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

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## Component 1
**POLICY CONTEXT vs SDGs**
- **Mapping Policies vs SDGs Targets**: 20 Jun
- **Gaps in National Priorities**: 22 Jul
- **Assess Institutional Ownership**: 17 Aug
- **Collect Feedback**: 31 Aug
- **Recommendations on Policy Gaps & Integration**

## Component 2
**M&E FRAMEWORK vs SDGs**
- **Mapping Data vs SDGs Indicators**: 31 Aug
- **Gaps in National Statistics**: 31 Sept
- **Assess M&E Mechanisms & Ownership**: 20 Jun
- **Collect Feedback**: 23 Sep
- **Recommendations on Data and M&E Capacity Needs**

## Component 3
**LEGISLATURE & SDGs**
- **Introduce into 2030 Agenda**: 1 Sept
- **Assess Preparedness**: 1 Oct
- **Draft Assessment Report**: 15 Oct
- **Collect Feedback**: 21 Nov
- **Recommendations on Institutional Processes and Capacities**

## Component 4
**NATIONAL SDGs: Targets & Indicators**
- **Report on National SDGs Targets**: 1 Oct
- **Report on National SDGs’ M&E**: 15 Oct
- **Validate Outputs**: 21 Nov
- **2 Checklists on SDGs’ in New Policies**

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**OUR WAY TO GO**
- **June 2016**
- **April 2017**

**Partners & Counterparts**
- **Government**
- **United Nations Moldova**
- **Civil Society**
- **Academia**
- **Local Community**
- **Private Sector**

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

1. Technical analysis of the linkages between the SDG targets and domestic policies
2. Consulting the policy makers, development partners, private sector and CSOs on the relevant and priority SDG targets
3. Analyzing the interlinkages among all SDG targets in order to identify multiplier targets
4. Propose recommendations for integration of SDGs into the planning and policy making at all levels
5. Defining data ecosystem for the SDGs monitoring and evaluation
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

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
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.

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

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

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

NATIONALIZATION
- 2017: "Mapping DATA vs SDGs indicators"
- 2018: "Assess M&E mechanisms & ownership"
- 2019: "Recommendations on data and M&E capacity needs"

Feedback:
- Nationalized: 226
- By NBS: 81
- By others: 145

Global, global adjusted, national (instead of global), additional national

Gaps in national statistics

Collect feedback

Assess NIs against global metadata

Update list of NI, ownership

Develop national metadata

Assess M&E mechanisms & ownership

Collect feedback

Mapping DATA vs SDGs indicators

Recommendations on data and M&E capacity needs

Update time-series

Disseminate data, develop NRP

Assess NIs against global metadata

Update list of NI, ownership

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

- **Mapping DATA vs SDGs indicators**
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**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:
   • 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

Revision 2019

2. Out of a total of 226 national indicators:
   • 124 (55%) are fully or partially available
   • 102 (45%) indicators are missing

3. Revised nationalized SDGs indicators:
   • Reformed nationalized SDGs indicators:
     • 143 global (43%)
     • 49 adjusted global (15%)
     • 74 global divided/socket (22%)
     • 65 national proxy, additional to global (20%)
   • Out of a total of 331 REVISED national indicators:
     • 202 (61%) are fully or partially available
     • 129 (39%) indicators are missing

Revision 2019

4. Out of a total of 331 REVISED national indicators:
   • 202 (61%) are fully or partially available
   • and
   • 129 (39%) indicators are missing
INTEGRATING SDGs IN THE STRATEGIC PLANNING PAPERS IN ORDER TO BE IMPLEMENTED, MONITORED AND EVALUATED

Stage 0 (precondition)
INTEGRATION OF THE SDGS IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Stage I
INTEGRATION OF THE SDGS IN THE SECTORAL AND INTER-SECTORAL POLICY PAPERS

Stage II
INTEGRATION OF THE SDGS IN THE GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

Stage III
INTEGRATION OF THE SDGS IN THE INSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

Stage IV
INTEGRATION OF THE SDGS IN THE MEDIUM-TERM BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Prioritization exercises:

- MAPS
  (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support)
- Systems Mapping
- Foresight
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY “MOLDOVA 2030”

Main life stages

Birth Kindergarten School University Family Active economic period \[\] Retirement

Purpose of NDS “Moldova 2030”
Increase visibly the quality of life of people from the Republic of Moldova

Main tool
Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

Dimensions of quality of life according to the EU standards [EUROSTAT]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Objectives:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ensuring effective and inclusive governance and rule of law</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Promoting a peaceful, safe and inclusive society</td>
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LONG TERM OBJECTIVE:

- Ensuring the fundamental right to a healthy and safe environment
STRUCTURE OF CHAPTERS:

- Current situation
- Vulnerable groups
- Causal factors
- Strategic vision
- Specific objectives
- Priority actions
- Expected impact
- Monitoring and evaluation indicators
Involving citizens in drafting policies and policy documents and estimating the impact of all policies on people.

Channeling and using widely scientific researches and innovational approach to formulate evidence-based policy options.

Aligning sectorial policy documents drafted to implement NDS „Moldova 2030” to the principles and standards regarding human rights and gender equality.
Center sectorial policy documents drafted to implement NDS „Moldova 2030” on reducing inequalities.

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.

Promoting neutrality of the Republic of Moldova and unparticipating to regional and global armed conflicts.
THANK YOU

http://md.one.un.org/