

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



Partners & Counterparts

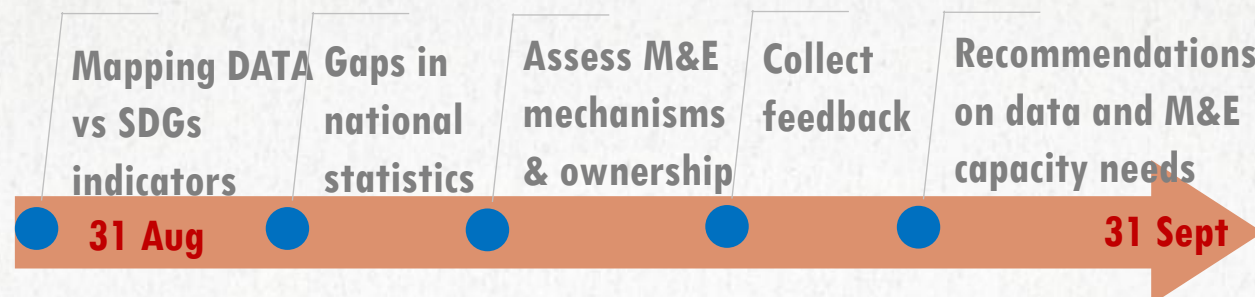


United Nations
MOLDOVA

Government

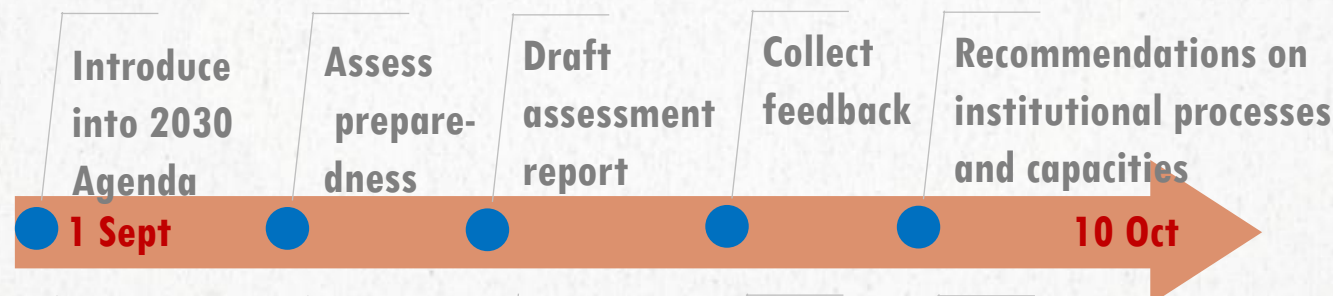
Component 2

M&E FRAMEWORK vs SDGs



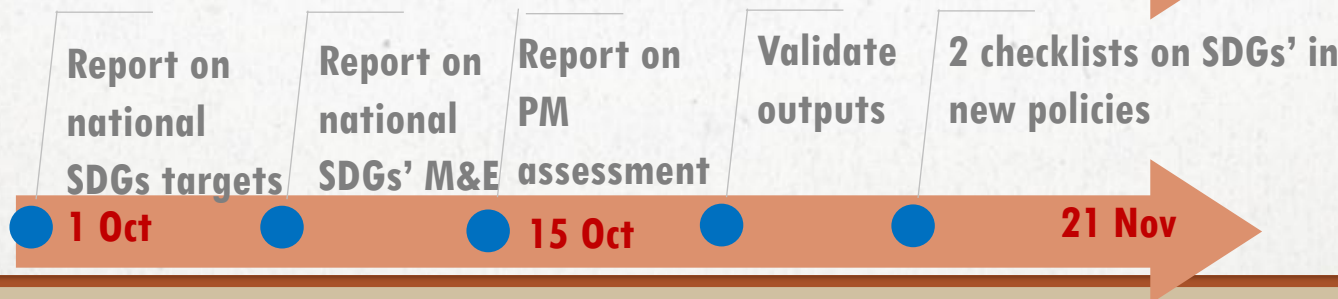
Component 3

LEGISLATURE & SDGs



Component 4

NATIONAL SDGs: targets & indicators



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

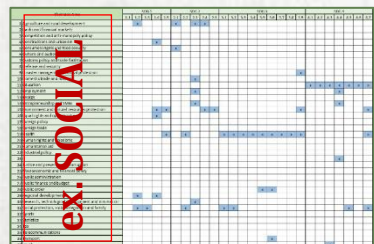
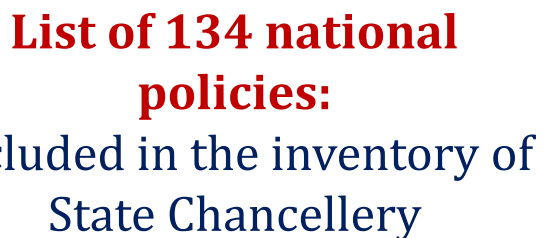
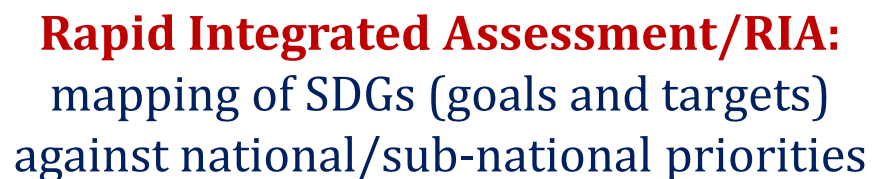
