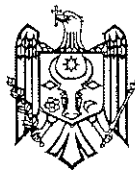


REPUBLICA MOLDOVAMisiunea Permanenta pe
langa Natiunile Unite**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**Permanent Mission to the
United Nations

No. 691 /2012

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and referring to the earlier request by DESA Ref. DSD/2012/529 dated 28 September 2012 as well as the letter of Mr. Nikhil Seth, Director of the Division, dated 5 November 2012, has the honour to enclose herewith the questionnaire on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which reflect in brief the priorities and views of the Government of the Republic of Moldova in connection with the SDGs.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 9 November 2012



Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
New York

35 East 29th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016
Tel: (212) 447-1867; Fax: (212) 447-4067
E-mail: unmoldova@aol.com

Questionnaire on SDGs completed by the Government of the Republic of Moldova

1. Important priority areas that must be addressed through SDGs to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development

- Economic development;
- Energy efficiency and production of clean energy;
- Provision of clean water and nutritious food;
- Eradication of poverty;
- Demographic trends;
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Integration of the strategic assessment of the policy initiatives on the sustainable development as part of the national and sector-level policy cycles;
- Promotion of education for sustainable development.

2. How might SDGs strive to balance the economic, social and environmental pillars of SD?

a) Reflect social, economic and environmental dimensions within each SDG, possibly through the associated targets.

3. Based on experience with MDGs, the selected existing goals, which will be the key use of SDGs for our country:

f) Guiding development cooperation

4. How can “universally applicable” SDGs be made practically relevant for countries at different economic development?

- By setting national targets (indicators) for SDGs (similar as for MDGs)
- By setting up an efficient monitoring system of SDGs implementation and reporting
- By mainstreaming actions for the achieving of SDGs into the National development Strategies and sectorial policies
- By mobilizing internal resources and strengthen collaboration with development partners for the implementation of SDG achieving actions

Common definitions are very important when considering “universally applicable” SDG's. Each country can have its own definition of malnutrition for example, and in this case it is very difficult to compare countries because each country means something different when talking about malnutrition. Reliable, timely and internationally comparable data on the SGD indicators are crucial for having successful “universally applicable” SDGs.

5. The SDGs are to be “global in nature”. Targets associated with those goals should be: b) defined by each country

6. Which existing goals and targets should be incorporated in SDGs?

The goals and targets which were not achieved during the implementation of MDGs must be revised and adjusted in order to be included in the proposal for sustainable development goals. From our country's perspective, it is important to keep these goals:

- Ensure access to general compulsory education;
- Improve maternal health and Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases.

7. What specific steps can be taken to ensure that the SDGs are coherent with and integrated into the UN developing agenda beyond 2015?

Developing regionally and locally relevant good practice models for each SDG goal would help countries develop their support for SDGs.

8. How should assessment of progress towards the achievement of the SDGs be carried out at the global level?

- Reports prepared by government officials and civil society.
- Country evaluation and rating for the development within the Global Human Development Reports and National HDRs.

9. Measures to make progress of developing a proposal for SDGs inclusive and participatory?

One way to make sure that the process is inclusive and participatory is to organize public consultations between United Nations representatives, government officials and civil society organizations. In order to make sure that every voice is heard, it would be good to organize local meetings in different cities/villages around the country and invite citizens to express their expectation from the new SDGs.

On the other hand, we believe that it is important to continue on the work that has already been done in the country. For example, Moldovan Parliament recently adopted a new development strategy "Moldova 2020". The development of the strategy included extensive consultations with numerous public hearings regarding the issues that must be included in the new document. In the same time, United Nations and Republic of Moldova developed a common partnership framework action plan for 2013-2017 which also was consulted with all stakeholders. Both documents reflect priorities of the Government for the future and its specific needs.

10. What principles should underpin the development of the SDGs?

- Poverty eradication
- Raising basic standards of living
- Social and human development

11. How should a Global Partnership for Development be constructed within or around SDGs?

States must work together cooperatively and join with all stakeholders to address the common sustainable development challenges we face. From implementing MDGs we learned that because of the very specific nature of some of the goals, considerable gaps in coverage were discovered, so this lead to a failure in capitalizing on synergies that could arise in goal implementation. The new Global Partnership for Development should be constructed within SDGs in order to be able to capitalize on these synergies. Also, the new Global Partnership should be involved in carrying out the monitoring of the implementation of the goals and should facilitate knowledge exchange and lesson learning.