

RAPID INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT – CAMBODIA SDG PROFILE

UNDP conducted a rapid integrated assessment of Cambodia’s National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 and relevant sector plans and strategies against the SDG targets. The assessment provides a gap analysis of the SDG targets that are not addressed in the current plan, targets that are partially addressed, and targets that have been addressed by multiple sectors. Sectors/Policy Areas indicated are those listed in the National Strategic Development Plan. Twenty-four policy areas were assessed.

In addition to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), the assessment drew from the following sector plans and strategies:

- ✓ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016
- ✓ Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025
- ✓ Neary Rattanak IV, Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, 2014-2018
- ✓ National Policy on Green Growth 2013
- ✓ Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023
- ✓ Education Strategic Plan 2014-2018
- ✓ Draft Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020
- ✓ National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable
- ✓ National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018
- ✓ Financial Sector Development Strategy 2011-2020
- ✓ Tourism Development Strategic Plan 2012-2020
- ✓ Policy on Labour Migration for Cambodia 2015-2018

The assessment attempted to review as many current key sector plans and strategies. While the Government is in the process of developing draft sector strategies for some of the areas, we only took into consideration the Draft Health Strategic Plan 2014-2018 as the previous plan covered the period 2011-2014 and is no longer applicable.

Template 1 provides a quick snapshot of integration/gap analysis and the SDG targets that are addressed by multiple sectors. For SDG targets addressed by multiple sectors – it is expected that joint planning is conducted or an assessment of impact and potential results be conducted with concerned sectors (to understand if cross-sectoral interventions are mutually reinforcing).

Key messages:

- The RIA highlights gaps between Cambodia's NSDP and related sector strategies and the SDG targets. These gaps may be useful for government to consider in the national planning process (including in the MTR). Notably, this includes the importance of introducing actions that address the special needs of vulnerable groups in line with Agenda 2030's aim of leaving no one behind (e.g., related to equal and affordable access to public services).
- The RIA is a good first step in assessing the degree to which Cambodia's plans reflect the objectives of the SDGs. These initial results show that Cambodia has a wealth of plans and strategies, many of which are well aligned with the SDGs. The next step is to consider implementation, including the degree to which plans are costed and financed. Discussions are underway to help build on the initial analysis and examine implementation in more depth.
- The RIA maps SDG targets that need to be addressed by multiple ministries and policy areas where actions can affect multiple SDGs. These results point to the critical need for strong cross-sector institutional arrangements to promote discussing interlinkages, prioritization, and budgeting. These types of mechanisms are one of the keys to SDG achievement: identifying priority interventions and investments that can make progress towards multiple SDG targets at the same time.

Snapshot of the assessment:

SDG targets fully addressed: **85/109**

SDG targets partially addressed: **17/109**

SDG targets not addressed: **7/109**

SDG targets not applicable: **4** (SDG 10.5, 10.6, 17.2, 17.7)

Further information would be needed to assess alignment with **13 SDG targets** that are part of Goal 17 on Means of Implementation. This assessment did not consider the 43 Means of Implementation SDG targets that fall under SDGs 1 to 16.

The analysis shows important gaps in terms of alignment which may help inform the formulation of the next national development plan to either confirm such SDG targets do not constitute priority at national level or work towards inclusion of relevant targets in the next planning process.

Gap Analysis:

Overall, Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) and/or related sector strategies have fully prioritized about 78% of the 109 SDG targets reviewed. 82% of the Planet related targets pertaining to SDG 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are well addressed with the exception of a few but important gaps (these are discussed in this report). This highlights the Government's political will and commitment to safeguard the environment and natural resources and strengthen its response to climate change, which it recognizes as contributing to the country's economy and sustainable development, including poverty reduction. While the planet related goals are well addressed in the National plan and sector strategies, the plans also highlight numerous challenges faced by sectors in advancing the sustainable management of the environment and strengthening the response to climate change. Environment degradation and climate change are key sources of vulnerability in Cambodia. Given the dominance of subsistence farming (73% of farms engage in subsistence agriculture), many rural households depend on the viability of ecosystems including water, soil quality, non-timber forest products, and biodiversity which are potentially threatened by unsustainable rates of

deforestation, the network of dams in the Mekong River Basin, and climate change. Continued focus in addressing these challenges and effective implementation of these plans and strategies can yield long-term environmental, social and economic dividend and contribute to improving the quality of lives of vulnerable communities in Cambodia.