Propose recommendations for integration of SDGs into the planning and policy making at all levels

Defining data ecosystem for the SDGs monitoring and evaluation



TOOLS USED

Component 1. ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT vs SDGs



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
- ⑩ For **86** targets - **responsible** institutions (“owners”) were set in policy papers

2.

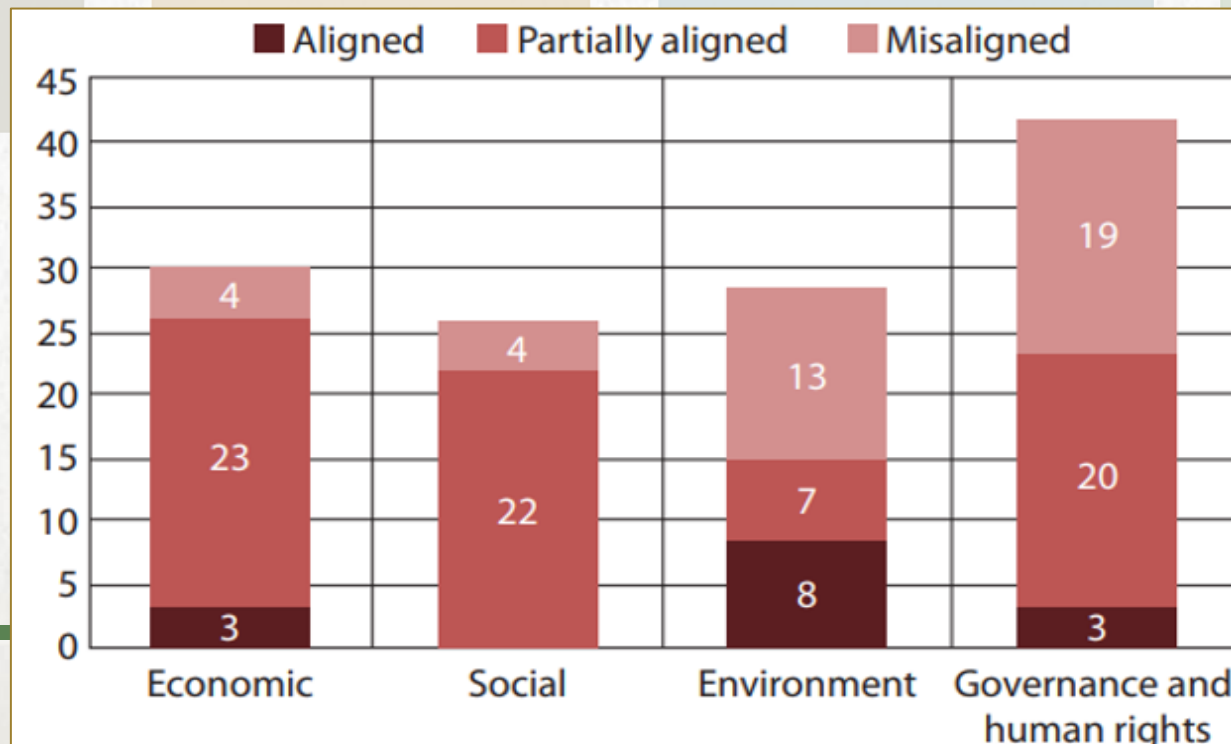
- **Most of aligned** targets relate to the “**environment**” sector, while **most of misaligned** ones - to “**governance and human rights**” sector

