

# Knowledge Sharing Workshop Strengthening the Environment Dimensions of the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific

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Environment  
in SDGs  
Asia-Pacific



IN  
COLLABORATION  
WITH



UNITED NATIONS  
**ESCAP**  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
**GOALS**



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# **Moving Forward with Implementing the Environment Dimensions of the SDGs in Cambodia**

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# Main Points

- 1. SDG Localization into Cambodian Context;*
- 2. Targets of SDGs 12, 14, and 15;*
- 3. Integration of CSDGs into National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) (2019-2023);*
- 4. Budgeting and Allocation of Resources;*
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress of CSDG achievement; and*
- 6. Good Practices and Challenges.*

# 1. SDG Localization into Cambodian Context

- RGC committed to implement 2030 agenda;
- All global SDGs selected for national context, and one national goal added (Goal 18: end the negative impact of Mine/ERW and promote victim assistance);
- MOP is the agency nominated by RGC to facilitate and lead the process of localization of the global SDGs into Cambodian context;
- All global targets and indicators were reviewed to select national priorities;
- Prioritized 98 targets, 178 indicators, 248 indicators plus sub-indicators.

## 2. Targets of SDGs 12, 14, and 15

- The Goals, Targets, and Indicators including, targets 12, 14, and 15, selected into national Priority for development activities to achieve at national and global levels, and also for monitor and evaluate.
- **Goals 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns: (2targets)**
  - ✓ 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment;
  - ✓ 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse;

## 2. Targets of SDGs 12, 14, and 15 (con't)

- **Goals 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development:** 5 targets:
  - ✓ 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution;
  - ✓ 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine coastal and freshwater ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive ocean and freshwater ecosystems;
  - ✓ 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine and freshwater areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information;
  - ✓ 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture;
  - ✓ 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

## 2. Targets of SDGs 12, 14, and 15 (cont)

- **Goals 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss:**
  - ✓ 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements;
  - ✓ 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally;
  - ✓ 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world;
  - ✓ 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction;
  - ✓ 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products;
  - ✓ 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts;
  - ✓ 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

### 3. Integration of CSDGs into NSDP (2019-2023)

- CSDGs can be achieved through integration into and implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP);
- Process of preparing NSDP (2019-2023) is starting;
- Process will cooperate closely with Line Ministries-Lines Agencies (LAs-LAs);
- Process informed by Rectabgupar Strategy Phase 4 (RS IV); inputs from LMs-LAs; information and data; recent RGC policy and strategies; global agendas, conventions, program of actions etc...;
- Selected goals, targets, and indicators of CSDGs, including 12, 14, and 15 will integrate into NSDP;
- Still have chance to add others.

## 4. Budgeting and Allocation of Resources

- Program budgeting based on RGC priorities in RG IV and NSDP by sectors;
- National budget is limited while trend of budget support from DPs decrease;
- Need support from development partners.

## **5. Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress of CSDG Achievement**

- Chapter 6 of NSDP covers Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E);
- M&E based on core indicators (previously 63 indicators);
- National Strategy for M&E (under development process); and
- Information System for M&E (to be developed).

## 6. Good Practices and Challenges

- Experiences from achieving MDGs;
- Good cooperation among government agencies, development partners, and CSOs;
- Still lack policies and strategies to implement the SDGs, especially those related to Environment and Climate Change;
- Capacity of Government officials; and
- No adequate budget.

**Thank you !**