

Regional SYMPOSIUM on Effective Governance and Digital Transformation for Accelerating Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Addressing Global Challenges

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The Effective National to Local Public Governance for SDG Implementation in Cambodia

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- I. An overview of SDG localization in Cambodia**
- II. Sub-national administrations and CSDGs**
- III. NASLA's contributions to achieving CSDGs**
- IV. Key reform areas and suggestions for next steps**



I. An overview of SDG localization in Cambodia



- In the Cambodia, CSDGs was prepared as a continuation to the CMDGs,
- MOP plays leading roles in localizing SDGs into Cambodia context, with cooperation with line ministries and other stakeholders,
- Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG) were the result of the SDG localization (Approved in November 2018),
- CSDGs were integrated into the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP),
- M&E on the progress is expected to be conducted every two years and together with the M&E of NSDP implementation progress, and
- Cambodia already conducted VNR 2019 (see result in later slide).



Main Actors in SDG Localization in Cambodia

- ❖ **The NCDD and its Secretariat (NCDD/S)** is a cross-government agency and formally established in 2008,
- ❖ **Ministry of Interior (MoI)** supervises and supports the performance of SNA,
- ❖ **Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)** oversees all budgetary and public financial management matters,
- ❖ **Ministry of Civil Service (MCS)** supports and coordinate personnel transfer, management and capacity building of human resources under the NP-SNDD,
- ❖ **Ministry of Planning (MoP)** is responsible for leading the drafting and adoption of key policy and regulation on planning at SNA, and
- ❖ **Line ministries (LMs) and their deconcentrate offices** facilitates the process of functional assignment to SNA.



The 18 CSDGs

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
18. Clearance of Landmines



CSDG vs SDG

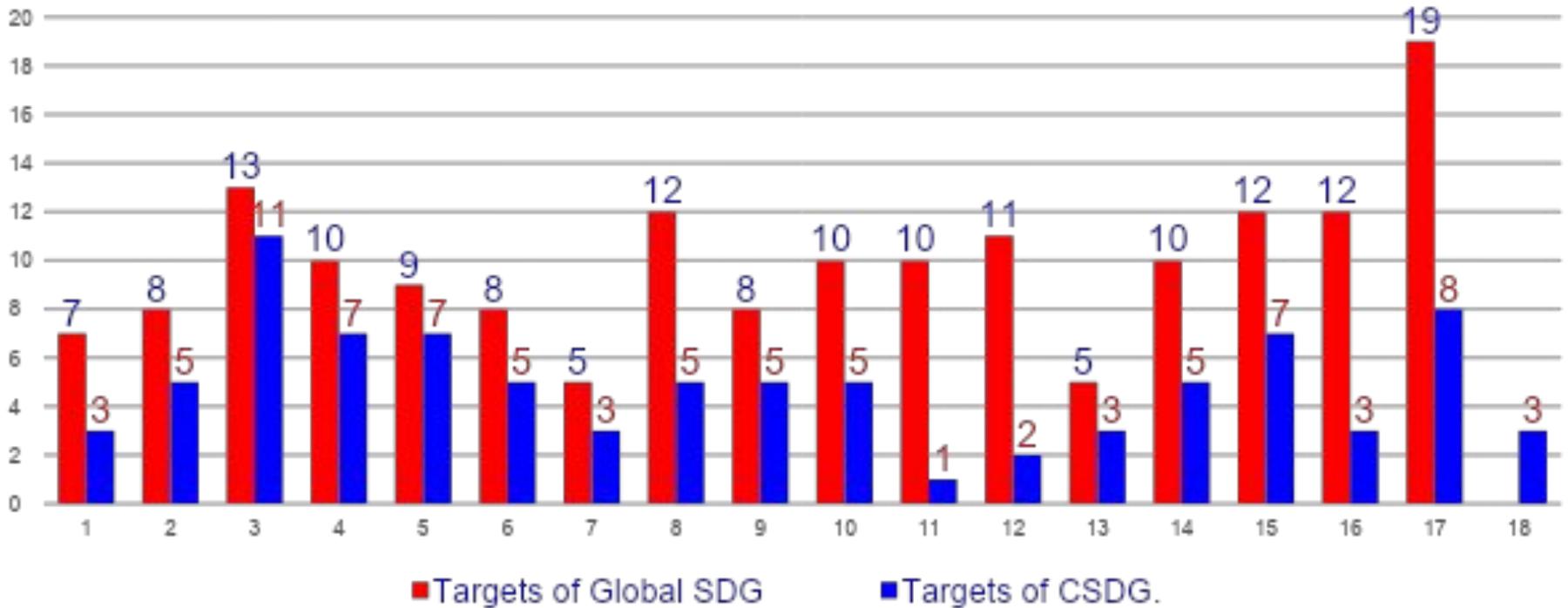
- ❖ 18 goals including:
 - 17 from global goals;
 - 1 National goal (18th End the negative impact of Mine/ERW and promote victim assistance)
- ❖ 88 targets including:
 - 84 from global among the 169 ; and
 - 4 additional national targets
- ❖ CSDGs has 148 Indicators including:
 - 52 global indicators
 - 22 disaggregated indicator and
 - 73 revised and new indicators (proxy indicators)