2.

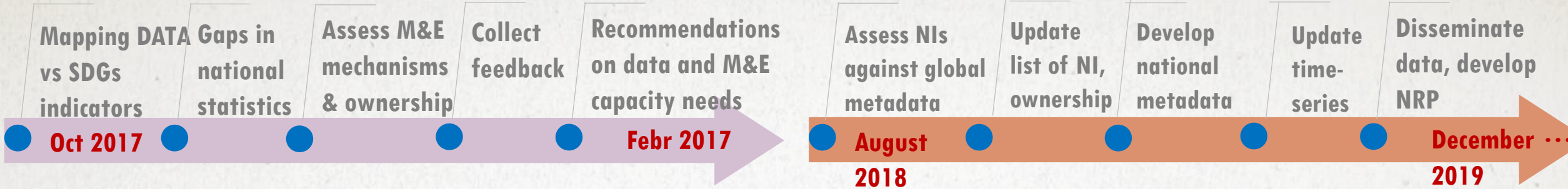
- National **policy papers do not reflect** at all about **one third (32%)** of SDGs targets.
- ⑩ For **40** targets - **responsible** institution not defined

3.

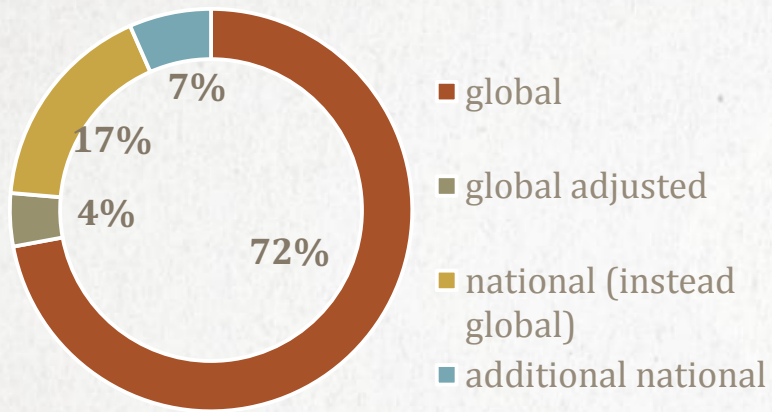
- **17** targets - **not applicable**, because target considered not relevant for RM
- **26** targets – “letter” targets (means of implementation) **not considered**



