



Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation – Religion – King

ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Royal Government of Cambodia



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS REPORT

**Prepared by
Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
Council for the Development of Cambodia**

January 2018



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ACRONYMS

CCCSP	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CRDB	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
DCPS	Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy (2014-2018)
DPs	Development partners
EBA	Everything But Arms
EVI	Economic Vulnerability Index
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNI	Gross National Product
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
GSPs	Generalises System of Preferences
HAI	Human Asset Index
HDI	Human Development Index
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Industrial Development Policy
JMIs	Joint Monitoring Indicators
LDC	Least Developed Country
LMIC	Lower-Middle Income Country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MOWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAR	Public Administration Reform
p.c.	Per Capita
PBA	Programme-Based Approach
PFM	Public Financial Management
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SNDD	Sub-National Democratic Development
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TFAF	Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility
TRIMs	Trade-Related Investment Measures
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Foreword

With concerted effort and commitment to deliver effective development results under the wise and long-term visionary leadership of **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, and the contribution of all related stakeholders, the Royal Government of Cambodia has made significant progress in implementing its socio-economic development agenda. Improved public services, as well as the core reforms notably in PFM, PAR and SNDD, have benefited from the strong leadership and capacity of the Royal Government in guiding national development processes.

To further fulfill commitments to development effectiveness, the Royal Government has implemented its Rectangular Strategy Phase III with the central theme of Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency. This emphasizes the continued need to strengthen and enhance partnerships with all stakeholders as Cambodia consolidates progress, confronts future challenges and seize new opportunities in a new regional and global dynamic. The National Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018), serving as a single national overarching plan, provides a framework for national social and economic development. With an aspiration to become an Upper-Middle Income Country by 2030 and linking Cambodia's economy in line with ASEAN Economic Community and regional economic liberalization frameworks, the Royal Government has adopted the Industrial Development Policy (2015-2025) to promote the country's New Economic Growth Strategy to maintain sustainable and inclusive high economic growth through economic diversification, strengthening competition and promoting productivity. The Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy has also been prepared and implemented to continue applying development effectiveness principles in the Cambodia context.

The main objective of this 2017 Cambodia Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report, which has been prepared by the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/CDC), is to increase awareness and track progress of development partnerships and provide evidence-based analysis of trends in development cooperation. This will also provide a forward-looking roadmap to strengthen and enhance partnerships to support the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase III and provide significant inputs for Cambodia's further social and economic development in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The report also reflects how partnership work has evolved in Cambodia in recent years in the context of Cambodia becoming a Lower-Middle Income Country, and looking towards graduation from Least Developed Country status.

I am confident that the analysis contained in this report will provide important insights for all policy makers and development partners. It serves to guide them in strengthening and enhancing development partnerships. I would also like to take this great opportunity to acknowledge the excellent work of H.E Chhieng Yanara, Minister attached to the Prime Minister, the CRDB/CDC Secretary General and his staff who have prepared this analytical report.

Phnom Penh, 18 January 2018



CHIN BUN SEAN
Senior Minister in Charge of Special Missions
Vice Chairmen, Council for the Development of Cambodia

Executive Summary

As a newly classified Lower-Middle Income Country (LMIC), Cambodia is seeking to consolidate and maintain its impressive track record of socio-economic progress. But realizing Cambodia's 2030 aspirations, especially in the face of fast-changing global development landscape, demands a broad and holistic development vision that specifies national development plans in line with the Sustainable Development Goals. In this evolving context, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has reviewed the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018 to identify critical issues and guide the next-step national planning implementation. The RGC recognizes that development cooperation and partnerships, especially external development cooperation, remains particularly important for national socio-economic development agendas, and serves as catalyst in leveraging other sources of development finances to further promote inclusive growth and sustainable development of Cambodia.

Cambodia's Progress towards LDC Graduation

Cambodia's strong record of economic growth, poverty reduction and Rectangular Strategy implementation has pushed the country to surpass the Human Assets Index threshold for Least Developed Country (LDC) graduation and is fast approaching the Economic Vulnerability Index lower bound. The income criteria, set at USD 1,242 per capita (calculated according to World Bank Atlas methodology), remains some way off. An analysis of Cambodia's socio-economic performance on the graduation criteria reveals that Cambodia could graduate from list of LDCs in the next 10 years depending on the country's ability to expand manufacturing and services sectors (including industrialisation), to diversify export, modernise agriculture, and manage disaster-related risks.

As LDC graduation becomes a realistic proposition, the RGC will develop coherent policies related to economic competitiveness, trade and development cooperation to prepare Cambodia for a smooth transition. Official Development Assistance (ODA) availability and Cambodia-donor relations in 10 years' time are difficult to predict but development partners are likely to review their support and either exit Cambodia, increase their requirements for cost-sharing or counterpart funding or transition to loan financing. Concessional trade access to developed country markets will be reduced, but will likely still be on preferential terms. Cambodia's commitments to global development agenda (SDGs) can be used to support resource mobilisation efforts and direct ODA allocations to maximum effect in line with national development goals.

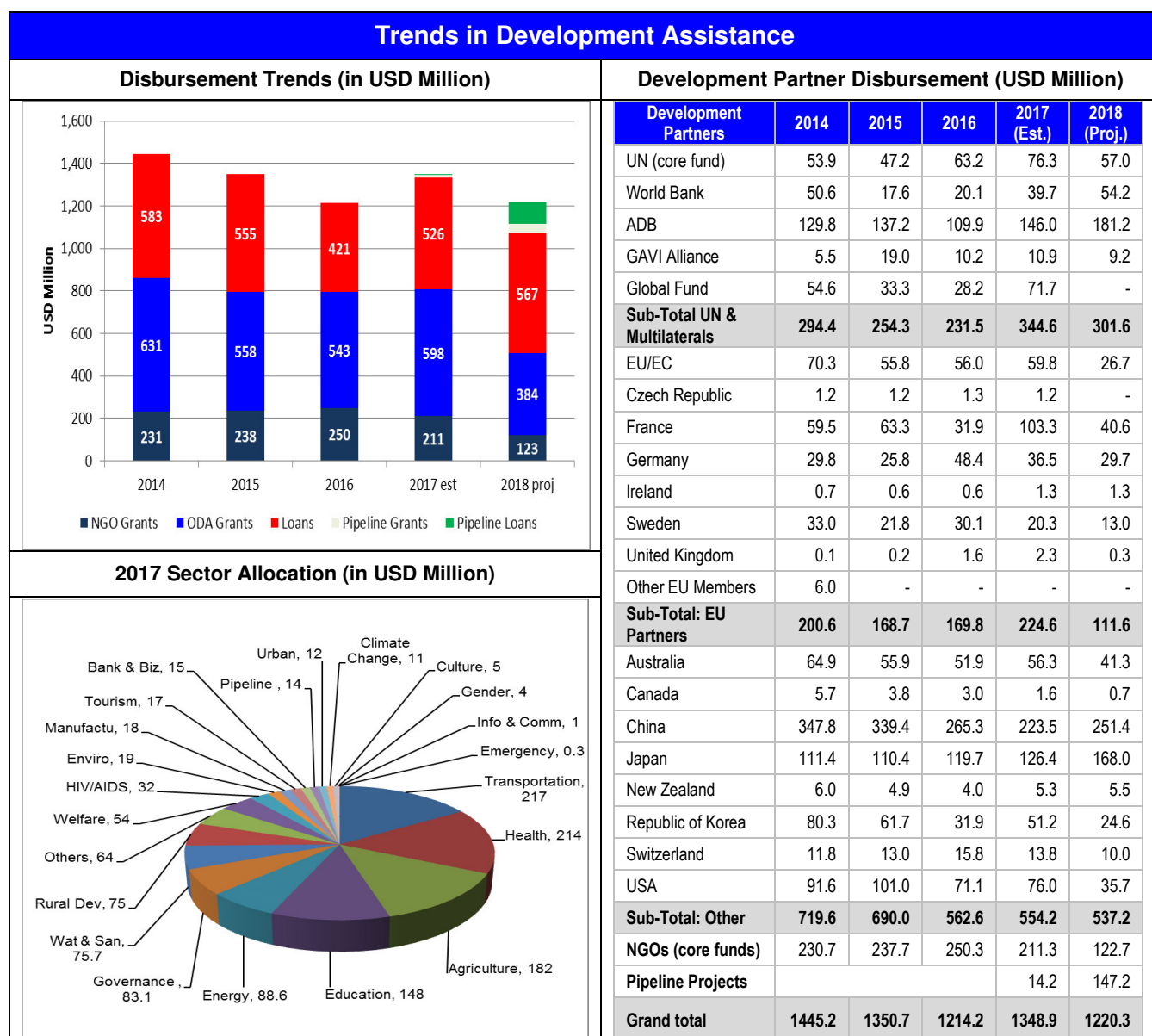
Trends in Development Cooperation

In 2017, ODA disbursement accounted for USD 1.35 billion (84% as DP funds and 16% as NGO core fund). Between 2014 and 2017, external development assistance declined from USD 1.45 billion in 2014 to USD 1.21 billion in 2016. 2017 has seen some recovery due to rising loan disbursements that have increased total disbursement by 9% compared to a year earlier. In the same period 2014-2017, the grant share leveled off at approximately USD 800 million. The ODA/GDP ratio has fallen from 9% in 2014 to 6% in 2017, while ODA per capita has averaged at USD 90 annually during the same period.

Overall increase of ODA disbursement in 2017 is driven by growth in disbursement from United Nation (UN) agencies, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), European Union (EU) member countries, and Japan. Asia Development Bank (ADB) and France are major donors among their groups with combined disbursement accounting for 19% of total fund. Japan's disbursement was one tenth of total disbursement, but despite a sharp drop in disbursement, China remains the largest provider of external support, providing USD 224 million in 2017 representing 17% of total ODA disbursement.

In 2017, social sector received the biggest share accounting for 33% of total ODA disbursement, followed by infrastructure sector around 28%. Economic and cross-cutting sectors received 22 and 10% shares respectively. Significant funds are allocated across five main sectors including Transportation (16.1%), Health (15.8%), Agriculture (13.5%), Education (11%), and Energy (6.6%).

Technical cooperation has been stable during the last four years (2014-2017) at approximately USD 400 million per year, while provision of investment projects dropped from USD 966 million in 2014 to USD 730 million in 2016 but recovered to USD 825 million in 2017.



DCPS (2014-2018) is yielding satisfactory results as RGC leadership and development partner commitment to applying development effectiveness principles pays off in terms of results. Cumulative ODA disbursements between 2014 and 2018 (projected disbursement) are closely aligned with NSDP's resource needs. The TWG mechanism also contributed to progress as, following the NSDP Mid-term Review, SDG localization, and new sector policies, a renewed set of Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) for 2017-2018 was endorsed by the Prime Minister. In 2017, 296 projects, amounting to USD 693 million, were coordinated through Technical Working Group (TWG) mechanism. Among them, Infrastructure Regional Integration coordinates the largest portfolio in terms of coordination funds.

Data on NGOs shows that, in 2017, their core fund disbursements contributed about 16% of total external cooperation support to Health, Education, Social Welfare, and Rural Development. Notably, amongst the 460 NGOs reporting their activities to CDC in 2017, the 25 largest ones represented 60% of total NGO financial activities.

Cross-cutting Thematic Profiles

As Cambodia's reforms move forward and the economy becomes more sophisticated, so the development challenges confronting the country become more cross-sectoral in nature. Addressing these challenges demands the mobilization of resources and coordination of effort across a range of cross-cutting issues that require a multi-stakeholder response. This report utilizes the "thematic markers" provided in the ODA Database to determine the contribution made to a development objective that is not the principal sector of the project.

ODA support to the promotion of gender equality: projects with a value of more than USD 374 million (28% of total ODA) are recorded as having made some form of contribution to gender equality in 2017. This represents a 17% increase compared to 2016. Agriculture, Health and Governance & Administration are the largest mainstreaming sectors with a combined more than USD 176 million of gender mainstreamed funds. Sectors that have most successfully mainstreamed gender to a significant extent in USD terms are health and education (more than USD 26 million combined).

ODA support to climate changes: projects with a value of more than USD 306 million (23% of total ODA) are recorded as having made some form of contribution to climate change in 2017, representing a 12% increase compared to 2016. Agriculture and transportation are the largest climate change mainstreaming sectors with a combined more than USD 171 million (56%) of mainstreamed funds. Sectors that have most successfully mainstreamed climate change to a significant extent in USD terms are agriculture, rural development, and health (more than USD 24.5 million combined).

ODA support to private sector development (PSD): projects with a value of more than USD 464 million (35% of total ODA) are recorded as having made some form of contribution to PSD in 2017, representing a 40% increase compared to 2016. Agriculture, transportation, energy are the largest PSD mainstreaming sectors with a combined more than USD 280 million (60%) of mainstreamed funds. Sectors that have most successfully mainstreamed PSD to a significant extent in USD terms are agriculture, energy, and water sanitation (more than USD 29 million combined).

ODA support to industrial development

Since its launch in August 2015, the IDP action plan has made significant progress that is observed in all four key concrete measures. The lead line ministries have completed formulating sector policies to support the IDPs, conducting feasibility studies, laying out endorsed work plan, securing allocation of financial requirement for the planned projects, and in the case of electricity supply, implementation has expanded coverage to achieve half of the targeted industrial zones.

By mapping sectors and sub-sectors of the ODA database to the priorities of the IDP, this report found that USD 144 million was disbursed to sectors that support IDP in 2017. This represents 13% of total ODA (excluding NGO funds). Between 2014 and 2018, ODA support to IDP has reached USD 697 million, averaging USD 139 million annually. The largest sources of support are from China, France, Japan, and Australia but the available data indicates that 18 development partners in total are active in supporting projects that contribute to IDP implementation.

By using "thematic marker", this report found that projects with a value of more than USD 333 million of ODA (25% of total ODA) are recorded as having made some form of contribution to IDP in 2017, which is a 59% increase compared to 2016. Agriculture, transportation, and water sanitation are the largest IDP mainstreaming sectors with a combined more than USD 228 million (69%) of mainstreamed funds. Sectors that have most successfully mainstreamed IDP to a significant extent in USD terms are transportation and education (a combined more than USD 52.7 million).

This report has provided strong evidence that continued collaboration between Government and its development partners is delivering results. It also reflects the Royal Government's commitment in maximising ODA resource mobilisation and ensuring its alignment with national priorities as set out in the NSDP 2014-2018. The analysis reveals that the cumulative ODA disbursements over the last five years are closely aligned with NSDP's resource needs. The changing roles in development

cooperation provisions – for instance, the stability in ODA grants along with the increase in concessional loans in recent years – are consistent with funding patterns during the Middle Income Country transition.

1. Introduction

As an emerging economy, Cambodia has made notable progress on socio-economic development agenda in line with the fast-changing global development landscape. The global 2030 sustainable development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out an ambitious development framework and reaffirms international commitments to ensure stronger inclusive partnerships and leadership towards sustainable development. The first High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, held in August 2017, urged all development stakeholders to jointly devise ways forward in engaging and investing in SDGs implementation to secure progress across the sustainable development dimensions: social, economic and environmental.

As a newly classified Lower-Middle Income Country (LMIC), Cambodia is seeking to consolidate and maintain its impressive track record of socio-economic progress. But realizing Cambodia's aspirations to become an upper-middle income country by 2030, together with the implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, demands a vision that is broader, more holistic and more ambitious. Achieving national development objectives and the SDGs requires the mobilization of a significantly increased level of resourcing and will require more complex and comprehensive financial management structures for both private and public sources.

The Rectangular Strategy phase-III (RSIII), complemented by the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2014-2018, continued to address strategic and effective socio-economic priorities to guide the national development agenda over the last five-year period. In achieving these development objectives, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has established a wide range of policy initiatives and reforms together with the review of institutional arrangements and implementation. For instance, the Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025 serves as a new growth strategy that drives the transformation of the domestic economic structure in line with the global economic architecture. It has been prepared to guide sustainable and inclusive high economic growth through economic diversification, strengthening competitiveness and promoting productivity.

Together with these major policy initiatives, the RGC has conducted the NSDP Mid Term Review aiming to identify key priority areas to guide the next-step national planning implementation. The review addressed critical issues that need to be further consolidated in terms of social and economic development including poverty reduction and inclusive growth; promoting agriculture; competitiveness; migration and urbanization; climate change and deforestation; governance and human resource development. This has provided the basis to address key challenges in achieving the development goals and contributed to development results.

