



# CLMV Conference on Sustainable Development Goals

14-15 June 2016, Hanoi, Vietnam

## Tailoring Sustainable Development Goals into National Policies

H.E. Paris Chuop, PhD

Deputy Secretary-General, National Council for  
Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia



# Contents

- MDGs and CMDGs
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs)
- Integrating SDGs into National Plans
- National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

# Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



**1** Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty



**2** Achieve universal primary education



**3** Promote gender equality and empower women



**4** Reduce child mortality



**5** Improve maternal health



**6** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases












**7** Ensure environmental sustainability



**8** Develop a global partnership for development

These goals pave the way forward, from year 2000 to 2015, to cut world poverty by half.

# Cambodia's MDGs

 1	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 2	Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
 3	Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
 4	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
 5	Goal 5: Improve maternal health
 6	Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
 7	Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
 8	Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development
 9	Goal 9: De-mining, UXO and victim assistance

- Poverty rate has been decreased from 53% in 2004 to 16% in 2013. It means that the poverty in Cambodia has been cut more than half.
- The post-2015 agenda is essential to Cambodia's future development prospects

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) build on the MDGs and complete what these did not achieve.**

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



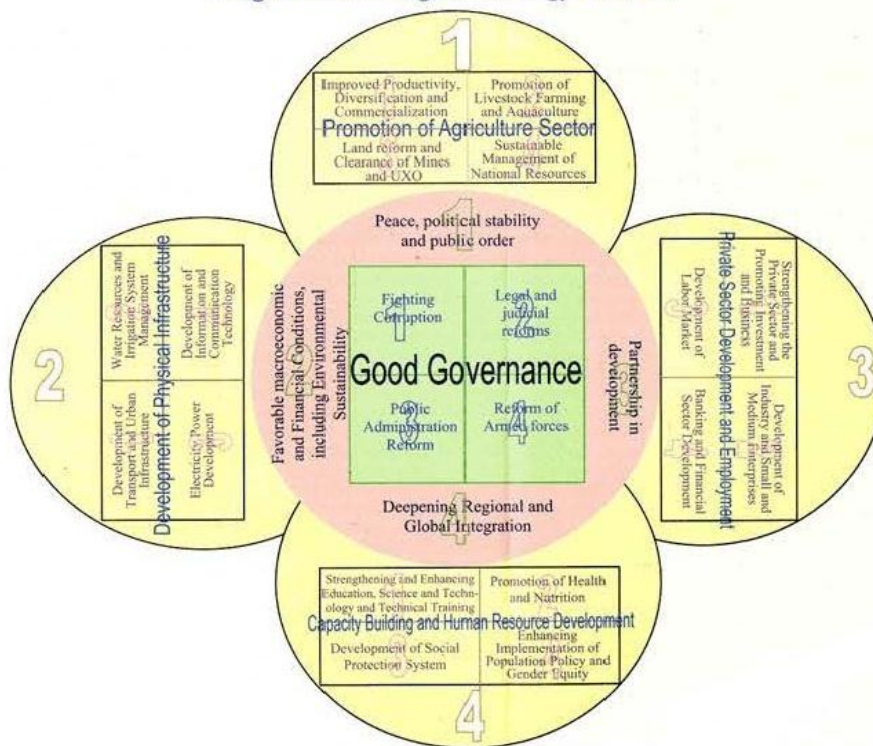
- By 2030, the **17 Goals and 169 targets** will stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet (5Ps).
- The Goals are integrated in balance of three pillars of **Sustainable Development (Economy, Society and Environment)**.

# Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals

- Cambodia now is in the process of localizing SDGs to Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs).
- RGC has delegated the Ministry of Planning (MOP) to coordinate preparing the CSDGs.
- 17 Goals with 169 Targets are adopted. 230 Indicators are being discussed under the coordination of MOP.
- CSDG is expected to be done by the end of 2016.