I. An overview of SDG localization in Cambodia



CSDG vs SDG Targets

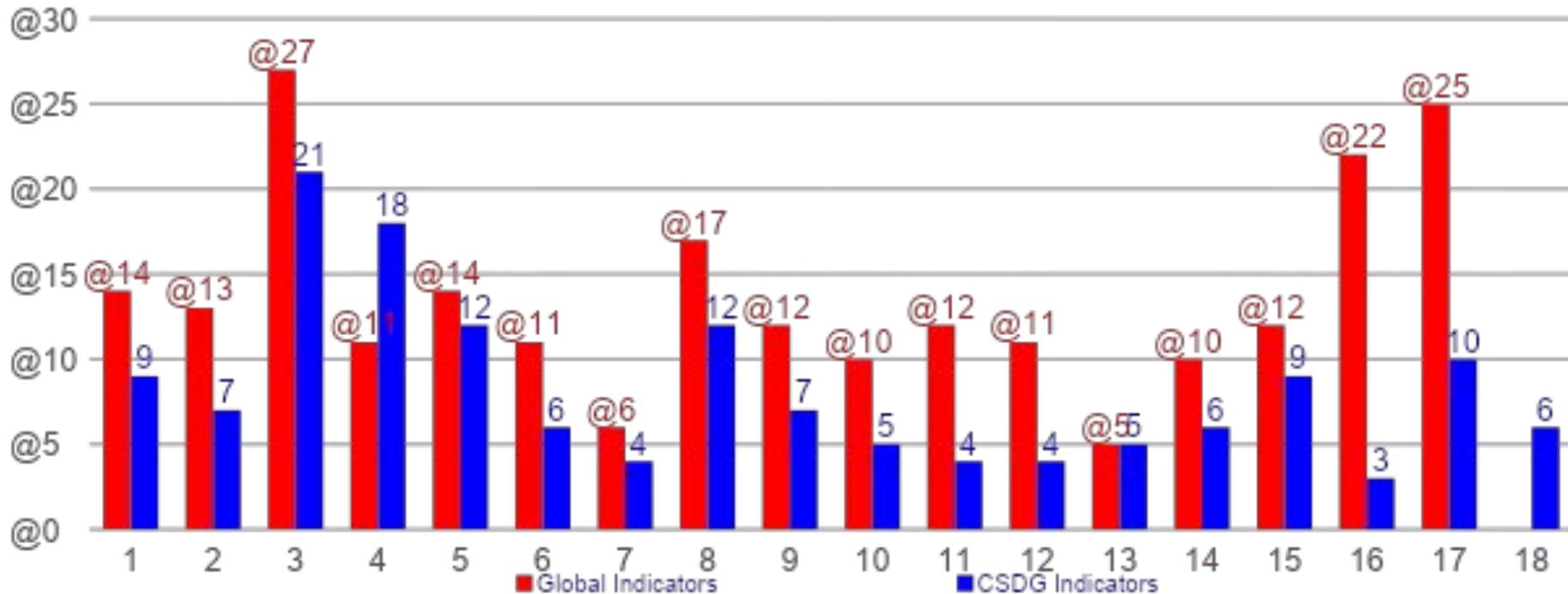




I. An overview of SDG localization in Cambodia



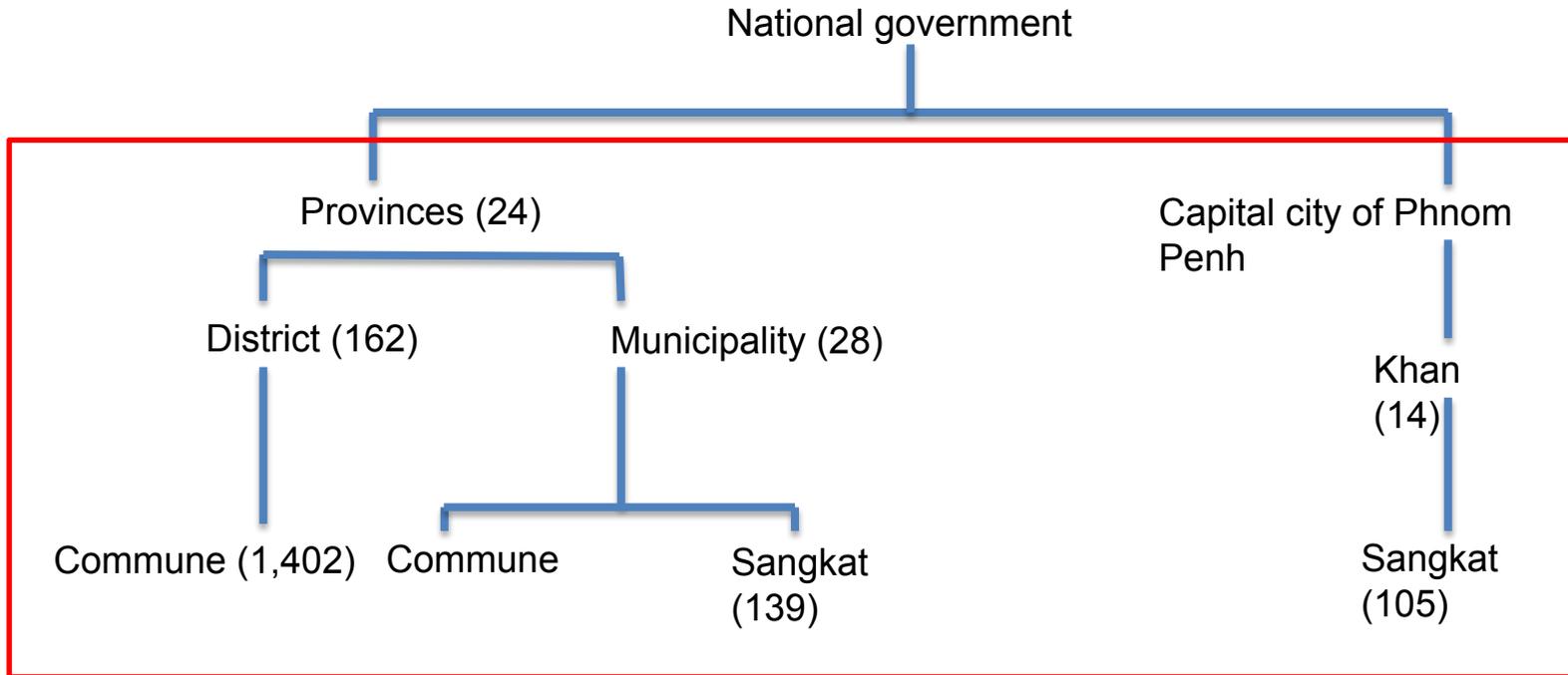
CSDG vs SDG Indicators



II. Sub-national administrations and CSDGs



Sub-national administrations (SNAs) in Cambodia



II. Sub-national administrations and CSDGs



- ❖ The decentralization and de-concentration (D&D) reform was started in 2002,
- ❖ It is through the D&D reform that SNAs can contribute to CSDGs more effectively, and
- ❖ The National Program on Sub-National Democratic Development (NP-SNDD) – Phase 2 (2021-2030) serves as the main reform agenda



❖ Key components of the NP-SNDD

Component 1: Reform leadership and coordination

Component 2: SNA structure and systems

Component 3: Human resource management and development

Component 4: Fiscal decentralization, SNA planning and budgeting systems

Component 5: Public service delivery and local development



- ❖ Cross-cutting issues in the NP-SNDD
 - Gender and social inclusion
 - Climate changes
 - E-Government



II. Sub-national administrations and CSDGs



TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS AND SDG (The case of the district, municipality, and khan (DMK) level)

SECTOR OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTION	RELEVANT CSDG
Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 11 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 15 LIFE ON LAND
Rural Development	1 NO POVERTY, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND
Water Resources and Meteorology	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Environment	11 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 13 CLIMATE ACTION, 15 LIFE ON LAND
Mines and Energy	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 11 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	1 NO POVERTY, 15 LIFE ON LAND, 13 CLIMATE ACTION
Public Works and Transport	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 11 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Industry and Handicraft	1 NO POVERTY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SECTOR OF TRANSFERRED FUNCTION	RELEVANT CSDG
Commerce	1 NO POVERTY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Tourism	1 NO POVERTY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation	5 GENDER EQUALITY, 2 ZERO WASTE, 16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
Women Affairs	5 GENDER EQUALITY, 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Labour and Vocational Training	1 NO POVERTY, 4 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Cults and Religion	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
Culture and Fine Arts	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
Posts and Telecommunications	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Health	1 NO POVERTY, 2 ZERO WASTE, 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Education, Youth, and Sports	1 NO POVERTY, 4 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 5 GENDER EQUALITY, 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