The effective implementation of the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy (DCPS) 2014-2018 has been consistent with Cambodia's development context as an LMIC and provided a comprehensive framework for promoting development effectiveness in Cambodia. The strategy aligned the RGC's commitments in the implementation of global initiatives such as the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action, and Busan Global Partnerships focusing on effective institutions, inclusive partnerships and development results. Together, at sector level, there has been good progress on partnerships work. The new 2015 Technical Working Group (TWG) Guideline and a revised set of Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) 2014-2018 provide frameworks to inform TWGs to promote coherence between national planning and sector priorities and strengthen their performance and mutual accountability for results.

The RGC fully recognizes that successful implementation of these priority policies depends on effective implementation of core reforms across the Government. Progress has been made in implementing the public sector reform programmes. These core reforms, particularly the Public Financial Management (PFM), Public Administration (PAR) and Sub-national Democratic Development (SNDD) lie at heart of the Rectangular Strategy by strengthening institutional capacity to deliver sustainable inclusive growth and improved and public services. For instance, the National Programme for Public Administrative Reform (NPAR), adopted by the Royal Government in January 2015, has complemented and reinforced the PFM and sub-national reforms by promoting

organizational performance and enhancing the quality of public services. Yet, challenges along the way must be tackled based on a clear vision and the rule of law, and the RGC will continue to deliver longer-term benefits of these reforms within a clear national development vision.

Upon these significant major commitments, over the last two decades, the RGC, with support from all development actors, has made impressive achievements towards national socio-economic development while ensuring the annual growth of average 7.7% per annum. This has resulted in the national poverty rate declining from 53.2% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2014. GNI per capita has increased from USD 590 in 2007 to USD 1,300 in 2016 and is expected to increase to USD 1,429 in 2017. This economic performance has encouraged private consumption, attracted business investment, created employment opportunities, and improved livelihoods for all Cambodians.

Cambodia ranked fifth amongst all countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Successes include halving the poverty rate (CMDG 1), universal primary school enrolment (CMDG 2), reducing infant and child mortality (CMDG 4), reduction of maternal mortality (CMDG 5), and excellent progress in prevention of HIV/AIDS (CMDG 6). CMDG 9 on de-mining has also made recorded significant achievements. The UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) increased at 1.8% per year, and Cambodia was the best performer in the Asia Pacific region. Overall these achievements place Cambodia amongst the world's fastest-developing countries.

Despite these significant accomplishments, Cambodia still confronts development challenges and is likely to continue to be a Least Developed Country (LDC) for another decade. Further commitments shall be made in reducing economic vulnerability and further improving institutional reforms and public service delivery for economic development. LDC graduation will affect Cambodia's access to trade concessions and development cooperation requiring a transition strategy based on economic transformation and a new growth model. To respond to these issues, the RGC recognizes that Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains particularly important for its national socio-economic development agenda, and serves as a catalyst in leveraging other sources of development finance, both private and public, to further promote inclusive growth and sustainable economic development of Cambodia.

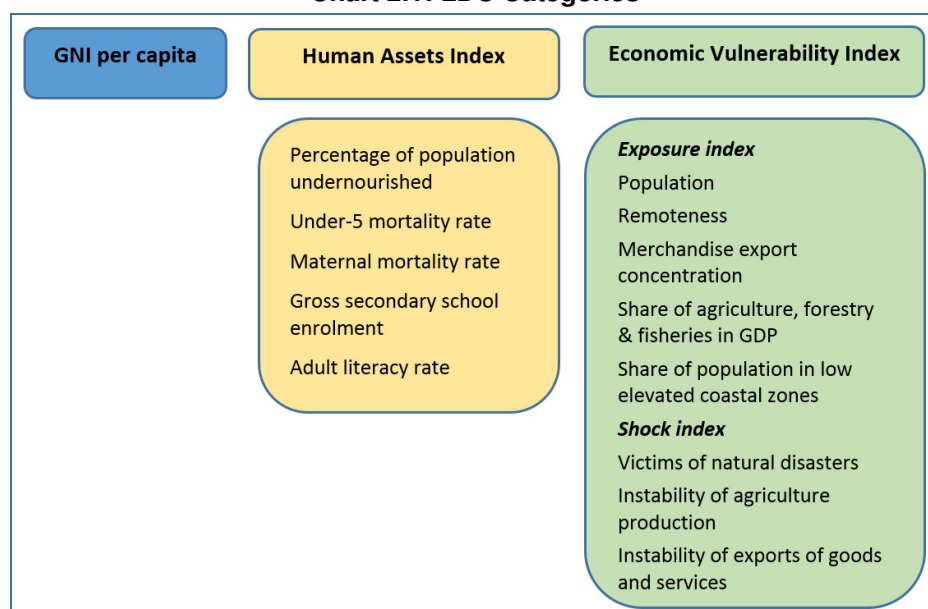
This report attempts to examine the trends of ODA provision to Cambodia in relation to its evolving development context. By using the data of the online Cambodia ODA Database, extracted on 25 September 2017, analysis has been made to determine recent trends in development cooperation. Results of the analysis are also used to improve government development cooperation policies and provide important insights for all policy makers on ODA flows and alignment with national development agenda as well as serving as the evidence-based inputs for enhancing stronger partnership between the RGC and development partners and promote resource transparency.

2. Cambodia as a Least Developed Country

Cambodia's reclassification as a Lower-Middle Income Country (from Low Income Country status) was confirmed by the World Bank in July 2016 based on 2015 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita exceeding USD 1,025. With wider socio-economic development indicators also rapidly improving, Cambodia is now anticipating moving towards graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) group.

The World Bank's country classifications are based solely on income per capita. By contrast, the UN's Least Developed Country (LDC) classification, which is overseen by the Committee for Development Policy of the UN's Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC), is based on three criteria (income per capita; human assets; and economic vulnerability). Within two of these categories there are a number of composite measures (see chart, below). Graduation is based on meeting two of these thresholds (or on surpassing double the income threshold) but is also subject to review and negotiation that takes into account vulnerability and exposure to shocks.

Chart 2.1: LDC Categories



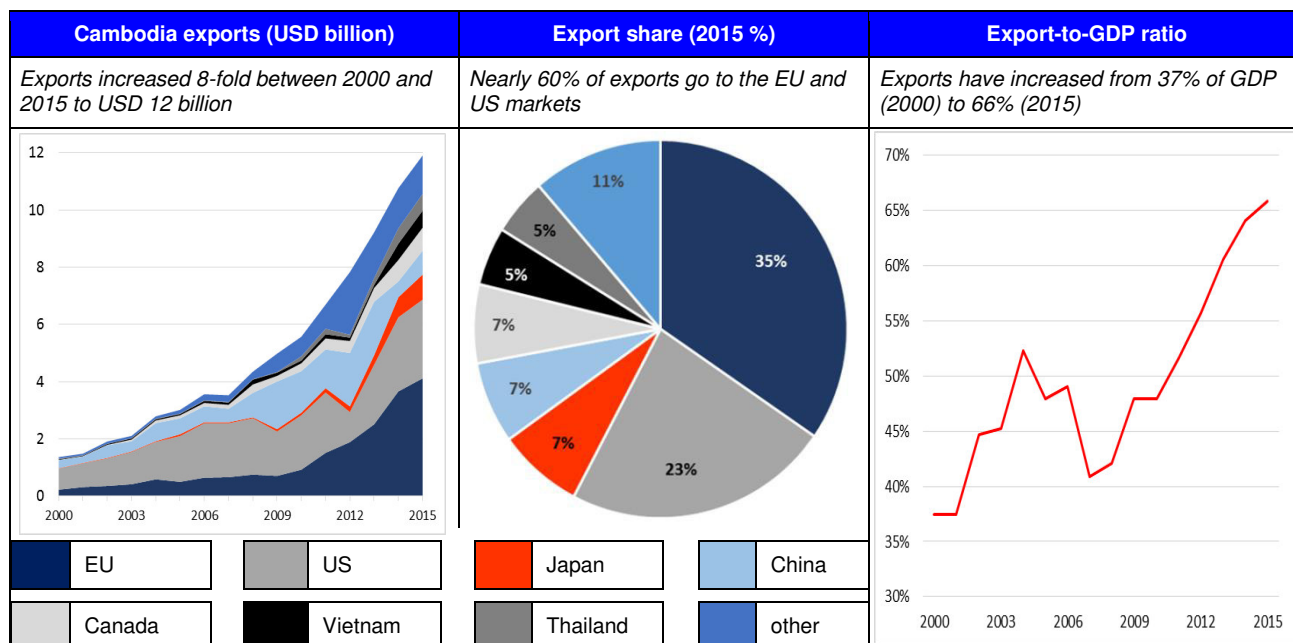
Will Lower-Middle Income Country status affect development finance?

Income classifications are a World Bank tool for determining access to World Bank funding windows. They do not formally imply any other change in a country's status, including for example, creditworthiness, ability to access export markets, investment desirability or access to ODA. Investors and donors do take note of reclassifications, however, and factor them into their financing decisions.

For ODA providers, reclassification can mean a review of a programme, including a shift from grants to concessional loans or increased counterpart funding. Access to World Bank IDA (International Development Association) terms may continue while moving towards International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) 'blended' terms. Research has found evidence that "other donors tend to reinforce rather than compensate for reductions in IDA funding following threshold crossings. Overall, development cooperation as a share of GNI drops about 59% on average after countries cross the threshold". The July 2015 Financing for Development Conference also noted "concern that access to concessional finance is reduced as countries' incomes grow, and that countries may not be able to access sufficient affordable financing from other sources to meet their needs".

What support is available to Cambodia and other LDCs?

Privileged trade access is arguably the most important concession made available to LDCs. Cambodia is a very open economy: exports accounted for two-thirds of GDP in 2015. The EU is the largest destination for Cambodia's exports, overtaking the US in 2012 and accounting for USD 4.1 billion (35% of the total) in 2015. The US and Japan together account for a further 30% so that two-thirds of all exports go to Cambodia's top 3 destinations.



Source: IMF Direction of Trade statistics

The European Union's Generalised System of Preferences (GSPs) for LDCs is known as the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative. EBA provides all LDCs with duty-free and quota-free access on all exports (exception armaments). Once Cambodia graduates from the LDC classification, this access will transition to a different but still highly-concessional set of GSPs that applies to most developing countries. A GSP+ is made available to those countries willing to sign a commitment to human rights and labour standards; this offers access very similar to the Everything but Arms initiative. Finally, there is also a possibility to sign bilateral free trade agreement that forms part of a Partnerships and Cooperation Agreement.

Cambodia's second largest export destination is the US. Measures to promote LDC trade facilitation and access agreed at the WTO, for example the Trade Facilitation Agreement, have been endorsed by the US and can be accessed by Cambodia, which is also a signatory. Trade with the US is governed by a Generalised System of Preferences (GSPs) that grants many developing countries the same level of tariff and duty-free access to US markets on specified goods. Since 1994, the US has included provisions on labour standards in all bilateral trade agreements. Bilateral Textile Agreements with Cambodia link improved quota-related trade concessions to labour standards (specifically the formation of the Arbitration Council and implementation of the ILO Better Factories project). There is also a Cambodia-specific framework for trade between the US and Cambodia: in 2006, the two countries signed a bilateral Trade and Investment Framework Agreement. In 2012, the United States and Cambodia agreed to begin exploratory discussions of a potential bilateral investment treaty.

LDCs are eligible to access a wide range of International Special Measures, mainly in the areas of trade, development and technical assistance. Preferential trade arrangements are also granted, including exemptions related to the Agreements on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs). LDC status also entitles these countries to access the LDC Programme of Action, now in its fourth iteration. The 4th Programme of Action was adopted in 2011 and has a strong focus on productive capacity and structural transformation, including building physical, human and social capital. The programme includes

actions in eight priority areas: productive capacity, agriculture, trade, commodities, human and social development, multiple crises and other emerging challenges, mobilization of resources and governance.

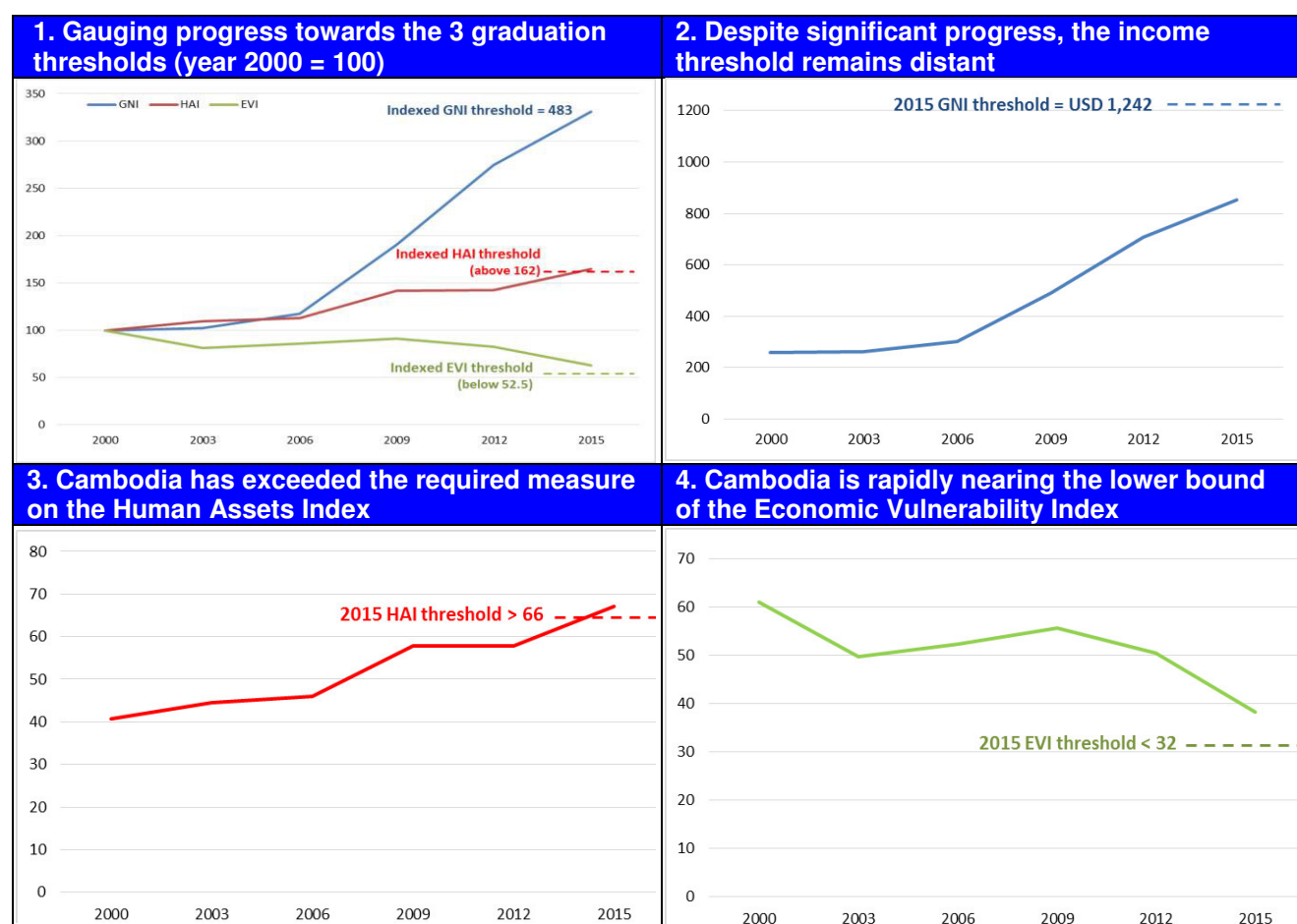
Examples of the support available to LDCs include:

- Support for trade - including WTO concessions, non-reciprocal preferential arrangements and participation in the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related TA.
- Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (TFAF) - supports LDCs to access the TFA's benefits (tariff and quota free access to markets, streamlined customs formalities) and also to secure exemptions based on compliance capacity.
- Preferential treatment on TRIPs and TRIMS agreements that affect laws and practices related to intellectual property rights and investment.
- Development cooperation - including a donor commitment to 0.15-0.20% of their GNI to be allocated to LDCs in ODA.
- Technical Assistance and other General support - for example, the UN's Technology Bank for LDCs, WTO legal advisory support and dedicated scholarships.

For Cambodia, its continued LDC status, combined with a commitment to a partnership-based approach to implementing national development objectives such as the IDP and the global SDGs will likely be strong determinants of continued development partner engagement.

What progress is Cambodia making towards LDC graduation?