About 78% of the people-related SDG targets (SDG 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are reflected in the NSDP and relevant strategies. Given the formidable development challenge related to reducing poverty and improving the livelihoods of the country's rapidly growing population, the integration of social protection into the National Strategic Development Plan and the development of a National Social Protection Strategy for the poor and vulnerable underlines the strong attention of the Government to social protection policy as a way to ensure long-term socioeconomic development and to respond to crises. While the national poverty line reveals that poverty may have been halved from 34.4% (2008) to 17.7% (2012), the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) suggests that some 33% of Cambodians remain multi-dimensionally poor, while an additional 21.6% of the population remain vulnerable to slipping back into poverty.¹ Continued focus on protecting the poorest and the most disadvantaged, mitigating risks that could lead to negative coping strategies and further impoverishment, and building human capital and expanding opportunities to support the poor in moving out of poverty would help transform poor and vulnerable communities into a productive force to actively contribute to the socioeconomic development of Cambodia.

The Government has prioritized Good Governance in its NSDP. About 70% of the peace related SDG targets (Goal 16) have been addressed in the NSDP, with a focus on fighting corruption; legal and judicial reforms; public administration reforms (including decentralization and deconcentration); and reform of the armed forces. Notwithstanding many challenges, the Government is attempting to apply good governance reforms across sectors, including in the small and medium-enterprises sector, the private sector, the tourism sector and the health sector. With regard to decentralization and deconcentration, the NSDP notes that whole of government reforms are complex and require a continuous process of dialogue and consensus-building among policy makers. Continued focus in this area to enable the transfer of functions from central to local governments is critical for improving service delivery and local accountability. Gaps concerning the peace related SDG targets are discussed in the following sections.

On the prosperity related SDG targets (SDG 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11), about 70% have been addressed in the NSDP and/or the sector plans. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services has been well addressed. The Government has a high level objective of providing at least 70% of all households with access to grid quality electricity by the year 2030. The Government recognizes that access, reliability and affordability are critical drivers to economic growth as well as the need to grow the sector in an environmentally sustainable way. Most recently it has made a major commitment to reducing the carbon intensity of its energy sector as part of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) released ahead of the UNFCCC COP21 in 2015.² Under its INDC, Cambodia proposed a contribution, "conditional upon the availability of support from the international community", to mitigating greenhouse gases, including a 16% reduction by 2030 on business as usual in its energy sector. In the area of promoting inclusive and sustainable growth, the NSDP and related sector strategies well address the targets on achieving higher levels of economic productivity through implementing economic diversification policies and linking the economy with regional production value chains, and promoting policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, and the formalization and growth of small and medium enterprises. The gaps with regard to the prosperity-related targets are discussed in the following sections.

¹ According to Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey, the labour participation rates of men and women were 88.7% and 77.8% respectively in 2013.

² Power Sector Vision: Towards 100% Renewable Electricity by 2050. Greater Mekong Region. Cambodia Report. WWF 2016.

SDG targets not reflected or partially reflected in the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP) and accompanying sector strategies

- **4.7** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- **5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Child marriage remains widespread in many parts of East Asia, in part because of persistent poverty and gender inequality. Girls who are married as children are more likely to be out of school, suffer domestic violence, contract HIV/AIDS and die due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Child marriage also hurts economies and leads to intergenerational cycles of poverty. In Cambodia, about 19% of girls are married before the age of 18.³ As outlined in Cambodia's Gender Strategy, child marriage is one of the major challenges to expanding education and training opportunities for girls in Cambodia. Special attention needs to be provided in supporting girls, particularly the most marginalized and vulnerable, in deferring marriage by advocating that they stay in school; supporting initiatives that build their life skills; delivering sexual and reproductive health and HIV information and services; and improving their economic and social well-being.
- **5.4** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
Unpaid care work is a critical—yet largely unseen—dimension of human well-being that provides essential domestic services within households, for other households and to community members. Time spent by women and girls on domestic chores limits their opportunities to participate in the labor force or to engage in economic activity, and entails missed opportunities to attend school. Placing unpaid care work at the core of poverty reduction efforts and synergistically working across all three dimensions of sustainable development will make a substantial difference to human welfare. In Cambodia, women report doing a larger share of unpaid care and domestic work than men: four times more.⁴
- **9.4** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- **12.7** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- **15.4** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
SDG 15.4 (mountain ecosystems), is neither mentioned explicitly in the NSDP nor in Cambodia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Mountain ecosystems are particularly important, in that they maintain rich ecological processes and provide essential goods and services,

³ The State of the World's Children 2016 Statistical Tables. UNICEF. Data for 2008-2014.