# Integrating SDGs into National Plans

Diagram of Rectangular Strategy Phase III



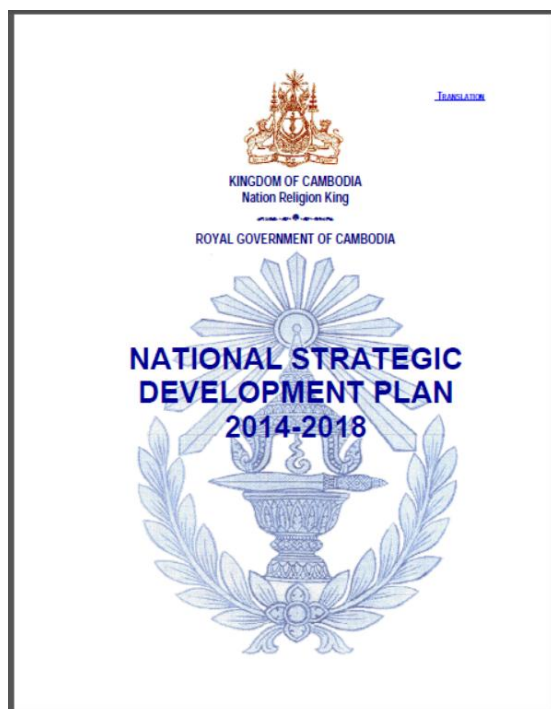
In the deep reform of Royal Government of Cambodia, it is required restructuring national development plans and institutional bodies inline with SDGs.

Rectangular Strategy III outlines the country's five year development roadmap (2014-2018) to balance the three pillars of SD.

It also maintains the country's commitment to furthering the unfinished progress of CMDGs.



# Integrating SGDs into National Plans



1. Ensuring an average annual economic growth of 7%. This growth should be sustainable, inclusive, equitable and resilient to shocks, through diversifying the economic base to achieve a more broad-based and competitive structure, with low and manageable inflation, a stable exchange rate and steady growth in international reserves.
2. Creating more jobs, especially for youth, through further improvement in Cambodia's competitiveness to attract and encourage both domestic and foreign investments.
3. Achieving more than one percentage point reduction in the poverty rate annually, including realizing the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG), while placing high priority on the development of human resources and sustainable management, and use of environmental and natural resources.
4. Improving institutional capacity and governance at both national and sub-national levels and ensuring effectiveness and efficiency of public services to better serve the people.

# Integrating SGDs into National Plans



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
Nation, Religion, King

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

## CAMBODIA CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIC PLAN 2014 – 2023

2013  
National Climate Change Committee

**Vision:** Cambodia develops towards a green, low-carbon, climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based society.

**Mission:** Creating a national framework for engaging the public, private sector, civil society organizations and development partners in a participatory process for responding to climate change to support sustainable development.

### Goals:

- Reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts of people, in particular the most vulnerable, and critical systems (natural and societal);
- Shifting towards a green development path by promoting low-carbon development and technologies;
- Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change response actions.

# Integrating SGDs into National Plans

## Cambodia National REDD+ Strategy

Second working draft

Cover Page

Due date for second draft:

10 April, 2015

**Vision:** Cambodia contributes to national and global climate change mitigation through improved forest management practices, biodiversity conservation and green inclusive development.

**Mission:** Improving the functioning and capacity of national and sub-national forest management institutions and its relevant institutions to strengthen implementation of existing policies, laws, and regulations, in particular forest law enforcement, to achieve green inclusive development while contributing to climate change mitigation.

### Goals:

1. Reducing deforestation and forest degradation while promoting sustainable development, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stock
2. Demonstrating that REDD+ can be one of the measures for Cambodia to shift towards green inclusive development pathway
3. Promoting public awareness and participation in climate change mitigation actions through the forestry sector
4. Fulfilling Cambodia's requirements under the UNFCCC to be eligible to receive results-based payments for implemented REDD+ policies and measures.