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

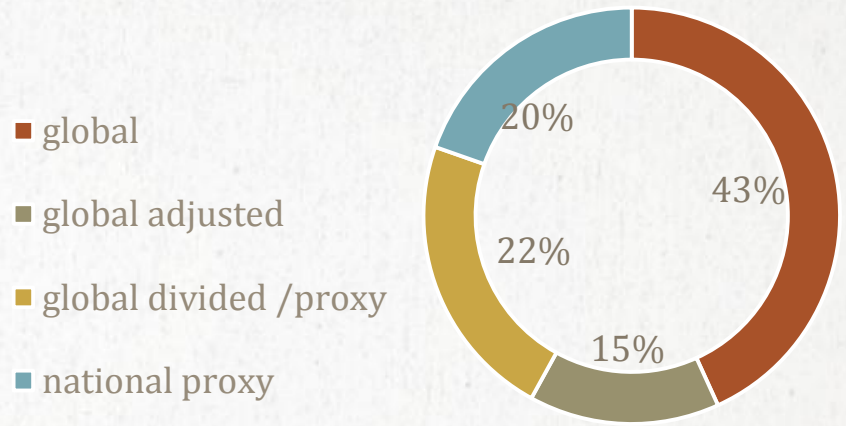


Nationalization 2017



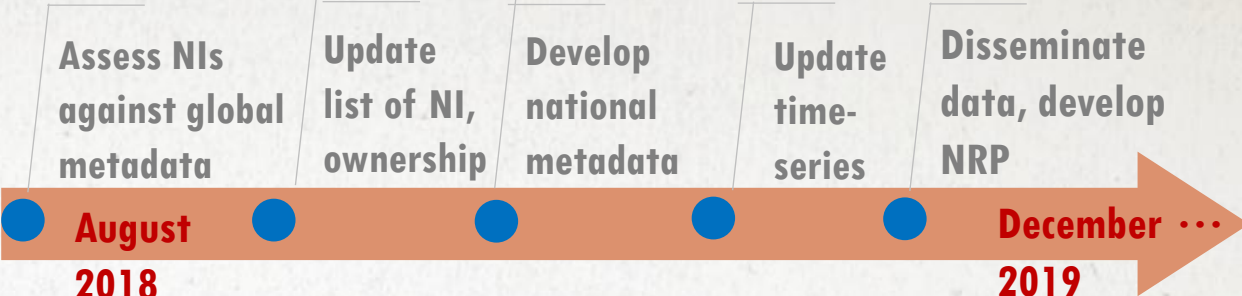
| 2017 nationalization | |
|----------------------|-----|
| nationalized | 226 |
| including: | |
| by NBS | 81 |
| by others | 145 |

Revision 2019

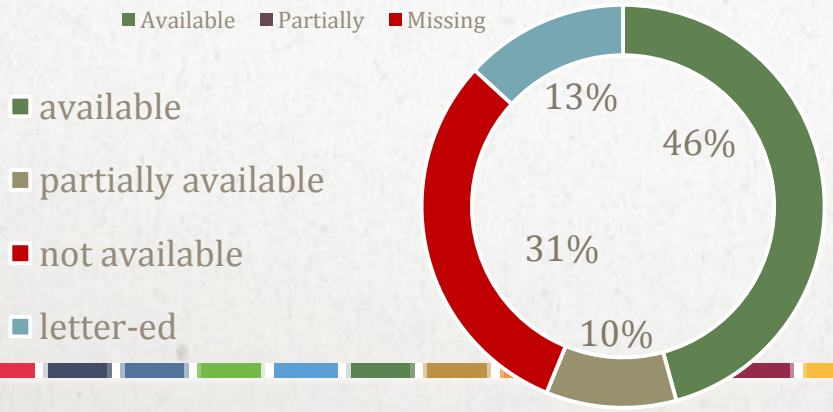
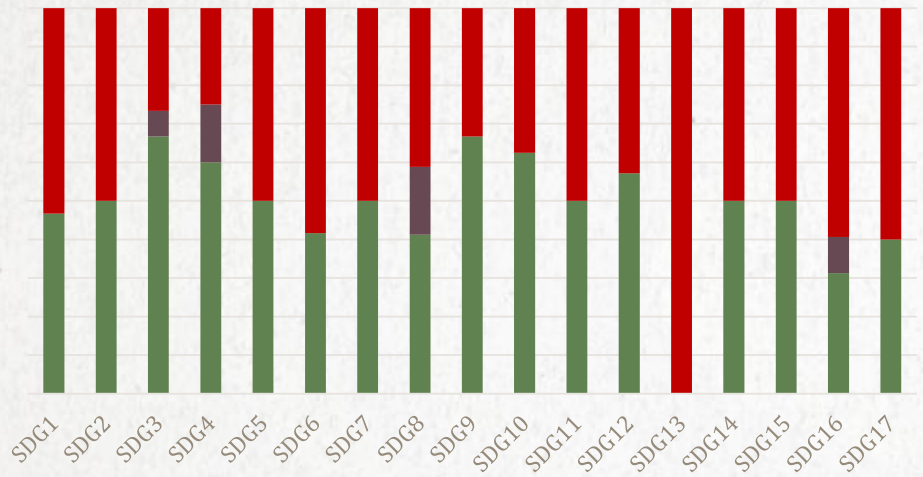