⁴ UN Women, Progress of the World's Women: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights. 2015

especially water, not only to mountain people, but also to downstream lowlands where demand from population centers, agriculture and industry is high. These ecosystems face severe threats from unsustainable land use practices (overgrazing and non-conservation agriculture), illegal wood extraction, development of large-scale infrastructure (dams, roads) and unsustainable natural resource projects (hydrocarbons, mining). Climate change further compounds these threats by increasing levels of exposure to droughts, floods (which in turn results in an increase in landslides) and changes in seasonality. These impacts both undermine the resilience of the mountain ecosystems and increase the vulnerability of the local mountain communities, whose livelihoods and wellbeing depend on their services. Mountain people tend to be among the world's poorest and most marginalized populations. Not only do many share the disadvantages of rural poverty and ethnic or religious discrimination. They also face additional challenges to subsistence brought about by elevation, rough topography and severe climate. Cambodia's work on ecosystems and biodiversity may likely also relate to mountain ecosystems. This SDG target on mountain ecosystems would be important to consider when developing the next NSDP.

- **17.6** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

The SDG targets listed below are only partially reflected in the NSDP and accompanying sector strategies. In some cases, the issues are mentioned but specified targets are less ambitious than the SDG targets. In other cases, the issues are prioritized but without specific policy actions accompanying them. Finally, in other cases, the issues are mentioned, but the **special needs of specific vulnerable groups such as women, children, people living with disabilities, ethnic minorities are not specifically addressed.**

- **1.1** *By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.*
The NSDP focuses on poverty as set by the nationally defined poverty line, which is higher than the international extreme poverty standards of \$1.90 per day. 15.9 percent of Cambodia's population lived under the nationally defined poverty line in 2015, according to the NSDP, as opposed to 6.2 percent that lived with less than \$1.90 a day.⁵ Given that the NSDP sets out to reduce poverty by 1 percent annually, it can be expected that extreme poverty will be significantly reduced by 2030, albeit not necessarily eradicated.
- **1.4** *By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance*
The NSDP calls for improved capacity to ensure "the effectiveness and efficiency of public services to better serve people" and calls for land reform to strengthen the distribution of lands. However, there is little emphasis on the poor and vulnerable populations. The vulnerability of Cambodia's urban poor⁶, for instance, is exacerbated by inadequate provision of and poor access to basic public services, social exclusion, lack of secure land and house tenure, few employment opportunities, crime and violence, and poorly managed urban space. Given that urbanization in Cambodia is increasing at the

⁵ World Bank, Poverty and Equity Database

⁶ Approximately sixty percent of Cambodia's urban poor households live on \$0.50 per person per day (Source: The Phnom Penh Urban Poor Assessment, 2012).

rate of x% per year, the urban population is expected to grow possibly leading to more pressure on urban social services and vulnerability among the urban poor.

- **2.2** *By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons*

The NSDP sets out very clear targets and actions to improve child and maternal nutrition. However, there is no emphasis on the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant women or older persons.

- **6.2** *By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*

Although there is an indicator in the NSDP to track access of the urban population to improved sanitation, the document does not include specific targets/action to improve access. The NSDP focuses only on improving access to sanitation in rural communities. While 75% of the rural population use unimproved sanitation facilities and improving their access is paramount, attention may also need to be paid to improving access for the 18% of the urban population that use unimproved sanitation facilities.⁷ Furthermore, rapid urbanization can outpace service provision, further increasing the number of urban dwellers without access to adequate sanitation.

- **6.4** *By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity*

The NSDP focuses only on the Agricultural sector in relation to addressing the target on increasing water-use efficiency. The Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025 makes a reference to the preparation of urban/city development plans that take into consideration the sustainable management of environmental resources (page 21). However, details are lacking so it is difficult to determine if the issue of water-use efficiency is addressed by this sector as well as others.