Cambodia's strong record of economic growth, poverty reduction and Rectangular Strategy implementation means that the country has now surpassed the Human Assets Index threshold for LDC graduation and is fast approaching the Economic Vulnerability Index lower bound. The income criteria, set at USD 1,242 per capita (calculated according to World Bank Atlas methodology), remains some way off.



Source. UN Committee for Development Policy Secretariat, Triennial Review dataset 2000 - 2015

To graduate a country must typically exceed the thresholds of at least two of the three criteria in two successive reviews. The process to graduate from the LDC group is intentionally protracted to ensure that a country's progress is sustained, leaving minimum risk of regression. From first being recognised as eligible by the Committee for Development Policy (which convenes every three years, next in 2018), a further 3-year period is required that in turn leads to a three-year period of preparation. After graduation is confirmed there may be a further period of transition to ensure that any LDC benefits that were applied are not withdrawn to the country's detriment. As Table 2.1, below, shows, the qualifying period is therefore 6 years after first meeting the thresholds while full withdrawal of LDC concessions may extend to up to 9 years.

Table 2.1: The process of LDC Graduation

Year 0 - 1st triennial review of Committee for Development Policy (CDP)	CDP reviews progress and confirms eligibility (1st finding)
Year 0 - 3	UN assessments of readiness
Year 3 - next CDP meeting	CDP re-confirms eligibility (2nd finding) and recommends graduation to ECOSOC (UN General Assembly endorsement)
Years 3-6	Transition strategy prepared
Year 6	Graduation is confirmed and becomes effective after a transition period to follow
After Year 6	Transition strategy implemented (monitored by CDP) ensuring no abrupt reduction of support

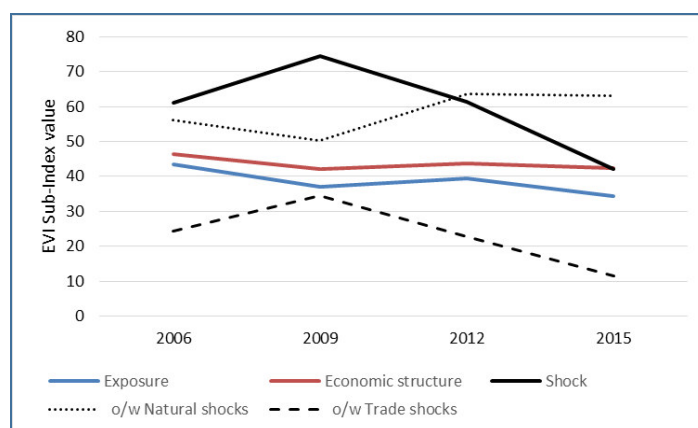
When will Cambodia meet the LDC graduation thresholds?

Even if Cambodia were to meet the LDC graduation criterion at the CDP's next meeting in 2018, it would be 2024 before graduation and perhaps 3 more years before the transition was complete.

Due to the lag in measuring income (the 2015 CDP review used the 2011-13 average), Cambodia's GNI estimate will not meet the threshold in the 2018 review (it will be approximately USD 1,100 if the 2014-16 average is used). Cambodia improved by 12.2 points on the Economic Vulnerability Index (from 50.5 to 38.3) and needs only to reduce its Index score by 6.3 more points to pass below the lower bound of 32.

By examining the EVI more closely (see Chart 2.2), it can be seen that it comprises three sub-indices: (i) Exposure (a measure of population, remoteness, and population living in low-lying coastal areas); (ii) Economic structure (a measure of export concentration and the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries); and (iii) Shocks, both natural (affected population and agricultural instability) and trade-related. The rapid reduction in the EVI is driven mainly by a reduction in trade shocks since 2009.

Chart 2.2: Composite indices of Economic Vulnerability



Source. UN Committee for Development Policy Secretariat, 2015

Policy considerations for Cambodia

Given that the Exposure sub-index will not change rapidly (being based on population and proximity to markets), to accelerate the further reduction of economic vulnerability, policy of the Royal Government will be directed at expansion of the manufacturing and services sectors (including industrialisation), export diversification, the modernisation of agriculture and disaster preparedness. Accessing some of the trade-related support provided to LDCs would therefore be highly beneficial.

Having already surpassed the Human Asset Index threshold, further reduction of Economic Vulnerability will mean that Cambodia may pass a second in 2018 and therefore be placed on the list of countries ready to graduate. This will mean that a 2024 graduation date is possible. Otherwise meeting at least two of the three threshold requirements by 2021 seems highly probable so that Cambodia will graduate from the LDC group of countries by 2027 at the latest. A further transition may extend any benefits, trade-related for example, beyond that date.

What is the impact of graduating from LDC status?

Beyond graduation there is continued monitoring and a LDC Transition Plan will seek to ensure that there is a smooth winding down of any LDC-related assistance and support that was provided by the UN and other development partners. At graduation, however, it is expected that Cambodia will no longer be able to access the International Special Measures provided to LDCs under various UN-supported initiatives.

Trade access, especially to the EU, will be the main change that requires attention from policy-makers. This issue needs to be managed in the context of on-going trade agreements, for example to negotiate considered duty- and quota-free access on some exports (as the Maldives has done) or to replicate the 2016 Free Trade Agreement between the EU and Vietnam, that provide for similar access to European markets for non-LDCs. Trade access with partners such as the US and Japan can be secured through using the period up to LDC graduation to ensure readiness to join regional trade agreements.

Will Cambodia's competitiveness be affected by loss of LDC status?

One additional trade-related issue concerns Cambodia's relative competitiveness with other LDCs that target similar export markets, principally Bangladesh and Myanmar. 2015 triennial review data (see the table below) shows that these countries both have higher incomes and lower economic vulnerability than Cambodia. They are both quite close to surpassing at least two of the LDC graduation thresholds and may graduate at the same time as Cambodia. Cambodia is therefore unlikely to experience a loss in competitiveness relative to these 2 countries based on their continued LDC trade access.

Rank	GNI per capita (USD) (threshold > \$1,242)	Human assets index (threshold > 66)	Economic vulnerability index (threshold < 32)
1	Myanmar - 1,063	Myanmar - 72.7	Bangladesh - 25.1
2	Bangladesh - 926	Cambodia - 67.2	Myanmar - 33.7
3	Cambodia - 852	Bangladesh - 63.8	Cambodia - 38.3

Source. UNDESA LDC Handbook 2015 (page 68)

The way forward in Cambodia

Graduation from LDC status - which could take place in about 10 years - may have far-reaching ramifications. Further research into each of the three LDC criteria categories and the graduation process itself will ensure that macroeconomic strategies and sector reforms are in place to move Cambodia towards graduation while ensuring that adequate transition arrangements can also be assured. ODA availability and Cambodia-donor relations in 10 years' time are difficult to predict but development partners are likely to review their support and either exit Cambodia, increase their requirements for cost-sharing or counterpart funding or transition to loan financing. Trade access with the EU will change, but will likely still be on preferential terms.

While LMIC status may be associated with some development partners reviewing their country programmes, Cambodia's continued LDC status, coupled with global commitments under the Financing for Development framework, can be used to support resource mobilisation efforts and direct ODA allocations to maximum effect in line with national development goals.

A strategy that is based on ensuring an informed and country-led approach to LDC graduation - with its focus on increasing income, improving health and education outcomes, transforming industry and agriculture, and facilitating trade - can be used as a stepping stone towards achieving the SDGs. The Royal Government will therefore demonstrate its continued commitment to national and global development goals, maintain its partnership-based approach to managing development cooperation and ensure that ODA is directed to supporting the development of the real economy, improved public services and stronger institutions. Cambodia will also continue to make full use of the International Special Measures made available to LDCs, including reviewing their current or potential future use.

3. Trends in Development Cooperation

Over the past decades, billions of US dollars in external assistance have transformed the country's human and national capacity, business environment, and social welfare. Driven by strategic planning and relentless reforms, the RGC has led the country's development through inclusive and sustainable economic growth and effective partnerships for development. The RGC has sought to maintain good development cooperation with all partners which in turn enables state agencies to coordinate resource mobilization for development activities in Cambodia.

This chapter presents an analysis of ODA disbursement to Cambodia by describing composites of the disbursement, highlighting major changes in donor and sector disbursement, and examining the disbursement in relation to government's development effort. This analysis attempts to report ODA disbursement over a medium term trend with specific emphasis on 2017 and to reflect on government's strategy in forging good cooperation for development results.

Total Disbursements 2008-2018

ODA disbursement in Cambodia is comprised of DP grants, NGO grants, and loans. Between 2008 and 2017, as shown in Chart 3.1, total disbursement increased from USD 979 million to USD 1.35 billion. There was steady growth in annual disbursements since 2008. In 2012, total disbursement peaked at USD 1.5 billion. Later, the disbursement gradually fell to USD 1.45 billion in 2014 and USD 1.21 billion in 2016. However, according to estimated disbursement, the total ODA disbursement, including the USD 14.2 million in the pipeline projects, bounds back to USD 1.35 billion in 2017.

Chart 3.1: Total ODA Disbursement 2008-2018 (in USD Million)

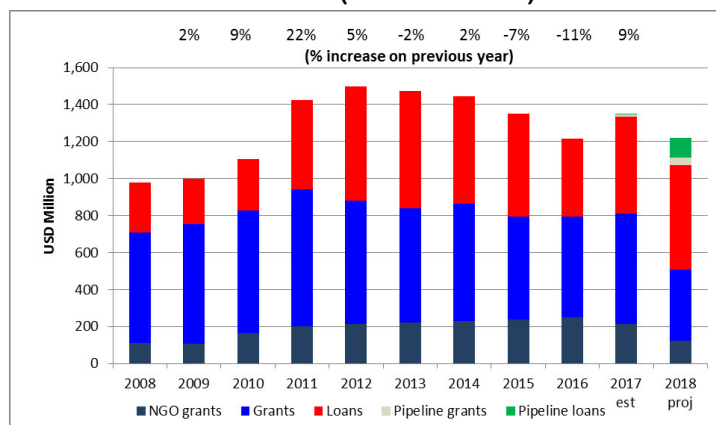
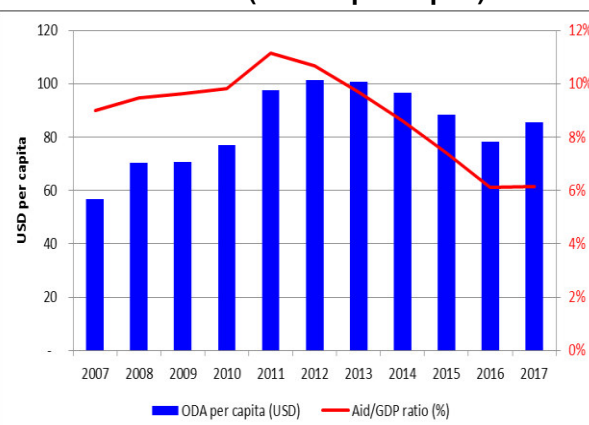


Chart 3.2: ODA per capita and Aid/GDP ratio 2007-2017 (in USD per capita)



(Note: all data reported in this paper was extracted from the ODA and NGO Database on 25 Sept 2017)

The initial growth of total ODA disbursement in 2010 was driven by grants, but later, there was uptick in loan proportion that elevated the disbursement to peak in 2012. Loan disbursements continued to rise until 2013 and then subsequently decreased from USD 583 million in 2014 to USD 420 million in 2016. In 2017 increased loan disbursements of USD 526 million drive the total disbursement towards an upward trend with an annual increase of 9%.

Even though there was no sharp fluctuation in disbursement of grant (DP and NGO) in the period 2012-2017, NGO grant is falling for the first time from USD 250 million in 2016 to USD 211 million in 2017 while DP grants surges by USD 50 million in 2017, leading to expansion of grant proportion in total ODA disbursement by 10% compared to a year earlier.

Due in part to increased development assistance, Cambodia has maintained robust economic growth. Chart 3.2 shows that the ODA/GDP ratio has fallen from 10% in 2013 to 6% in 2017, as GDP growth has remained robust while development cooperation has leveled off. ODA per capita is annually averaged at USD 90 during the same period. To prepare Cambodia for LDC graduation,

external resources are significant to support government in addressing economic vulnerability, promoting human development, and strengthening institutional capacity.

In relation to the country's development classification, Cambodia's loan increase in 2017 might imply that becoming LMIC undermines Cambodia from obtaining grant assistance. However, it should be highlighted that grants have remained stable as loans have risen and Cambodia's LMIC status in World Bank's system may have motivated some development partners to change the term of their assistance from grant to loan. But this does not revoke Cambodia from LDC-related development assistance (including grant and trade-related benefits). Cambodia's continued LDC status in UN's system will allow the country to mobilize resources for implementing its development agenda (see Chapter Two).

Trends in Development Partner Disbursements 2008-2018

To further explore the growth of total ODA disbursement to Cambodia, Table 3.1 lists the total disbursement figure of all development partners between 2008 and 2018.

Table 3.1: Total ODA Disbursement by Development Partners 2008-2018 (in USD Million)

Development Partners	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Est.)	2018 (Proj.)
UN AGENCIES											
Total Programmes Delivered	118.8	148.9	114.0	89.5	88.1	-	107.2	93.7	93.4	-	-
Total Own Funds Disbursed	73.2	101.8	73.9	56.5	53.7	49.8	53.9	47.2	63.2	76.3	57.0
Multilaterals											
World Bank	41.7	60.4	56.9	73.8	66.0	35.5	50.6	17.6	20.1	39.7	54.2
Asian Development Bank	145.7	89.4	75.4	126.9	82.0	171.4	129.8	137.2	109.9	146.0	181.2
GAVI Alliance	-	1.7	3.6	6.7	4.9	10.7	5.5	19.0	10.2	10.9	9.2
Global Fund	38.6	46.5	61.2	60.2	20.1	45.4	54.6	33.3	28.2	71.7	-
Sub-Total UN & Multilaterals	299.2	299.7	270.9	324.1	226.8	312.8	294.4	254.3	231.5	344.6	301.6
EUROPEAN UNION											
European Commission	48.4	49.4	32.9	61.0	41.6	36.6	70.3	55.8	56.0	59.8	26.7
Czech Republic	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	-
France	29.8	25.4	22.4	19.5	24.8	17.8	59.5	63.3	31.9	103.3	40.6
Germany	36.6	27.9	35.3	43.7	44.6	34.3	29.8	25.8	48.4	36.5	29.7
Ireland		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3
Sweden	15.9	22.8	24.7	28.6	30.2	33.8	33.0	21.8	30.1	20.3	13.0
United Kingdom	29.6	32.6	24.7	34.2	28.2	13.7	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.3	0.3
Other EU Member States	30.7	41.9	52.0	48.3	18.2	9.9	6.0				
Sub-Total: EU partners	191.0	200.7	192.7	236.1	187.9	147.3	200.6	168.7	169.8	224.6	111.6
Other Bilateral Donors											
Australia	49.1	47.8	63.4	78.2	79.5	59.3	64.9	55.9	51.9	56.3	41.3
Canada	11.5	16.7	12.8	18.5	20.5	11.8	5.7	3.8	3.0	1.6	0.7
China	95.4	114.7	154.1	332.0	460.7	436.6	347.8	339.4	265.3	223.5	251.4
Japan	126.4	134.0	140.0	114.4	172.3	130.8	111.4	110.4	119.7	126.4	168.0
New Zealand	2.8	2.3	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.2	6.0	4.9	4.0	5.3	5.5
Republic of Korea	33.0	15.8	35.2	45.3	46.2	50.1	80.3	61.7	31.9	51.2	24.6
Switzerland	3.9	3.0	3.1	4.5	4.3	7.8	11.8	13.0	15.8	13.8	10.0
United States of America	55.7	56.9	63.3	64.4	85.0	93.5	91.6	101.0	71.1	76.0	35.7
Sub-Total: Other	377.6	391.3	477.2	661.8	872.3	793.1	719.6	690.0	562.6	554.2	537.2
NGOs (core funds)	110.8	108.5	165.0	200.7	212.3	220.8	230.7	237.7	250.3	211.3	122.7
Pipeline Projects										14.2	147.2
Grand total	978.5	1000.2	1105.8	1422.6	1499.2	1473.9	1445.2	1350.7	1214.2	1348.9	1220.3

Disbursements by UN agencies and NGOs (core funds) is completely grant (except for IFAD's loan to Agricultural sector), and in 2017, disbursement by UN agencies increases by USD 13 million. International Financial Institutions (IFIs) indicate substantial growth as disbursement between 2016 and 2018 increases by USD 110 million. The largest share of ODA disbursement comes from bilateral donors. Unwavering support from Japan, Australia, and Korea, contributed about USD 250 million annually to Cambodia over the period 2015-2018.