| 2019 revision | |
|---------------|------------|
| revised | 331 (+105) |
| including: | |
| by NBS | 114 (+33) |
| by others | 217 (+72) |

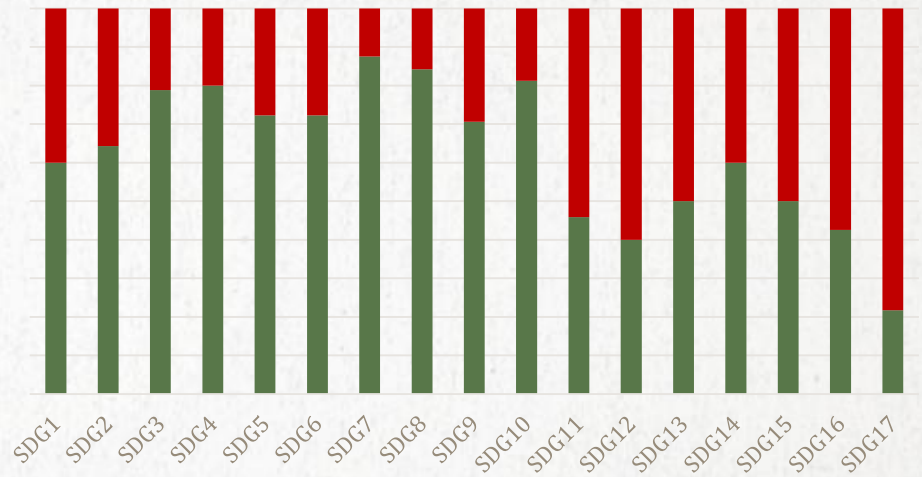
COMPONENT 2. NATIONALIZATION OF INDICATORS - M&E FRAMEWORK vs SDGs



