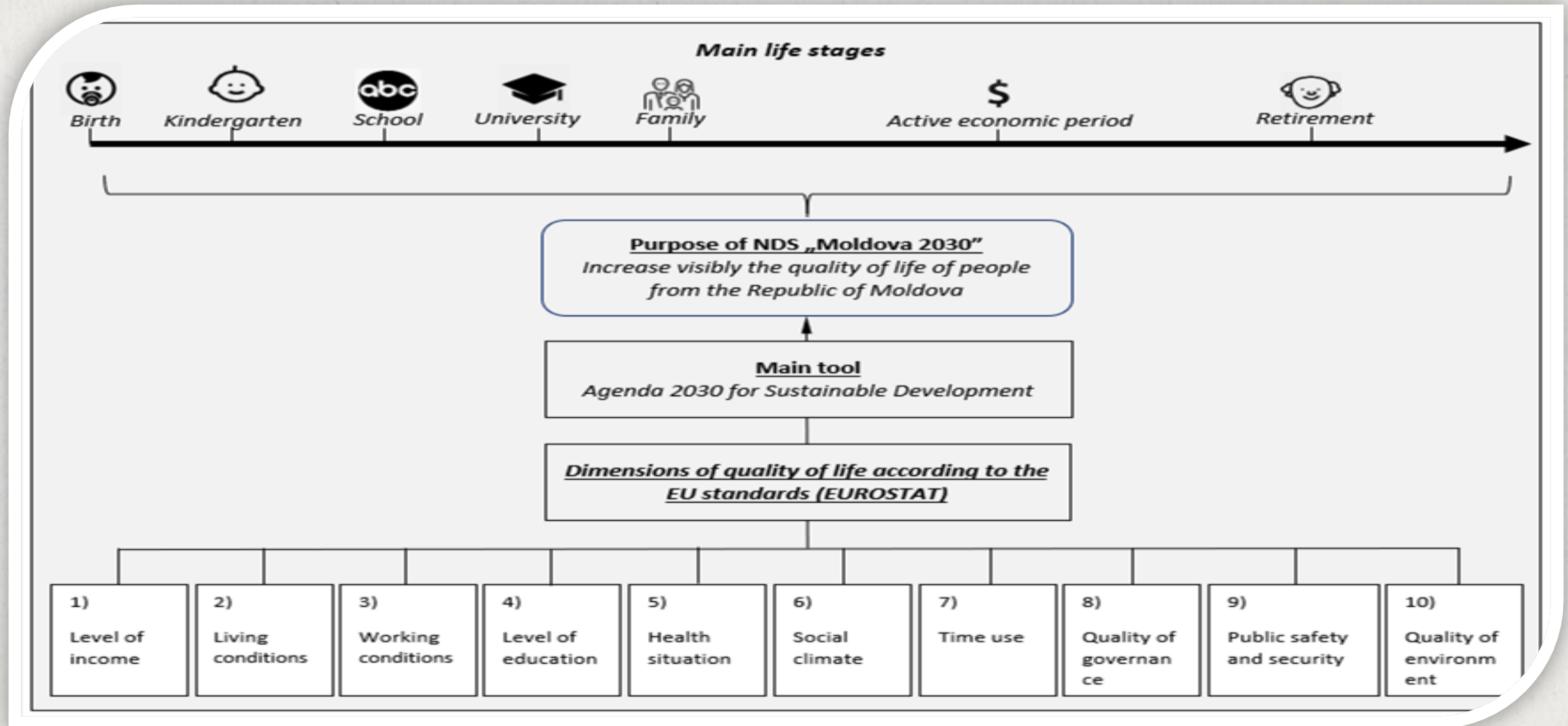
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Prioritization exercises:

- MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support)
- Systems Mapping
- Foresight



NATIONAL DEVELOPEMENT STRATEGY „MOLDOVA 2030”



SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY

LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

- Increasing incomes from sustainable sources and reducing economic inequalities
- Increasing access of people to physical infrastructure, public utilities and living conditions
- Improving working conditions and reducing informal employment

ROBUST SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL

LONG TERM OBJECTIVES:

- Ensuring quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities
- Ensuring the fundamental right to the best physical and mental health
- Enhancing a solid and inclusive social protection system
- Ensuring a balance between work and family

HONEST AND EFFICIENT INSTITUTIONS

LONG TERM OBJECTIVES:

- Ensuring effective and inclusive governance and rule of law
- Promoting a peaceful, safe and inclusive society

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

LONG TERM OBJECTIVE:

- Ensuring the fundamental right to a healthy and safe environment

STRUCTURE OF CHAPTERS:

- ⑩ Current situation
- ⑩ Vulnerable groups
- ⑩ Causal factors
- ⑩ Strategic vision
- ⑩ Specific objectives
- ⑩ Priority actions
- ⑩ Expected impact
- ⑩ Monitoring and evaluation indicators

PRINCIPLES ON IMPLEMENTATION NDS (I)

- ⑩ Involving citizens in drafting policies and policy documents and estimating the impact of all policies on people.
- ⑩ Channeling and using widely scientific researches and innovational approach to formulate evidence-based policy options.
- ⑩ Aligning sectorial policy documents drafted to implement NDS „Moldova 2030” to the principles and standards regarding human rights and gender equality.

PRINCIPLES ON IMPLEMENTATION NDS (II)

- ⑩ Center sectorial policy documents drafted to implement NDS „Moldova 2030” on reducing inequalities.
- ⑩ Implementation of NDS „Moldova 2030” on the whole territory of the Republic of Moldova, and promoting principles which are at the ground of balanced regional development, local autonomy and administrative decentralization.
- ⑩ Promoting neutrality of the Republic of Moldova and unparticipating to regional and global armed conflicts.

THANK YOU

