

# LOCALIZING AGENDA 2030 AND THE SDGs: UNDG'S "MAPS" APPROACH IN CAMBODIA



# *Structure*

1. Bringing Agenda 2030 to the country level:  
UNDG MAPS approach
2. MAPS in Cambodia
  - Planning
  - Budgeting
  - Financing
  - Statistics
3. What's next?



## 1. BRINGING AGENDA 2030 TO THE COUNTRY LEVEL

While the SDGs are universally applicable “each government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated in national planning processes, policies, and strategies.”

*SDGs can serve as guidance for countries in support of long-term development planning*

# UNDG Support: MAPS Common Approach



## MAINSTREAMING

- **Landing SDGs at national & local levels**
- Align UN programming approaches to SDGs



## ACCELERATION

- **Focus on priority areas**
- **Integrated approach**, including synergies and trade-offs
- **Bottleneck assessment**, financing and partnerships, and measurement



## POLICY SUPPORT

**Relevant support** made available in a coherent, cost-effective and timely manner

# Mainstreaming and Acceleration: Initial activities to support localizing Agenda 2030

**Assessing plan alignment**

**Institutional arrangements for horizontal/vertical coherence**

**Integrating into budgets**

**Data and monitoring**

***From planning to action: Prioritizing SDG catalysts***

## Planning to implementation

- *Putting in place frameworks and plans that support SDG achievement is a critical step*
  - *But plans are only as effective as their implementation*
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- ☐ With finite resources not all policy goals can be pursued equally and at the same time
  - ☐ Landing the SDG agenda at the country level involves both aligning plans with targets and making choices on actions to meet them
  - ☐ Focus on root causes, bottlenecks to development, and identifying synergies and trade-offs

## 2. MAPS APPLICATION IN CAMBODIA

- Support drawn from across the UN system (UNCT, UNDP regional/global, ESCAP, UNSD)
- Different strands of work brought together into single platform: integration of planning, budgeting, financing, M&E
  - Joint UN team scoping mission in November

# Planning: Assessing alignment

## ***Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA)***

- Maps the SDG targets against national development plans and relevant sector strategies SDG targets
- Approach for helping countries assess their readiness for SDG implementation
- Early step in putting in place a framework for SDG achievement

### *The assessment provides:*

- 1) Gap analysis of SDG targets not addressed in current plans
- 2) SDG targets that need to be addressed by multiple ministries
- 3) Policy areas where actions can affect multiple SDGs



# Summary of Cambodia plan mapping

*High level of integration of the SDG targets into planning—but some gaps, especially for targeting vulnerable groups*

- ❑ 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.)

➤ *While most targets are addressed, some of those missing are meaningful*

# Budgeting and financing

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➤ ***Budgeting: Linking planning with implementation***

- Analyse implementation of plans (e.g., through budget allocations as a proxy)
- Lessons from mainstreaming of climate change action plan through NCSD

➤ ***Financing: Matching ambitions with resources***

- Assessing available finance and identifying possibilities for new flows

# UNSD assessment of Cambodia's capacity to compile SDG indicators—and beyond

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- Undertaken by UN Statistics Division in 2015
- Based on SDG indicator set agreed to by the Statistical Commission at its 47th session on 8-11 March 2016 as a 'practical starting point'
- Limited to SDG global set of indicators
- Desk review; discussions with NIS, ministries, and national agencies; mapping with CamInfo indicators

# Statistical capacity of Cambodia to compile the SDG indicators

	Groups of SDG indicators	# of indicators	% of all indicators	% of applicable indicators	% of assessed indicators
1	All unique SDG indicators	230	100%		
2	Not applicable	27	12%		
3	Applicable	203	88%	100%	
4	Pending assessment	59	26%	29%	
5	Assessed	144	63%	71%	100%
6	Currently available	21	9%	10%	15%
7	Easily feasible	23	10%	11%	16%
8	Feasible with strong efforts	71	31%	35%	49%
9	Not feasible even with strong efforts	29	13%	14%	20%
10	Current statistical capacity (sum of lines 6 and 7)	44	19%	22%	31%
11	Total of the current and potential statistical capacity in the short/medium term (sum of lines 6,7 and 8)	115	50%	57%	80%

## Main conclusions of the assessment

- ✓ Statistical capacity to compile SDG indicators in the short-term estimated to be low/medium level
- ✓ Resource mobilization and technical assistance high on the agenda
- ✓ Some goals may require 'stronger efforts' than the others
- ✓ Data disaggregation will be a challenge and may require additional resources and will require innovative approaches

## Conclusions (continued)

- Ensure linkages between the assessment and broader statistics work
  - Should serve as an input to the on-going work on National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) for which a roadmap has been developed by NIS and PARIS 21
  - Bring together UN assessment and other government work
  - Phased approach

## Selected lessons (1)

1. Understanding the role of the SDGs: support to national development planning processes
  - SDGs can help guide—complete global indicator framework not necessary for localization activities
2. Importance of baseline assessments
3. Assessments just a start—concrete plans needed to take forward results
  - Whether/how to fill in data gaps
  - Assessments can push the strategic prioritization process

## Selected lessons (2)

4. Institutional arrangements built from existing national structures to promote coherence and coordination (vertical and horizontal)
5. National development priorities the starting point
  - Anchored in national development plans and budget allocations
  - Integration of planning, budgeting, and monitoring



## Taking MAPS forward: Cross-government plan of action

1) Consider the policy gaps with SDGs—and population targeting

2) Analyse implementation of plans (e.g., through budget allocations as a proxy)

3) Review cross-sector institutional arrangements for discussing interlinkages, prioritization, monitoring, and mainstreaming into budgeting

4) Identify priority interventions (matched to resources) that can make progress towards multiple SDG targets

5) Consider SDG indicator strengthening in context of NSDS and national planning, including to support decision making related to filling gaps

## What's next?

- MAPS approach rolled out across the world (~10 countries in 2016: Liberia, Jamaica, etc.)
- Next group of countries includes Sri Lanka and Malaysia (Q1 2017)



**THANK YOU**