In short, overall increase of ODA disbursement in 2017 is driven by growth in disbursement from UN agencies, IFIs, EUs, and Japan. ADB and France are major donors among their groups with combined disbursement accounting for 19% of total fund. Japan's disbursement was one tenth of total disbursement. Despite a sharp drop in 2017 disbursement (associated with large capital project implementation), China remains the top external development partner, providing USD 224 million and representing 17% of total ODA disbursement in 2017.

Trends in Sector Disbursement 2008-2018

Development is a broad concept, so in order to give readers an insight to what the RGC and DPs have been working on the ODA funds, total disbursement is categorized into sectors and subsectors that embody the developmental endeavor of the RGC as set out in the NSDP.

Table 3.2 shows sector disbursement between 2008 and 2018. In 2016, social sector received the biggest share accounting for 39% of total ODA disbursement, followed by infrastructure sector around 29%. Economic and cross-cutting sectors received 19% and 13% shares, respectively.

Table 3.2: Total ODA Disbursement by Sectors 2008-2018 (in USD Million)

Sectors	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Est.)	2018 (Proj.)
Social Sectors											
Health	136.7	161.8	211.4	205.3	203.0	203.2	204.8	203.7	209.3	213.8	102.0
Education	100.5	95.5	115.6	154.6	135.3	140.4	167.1	174.9	171.3	148.2	90.3
HIV/AIDS	57.9	56.3	46.4	69.4	33.5	34.7	45.8	30.2	23.2	32.2	6.4
Community & Social Welfare	51.7	54.5	58.9	138.2	136.4	81.1	84.8	98.6	65.9	53.9	36.5
Sub-Total	346.8	368.1	432.3	567.5	508.2	459.4	502.5	507.4	469.7	448.1	235.2
Economic Sectors											
Agriculture	46.1	80.9	90.4	144.9	185.4	184.4	218.1	171.0	142.0	181.7	173.9
Rural Development	56.8	64.4	67.8	48.6	81.3	77.0	85.5	93.6	67.6	74.8	73.9
Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	24.5	11.1	9.0	13.4	11.4	11.1	3.2	4.5	5.3	18.3	1.3
Banking and Business Services	44.9	12.8	30.9	73.1	4.0	43.8	14.3	27.0	14.0	14.8	4.5
Urban Planning Management	4.5	16.1	10.9	2.7	11.9	0.3	6.6	7.4	6.0	12.1	24.1
Sub-Total	176.8	185.3	209.0	282.7	294.0	316.6	327.7	303.5	234.9	301.7	277.7
Infrastructure Sectors											
Transportation	161.9	180.3	184.7	271.2	383.6	379.0	309.4	286.8	164.3	216.6	226.3
Water and Sanitation	25.5	17.3	24.4	36.1	52.3	59.3	63.7	37.8	39.0	75.7	37.5
Energy, Power and Electricity	32.8	21.7	41.5	57.3	66.7	59.9	66.5	54.8	138.8	88.6	136.1
Information and Communication	7.1	7.5	1.8	0.2	1.3	3.0	10.8	5.0	12.5	0.9	-
Sub-Total	227.3	226.8	252.4	364.8	503.9	501.2	450.4	384.4	354.6	381.8	399.9
Cross-cutting Sectors											
Gender	5.5	5.2	6.0	6.4	8.7	9.8	8.5	6.1	6.4	3.8	2.3
Tourism	5.0	6.0	4.0	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.4	17.2	9.8
Environment and Conservation	16.7	11.5	36.8	18.1	14.2	24.3	26.8	33.1	29.5	19.0	16.5
Climate Change	-	9.1	5.3	5.9	7.3	8.8	7.0	7.7	8.1	11.3	14.5
Culture and Arts	6.3	5.9	6.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.5	6.2	3.8	4.6	39.7
Governance and Administration	118.5	126.0	113.5	111.9	100.7	117.7	84.3	77.8	101.7	83.1	53.1
Budget and BoP Support	21.9	20.5	0.3	0.3	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency and Food Aid	16.0	11.1	14.8	25.5	25.0	19.3	25.2	14.8	1.3	0.3	-
Sub-Total	189.9	195.3	186.9	174.6	176.1	185.2	157.9	147.5	152.2	139.3	135.9
Others	37.5	24.6	25.1	32.9	17.0	11.6	6.9	7.8	2.9	63.8	24.5
Pipeline Projects										14.2	147.2
Grand Total	978.3	1,000.1	1,105.7	1,422.5	1,499.2	1,474.0	1,445.4	1,350.6	1,214.3	1,348.9	1,220.4

In 2017, total ODA disbursement was 9% above the year earlier. This increase could be found in economic and infrastructure sectors. Economic sector expands significantly from USD 235 million in 2016 to USD 302 million in 2017. The increase is due to more funds disbursed to support agriculture, banking service, and urban management. Infrastructure sector experienced dramatic

fluctuation in the past 5 years as is often the case where large capital projects come on stream or are completed. After its peak in 2012, this sector fell from USD 504 million to USD 355 million in 2016 before rising steadily from USD 382 million in 2017 to USD 400 million in 2018. This growth is attributed to more funds for development of Transportation, Energy, and Water.

From 2015 to 2016, total disbursement fell by 10%, and there was reduced disbursement in all sectors. However, as total disbursement recovers in 2017, the growth does not appear in social and cross-cutting sectors. Instead, projected disbursement in 2018 illustrates deeper reductions in these sectors.

Significant Changes in Loan Provision 2014-2018

As ODA grant is stable, loan increases account for the increases in total disbursements in 2017. It is therefore useful to highlight loan distribution by sectors of development. Table 3.3 shows loan disbursement by sector between 2014 and 2018.

Table 3.3: Loan Disbursement by Sectors 2014-2018
(in USD million)

Sector	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Transportation	270.5	263.8	130.0	177.4	200.9	1,042.6
Agriculture	143.2	107.9	79.1	105.2	161.9	597.3
Energy & Electricity	44.5	48.7	133.5	80.3	132.3	439.3
Water & sanitation	42.8	17.5	14.9	58.2	41.5	175.0
Rural development	29.1	39.8	6.2	18.6	26.6	120.3
Education	9.1	20.4	10.7	7.5	24.0	71.7
Banking & Business services	5.0	22.2	9.0	8.2	15.0	59.4
Urban planning	0.6	0.7	2.8	8.1	46.7	58.8
Community/Social welfare	20.3	27.5	-	-	-	47.8
Health	9.6	0.0	7.5	6.2	10.6	33.9
Tourism	0.0	0.9	0.5	16.2	8.2	25.7
Information and Communication	8.5	4.9	12.0	-	-	25.3
Governance	-	-	14.4	0.4	1.9	16.6
Industrialisation & Trade	-	-	-	14.6	2.0	16.6
Environment & conservation	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
Others	-	0.8	-	24.9	-	25.7
Total	583.1	555.1	420.6	525.8	672.9	2,757.5

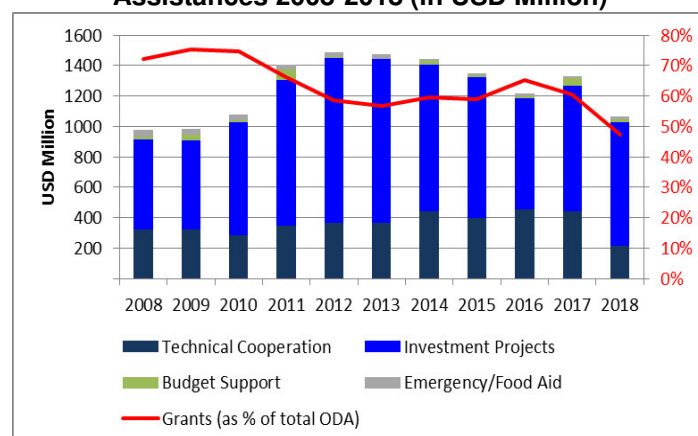
Loan disbursement in 2016 totaled USD 420 million, equivalent to 44% of total assistance from development partners (excluding NGO grants). This amount increased further in 2017 to an estimated USD 526 million (including pipeline), due in part to the emergence of France as a major loan provider in the Water & Sanitation Sector (USD 45 million) and to industrialization/TVET (USD 15 million). As a result, the loan share increased further and, based on current figures, is expected to reach 61% in 2018 as loans to agriculture and energy increase sharply.

The four main sectors in receipt of loans (transport; agriculture; energy; and water) accounted for 86% of total disbursements in 2014 (with 7 other sectors receiving loan support) but this share is expected to decline to 80% in 2018 (with 9 other sectors also receiving loan finance). As the loan share increases further over time, the RGC will remain committed to a prudent debt strategy. This will limit overall borrowing while ensuring that loans are directed only to priority sectors and projects.

Development Partner Funding Modalities 2008-2018

As composites of total ODA disbursement have changed substantially between 2014 and 2018, there is evolution in funding modality as well.

Chart 3.3: Total ODA Disbursement by Types of Assistances 2008-2018 (in USD Million)



Four modalities have been identified and observed over the reporting period. Investment project and technical cooperation have dominated the total disbursement because they involve funding for physical infrastructure and supporting capacity development in government reform and service delivery, respectively. Emergency aid is subject to disaster relief while Budget Support appears almost exclusively in education sector.

Chart 3.3 shows that since 2008, investment projects share the largest proportion of all

funds. In 2011, expansion in loans from China has broadened the share of investment projects further with annual average disbursement about USD 1 billion.

Technical cooperation is relatively stable over the same period, averaging at USD 321 million annually. As loans drive total ODA disbursement growth in 2017 and 2018, the share of technical cooperation has decreased from 38% in 2016 to 33% in the subsequent years. The red line in Chart 3.3 represents share of grant in the total ODA disbursement by years. Between 2008 and 2017, grant share has declined from 72% to 61%.

Alignment with National Priorities 2014-2018

Matching ODA disbursement with national priorities involves moderating discussion and dialogue between decision makers. The RGC's effort, through the work of CRDB/CDC, has been practicing bilateral consultation to enable development cooperation between development partners and government agencies. The primary purpose is to bring everyone to support and implement NSDP 2014-2018.

Chart 3.4: Total ODA Disbursement by Sectors 2014-2018 (in USD Million)

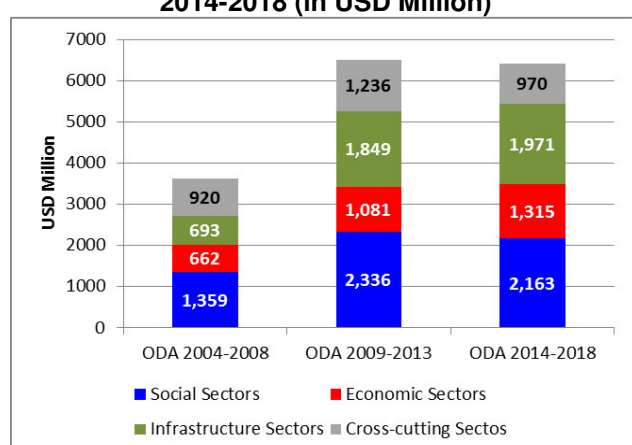
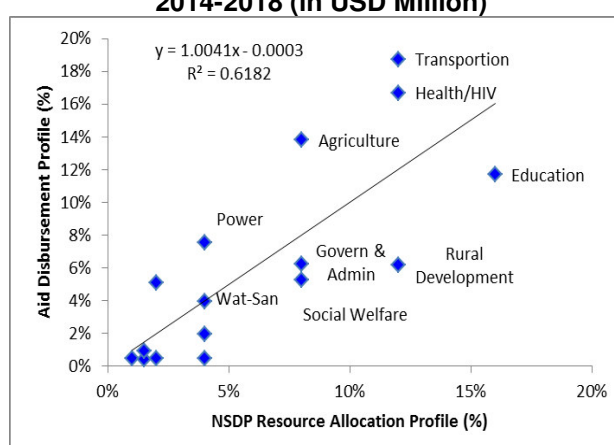


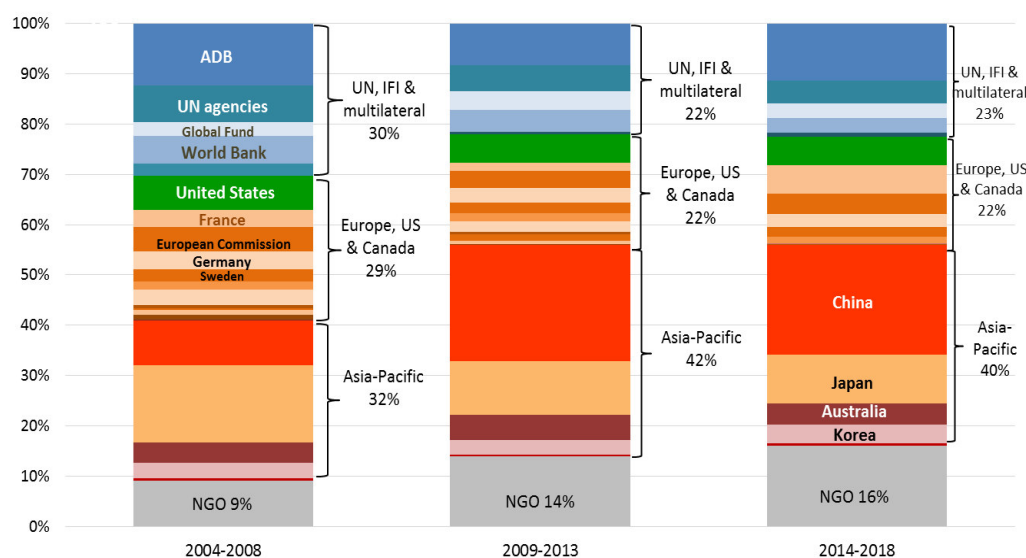
Chart 3.5: ODA Alignment to NSDP 2014-2018 (in USD Million)



Since 2014, the RGC has been implementing NSDP, and together with projected disbursement for 2018, it is found, in chart 3.4, that cumulative ODA disbursement has contributed USD 6.42 billion out of USD 7.59 billion NSDP's resource needs.

The disbursement to energy, agriculture, and transportation has exceeded the fund required by 60%, 46% and 32% respectively. However, as illustrated in chart 3.5, some sectors, particularly education, are severely under-supported raising concern that Cambodia will not be able to develop capacity to transform into structurally advancing economy.

Chart 3.6: Total ODA Disbursement by Development Partners to NSDP



In term of contributors, development partners, as shown in chart 3.6 from Asia and Pacific provides the largest share (40% of total disbursement 2014-2018), followed by multilateral donors (23%), bilateral donors (22%), and NGO grant (16%). In comparison to the previous NSDP, the proportions of multilateral and bilateral donors are almost constant. Even though the share of Asia and Pacific's ODA has slightly reduced, it remains larger than other groups of DPs.

Development Partners Engagement in TWGs 2017

To bring about result-based partnership, the RGC has established 19 Technical Working Groups (TWGs), which coordinate development cooperation in all four main sectors of the NSDP. At a technical level, the TWGs provide a mechanism to gather relevant stakeholders under government leadership to identify priorities, address problems in project implementation and to agree on Joint Monitoring Indicators (See section on JMIs).

Table 3.4: 2017 Funding (in USD Million) and Development Partner Activity in TWGs

TWGs	Total 2017	# of DPs	# Projects In TWG	Average Project Size
Social sectors				
Health	124.2	14	42	3.0
HIV/AIDS	26.1	4	6	4.3
Education	57.1	12	29	2.0
Food Security and Nutrition	16.0	5	8	2.0
Rural Water & Sanitation	14.2	4	10	1.4
Sub-total Social sectors	237.5	39	95	2.5
Economic sector				
Agriculture and Water	111.4	14	58	1.9
Fisheries	4.7	4	9	0.5
Forestry	10.1	6	13	0.8
Land	1.3	3	4	0.3
Mine Action	10.7	6	8	1.3
Private Sector Development	4.8	3	3	1.6
Sub-total Economic sector	143.0	36	95	1.5
Infrastructure sectors				
Infrastructure Regional Integration	258.1	8	54	4.8
Sub-total Infrastructure sectors	258.1	8	54	4.8
Cross-sectoral and administrative sectors				
Public Administrative Reform	1.1	2	2	0.5
Public Financial Management	19.0	8	14	1.4
Decentralisation and Deconcentration	21.6	9	16	1.4
Gender	1.9	7	7	0.3
Legal and Judicial Reform	6.4	5	6	1.1
Partnerships and Harmonization	0.0	1	1	0.0
Planning and Poverty Reduction	4.5	6	6	0.8
Sub-total Cross-sectoral	54.6	38	52	1.0
Total with TWG	693.2	121	296	2.3
No TWG	430.2	26	316	1.4
Grand total	1123.4	147	612	1.8

Note: all development partners are members of P&H TWG; Some projects are represented in multiple TWGs

In 2017, as displayed in table 3.4, 296 projects amounting to USD 693 million are coordinated through TWG mechanism. Among them, Infrastructure Regional Integration coordinates the largest portfolio in term of funds. Agriculture, health, and education TWGs have highest participation with 14 and 12 development partners respectively. In terms of cross-sectoral and administrative sectors, Decentralisation and Deconcentration and Public Financial Management bear the greatest coordination workload because of nature, number, and size of the projects. It is significant to note that more than half of all projects (316/612), accounting for 30% of total funding, are not associated with any TWGs. This emphasizes the need for mechanism outside of the TWG framework to support the coordination work.

