



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

What will be needed for the people of Moldova to live better in the long-term?

percentage values



The national consultations on the development agenda after 2015, the target year for the Millennium Development Goals, were conducted during November 2012 - February 2013. Over 7,000 people, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, expressed their opinion on the future they want. The evidence and perspectives generated through these consultations are synthesized in a national report that will inform the negotiations on the global post-2015 development goals. More about post-2015 at www.myworld2015.org

WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

THEN

Two parallel processes

MDG TRACK

Strong focus on social dimension (anthropocentric view)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK

Focus on environmental sustainability

NOW

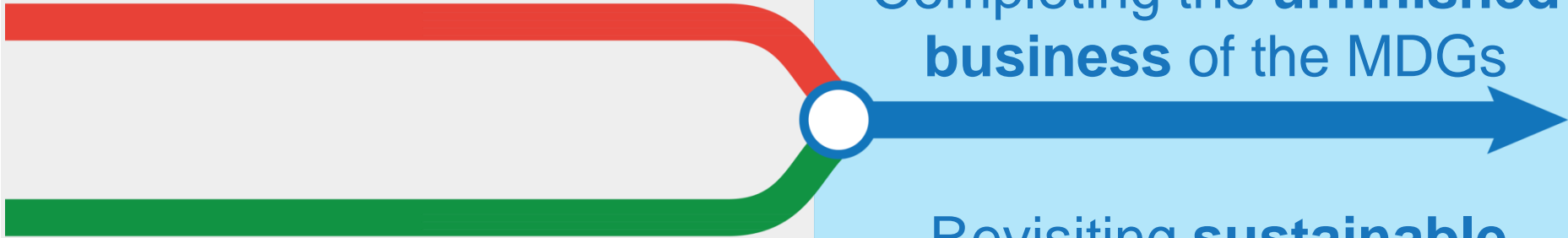
One holistic Post-2015 agenda

SDG TRACK

Strong focus on the environment dimension (ecocentric view)

Completing the **unfinished business** of the MDGs

Revisiting **sustainable development** with an integrated and balanced view of its 3 dimensions



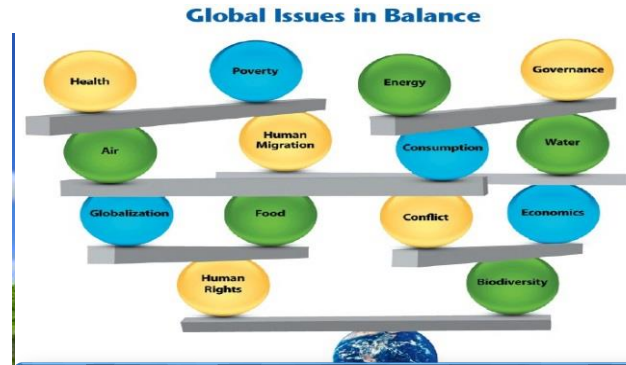


SDG AGENDA PRINCIPLES



UNIVERSALITY

- Implies that goals and targets are relevant to **all governments and actors**: integration
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute? – CBDR principle)



INTEGRATION

- Policy integration means **balancing all three SD dimensions**: social, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets



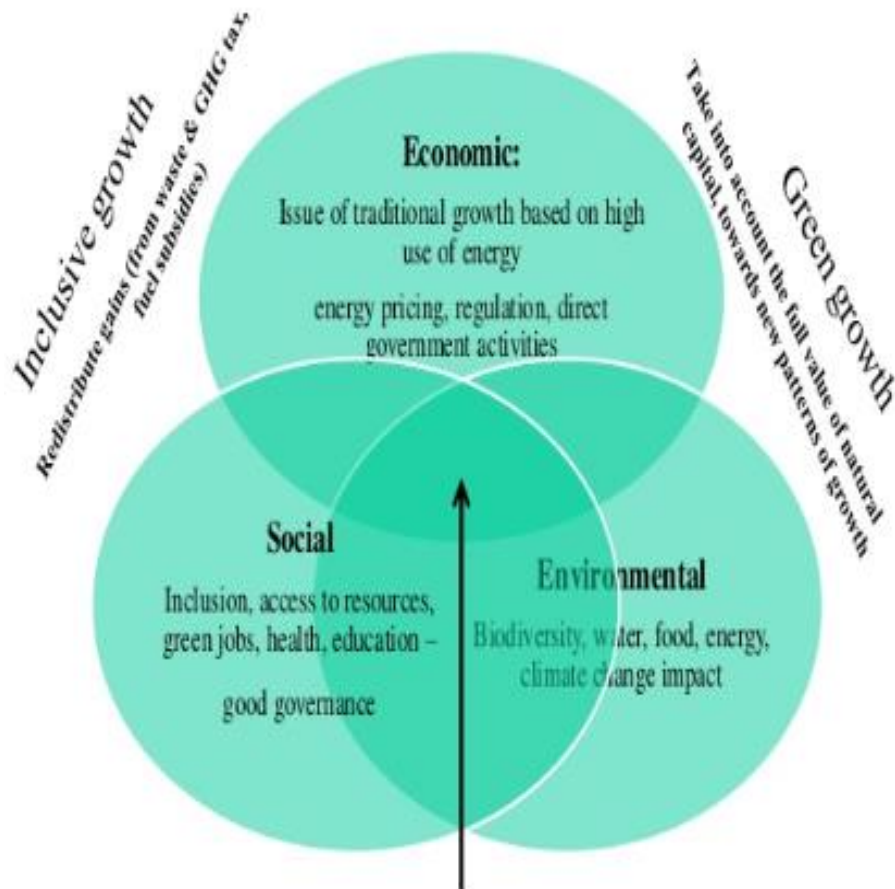
'NO ONE LEFT BEHIND'

- The principle of '**no one left behind**' advocates countries to go beyond averages.
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.
- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key



Implementation- WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

The three “pillars” of sustainable human development



Solutions that are compatible across all three strands

- **The 2030 Agenda is ‘indivisible’** – countries should avoid ‘cherry picking’ goals. It is important to assess the interlinkages across goals and targets.
- **The considered ‘sweet spot’ areas are limited.** Countries need to carefully assess the ‘trade-offs’ across goals/targets.

Key prerequisites for realizing the SDGs

- Strong political will, national ownership and active engagement
- Enhanced national capacity across the:
 - state and its 3 branches of power: legislative, judiciary and executive
 - Civil society
 - Private sector
- More responsive public institutions
- Commensurate financing provided by:
 - ODA (0.7% GNI)
 - Public finance (domestic and international)
 - Build the capacity for domestic RM
 - Catalyze private finance

We scientists don't know how to do that

“I used to think the top environmental problems were biodiversity loss, ecosystem collapse and climate change.

I thought that with 30 years of good science we could address those problems.

But I was wrong.

The top environmental problems are selfishness, greed and apathy....

...and to deal with those we need a spiritual and cultural transformation

... And we scientists don't know how to do that.”

Gus Speth