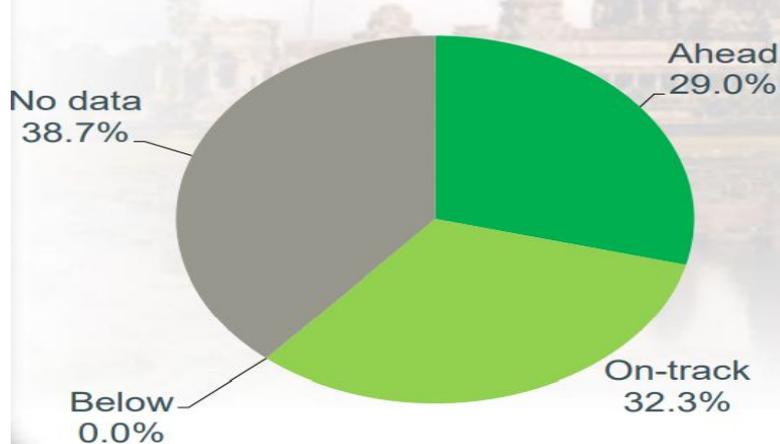
II. Sub-national administrations and CSDGs



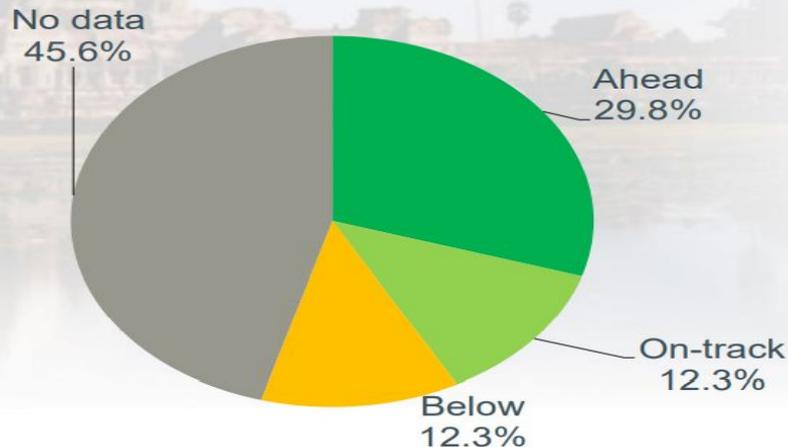
Overall progress on CSDG

Initial CSDG progress is strong

Six VNR priority goals: 60+% ahead or on track



Remaining 12 goals : Only 12% below track



II. Sub-national administrations and CSDGs



- ❖ SNA's contributions to achieving CSDGs:
 - ❑ SNA contributions to CSDG happening through their 5-year Development Plans (5y-DP) and 3-Year Investment Plans (3y-IP),
 - ❑ The 5y-DP and 3y-IP, however, are only INDIRECTLY connected with the NSDP,
 - ❑ SNAs have contributed to all CSDGs but their contributions have not been clearly recognized (de factor rather than de jure functions),
 - ❑ In the SDG localization process, SNAs were not directly consulted but through the Ministry of Interior (MOI),
 - ❑ SNAs have not been provided with sufficient budget, authority, and human resources,
 - ❑ There has not been sufficient available data to track and measure SNAs' contributions to CSDG, and
 - ❑ The Government, through the NP-SNDD, plans to address the challenges through the D&D reform.

III. NASLA's contribution to achieving CSDGs



- ❖ NASLA can contribute to the implementation of the D&D reform through :
 - ❑ Raising awareness raising
 - ❑ Building capacity
 - ❑ Conducting studies and researches
 - ❑ Seeking supports and collaborations from ministries and development partners.



IV. Key reform areas and suggestions

Decentralization reform for CSDGs

- ❖ Better alignment between SNA 5y-DP and 3y-IP and NSDP priorities,
- ❖ More functional transfer to SNAs, together with appropriate budget and personnel,
- ❖ More focus on the roles of the district, municipality, and khan (DMK) as the key tier for local service delivery and local development,
- ❖ More systematic and institutionalized collaboration between SNAs and the private sector and NGOs on local service delivery and local development

IV. Key reform areas and suggestions

Specific suggestions

- ❖ Make the linkage between SNA and CSDG more explicit and systematic (especially in planning process), e.g., through NASLA
- ❖ Build capacity and raise awareness on SNAs and CSDGs
- ❖ Improve data management to measure and track contributions of SNAs in CSDG development
- ❖ Conduct comparative studies on local governance and CSDG (so that we can see where Cambodia is heading compared to others).