This data only reports what has been recorded by development partners regarding their TWG activity linked to project funding. It is also acknowledged that some development partners make an

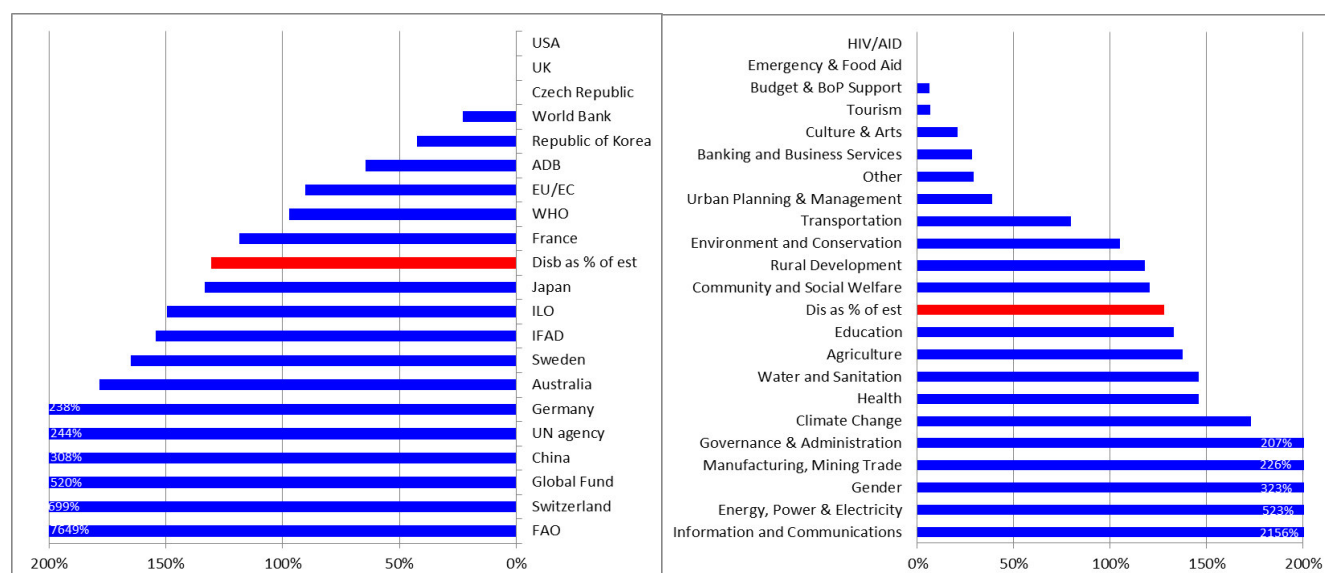
important contribution to TWGs and partnerships work without having any projects or funding (e.g. the Partnerships & Harmonization TWG includes all development partners but only 1 recorded partner and 1 project). NGOs are also TWG members but their membership and contribution are not included in this analysis.

Predictability of ODA Disbursement 2016

In an effort to improve accuracy in development planning as well as to enhance the credibility of the budget, the RGC has worked with development partners to obtain the best estimation of expected disbursements to the government sectors. In a range of one year and three year plan, CRDB/CDC will send the list of planned disbursement to Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to make informed decision on aggregate and allocation of annual national budget.

A few indicators have been used to determine the level of predictability of a project. First, the project must provide support to government sector. Second, they must have figure of planned disbursement for the year after and/or the following three years. Predictability ratio is to compare planned and actual disbursement based on a specific year. The best predictability ratio is 100% while margin of error is allowed for 30% over and under the perfect prediction.

Chart 3.7: Predictability (Funding to Government Sector as % of Scheduled)



The chart 3.7 shows the percentage of aid predictability of projects supported to government sector by donor and sector in 2016. The percentage of predictability is comparison between planned ODA disbursements for 2016, extracted on April 21, 2015 with the actual ODA disbursement for 2016, extracted on September 25, 2017.

The overall predictability ratio is acceptably credible because total actual disbursement is within the margin of 30% of the planned total disbursement. Among donors, aid from EU/EC, France, and Japan demonstrates high level of predictability, scoring very close to 100% prediction ratio. In term of sector predictability, disbursement to environment and conservation sector highly reflects the budget planning, only 5% off. This is followed by transportation, rural development, and community and social welfare sectors. The donors and sectors located at the highest and lowest end of the scale demonstrates the greatest lack of aid predictability.

Mutual Accountability for Results

The Joint Monitoring Indicators (JMIs) for 2014-2018 were prepared to address both the 'managing for development results' and the 'mutual accountability' principles of effective development cooperation and set up medium-term goals based on development outcomes articulating in the NSDP. Following the review of progress made towards the 2014-2015 JMI output targets, CRDB/CDC has requested all TWGs to review and revise their JMI output (and the indicator, baseline and target) in a period of 2017-2018 in sequence with the NSDP mid-term review and the

SDG localization processes to move forward, and for on-going sector policy reviews to be completed.

At the TWG Network Retreat 6-7 February 2017, line ministries and development partners had the opportunity to discuss ranges of global and national development issues and provided a significant input to improve national and sector results especially the renewed JMIs indicators. Based on the results of discussion, TWGs were encouraged to revise JMIs based on: 1). key areas identified in the NSDP mid-term review; 2). development of JMIs that are relevant to lead sector ministries; 3). the need to include indicator on human capital development.

Based on these results, a new set of JMIs for the 2017-2018 has been finalized and consolidated by CRDB/CDC, and endorsed by Samdech Prime Minister based on the NSDP mid-term review findings, the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) localization exercise, sector policy reviews and new policies such as the Industrial Development Policy (IDP).

Provincial Distribution of ODA Disbursement 2017

Cambodia is a country of 25 provinces and capital city. Each is quite unique in its economic, social, environmental, and demographic characteristics.

To give the reader an overview of how ODA is dispersed to enable inclusive benefits for all Cambodia, this section of the report presents the disbursement by provinces and describes the top recipients.

Table 3.5: Provincial Supports (in USD Million)

Provinces	2015	2016	2017 (est)	2018 (proj)
Phnom Penh	118,589	122,647	189,344	119,211
Siem Reap	104,227	91,296	83,786	57,705
Banteay Meanchey	51,860	43,858	71,458	76,598
Battambang	90,274	66,301	56,728	51,375
Svay Rieng	9,187	13,426	38,025	31,589
Kampong Thom	49,730	43,398	37,422	36,492
Pursat	31,062	23,035	36,662	51,841
Prey Veng	42,311	29,715	36,281	23,539
Kampong Chhnang	30,967	24,803	35,865	63,667
Ratanak Kiri	8,230	6,446	31,021	22,043
Nation-Wide	454,064	393,789	473,556	266,711
Other Provinces	360,231	355,489	244,526	272,295
Pipeline Projects	-	-	14,233	147,246
Total	1,350,732	1,214,203	1,348,907	1,220,312

In 2017, as displayed in table 3.5, ODA disbursed to top 10 provinces accounting for 46% of the total while nationwide projects receive 35%. Phnom Penh remains the largest recipient of ODA with the funding of around USD 190 million. This is followed by Siem Reap (USD 84 million), Banteay Meanchey (USD 71 million), and Battambang (USD 56 million). This is consistent with the fact that in 2017, government has acquired more loans to develop Business & Banking Service, Urban Management, Water Sanitation, Agriculture, and Trade. Svay

Rieng and Ratanak Kiri receive more funding compared to the year earlier due to major support to infrastructure sector from China, Japan, and ADB.

Chart 3.8: Provincial Support per capita (in USD)

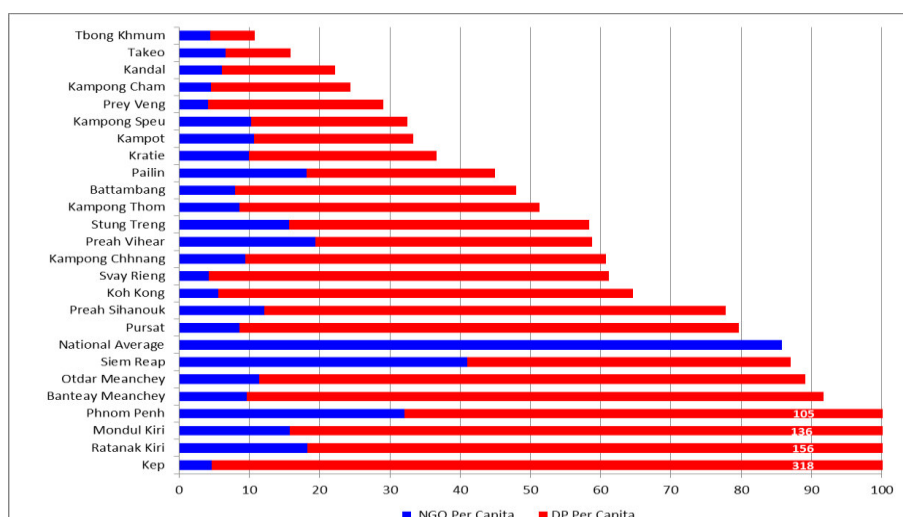


Chart 3.8 illustrates how provincial ODA disbursement is distributed on a per capita basis. In 2017, Kep has the highest provincial ODA support per capita (USD 318), followed by Ratanak Kiri (USD156) and Mondul Kiri (USD 136). This could be attributed to 1) ODA loan to develop Energy, Tourism, and Transportation, and 2) NGO grant in supporting Rural Development and Environmental Sustainability.

NGO Supports to National Development 2017

NGOs have been a major contributor to Cambodia's national development, especially through their abilities to mobilize funds and work on areas that complement programmes by national government and development partners. Table 3.6 shows NGO funding trends by sectors from 2014 to 2017. The total NGO fund is between USD 300 to 350 million, comprised of NGO own fund and Fund that NGOs mobilize from development partners (DP fund). The disbursement has been centered in Health, Education, Community Welfare, and Rural Development sectors, accounting for approximately 80% of total NGO fund and representing the overwhelming social nature of NGO's work in Cambodia.

It is worth noticing that total NGO funding in 2017 decreases by 15% compared to 2016. The decrease could be seen almost equally in both NGO own fund and development partner fund. Among the four major sectors, Community Welfare experiences the sharpest drop that NGO and development partner funds are reduced by USD 18 million and USD 4 million, respectively.

Table 3.6: NGO Funding 2014-2017 (in USD Million)

Sector Names	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	NGO Own Fund	DP Fund	Total	NGO Own Fund	DP Fund	Total	NGO Own Fund	DP Fund	Total	NGO Own Fund	DP Fund	Total
Health	79.0	29.0	108.0	78.1	30.7	108.9	73.6	38.4	112.0	75.4	35.8	111.1
Education	54.8	8.5	63.3	47.5	10.7	58.2	59.6	8.8	68.4	52.1	7.8	60.0
Community Welfare	47.7	11.7	59.4	64.5	8.1	72.6	60.5	8.6	69.1	42.3	4.4	46.7
Rural Development	15.1	18.0	33.1	24.4	13.6	38.0	25.6	13.4	39.0	21.5	10.4	32.0
HIV/AIDS	11.6	10.4	21.9	5.6	9.7	15.3	5.5	9.9	15.4	6.1	13.8	19.9
Governance	2.9	6.3	9.3	2.2	7.2	9.4	3.3	9.1	12.4	1.7	11.2	12.9
Agriculture	7.4	7.5	14.9	7.0	7.5	14.5	12.6	6.8	19.5	8.9	3.5	12.4
Environment	6.0	6.8	12.8	4.1	9.1	13.3	6.4	9.2	15.5	1.5	2.9	4.4
Others	6.3	6.8	13.2	4.2	5.2	9.4	3.3	4.5	7.8	1.7	4.9	6.6
Total	230.7	105.1	335.8	237.7	101.9	339.6	250.3	108.7	359.0	211.3	94.6	305.9

Chart 3.9 compares relative significance of sector disbursement between NGO own fund and development partner fund. In 2017, most of NGO own fund is used to support Health, Education, Community Welfare, Rural Development, and Agriculture, while development partner fund is provided for works in Governance, Health and HIV/AIDS sectors. In a medium term trend, as displayed in chart 3.10, average disbursement of NGO and development partner fund corroborates this work distinction.

Chart 3.9: NGO Sector Support 2017 (in USD Million)

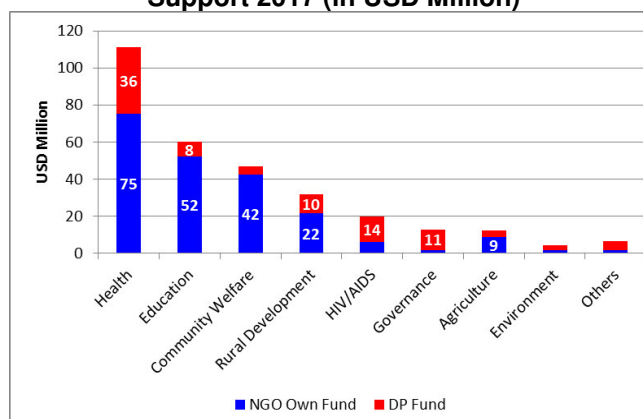


Chart 3.10: Relative NGO Funding Shares 2014-2017

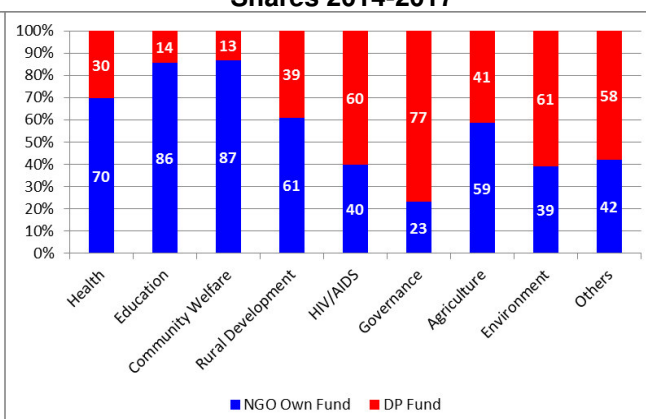


Table 3.7 identifies that amongst the 460 NGOs reporting activities to CRDB/CDC in 2017, the 25 largest ones represent USD 184 million in 2017, 60% of total NGO operational fund. Over the last three years (2015-2017), Kantha Bopha (averaging about USD 37 million, 11% of total NGO fund), World Vision (averaging USD 28 million, 8% of total NGO fund), and Plan International (averaging USD 11 million, 3% of total NGO fund) are the largest three NGOs.