# Integrating SGDs into National Plans

TA-7987 REG: Core Environment Program and Biodiversity Conservation Corridors  
Initiative in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, Phase 2 - Cambodia National  
Environmental Strategy and Action Plan Project (NESAP)

## DRAFT CAMBODIA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (NESAP)

Prepared for: 3<sup>rd</sup> MEETING OF THE INTER-MINISTERIAL TASK FORCE  
FOR NESAP ON 9 MAY 2016

12 APRIL 2016  
DRAFT VERSION 1

### 3.1 VISION

As identified in the earlier chapter, the core challenges RGC faces today are “environmental degradation, lost natural resources and ecosystem services for providing secured livelihood and basis for poverty reduction, increased vulnerability of people and society due to climate change and unsustainable development and growth”. NESAP is developed with a clear vision to address these challenges, in particular:

To contribute to the achievement of RGC’s long term goal of poverty reduction, sustainable and inclusive social and economic development, and place higher priority on investing in human and natural resources to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience of people and society in the face of climate change and natural disasters.

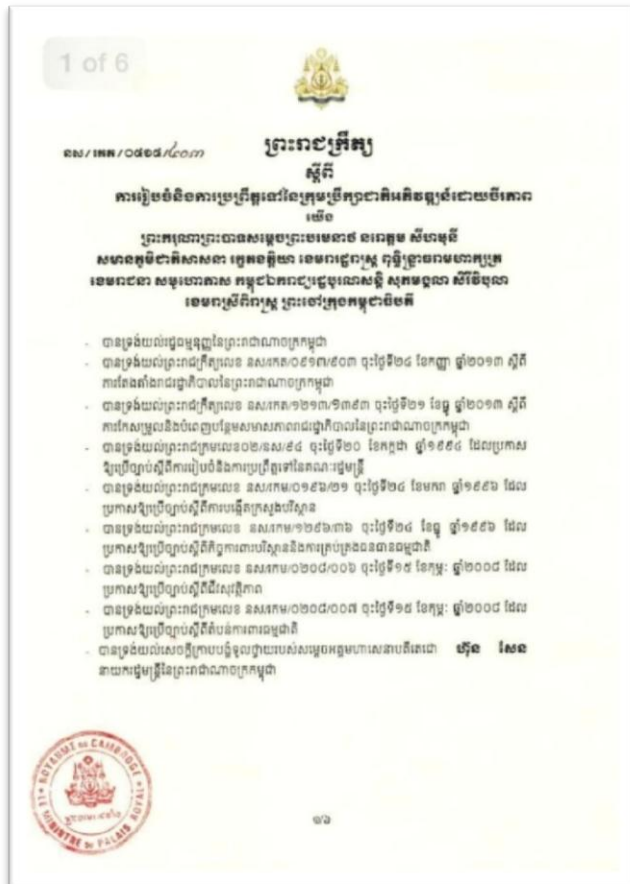
### 3.2 MISSION

In order to realize the above vision, NESAP will focus on putting environmental sustainability and inclusive green growth at the heart of Rectangular Strategy Phase III (RSIII), NSDP and other sector strategies into action. The mission of NESAP 2016- 2023 are:

- (i) Present a roadmap and a resource mobilization plan for government ministries, private sector, civil society, and development organizations to mainstream environmental considerations into development policies, plans, and investments in the medium to long term in achieve SDGs.
- (ii) Identify priority sectors, policies, institutional arrangements and concrete programs of which NESAP can focus on in the near term to demonstrate opportunities and benefits in shifting to an inclusive and green development pathway.



# National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)



- **National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)** was created by Royal Decree No.0515/403 on 09 May 2015.
- Main mandates of NCSD are:
  - Mainstream sustainable development into policies, strategies, plans, programs and legislations.
  - Coordinate the implementation and evaluation of policies, strategies, plans, programs and legislations.
  - Lead tasks related to green economy, climate change, biodiversity and biosafety.
  - ...