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

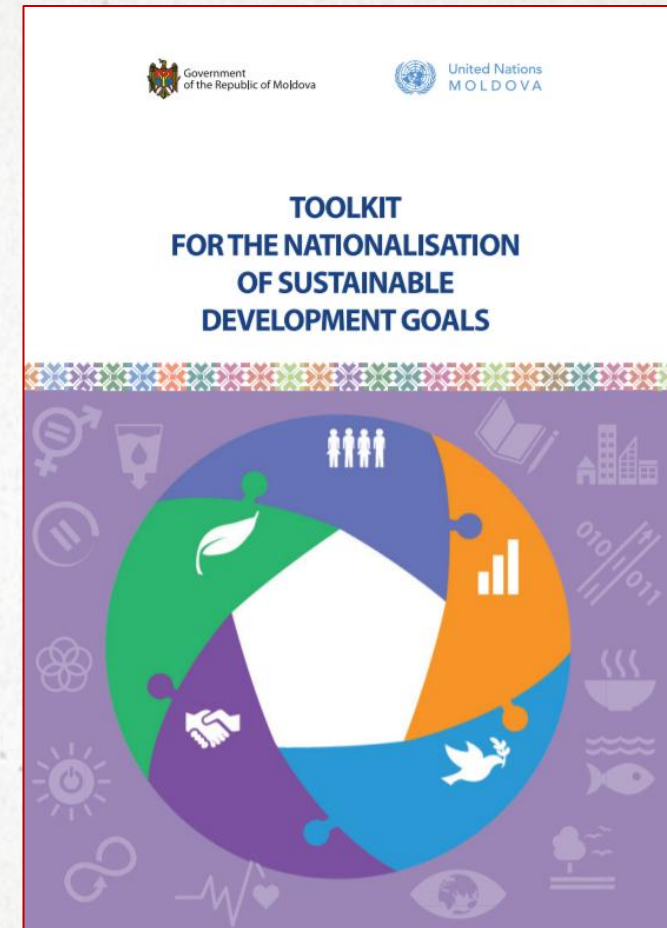
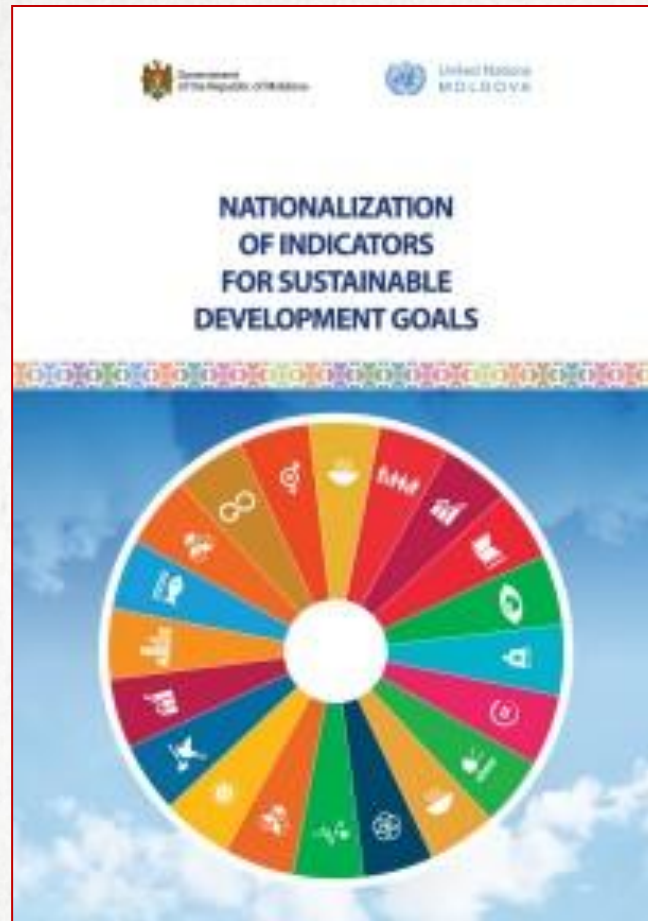
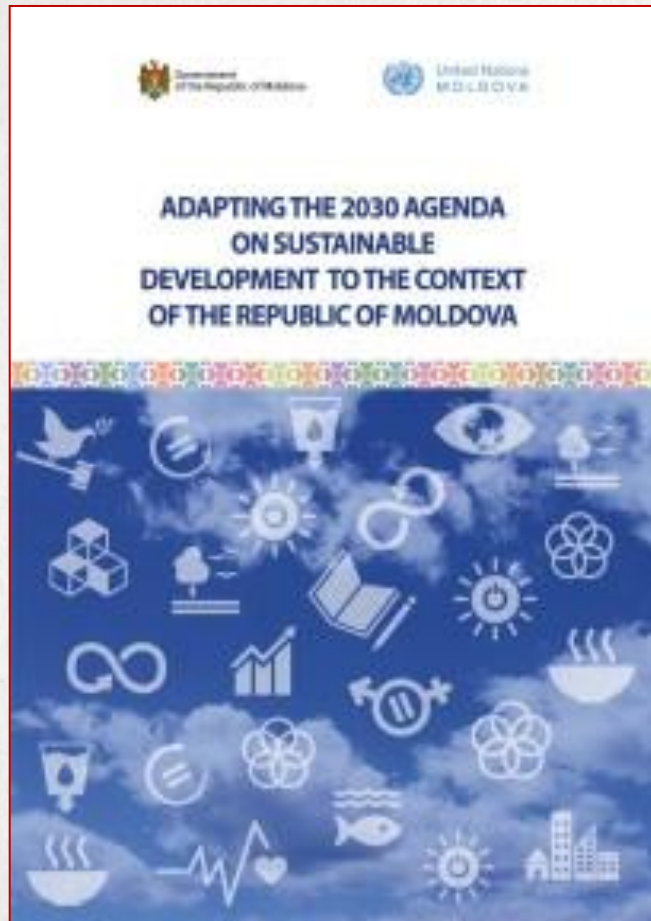
3.