Table 3.7: Major NGOs by Funding 2015-2017 (in USD Million)

NGO Names	2015			2016			2017		
	NGO	DP	Total	NGO	DP	Total	NGO	DP	Total
Foundation Children's Hospital Kantha Bopha	33.3	4.2	37.5	30.2	6.3	36.5	32.2	4.3	36.5
World Vision Cambodia	24.0	2.9	26.9	27.3	2.8	30.1	25.4	1.3	26.7
Save the Children International	2.6	4.1	6.7	3.0	7.1	10.0	1.7	11.0	12.7
Plan International	2.4	8.4	10.8	4.1	7.3	11.3	4.6	7.3	11.9
University Research Co., LLC	-	5.8	5.8	-	8.7	8.7	-	9.8	9.8
Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance	-	7.4	7.4	-	7.0	7.0	-	8.0	8.0
Cambodian Children's Fund	5.8	-	5.8	8.1	-	8.1	7.1	-	7.1
Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia	0.7	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.9	1.6	5.4	0.4	5.8
Angkor Hospital for Children	5.2	0.0	5.2	5.8	-	5.8	5.5	-	5.5
Hazardous Area Life Support Organisation Trust	0.1	4.5	4.6	0.1	4.2	4.2	0.1	4.8	4.8
Sos Children's Villages of Cambodia	2.4	-	2.4	2.8	-	2.8	4.7	-	4.7
Japan Relief for Cambodia and World Assistance for Cambodia	4.9	0.3	5.2	4.8	0.3	5.2	4.0	0.3	4.3
Population Services International	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.6	1.5	6.1	4.1	0.0	4.1
Room to Read	3.1	-	3.1	3.6	-	3.6	4.0	-	4.0
SNV Netherlands Development Organization	1.5	3.4	4.8	0.5	3.6	4.1	0.4	3.6	4.0
Pour un Sourire d'Enfant	7.2	-	7.2	7.4	-	7.4	4.0	-	4.0
Winrock Cambodia	-	6.2	6.2	-	7.9	7.9	-	3.9	3.9
International Development Enterprises Cambodia	1.1	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.5	3.7	3.3	0.4	3.8
Reproductive and Child Health Alliance	0.2	1.3	1.5	-	3.2	3.2	-	3.6	3.6
Maries Stopes International Cambodia	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.5	2.0	2.5	1.2	2.2	3.4
Aide et Action, South-East Asia	-	-	-	3.4	0.0	3.4	3.3	-	3.3
Missionaries of Charity	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	3.3	-	3.3
Mines Advisory Group	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.9
Family Health International	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8
Asian Hope Cambodia	2.4	-	2.4	2.5	-	2.5	2.7	-	2.7
Total 25 largest NGOs	99.3	55.4	154.7	112.1	66.4	178.4	118.6	65.2	183.8
Total 435 other NGOs	138.4	46.6	184.9	138.2	42.3	180.6	92.7	29.4	122.1
Grand Total	237.7	101.9	339.6	250.3	108.7	359.0	211.3	94.6	305.9

4. Cross-cutting Thematic Profiles

Cambodia's robust economic growth in the past decades has brought about socio-economic transformation that changes the ways people make their living, live together as a society, and exploit their surrounding natural environment. Due to the fact that development is multi-dimensional, every effort to enable positive transformation has been widely welcomed. The RGC, in collaboration with development partners have been re-designing policies and country strategies to not only contain and address backwash effect of the transformation but to also shape the country's development so that progress is sustainable and attainable to every Cambodian. As a result, development activities become varied and cross-cutting that oftentimes, a single development project could embrace more than one development attempt.

Improved knowledge related to the use of external financing can assist in ensuring that resources are used to maximum effect. The Cambodia ODA Database is developed to support planning, coordination and monitoring as well as promoting resource transparency. In recognition of the cross-cutting nature of development project, the current questionnaire asks donors to identify principal sectors that the project is most associated with, and in addition, allows donors to highlight "thematic marker" that the project makes some forms of contribution to a development objective even though it is not directly working in the sector.

A contribution can be of a non-financial nature. For instance, to improve gender equality, best practices have been mainstreaming gender equity objectives in development projects. By factoring gender equity in the development projects, in other words, the project somehow contributes to gender equality even though the principal sector of the project is not about gender.

It should also be acknowledged in this offset that thematic marker is an acceptable practice to identify development partners/projects that factor cross-cutting priorities in the principal sector. However, the practice cannot be used to gauge the actual resource allocation. To counter this shortcoming, this report counts on ordinal data in which our questionnaire asks development partners to 1) identify "additional development objectives (thematic markers) of the project, which is not the principal sector" and 2) rank the additional objectives in minor, moderate, and significant. This ranking is to measure how forceful the development partners/projects factor the additional development objectives (thematic markers) in the project design and implementation.

Table 4.1: 18 Thematic Markers

Builds and strengthens government capacity/systems
Support public financial management reform implementation
Support public admin reform implementation
Support decentralisation reform implementation
Support legal and judicial reform implementation
Gender equality and women's empowerment
Environmental protection (not climate change-related)
Climate change
HIV/AIDS (awareness, prevention, and treatment)
Industrial development policy (non-sector support)
Income and employment generation
Private sector development
South-south and/or triangular cooperation
Community-based project
Engagement with civil society or non-state actors
Food security
Social protection
Youth support and development

Markers are categorized as making "significant", "moderate", or "minor" contribution

Since late 2015, 18 thematic markers, as shown in table 4.1, have been followed and recorded in ODA Database. In this report, three markers, namely gender equality, climate change, and private sector development, are cross-tabulated and illustrated with graphic to describe which sector and which development partner strongly factor these markers in their projects, and to analyze the role of government agencies in coordinating these cross-cutting issues.

ODA Support to the Promotion of Gender Equality

RS III of the RGC has acknowledged that gender equality is the key to develop the nation and human resources. Several laws and policies have been legislated and implemented to promote gender equality in Cambodia. Neary Rattanak IV strategic plan is being implemented by Ministry of Women Affairs through programme-based approach instead of implementing the projects in order to mainstream gender equality to the ministries and related institutions by providing consultation, providing technical support, finding advocacy and monitoring.

Total development cooperation funding to gender (as the principal sector of activity), including NGOs own funds is USD 3.8 million in 2017. This represents 0.28% of total ODA in 2017. As shown in table 4.2, projects with a value of more than USD 374 million of ODA (28% of total ODA) are recorded as having made some form of contribution to gender equality in 2017, addressing 17% increase compared to 2016. The cause of the increase is the significant rise of gender mainstreamed funds of sector portfolios, especially Water and Sanitation sector (by USD 41 million) and Agriculture sector (by USD 21 million).

Agriculture, Health and Governance & Administration are the largest mainstreaming sectors with a combined more than USD 176 million of gender mainstreamed funds. Sectors that have most successfully mainstreamed gender to a significant extent in USD terms are health and education (a combined more than USD 26 million). Urban Planning & Management, Climate Change, Water and Sanitation, and Governance & Administration sectors all report that more than half of their sector portfolios have been gender mainstreamed.

Table 4.2: Sectors Mainstreaming of Gender Equality in 2016-2017 (in USD Million)

Sectors	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement 2017 by Sectors	Gender as % of Total ODA Disbursement 2017
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
Urban Planning & Management	4.9	10.1	1.6	-	11.6	12.1	96%
Climate Change	3.6	4.6	3.5	-	8.1	11.3	72%
Water and Sanitation	4.9	39.9	6.1	-	46.0	75.7	61%
Governance & Administration	55.8	16.5	27.4	6.4	50.3	83.1	61%
Agriculture	52.2	32.8	35.0	5.3	73.1	181.7	40%
Rural Development	20.2	11.3	11.9	3.3	26.4	74.8	35%
Education	70.7	5.9	33.4	6.6	45.9	148.2	31%
Business & Financial Services	4.9	1.0	0.2	3.0	4.3	14.8	29%
Tourism	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.6	17.2	27%
Other	3.3	1.4	14.1	1.8	17.4	67.5	26%
Health	68.0	7.3	25.8	20.0	53.0	213.8	25%
Environment and Sustainability	5.3	3.4	1.0	-	4.3	19.0	23%
Community and Social Welfare	8.9	0.5	7.8	-	8.3	53.9	15%
Culture, Arts & Sports	0.3	-	0.5	-	0.5	4.6	10%
HIV/AIDS	5.6	2.7	0.1	-	2.8	32.2	9%
Industrialisation & Trade	1.6	-	1.3	-	1.3	18.3	7%
Transportation	6.7	11.7	1.0	-	12.7	216.6	6%
Energy, Power & Electricity	1.7	3.4	-	-	3.4	88.6	4%
Emergency & Food Aid	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	0%
Technology, Information and Communications	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	320.0	152.6	175.2	46.5	374.2	1334.7	28%

Note: support to gender as a sector in 2017 is USD 3.8 million

A large number of development partners report that a significant share of their own portfolios has been gender mainstreamed. Table 4.3 shows that WFP, WHO and Australia have rated their mainstreaming at 100%. 8 development partners consider more than three-quarters of their portfolios to mainstream gender to some extent.

Table 4.3: Development Partners Mainstreaming of Gender Equality in 2016-2017 (in USD Million)

Development Partners	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement 2017 by Donors	Gender as % of Total Disbursement 2017
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
WFP	16.4	-	14.1	3.3	17.3	17.3	100%
WHO	9.5	-	1.5	8.0	9.5	9.5	100%
Australia	49.2	27.4	11.7	17.1	56.2	56.3	100%
Switzerland	15.6	2.0	11.3	0.2	13.5	13.8	97%
UNFPA	3.4	-	2.4	0.1	2.5	2.6	97%
ILO	2.9	-	3.2	0.2	3.4	3.7	91%
Germany	41.6	3.1	27.6	-	30.7	36.5	84%
UNDP	4.7	1.6	4.2	0.4	6.2	7.4	83%
UN Women	1.1	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	74%
World Bank	16.6	2.6	24.9	-	27.5	39.7	69%
Sweden	18.7	7.6	1.4	4.5	13.5	20.3	66%
New Zealand	2.3	-	0.7	2.3	2.9	5.3	56%
ADB	55.0	46.2	27.4	-	73.6	146.0	50%
FAO	0.4	-	2.2	0.1	2.3	4.8	48%
IFAD	12.1	2.0	0.9	4.0	6.9	14.7	47%
USA	23.8	15.3	15.6	4.4	35.3	76.0	46%
EU/EC	29.1	5.5	18.0	0.4	24.0	59.8	40%
UNICEF	2.8	1.7	3.4	-	5.1	12.8	40%
France	2.9	33.2	2.9	0.4	36.5	103.3	35%
Czech Republic	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	26%
Canada	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	19%
UK	0.2	0.4	0.0	-	0.4	2.3	16%
Japan	4.4	3.9	-	0.7	4.6	126.4	4%
Republic of Korea	6.4	0.0	1.4	-	1.4	51.2	3%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	310.4	0%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	319.8	152.6	175.2	46.5	374.2	1334.7	28%

ODA Support to Climate Change

Climate change has been one of the main global issues where it is a part of global sustainable development agenda, significantly as one of SDGs goals. Based on Climate Funds Update, the global climate finance is channeled through multilateral funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) as well as increasingly through bilateral channels along with a growing number of recipient countries. Therefore, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) served as the framework in creating the Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change affected developing countries.

Cambodia is considered amongst the countries most vulnerable to climate change and its damage to GDP has been estimated to be at least of 1.5% per annum by 2030 and 3.5% by 2050. Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP) 2014-2023 was produced to deal with climate change issue. Climate Change Financing Framework and Climate Change coordinating mechanisms were also brought into existence, and they are under the authority of the National Council for Sustainable Development. Ministry of Environment (MoE) has also been the national designated authority for the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and GEF mechanisms.

CRDB/CDC, the RGC's focal point for ODA mobilization, coordination and management can work closely with development partners and lead partnership dialogues to support in aligning ODA with Climate Change Financing. The Cambodia ODA database, managed by CRDB/CDC would provide framework for customizing and tracking data on climate change finance in Cambodia.

Total ODA fund to climate change as principle sector in 2017 is USD 11.3 million addressing the increase of 40% from 2016, whereas climate change mainstreaming support as 'Thematic Marker', according to table 4.4, rises of around 12% from 272 million in 2016, resulting from the significant increase of Climate Change mainstreamed funds of sector portfolios, especially agriculture sector (by USD 45 million), transportation (by USD 32 million) and health (by 15 USD million).

Table 4.4: Sectors Mainstreaming of Climate Change in 2016-2017 (in USD Million)

Sectors	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement 2017 by Sectors	Climate Change as % of Total ODA Disbursement 2017
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
Urban Planning & Management	2.3	0.2	9.5	-	9.7	12.1	80%
Environment and Sustainability	17.1	0.3	10.0	4.8	15.2	19.0	80%
Emergency & Food Aid	0.8	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	61%
Agriculture	62.5	37.4	63.5	6.9	107.8	181.7	59%
Transportation	31.9	37.1	23.9	2.7	63.8	216.6	29%
Rural Development	9.9	4.2	5.8	9.6	19.6	74.8	26%
Business & Financial Services	-	-	3.3	-	3.3	14.8	22%
Education	33.1	-	26.9	-	26.9	148.2	18%
Gender	0.7	0.5	-	-	0.5	3.8	13%
Health	13.0	13.6	6.2	8.0	27.8	213.8	13%
Energy, Power & Electricity	93.5	10.7	0.2	-	10.9	88.6	12%
Others	2.4	0.3	9.7	2.9	12.9	143.7	9%
Governance & Administration	4.5	2.9	0.6	2.2	5.7	83.1	7%
Culture, Arts & Sports	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2	4.6	4%
Water and Sanitation	0.1	1.0	0.3	-	1.3	75.7	2%
Community and Social Welfare	0.4	-	0.3	-	0.3	53.9	1%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	272.5	108.4	160.5	37.1	306.1	1334.7	23%

Agriculture and transportation are the largest Climate Change mainstreaming sectors with a combined more than USD 171 million (56%) of mainstreamed funds. Sectors which have mostly received mainstreamed climate change funds as a significant marker in USD terms are rural development, health and agriculture. As proportion of total sector disbursement in 2017, urban planning & management, environment and sustainability, and emergency & food aid are sectors which have mainstreamed the largest share of climate change of their own sector portfolios.

WFP and WHO, as shown in table 4.5, have rated their mainstreaming at 100%. ADB, World Bank and Australian are the largest development partners that have supported climate change mainstreaming with a combined more than USD 168 million.

Table 4.5: Development Partners Mainstreaming of Climate Change in 2016-2017 (in USD Million)

Development Partners	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement by Donors	Climate Change as % of Total Disbursement
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
WFP	16.4	-	14.1	3.3	17.3	17.3	100%
WHO	9.5	1.5	-	8.0	9.5	9.5	100%
World Bank	13.1	0.5	30.3	1.0	31.8	39.7	80%
IFAD	15.5	-	4.9	6.8	11.7	14.7	80%
UNDP	3.4	-	0.5	5.3	5.8	7.4	78%
ADB	49.2	38.1	59.9	8.1	106.1	146.0	73%
UN Women	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.5	66%
UNIDO	0.5	-	-	1.2	1.2	2.1	55%
Australia	13.3	12.0	18.9	-	30.9	56.3	55%
FAO	0.1	-	1.5	1.0	2.6	4.8	54%
Germany	9.8	4.8	4.8	0.3	9.9	36.5	27%
Czech Republic	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	1.2	23%
Canada	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.3	1.6	21%
USA	9.9	1.3	9.5	1.7	12.5	76.0	16%

Republic of Korea	5.1	7.5	-	-	7.5	51.2	15%
Japan	12.7	18.1	-	-	18.1	126.4	14%
Sweden	5.1	2.9	-	-	2.9	20.3	14%
EU/EC	8.8	0.4	6.9	0.5	7.8	59.8	13%
Switzerland	1.7	1.6	-	-	1.6	13.8	12%
France	4.9	0.9	9.0	-	9.9	103.3	10%
China	92.3	18.1	-	-	18.1	223.5	8%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	111.4	0%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	272.5	108.4	160.5	37.1	306.1	1334.7	23%

ODA Support to Private Sector Development

Table 4.6 shows that projects with a value of more than USD 464 million, accounting for 35% of ODA, are recorded as having made some form of contribution to private sector development in 2017. Compared to 2016, this addresses 40% increase, and it is the result of the significant rise of private sector mainstreamed funds of sector portfolios, especially agriculture sector (by USD 54 million), transportation sector (by USD 86 million) and tourism sector (by USD 16 million). Transportation, agriculture, and energy, power & electricity are the largest private sector development mainstreaming sectors with a combined more than USD 280 million of mainstreamed funds which made up 26%, 23% and 12% of total marker respectively.

Sectors that have most successfully mainstreamed private sector development to a significant importance are agriculture and energy, power & electricity. It is seen that 7 sectors have mainstreamed more than 50% of their sector portfolios; those include tourism (99%), industrialisation & trade (89%), business & financial services (86%), urban planning & management (79%), energy, power & electricity (63%), agriculture (58%) and transportation (55%).

