



The Sustainable Development Goals and their Adaptation to Cambodia Context:

Institutional Mechanism and Policy Coherence

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1. Institutional Mechanism for SDG Localization



- Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for SD, the MOP has been tasked to lead and coordinate governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to analyze and localize the SDGs for implementation (17 Goals, 169 Targets and the provisional set of 230 Indicators).
- Why MOP?
 - Responsible for creating/compiling all national strategies, frameworks, action plans, and monitoring reports for RGC (GDP)
 - Institutional mechanism that involves all line-ministries and DPs at national and subnational levels, as well as CSOs
 - Experience in MDGs
 - Statistical data production (NIS): Censuses, Inter-censal surveys, CSES, CDHS

1. Institutional Mechanism for SDG Localization, cont.



Process of SDG Localization:

- TWG (Inter- and intra-ministerial, with CSOs): all stakeholders are involved and jointly engaged in defining priorities to be realized and examine potential means to implement those priorities, as well as M&E (multiple meetings/workshops)
- Higher political level (multiple meetings)
- Plenary Cabinet Meeting → Overarching national development framework
- CSDGs will be fully integrated in the next five- year plan cycle, NSDP 2019-2023, which will be started in 2018

2. Policy Alignment and Coherence



- To assure the policy coherence, SDG targets are assessed against existing national policies and frameworks by line ministries → consistencies and gaps
- Key policy documents:
 - Rectangular Strategy as national political platform
 - NSDP as national development agenda, recently for 2014-2018
 - LM's policies, framework, strategies, and plans



- UNDP's RIA was an exercise that mapped SDG targets to national priorities in 24 policy areas:
 - 110 targets analysed as relevant to Cambodia
 - 84 SDG targets fully covered in Cambodia's plans (out of 110 analysed)
 - 26 SDG targets not covered/partially covered (e.g., less ambitious targets, missing needed policy actions, lack of focus on vulnerable groups, etc.)

4. Area of Concerns and Ongoing Challenges



- The 2030 Agenda is indivisible hence requiring countries across the world to work collaboratively across sectors and institutional silos
- Stronger partnership is required more than ever
- All recognize the need to become more efficient in delivering this agenda
- Human and financial resources including infrastructure still problematic
- Data issues:
 - Increasing huge demand for statistics as given the numerous indicators identified for the monitoring → a larger impact on the National Statistical System for the availability of relevant, timely, disaggregated and quality data
 - Data disaggregation is a challenge
 - The need for wider use of additional data sources: Administrative data, Commune Database, and other new data sources,

Statistical capacity of Cambodia to compile the SDG indicators

Goals	Number of assessed indicators	Current statistical capacity (number and %)	Goals	Number of assessed indicators	Current statistical capacity (number and %)
1	10	3 (30%)	10	5	1 (20%)
2	8	4 (50%)	11	8	1 (13%)
3	21	9 (43%)	12	3	0 (0%)
4	8	0 (0%)	13	2	1 (50%)
5	12	4 (33%)	14	3	1 (33%)
6	5	1 (20%)	15	7	1 (14%)
7	4	1 (25%)	16	18	2 (11%)
8	15	3 (20%)	17	15	12 (80%)
9	7	2 (29%)	All	151	46 (30%)



4. Area of Concerns and Ongoing Challenges, cont.

- **More specific issues:**
 - The need in additional resources and external assistance are critically important in many areas
 - *Data disaggregation:* to achieve the level of data disaggregation required for compilation of the most of SDG indicators, in particular by gender, age groups, disability, vulnerability, and sub-national level
 - → larger sample sizes of the surveys
 - → scope of the surveys: questionnaires will have to become more complex
 - → Increased complexity of the survey design
 - → Large additional costs



5. Future Actions and Needs Support

- Institutional arrangement and coordination mechanisms through maintaining focal point network, technical meeting (e.g. Statistical Coordination Committee, TWG-SDGI, National Working Group on NSDP M&E, and high level statistical forum)
- Establish bilateral and multilateral cooperation arrangements between the UN system bodies and other development partners
- Promotion of international guidelines/standards and methodologies, statistical advocacy and communication both in national level and sub-national levels
- Institutional capacity development both in central statistical office and line ministries, as well as sub-national level through providing statistical training, such as TOT on practical statistics and data analysis and statistical communication and dissemination



6. Plan for Implementation 2016/2017

Time frame	Activities
October – November 2016	Continuation of inter-ministry consultations on the draft list of the localized SDG indicators framework, discuss and agree on the indicator metadata, set of baseline, responding agency, and the institutional arrangements for the implementation of localized SDG indicators
November 2016	SNEC meeting to provide political guideline on the list of Goals, targets, and indicators
November 2016	Mainstream the localized SDG indicators framework into national priority and mainstream into national, sub-national and sectoral plans
December 2016 - January 2017	Finalization of list of localized SDG indicators and metadata
February-March 2017	CSDG monitoring framework endorsed by RGC



6. Plan for Implementation 2016/2017

Time frame	Activities
March - April 2017	Make the necessary adjustments to the implementation plan when the CSDG indicator framework endorsed by RGC and work with the development partners to obtain the needed technical assistance and make progress in the resource mobilization
April 2017	Meeting of the SCC and Sub-Committee on SDG indicators to review the progress made and prepare a longer term work programme on the CSDG implementation
May - June 2017	Launching and dissemination



Thank you!