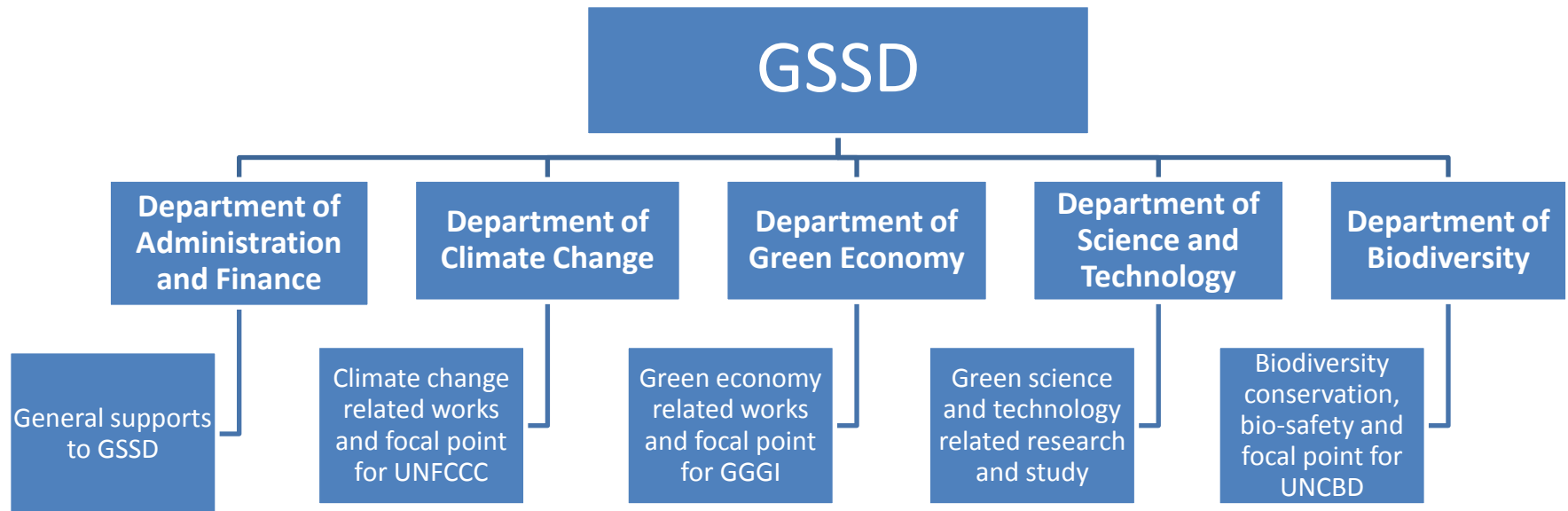
# National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

- NCSD's composition:
  - Samdech Decho Prime Minister: Honorable President
  - Ministry of Environment: Chair
  - Secretary of State from COM: First Vice Chair
  - Secretary of State from MOE: Second Vice Chair
  - 27 Secretaries of State from relevant ministries: Members
  - 7 Secretary Generals from Councils and Committees: Members
  - All provincial governors: Members
  - Secretary General of NCSD: Permanent Member
- NCSD convenes meeting at least one a year.
- NCSD can create committee, task force, expert team or mechanism for specific sector as necessary.

# National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD)

- **Executive Committee (ExCom)** is set up to review related tasks and report quarterly to NCSD. Its composition are:
  - Minister of Environment: Chair
  - Secretary of State from MAFF: First Chair
  - Secretary of State from MOE: Second Chair
  - 8 Secretary of States from most relevant ministries (MME, MOWRAM, MOI, MFAIC, MEF, MIH, MLMUPC, and MPWT: Member
  - Secretary General of NCSD: Permanent Member

# NCSD – General Secretariat for National Council for Sustainable Development







**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!**