Table 4.6: Sectors Mainstreaming of Private Sector Development in 2016-2017 (in USD Million)

Sectors	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement 2017 by Sectors	PSD as % of Total ODA Disbursement 2017
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
Tourism	1.1	0.2	16.8	-	16.9	17.2	99%
Industrialisation & Trade	3.0	-	16.0	0.3	16.3	18.3	89%
Business & Financial Services	12.2	-	9.2	3.5	12.7	14.8	86%
Urban Planning & Management	1.8	9.5	-	-	9.5	12.1	79%
Energy, Power & Electricity	108.2	42.1	9.3	4.5	55.9	88.6	63%
Agriculture	51.0	18.0	66.0	21.3	105.3	181.7	58%
Transportation	33.3	77.8	40.0	1.1	119.0	216.6	55%
Culture, Arts & Sports	2.2	0.4	1.8	-	2.2	4.6	48%
Climate Change	0.5	1.1	3.5	-	4.6	11.3	41%
Rural Development	16.8	8.1	20.4	-	28.5	74.8	38%
Environment and Sustainability	11.5	1.5	5.3	-	6.8	19.0	36%
Water and Sanitation	10.7	5.2	10.0	3.6	18.8	75.7	25%
Technology, Info. and Communications	12.0	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	23%
Other	1.3	8.8	0.2	-	9.0	63.8	14%
Community and Social Welfare	7.2	4.4	0.2	2.5	7.0	53.9	13%
Health	23.4	17.0	10.1	-	27.1	213.8	13%
Education	24.2	0.3	16.1	2.2	18.7	148.2	13%
Governance & Administration	8.1	1.4	4.0	0.1	5.5	83.1	7%
Gender	2.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	3.8	5%
HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	0%
Emergency & Food Aid	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	330.8	195.9	229.3	39.0	464.2	1334.7	35%

While WHO and IFAD, as shown in table 4.7, have rated their mainstreaming at 100% and 93% respectively, China, ADB and France are the largest donors that have supported private sector development as a cross cutting sector with the amount of USD 101 million, USD 97 million and USD

66 million respectively. It is seen that 9 development partners have considered more than half of their portfolios to mainstream private sector to some extent.

**Table 4.7: Development Partners Mainstreaming of Private Sector Development in 2016-2017
(in USD Million)**

Development Partners	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement 2017 by Donors	PSD as % of ODA Disbursement 2017
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
WHO	9.5	9.5	-	-	9.5	9.5	100%
IFAD	15.5	0.9	9.3	3.5	13.7	14.7	93%
ILO	2.7	-	0.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	88%
UNICEF	3.7	3.4	6.5	-	9.8	12.8	77%
Czech Republic	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	72%
Australia	41.2	1.6	15.2	21.9	38.7	56.3	69%
ADB	39.0	73.0	24.2	-	97.1	146.0	67%
France	27.8	8.9	57.0	-	65.9	103.3	64%
Germany	9.9	8.3	10.8	-	19.1	36.5	52%
China	92.3	76.0	24.9	-	100.9	223.5	45%
Japan	41.0	9.9	42.6	0.7	53.2	126.4	42%
Switzerland	4.1	-	4.7	-	4.7	13.8	34%
UNIDO	0.4	-	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.1	33%
UNDP	2.6	0.7	1.6	-	2.3	7.4	31%
Republic of Korea	12.1	-	12.3	2.0	14.3	51.2	28%
New Zealand	0.4	-	0.3	1.0	1.3	5.3	24%
Canada	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	23%
USA	13.5	1.8	10.1	5.3	17.2	76.0	23%
EU/EC	9.3	0.5	7.0	0.5	8.0	59.8	13%
Sweden	1.7	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	20.3	10%
World Bank	2.7	-	1.1	-	1.1	39.7	3%
FAO	-	0.1	0.0	-	71	4.8	1%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	107.4	0%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	330.8	195.9	229.3	39.0	464.2	1334.7	35%

5. ODA Support to Industrial Development

In Cambodia, the Industrial Development Policy (IDP) role of ODA is to create an enabling environment for supporting private investment, to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing other forms of development finance as well as to provide a direct source of funding for IDP-related public goods and services. The Policy itself, which aims to elevate Cambodia's economy to a higher level in the regional and global value chain, proposes, as listed in table 5.1, four strategies and four sets of policy measures, or action plans that are linked to objectives and targets to be achieved by 2025. Four key concrete measures, to be achieved by the end of 2018, are also proposed.

Table 5.1: IDP Policy Measures and 4 Key Concrete Measures

Four Policy Measures To be achieved by 2025	Four Key Concrete Measures To be achieved by 2018
Investment Promotion	Prepare and implement a plan to reduce electricity tariffs for industrial and commercial purposes including strengthening reliability and expanding coverage of electricity supply
Expansion and Modernization of SMEs	Develop and implement a master plan for transport and logistics system focusing on connecting the major economic poles and the 3 economic corridors
Improvement of Regulatory Environment	Strengthen labor market mechanism and skill training to ensure stability and increased productivity in labor supply
Coordination of Supporting Policies	Transform Sihanouk Province into multi-purposed SEZ following the concept of Special Administrative Region

The IDP secretariat was established in June 2017 to oversee and support the CDC (Council for Development of Cambodia) management in implementing its IDP mandate. The Secretariat's main tasks include supporting CDC management in coordination (at national and sub-national levels and with private sector and donors), research, monitoring and reporting. The task will also include producing policy-relevant research that can be readily translated into briefings to inform senior Government decision-makers and to accelerate the progress of the IDP implementation.

Since the official launch of the Cambodia Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025 on 26 August 2015, the involved line ministries and sub-national authorities have implemented their action plan as well as policy measures accordingly. By 2016, the significant progress could be observed in all four Key Concrete Measures of IDP because the lead line ministries have completed formulating sector policies to support the IDPs, conducting feasibility studies, laying out endorsed work plan, securing allocation of financial requirement for the planned projects, and in the case of electricity supply, implementation has expanded coverage to achieve half of the targeted industrial zones.

As a coordinating body to support IDP implementation, CRDB/CDC is mandated to produce IDP investment plan. In this regard, relevant IDP ministries/agencies are requested to prepare their need assessments and (using the ODA Database) a mapping of on-going externally-funded activities related to the IDP. CRDB will then combine on-going aid-funded investments and un-filled needs into an investment plan with a view to identifying possible partners and incrementally aligning external resources with the priority projects included in the plan. CRDB will reconcile needs with available resources to prepare a prioritized costing for further resource mobilisation. Information will be shared with MEF to support BSP prioritization and the Budget exercise.

The Role of ODA in Supporting Industrial Development in Cambodia

The IDP role of ODA is to create an enabling environment for supporting private investment, to serve as a catalyst for mobilising other forms of development finance as well as to provide a direct source of funding for IDP-related public goods and services. In line with this development framework, ODA supports to IDP encompass infrastructure development, institution building, and human resource development, mainly skilled labour development.

Recognizing the importance ODA information in supporting the IDP implementation, CRDB/CDC, through data provided by development partners in the Cambodia ODA Database, has closely

monitored the volume of ODA in the area of IDP support and address significant role of development cooperation for supporting the acceleration of IDP implementation.

An Analysis of ODA Provision to IDP in 2017

Analysis of ODA provision to IDP could be pursued in two approaches. First is to map sectors and sub-sector of the ODA database to the priorities of the IDP (the IDP Policy Measures and Action Plan). Second approach is through “thematic marker”.

Using the mapping approach, table 5.2 shows that USD 144 million was disbursed to sectors that support IDP in 2017. This represents 13% of total ODA (excluding NGO funds). Almost 2/3 of the support was provided to the Four Key Concrete Measures: USD 88.5 million is directed to energy sector (of which China contributes USD 66 million) and USD 6.2 million is directed to transportation sector (USD 6 million is contributed by Japan).

Overall the largest sources of support are from China, France, Japan, and Australia but the available data indicates that 18 development partners in total are active in supporting projects that contribute to IDP implementation. Most partners are active in Policy Measure number 4 (Supporting Policies). Compared to previous DCPR report, more partners are supporting other Policy Measures.

Table 5.2: Support to the IDP in 2017 (in USD Million)

Development Partners	IDP Policy Measures					Total
	Investment Promotion	Expanding SMEs	Regulatory Environment	Supporting Policies	4 Key Concrete Measures	
China	-	-	-	-	65.9	65.9
France	-	-	19.6	0.8	6.6	27.1
Japan	-	0.9	-	3.0	10.9	14.8
Australia	1.6	-	-	5.7	3.4	10.7
ADB	0.2	-	-	-	6.6	6.8
Republic of Korea	-	0.0	1.6	4.1	-	5.7
New Zealand	-	-	-	3.1	-	3.1
IFAD	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0
Switzerland	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
Sweden	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
EU/EC	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2
Germany	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.1
ILO	-	-	0.5	0.6	-	1.0
USA	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0
Canada	-	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.4
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
UNIDO	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3
UK	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Grand Total	1.8	3.2	23.6	21.1	94.7	144.2

For a medium term analysis, table 5.3 illustrate ODA supports to IDP between 2014 and 2018. Over the whole reporting period, ODA support to IDP has reached USD 697 million, averaging USD 139 million annually. The largest share of the support goes to IDP’s 4 Key Concrete Measure, totalling USD 504 million. Biggest contribution comes from China, which so far supports USD 334 million to the IDP programmes.

Table 5.3: Medium Term Resourcing of the IDP (in USD Million)

IDP Sectors	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Investment Promotion	0.2	0.2	3.3	1.8	3.4	8.9
Expanding SMEs	0.9	1.1	1.7	3.2	6.3	13.1
Regulatory Environment	11.8	4.3	9.0	23.6	3.7	52.4
Supporting Policies	30.5	27.4	22.2	21.1	17.1	118.3
4 Key Concrete Measures	67.0	55.9	148.0	94.7	138.6	504.1
Grand Total	110.4	88.8	184.2	144.2	169.1	696.8

Table 5.3: Medium Term Resourcing of the IDP (in USD Million)

Development Partners	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
China	33.2	45.1	122.2	65.9	67.6	334.0
Japan	20.3	12.8	19.0	14.8	25.0	91.9
France	6.9	1.2	13.0	27.1	33.9	82.1
ADB	15.0	11.1	9.8	6.8	19.7	62.3
Australia	9.2	7.3	9.5	10.7	5.9	42.6
EU/EC	11.6	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	18.4
New Zealand	3.2	2.6	1.9	3.1	3.6	14.5
Republic of Korea	-	-	1.1	5.7	3.2	10.0
IFAD	-	-	-	2.0	6.0	7.9
World Bank	4.6	1.8	-	-	-	6.4
Germany	3.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	5.5
Sweden	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.6	5.2
Switzerland	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.5	4.4
USA	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.3	4.3
ILO	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	3.3
Canada	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.6
Czech Republic	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	1.2
UNIDO	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.9
UNDP	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.1
UK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
UNESCO	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Grand Total	110.4	88.8	184.2	144.2	169.1	696.8

Using thematic marker approach, table 5.4 lists all development partners which mainstream IDP programme in their projects. In 2017, 15 development partners factor IDP's objective into their projects, that together, the projects are worth USD 333 million, representing 25% of total ODA disbursement. Compared to 2016, disbursement of IDP mainstreaming projects increases by USD 122 million, driven mainly by ADB, Japan, and France. In term of disbursement fund, ADB ranks first in its attempt to mainstream IDP because in 2017, 84% of its total disbursement supports in some forms to IDP. In term of mainstreaming intensity, however, Japan has disbursed USD 52 million to “significantly” provide indirect supports to IDP.

Table 5.4: Development Partners Mainstreaming of IDP in 2016-2017 (in USD Million)

Development Partners	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement 2017 by Donors	IDP as % of Total Disbursement 2017
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
ADB	63.2	2.8	112.6	6.7	122.2	146.0	84%
ILO	2.5	-	2.5	0.6	3.0	3.7	82%
Japan	81.4	19.1	21.4	52.3	92.8	126.4	73%
France	14.4	2.1	58.5	-	60.6	103.3	59%
Australia	22.7	5.7	21.9	-	27.6	56.3	49%
UNDP	1.3	3.0	0.0	-	3.1	7.4	41%
Germany	4.0	7.1	2.8	1.1	11.0	36.5	30%
Canada	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	1.6	17%
Switzerland	1.5	0.2	2.0	-	2.2	13.8	16%
EU/EC	11.1	7.0	0.5	-	7.5	59.8	13%
UNICEF	0.9	1.3	-	-	1.3	12.8	10%
IFAD	5.9	0.9	-	-	0.9	14.7	6%
Republic of Korea	0.5	0.5	-	-	0.5	51.2	1%
Sweden	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	20.3	1%
USA	0.5	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	76.0	0%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	393.5	0%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	210.3	49.8	222.6	60.7	333.1	1334.7	25%

The thematic marker approach could also report IDP mainstreaming by sector. In 2017, as illustrated in Table 5.5, transportation, water and sanitation, and agriculture are the IDP most mainstreaming sectors with a combined disbursement of USD 228 million out of USD 333 million mainstream funds. Compared with the 2016, fewer projects in governance and administration, and education sectors mainstream IDP's objectives that the disbursement decreased by USD 2-5 million, respectively. Since ODA role of IDP is primarily about infrastructure development, capacity building, and human resource development, the decrease calls for greater supports to capacity and skills issues in the industrial economy.

Table 5.5: Sectors Mainstreaming of IDP in 2016-2017 (in USD Million)

Sectors	2016 (Total)	2017				Total ODA Disbursement 2017 by Sectors	IDP as % of Total ODA Disbursement 2017
		Minor	Moderate	Significant	Total		
Industrialisation & Trade	1.9	-	14.9	1.1	16.0	18.3	87%
Urban Planning & Management	3.1	-	9.5	-	9.5	12.1	79%
Water and Sanitation	30.3	-	51.0	0.7	51.7	75.7	68%
Transportation	68.5	0.7	59.0	47.7	107.3	216.6	50%
Climate Change	0.4	3.5	1.1	-	4.6	11.3	41%
Agriculture	30.5	16.6	50.2	3.2	70.0	181.7	38%
Tourism	1.2	-	4.6	-	4.6	17.2	27%
Energy, Power & Electricity	15.5	-	19.0	2.4	21.4	88.6	24%
Rural Development	11.3	6.8	7.0	-	13.7	74.8	18%
Governance & Administration	12.3	9.4	0.1	0.7	10.2	83.1	12%
Other	0.1	6.1	1.1	-	7.2	63.8	11%
Community and Social Welfare	3.3	1.5	2.5	-	3.9	53.9	7%
Business & Financial Services	1.7	0.2	0.8	-	1.0	14.8	7%
Education	13.0	1.3	1.7	5.0	8.0	148.2	5%
Environment and Sustainability	0.4	1.0	-	-	1.0	19.0	5%
Culture, Arts & Sports	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	4.6	4%
Gender	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.1	3.8	3%
Health	4.0	2.6	-	-	2.6	213.8	1%
Emergency & Food Aid	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	0%
HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	0%
Technology, Info. and Communications	12.0	-	-	-	-	0.9	0%
Total (Exclude Pipeline Projects)	210.3	49.8	222.6	60.7	333.1	1334.7	25%

ODA Supports to TVET and Higher Education in Cambodia

The Industrial Development Policy recognizes the importance of promoting technical and vocational education and training (TVET). With this in mind, the Royal Government approved a national TVET Policy (2017-2025) in June 2017. The policy, which is under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, will improve the functioning of the national TVET system and provide a platform to engage key stakeholders as well as to mobilise resources. Specific TVET-related issues identified in the IDP include:

- Promote general education for at least 9 years;
- Strengthening maths, science and technology in primary and secondary education;
- Establishment of technical secondary schools and skills training centers;
- Develop a technical and scientific training plan in support of the industrial sector;
- Promote incentives to establish private-sector sponsored apprenticeship schemes;
- Expand on-site technical and vocational training for factory workers.

Beyond its importance to the country's industrialisation efforts, TVET will also provide the labour force, especially the youth, with a livelihood and future career path that will contribute to higher levels of welfare and human development. With this in mind, development partners have been requested to increase their support to TVET and to align with Government priorities as set out in the national TVET policy and the IDP.

The portfolio of on-going TVET and higher education projects (including scholarships and technical volunteers), as shown in table 5.6, amounts to USD 288.74 million with an annual disbursement ranging between USD 26-32 million in the period 2015-17. Resources devoted to TVET are perhaps rather low, only USD 7.9 million in 2017, with Japan and Switzerland being the most active development partners. More encouraging is that 9 partners are active in the TVET field and, with an increased coordination and mobilisation by responsible ministries, there is some potential to increase collaboration in this important area.