IV. Key reform areas and suggestions



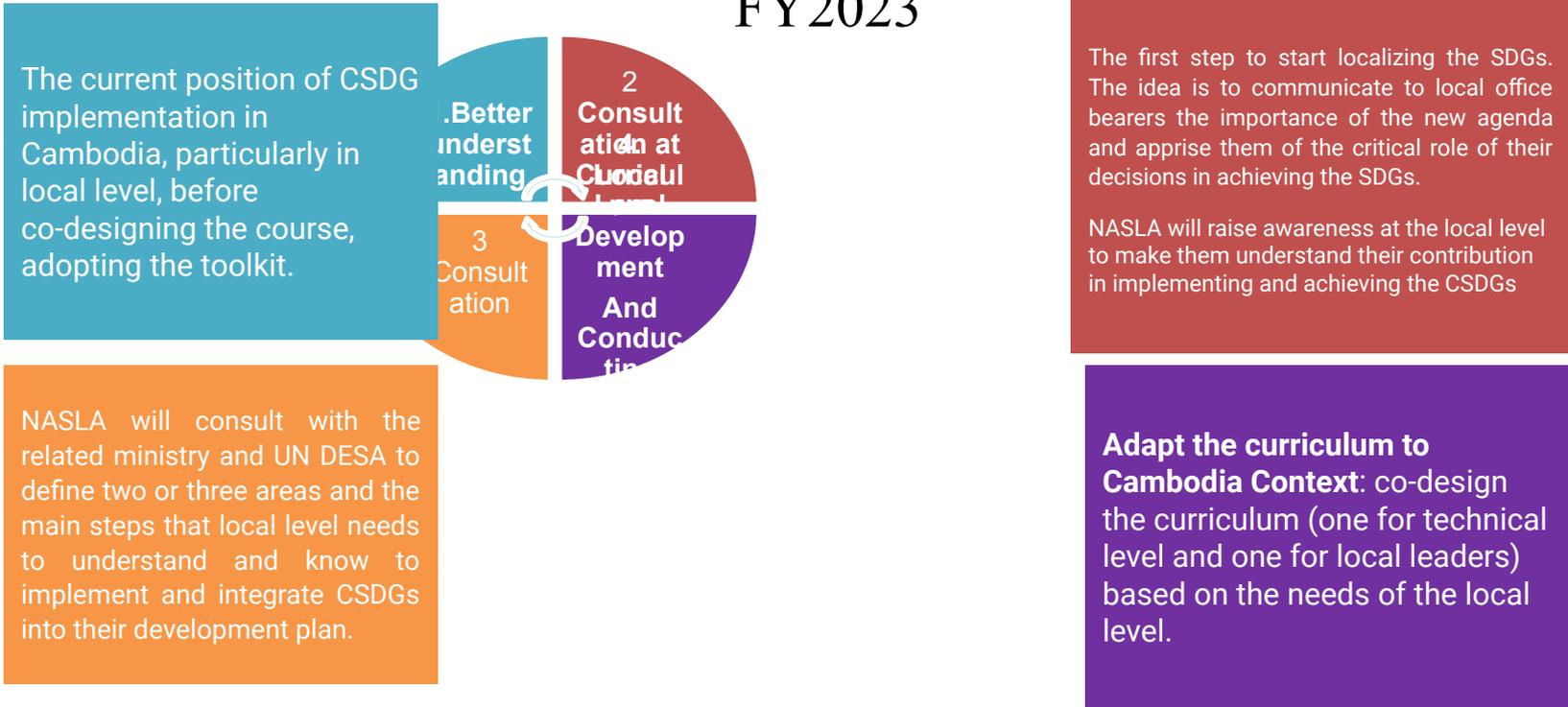
Areas that NASLA is seeking supports from development Partners:

1. Capacity development for trainers.
2. Designing 5-year strategic development planning of the local level.
3. Connecting with other stallholders for capacity on data collection
4. Establish an online local governance database (with relevance to CSDGs)
5. NASLA will prepare a way forward on organizing training based on the 5-day TOT. (first training based on the TOT on National to Local Public Governance for SDGs
Implementation by 2023



IV. Key reform areas and suggestions

NASLA's Journey to Develop a Road Map for CSDG Implementation FY2023





THANK YOU

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