- **8.5** *By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value*

Job creation is a clear priority in the NSDP, including for youth and people living with disabilities. However, equal pay and equal value are not addressed in either the NSDP or the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Plan (2014-2018). Ensuring that the work done by women and men is valued fairly, and ending pay discrimination, is essential to achieving gender equality and a core component of decent work. Addressing gender pay differentials makes it less likely that low-income households, including those headed by women, become poor or remain poor. While there are provisions under Cambodia's constitution stipulating that Khmer citizens of either sex shall receive equal pay for equal work (Article 36), in practice most women receive lower wages than their male counterparts. According to a recent ILO report the earnings gap between young Cambodian women and men was 35 per cent, the fourth-highest of the 23 countries surveyed by the ILO for that measure.

- **8.7** *Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms*

Fighting against human trafficking is prominently featured in the NSDP. However, there is no mention of forced labour, modern slavery or child labour. With an estimated 1.5 million orphans and vulnerable

⁷ World Health Organization and UNICEF, Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation. 2014.

children living in Cambodia, and up to 20,000 of them living or working on the streets of Phnom Penh, this issue may need to be addressed.⁸

- ***9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all***

Increasing investment in physical infrastructure is a clear priority of the NSDP. However, the document does not address affordable and equitable access for all. Affordable and equitable access to physical infrastructure is critical to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities. Growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes require access to affordable and equitable infrastructure. For instance, transportation infrastructure— such as roads and railways—is key for people’s mobility from home to work, and for connecting rural areas to domestic and regional markets, contributing to a country’s economic development. Sustainable water infrastructure can improve people’s lives by providing access to clean water and help managing scarce resources in a sustainable manner. In Cambodia, about 31% of the rural population do not have access to improved sources of drinking water.⁹ The country still lacks the infrastructure required for the energy sector to match the pace of development. While the number of people with access to electricity doubled between 2002 and 2011,¹⁰ the proportion is still low: less than half of Cambodian households had access to electricity in 2013.¹¹

- ***10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status***

While social, economic and political inclusion is featured for women and people living with disabilities, there is no emphasis on race, ethnicity, religion and other status.

Cambodia became a party to the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 1983, highlighting the commitment of the Royal Government to take all measures set out in the Convention to ensure that nobody experiences discrimination in Cambodia on the basis of their race or ethnic origin.¹² The Convention is guaranteed in Cambodian law by article 31 of the Constitution. To enable progress on the SDGs and the achievement of Cambodia’s national development goals, the Government would need to consider inclusion of all minority groups in Cambodia when developing their next NSDP.

- ***10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality***

While there is a strong emphasis on social protection policies to promote greater equality, there are no actions associated with adopting of fiscal or wage policies for greater equality.

- ***11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons***

⁸ UNICEF, Child Protection, 2011

⁹ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. Cambodia: estimates on the use of water sources and sanitation facilities (1980 - 2015).

¹⁰ International Energy Agency (IEA). Southeast Asia Energy Outlook. France: IEA/ OECD, September 2013.

¹¹ Electricity Authority of Cambodia. “Report on power sector of The Kingdom of Cambodia: 2014 edition.”

¹² UNHCR: <http://cambodia.ohchr.org/en/treaty-block-sidebar-left/cambodia-and-convention-elimination-racial-discrimination>. Accessed 01 October 2016.

The extension of transport infrastructure is a clear priority in the NSDP, particularly to rural areas. However, there is no mention of addressing the needs of those in vulnerable situations.

