2004 SURVEY FOR REPORTING ON
NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (NSDS)

Survey

Please indicate the stages of NSDS (see Annex II for the list of key characteristics) development/implementation in your country, by responding to the questions below:

1. Is your country implementing an approved NSDS or its equivalent?
    X☐ Yes   ☐ No

    If **No,** *go directly to question #2*

    If **Yes:**
    a) Do you have a national body designated to implement and/or monitor your country's NSDS (or its equivalent)?
    X ☐ Yes   ☐ No

       Please give the year it started: **2002**

       Please also give the name and composition of such a body:

    The National Council for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction in following composition:

    Vladimir Voronin – President of the Republic of Moldova (president of the Council)

    Camerzan Mihail – vice-president of the Parliament

    Vasile Tarlev – Prime-Minister of the Republic of Moldova

    b) How is your NSDS (or its equivalent) being implemented? Please give specific actions/activities undertaken for this purpose:
    The Economical Growth and Poverty Reduction was approved by Moldavian Parliament on 2 of December 2004

    c) Is the implementation of NSDS (or its equivalent) being monitored and evaluated?
       ☐ Monitored on a regular basis
       ☐ Not monitored on a regular basis
       ☐ Has been evaluated
       X☐ Has not yet been evaluated

2. Does your country have a NSDS[*] or its equivalent approved by the government but not yet implemented?
    ☐ Yes **X** ☐ No

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[*] For countries with federal governments, this may mean having a federal strategy for sustainable development.

If **yes**, please give the name of NSDS or its equivalent and the year of approval:
Name:
Year of approval:

Countries which are already implementing NSDS: please skip questions # 3-5

3. Has your country already developed an NSDS, but not yet formally approved?
   ☐ Yes, a NSDS has been developed, waiting for a formal approval;
   ☐ NSDS is under development.
      If your country is in the process of developing an NSDS, has there been:
         ☐ Multi-stakeholder consultations;
         ☐ Training or workshops undertaken;
         ☐ National coordination body established or designated?

   ☐ No, NSDS has not yet been developed but under consideration.

4. If your country does not have NDSD process (or its equivalent) in place, do you have any of the following components that could contribute to an NSDS (please check all that apply):
   X☐ Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)
   ☐ National Development Plan
   ☐ National Environmental Action Plan
   ☐ Other – please specify:

5. ☐ Click here if no action has been taken regarding NSDS or its equivalent

6. If your country has developed PRS but not NSDS,

   Does your country's PRS incorporates and integrates environmental, economic and social aspects of development?
   X☐ Yes ☐ No

7. If your country has developed both NSDS and PRS, is PRS linked to NSDS?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Does your PRS or NSDS address Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country?
   X☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments:

ANNEX I

Categories used in the NSDS Global Map

Stage 5:		NSDS being implemented
Stage 4:		NSDS outcome document approved by Government
Stage 3:		NSDS development in progress
Stage 2:		Components of sustainable development in place
Stage 1:		No information/ no action taken

ANNEX II

Key characteristics of a National Sustainable Development Strategy

The experiences of both developed and developing countries suggest that sound and effective national sustainable development strategies would have certain fundamental elements in common. These are elements, constituting the underlying principles for strategy development, and include:

i.   **Country ownership and commitment**.

- Country-driven, multi-stakeholder 'ownership' and strong political commitment

- Sound leadership and good governance

- Based on a long-term, shared strategic and pragmatic vision

- Strong institutional leadership and technical capacity for coordination

- Institutions and people at the local level as strong driving forces

- Ensuring continuity of the cyclical process of strategy development and implementation

ii.   **Integrated economic, social and environmental objectives across sectors, territories and generations.**

- Comprehensive, balanced as well as vertically and horizontally well integrated strategy process

- Linking the short to the medium and long term

- Linking national and local priorities and actions

- Consensus building and transparent trade-offs

iii.   **Broad participation and effective partnerships.**

- Broad public participation, including the civil society and the private sector, in decision-making

- Effective public participation where each group has its own selection

- Communication and wide information dissemination through media as a key for effective participation

- Promoting and building partnerships with the civil society, private sector and external organizations

- Governments to create an enabling environment for participation, including through a decentralized governance structure or providing incentives

- Local governments to play a stronger role in the formulation and implementation of national sustainable development strategies

iv. **Develop capacity and enabling environment.**

- Strong human and institutional capacity, and in turn building a multifaceted capacity for solving complex problems

- Building on existing knowledge and expertise, optimizing local skills and capacity both within and outside government

- Traditional knowledge and institutions to be given due recognition

v. **Focus on outcomes and means of implementation.**

- Aiming to achieve concrete results on the ground based on sound technical of the present situation and of projected trends and risks, examining links between local, national and global challenges

- Building on existing strategies, policies and processes, working towards convergence, complementarity and coherence among different planning frameworks and policies to achieve concrete

- Setting realistic but flexible targets

- Building coherence between budget and strategy priorities

- Mechanisms for monitoring; follow up, evaluation and feedback

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