SDG Localization into Cambodian Context and Financing for Implementation

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1. Progress of Localisation SDG into Cambodian Context;
2. Integrate into National Plan;
3. Financing for SDG Achievement.
Cycle from SDG localization to SDG Achievement

- SDG Localisation/updating
- M&E
- Implementing
- Financing
- Integrating into National Plan
1. Progress of Localisation SDG into Cambodian Context

- Since 2015, the RGC agreed to localize global SDG into Cambodian context by using existing mechanism (CMDGs);

- The process involve with around 43 LM-LAs of the government, Development Partners, CSOs, Private sectors, Academia, Media;

- More than 10 events conducted in the process, mostly inter-ministerial meeting;

- All goals of Global SDG are selected into national context and added a 18th goal related to land Mine clearance;
1. Progress of Localisation SDG into Cambodian Context (con’t)

- Until today 151 target and 371 indicators has proposed to select and added by sector; but still need to screen more based on criteria (Table 1 and Table 2);

- The result of SDG localization is produce a Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) Framework;

- No separate action plan will be prepared for the SDG;
2. Integrate into National Plan

- The Tool for implement to achieve SDG is The framework will integrate into national plan (National Strategic Development Plan – NSDP) at earlier 2018;

- The CSDG will integrate into next NSDP 2019-2023 in early next year;

- The NSDP will be implemented to achieve the targets of CSDG 2019 to 2023;
3. Financing for SDG Achievement

There are 3 sources of Financing contribute to achieve CSDGs:

**Government budget:**

- Applying Program budgeting for programs and activities;
- Align recourses with result framework;
- But Not all programs and activities are financed due to the limited national budget;
- The national budgeting will be prepared every year.
3. Financing for SDG Achievement (con’t)

Development Partners:

- Cambodia graduated from low income country to lower-middle income country but still remain least Developed Country.
- Official Development Assistant (ODA) still important and require Development Partners to full fill government budget gap.
- DPs are providing budget and technical assistant to programs, and activities of Government agencies, and CSOs by sector according to their mission in Cambodia.
- Country program with cooperation with government agencies have been prepared.
- However, the trend of ODA is declining.
3. Financing for SDG Achievement (con’t)

Private sectors:

- Government engaging private sector as an engine to push up economic growth in the country.
- Public-Private Partnership has applied by government in the fill that government do not have enough capital to invest and develop (infrastructures, industry, agriculture ...).
- The private investment provide jobs to Cambodian manpower;
Conclusion

- Political Commitment for resources allocation and program/project implementation.
- Integrate SDGs into national Plan requires aligning budgeting with planning.
- Essential external assistance in addition to national resources and the efforts;
- In addition to finance, International experience sharing and best practices will support achieving SDGs;
- Organisation capacity for implement SDG is the key.
Thank you!
Table 1: List of Indicators of Sustainable Development Plan by Goal and targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Responsible agencies</th>
<th>Source of data</th>
<th>Cycle of data</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Method calculate</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
<td>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day</td>
<td>1.1.1 Proportion of Cambodian population below the international poverty line ($1.90 a day)</td>
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1.1 Proportion of Cambodian population below the international poverty line ($1.90 a day)
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