- **11.6** *By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management*
The NSDP specifies no actions to address issues of air quality in cities.
- **12.3** *By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses*
The NSDP mentions that research and development on post-harvest processing technology and management are still at a nascent stage. The targets in the NSDP also do not address reducing food waste at the consumer level.
- **14.6** *By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation*
The NSDP makes no reference to addressing this particular SDG target. While the elimination of certain forms of fisheries subsidies is not explicitly mentioned in the NBSAP, the document does refer more broadly to the elimination, phasing out or reform of harmful subsidies to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and environmentally responsible behavior.
- **16.4** *By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime*
Although the NSDP does address the issue of illicit financial flows, there is no mention of reducing arms flows as well as strengthening the recovery and return of stolen assets. Gun violence fuelled by illicit weapons destroys communities, economic stability and the rule of law; it destabilizes legitimate governments and extinguishes any hope of eliminating poverty for people living in violence-prone areas.
- **16.7** *Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels*
While, there are multiple targets on gender in the NSDP that address this SDG target, targets on inclusion and participation of other marginalized groups in decision-making (for eg: people with disabilities, indigenous peoples) are missing. To enable progress on the SDGs and the achievement of Cambodia's national development goals, the Government would need to consider inclusion of all marginalized groups in Cambodia when developing their next NSDP.
- **16.9** *By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration*
The NSDP includes a target on civil registration. However, legal identity is broader than civil registration. It also includes providing legal identity to disadvantaged groups.

Means of Implementation:

SDG 17 on means of implementation will need to be looked into more carefully on areas related to finance (ODA and domestic resources), technology (transfer of technology, North-South and South-South Collaboration), capacity-building, and data, monitoring and accountability issues.

Cross-sectoral linkages:

The assessment identifies various **cross-sectoral linkages** and these have been detailed in **template 2**. It may be good to discuss whether there is collaboration between these sectors in their planning and implementation of actions and how their interventions complement each other's plan.

#	Policy Area/ Sector	SDG-12: Sustainable consumption and production							SDG-13: Climate change			SDG-14: Oceans							SDG-15: Terrestrial								
		12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8
12.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Physical Infrastructure																											
13.	Development of Transport and Urban Infrastructure																										
14.	Water Resources and Irrigation System Management																										
15.	Electricity Power Development																										
16.	Development of Information and Communication Technology																										
Private Sector Development & Employment																											
17.	Strengthening Private Sector and Promoting Investment & Business																										
18.	Development of Industry and Small & Medium Enterprises	X																									
19.	Development of Labor Market																										
20.	Banking & Financial Sector Development																										
Capacity Building & HR Development																											
21.	Strengthening and enhancing Education, Science &																										

Identified cross-sectoral linkages

The assessment has also attempted to identify some of the missing inter-sectoral linkages. For instance, SDGs 11.5, 11.6 and 11.7 related to making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable may also need to be addressed by the Environment sector. Currently, these targets are addressed by other sectors, including infrastructure. While the assessment tried to identify some missing cross-sectoral linkages, additional linkages would need to be identified for effective SDG implementation.

#	Policy Area/ Sector	SDG-7: Energy			SDG-8: employment							SDG-9: Infrastructure					SDG-10: Reduce Inequalities					SDG-11: Cities									
		7.1	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Promotion of Agricultural Sector																															
9.	Improved Productivity, Diversification and Commercialization																														
10.	Promotion of Livestock Farming and Aquaculture																														
11.	Land Reforms and clearance of mines and UXO																														
12.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources					X																									
Physical Infrastructure																															
13.	Development of Transport and Urban Infrastructure																														
14.	Water Resources and Irrigation System Management																														
15.	Electricity Power	X	X	X																											

Missing inter-sectoral linkages

Responding to the integrated nature of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, it would also be important to look into the most effective institutional architecture to promote cross-sectoral collaboration throughout the development planning cycle - from situation assessment to prioritization, implementation of programmes and interventions, monitoring and evaluation, building on the national experience with the implementation of the NSDP and related sectoral plans and strategies.

Reflections:

It is important to note that the reviewed national strategies have a much shorter timeframe than the SDG Agenda. The NSDP and most sectoral strategies set out policy priorities and action for the period 2014-2018. Thus, many of the objectives, goals and targets set out in these strategies, are less ambitious than those set out in the SDG Agenda. However, this analysis considers that if these issues remain a priority in subsequent national strategies and trends of progress are maintained the SDG targets will be achieved by 2030. As an example, the Health Strategic Plan has as an objective to reduce maternal mortality ratio to from 170 per 100,000 live births in 2014 to 130 by 2020. To achieve this goal maternal mortality will have to be reduced by approximately 5 percent per year until 2020. If this trend continues until 2030, the corresponding SDG target 3.1, which calls for reducing the maternal mortality ratio to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030, could be achieved.

Many of the areas listed in the NSDP as well as in some of the sector strategies lack measureable targets/indicators, so the team had to resort to a subjective assessment.