- **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**

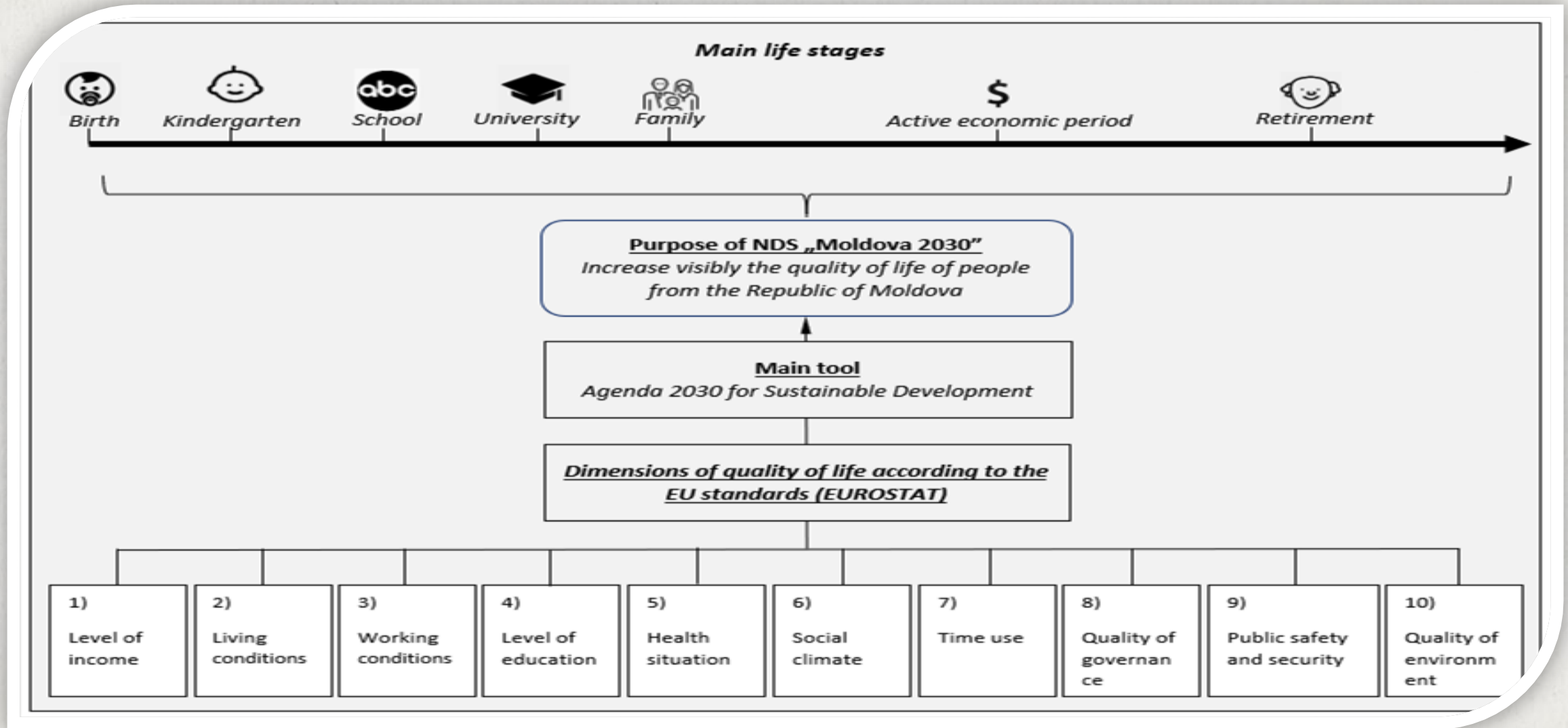
NATIONALIZATION OF SDGs – FINAL OUTPUTS



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



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