Table 5.6: Development Partner funding to TVET and Higher Education (in USD Million)

	Total Budget	2015	2016	2017
Higher education				
Czech Republic	0.21	0.04	0.12	-
France	10.69	0.82	0.68	0.41
Japan	14.04	3.51	0.64	0.67
Republic of Korea	5.28	-	0.58	4.13
Sweden	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.04
UK	0.31	-	-	0.20
UNESCO	0.03	0.02	-	-
World Bank	11.50	1.79	-	-
Total Higher education	42.18	6.20	2.06	5.45
Scholarships				
Australia	70.74	6.15	5.53	5.67
Canada	0.98	0.09	0.16	0.16
France	8.31	0.39	0.52	0.40
Japan	21.98	1.99	3.00	1.68
New Zealand	24.45	2.61	1.95	3.14
Total Scholarships	126.47	11.23	11.16	11.06
Technical volunteers				
Japan	17.74	2.77	2.28	2.41
Total Technical volunteers	17.74	2.77	2.28	2.41
TVET				
ADB	53.12	5.67	1.18	-
EU/EC	1.86	0.42	0.31	0.20
France	3.26	-	2.91	-
ILO	1.28	0.28	0.41	0.58
Japan	24.81	3.45	3.84	3.35
Sweden	6.25	1.08	1.05	1.37
Switzerland	10.70	0.66	1.48	2.17
UK	0.06	-	0.01	0.03
USA	1.00	0.40	0.20	0.20
Total TVET	102.34	11.95	11.39	7.89
Grand total	288.74	32.14	26.89	26.81

5. Conclusion

Under strong ownership and leadership of the RGC, with the support from development partners and related stakeholders, Cambodia has made impressive achievements towards national socio-economic development. This is witnessed by the annual growth of average 7.7% per annum resulting decrease of poverty rate from 53.2% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2014. Consolidating these major achievements will now require successful implementation of sector programmes that support economic transformation and socio-economic development as well as continuing with core reform programmes such as PFM, PAR and SNDD.

This report has provided strong evidence that continued collaboration between Government and its development partners is delivering results. It also reflects the Royal Government's commitment in maximising ODA resource mobilisation and ensuring its alignment with national priorities as set out in the NSDP 2014-2018. The analysis reveals that the cumulative ODA disbursements over the last five years are closely aligned with NSDP's resource needs. The changing roles in development cooperation provisions – for instance, the stability in ODA grants along with the increase in concessional loans in recent years – are consistent with funding patterns during the Middle Income Country transition.

The Rectangular Strategy phase III with the central theme of Growth, Employment, Equity, and Efficiency complemented by the NSDP (2014-2018) continues to address strategic and effective socio-economic priorities to guide the national development agenda over the medium-term. The RGC has also created a wide range of policy initiatives together with the review of institutional arrangements and implementation. The Industrial Development Policy 2015-2025, for example, serves as a “New Economic Growth Strategy” to guide sustainable and inclusive high economic growth through economic diversification, strengthening competitiveness and promoting productivity.

Emphasis now needs to be placed on effective implementation. Beyond other priorities to support sustainable development, including through IDP implementation, the RGC recognizes the importance of promoting broad-based and inclusive national development. The on-going process of SDG localisation is an important opportunity for RGC and its development partners to prioritise actions that will ease the transition to a new growth model that delivers continued socio-economic progress for all Cambodians. This work will also inform the next NSDP that will be prepared in 2018 to guide national development in the next mandate of the Royal Government.

To meet its ambitious goals, Cambodia will mobilize resources, both domestic and external, public and private. Reducing economic vulnerability and further improving institutional reforms and public service delivery for economic development remain important priorities. The RGC will therefore continue to focus on national development and economic transformation. To respond, the RGC recognizes that effective development partnerships remains essential for national socio-economic development agenda to further promote inclusive growth and sustainable economic development of Cambodia.

ANNEX ONE

Disbursement by Development Partner and Sector 2015 (in USD Thousand)

Major Donors	Term of Assist	Health	Edu.	Agri.	Indus. & Trad	Rural Dev.	Bank & Biz	Urban Plan	Inf. & Com	Ene. & Pos.	Trans.	Water & Sani.	Comm. & Soci	Culture & Art	Enviro. & Cons	Climate Chang	Gender	HIV/AIDS	Gov. & Admin	Tourism	Emer. & Food	Other	Total
UN own fund	Grant	8,686	4,037	9,043	625	574	541		16	51		1,523	6,485	30	1,629	1,453	1,893	369	4,367			30	41,353
	Loan			5,838																			5,838
World Bank	Grant		15,720																				15,720
	Loan	25	1,736								142												1,903
ADB	Grant	1,295	4,972	7,280	500	782	1,983	210			2,157	2,700			2,356				200	100	5,777	1,132	31,444
	Loan		18,700	13,820			19,246	685		3,600	48,123									860	756		105,790
GAVI Alliance	Grant	18,951																					18,951
Global Fund	Grant	18,875																14,472					33,347
Sub-Total: UN Agencies & IFI's	Grant	47,806	24,729	16,323	1,125	1,356	2,524	210	16	51	2,157	4,223	6,485	30	3,985	1,453	1,893	14,842	4,567	100	5,777	1,162	140,816
	Loan	25	20,436	19,658			19,246	685		3,600	48,265									860	756		113,531
	Total	47,831	45,166	35,981	1,125	1,356	21,770	895	16	3,651	50,422	4,223	6,485	30	3,985	1,453	1,893	14,842	4,567	960	5,777	1,918	254,346
EU/EC	Grant	538	17,615	7,348	1,945	138				428		49	1,720	515	776	1,630	210		22,886				55,796
Czech Republic	Grant	494	294	81					4	244						43			72				1,232
France	Grant	463	1,609	2,318		393	225						223	3,029	662				1,458	115			10,495
	Loan					38,947	3,000					10,873											52,819
Germany	Grant	7,717		850		9,014	70			24		99	471				913		3,036			3,596	25,790
Ireland	Grant					556																	556
Sweden	Grant		8,818			142									1,781	1,125			9,937				21,803
United Kingdom	Grant		67							7			8		8		8		67			5	169
Sub-Total: EU	Grant	9,212	28,403	10,597	1,945	10,243	296		4	703		148	2,422	3,544	3,226	2,798	1,130		37,456	115		3,601	115,841
	Loan					38,947	3,000					10,873											52,819
	Total	9,212	28,403	10,597	1,945	49,189	3,296		4	703		11,020	2,422	3,544	3,226	2,798	1,130		37,456	115		3,601	168,660
Australia	Grant	10,864	9,568	11,849		7,968				1,142	122	1,142	4,253				2,454	25	6,556				55,942
Canada	Grant	685	91	1,127		137									61	217	207		1,169		61		3,754
China	Grant		4,464																				4,464
	Loan			87,472						45,102	173,783	1,057	27,507										334,921
Japan	Grant	12,028	16,877	4,572	1,321	3,645	514	6,173	71	3,642	16,924	12,729	220	870	92	1,097	92	2	2,758	106		1,455	85,187
	Loan			268					4,884		20,025												25,176
New Zealand	Grant		2,608	1,197											1,092								4,897
Republic of Korea	Grant	18,458	4,335	1,636		2,327	962	380			3,235			1,250			83			380			33,046
	Loan			484		893					21,719	5,571											28,667
Switzerland	Grant	4,236	458	1,667		466								138			19		5,840	198			13,021
USA	Grant	22,731	5,159	8,929	60	5,565	430				318	1,884	186		18,363	916		10,055	17,570		8,800		100,966
Sub-Total: Bilateral Donors	Grant	69,003	43,560	30,977	1,381	20,109	1,906	6,553	71	4,784	20,598	15,754	4,659	2,258	19,609	2,230	2,855	10,081	33,893	684	8,861	1,455	301,277
	Loan			88,224		893			4,884	45,102	215,526	6,628	27,507										388,764
	Total	69,003	43,560	119,201	1,381	21,002	1,906	6,553	4,955	49,885	236,124	22,383	32,166	2,258	19,609	2,230	2,855	10,081	33,893	684	8,861	1,455	690,041
SUB TOTAL: ALL DONORS:	Grant	126,021	96,691	57,897	4,450	31,707	4,725	6,763	92	5,538	22,755	20,126	13,565	5,831	26,820	6,481	5,878	24,923	75,916	899	14,638	6,217	557,934
	Loan	25	20,436	107,882		39,840	22,246	685	4,884	48,702	263,791	17,501	27,507							860	756		555,114
	Total	126,046	117,128	165,779	4,450	71,547	26,971	7,448	4,975	54,239	286,546	37,626	41,073	5,831	26,820	6,481	5,878	24,923	75,916	1,759	14,638	6,973	1,113,048
NGO own fund	Grant	77,704	57,810	5,183	53	22,004				587	267	192	57,495	400	6,312	1,181	261	5,263	1,906	75	185	804	237,682
GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL	203,749	174,938	170,962	4,504	93,551	26,971	7,448	4,975	54,826	286,813	37,818	98,568	6,232	33,132	7,662	6,139	30,186	77,822	1,834	14,822	7,777	1,350,730

ANNEX TWO

Disbursement by Development Partner and Sector 2016 (in USD Thousand)

Major Donors	Term of Assist	Health	Edu.	Agri.	Indus. & Trad	Rural Dev.	Bank & Biz	Urban Plan	Inf. & Com	Ene. Pos.	Trans.	Water & Sani.	Comm. & Soci	Culture & Art	Enviro. & Cons	Climate Chang	Gender	HIV/AI DS	Gov. & Admi	Tourism	Emer. & Food	Other	Total
UN own fund	Grant	13,793	16,837	8,934	676	1,531			481	52			5,612	567	1,812	1,258	1,189	278	2,058			491	55,570
	Loan			7,640																			7,640
World Bank	Grant		13,317																1,439				14,757
	Loan	603	2,693	1,800							200												5,296
ADB	Grant	2,500	500	7,217	500	2,740	2,553	281			2,024	746			4,094						234	233	23,622
	Loan		5,063	18,194		233	3,986	2,800		7,053	33,457	572							14,382	505			86,245
GAVI Alliance	Grant	10,196																					10,196
Global Fund	Grant	17,607																10,587					28,194
Sub-Total: UN Agencies & IFI's	Grant	44,096	30,655	16,151	1,176	4,271	2,553	281	481	52	2,024	746	5,612	567	5,906	1,258	1,189	10,865	3,497		234	724	132,338
	Loan	603	7,756	27,634		233	3,986	2,800		7,053	33,657	572							14,382	505			99,182
	Total	44,699	38,411	43,784	1,176	4,504	6,539	3,081	481	7,105	35,681	1,318	5,612	567	5,906	1,258	1,189	10,865	17,879	505	234	724	231,520
EU/EC	Grant	417	11,153	8,348		884	568	370		867			1,059		1,334	1,963	27		28,964				55,954
Czech Republic	Grant	494	390			40			16	245									62				1,291
	Grant	1,280	1,467	3,067		1,298	175						249	2,458	760				982	42			11,779
France	Loan		2,910				5,000			3,869		8,305											20,083
Germany	Grant	30,014		2,034	1,105	7,146						111	508			442	1,001		4,951			1,105	48,419
Ireland	Grant			78		553																	631
Sweden	Grant		13,581		194	183									1,756	1,171			13,171				30,055
United Kingdom	Grant		180			1,362																54	1,596
Sub-Total: EU	Grant	32,205	26,771	13,527	1,299	11,466	743	370	16	1,112		111	1,816	2,458	3,850	3,619	1,028		48,131	42		1,159	149,725
	Loan		2,910				5,000			3,869		8,305											20,083
	Total	32,205	29,681	13,527	1,299	11,466	5,743	370	16	4,981		8,415	1,816	2,458	3,850	3,619	1,028		48,131	42		1,159	169,808
Australia	Grant	3,541	11,066	11,452		8,175		2,230		1,737	90	1,737	2,237						7,791				51,850
Canada	Grant	482	163	353	268										268	168	1,130				124		2,956
China	Grant		3,382																				3,382
	Loan			48,500						122,218	85,992	5,221											261,931
Japan	Grant	14,197	11,146	3,315	2,228	2,588	222	9	72	2,124	26,435	19,315	241	155	1,020	566	680		3,513	171		225	88,223
	Loan	6,906		1,958					11,962	379		843											31,456
New Zealand	Grant		1,948	1,236											832								4,015
Republic of Korea	Grant	6,837	6,004	985		2,980	1,182	280			5,520			177									23,965
	Loan			1,026		6,009					913												7,948
Switzerland	Grant	6,338	814	1,696		852								27			285		5,171	616			15,799
USA	Grant	18,593	1,561	4,959	370	8,075	60			65	95	2,145	1,918		8,833	893		7,271	15,617		643		71,098
Sub-Total: Bilateral Donors	Grant	49,988	36,084	23,995	2,866	22,670	1,465	2,518	72	3,925	32,141	23,197	4,396	359	10,953	1,626	3,891	7,271	32,093	787	767	225	261,289
	Loan	6,906		51,484		6,009			11,962	122,597	96,312	6,064											301,335
	Total	56,895	36,084	75,478	2,866	28,679	1,465	2,518	12,034	126,523	128,453	29,262	4,396	359	10,953	1,626	3,891	7,271	32,093	787	767	225	562,624
SUB TOTAL: ALL DONORS:	Grant	126,289	93,509	53,673	5,341	38,407	4,762	3,170	569	5,089	34,165	24,054	11,824	3,384	20,710	6,504	6,108	18,136	83,720	829	1,001	2,108	543,352
	Loan	7,509	10,666	79,117		6,242	8,986	2,800	11,962	133,519	129,969	14,941							14,382	505			420,600
	Total	133,798	104,176	132,790	5,341	44,649	13,748	5,970	12,531	138,608	164,134	38,995	11,824	3,384	20,710	6,504	6,108	18,136	98,103	1,334	1,001	2,108	963,952
NGO own fund	Grant	75,492	67,080	9,214	4	22,981	252			177	127		54,064	422	8,791	1,549	253	5,091	3,586	73	307	789	250,252
GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL	209,290	171,256	142,004	5,345	67,629	14,000	5,970	12,531	138,785	164,261	38,995	65,889	3,806	29,501	8,053	6,361	23,227	101,689	1,407	1,308	2,897	1,214,204

ANNEX THREE

Disbursement by Development Partner and Sector 2017 (in USD Thousand)

Major Donors	Term of Assist	Health	Edu.	Agri.	Indus. & Trade	Rural Dev.	Bank & Biz	Urban Plan	Inf. & Com	Ene. Pos.	Trans.	Water & Sani.	Comm. & Socia	Culture & Art	Enviro. & Con	Climate Chang	Gender	HIV/AI DS	Gov. & Admi	Touris m	Emer. & Food	Other	Total
UN own fund	Grant	17,631	16,706	8,942	723	3,258			715				8,013	141	3,090	2,007	1,280	110	2,744			3,907	69,266
	Loan			7,073																			7,073
World Bank	Grant	200	6,936			200													2,270			10,347	19,954
	Loan	6,000	4,127	3,350		1,000					5,250												19,727
ADB	Grant	2,118	500	8,624		2,485	580	1,692		500	8,840	1,425			5,866							400	33,030
	Loan	200	3,387	35,912		5,334	205	8,050		5,907	44,788	4,798							364	3,992			112,937
GAVI Alliance	Grant	10,925																					10,925
Global Fund	Grant	49,824																21,854					71,678
Sub-Total: UN Agencies & IFI's	Grant	80,698	24,142	17,566	723	5,943	580	1,692	715	500	8,840	1,425	8,013	141	8,956	2,007	1,280	21,964	5,014			14,654	204,853
	Loan	6,200	7,514	46,335		6,334	205	8,050		5,907	50,038	4,798							364	3,992			139,737
	Total	86,898	31,656	63,900	723	12,277	785	9,742	715	6,407	58,878	6,223	8,013	141	8,956	2,007	1,280	21,964	5,378	3,992		14,654	344,590
EU/EC	Grant	334	23,126	6,759		1,106	747	310		221		166	693	310	652	1,116			24,281				59,819
Czech Republic	Grant	371	268							331		81				106							1,158
France	Grant	2,220	980	4,746		2,222	240					221	165	2,376	939				1,217	387			15,714
	Loan				14,607		8,000			6,634		46,148								12,162			87,551
Germany	Grant	5,075		2,203	1,111	11,560						111	520		332	4,644	1,232		6,919			2,764	36,470
Ireland	Grant			719		553																	1,271
Sweden	Grant		1,711													2,839			13,824			1,954	20,328
United Kingdom	Grant		247			1,651									254		108					2	2,261
Sub-Total: EU	Grant	8,000	26,332	14,427	1,111	17,090	987	310		552		579	1,378	2,686	2,176	8,704	1,340		46,241	387		4,720	137,020
	Loan				14,607		8,000			6,634		46,148								12,162			87,551
	Total	8,000	26,332	14,427	15,718	17,090	8,987	310		7,186		46,727	1,378	2,686	2,176	8,704	1,340		46,241	12,549		4,720	224,571
Australia	Grant	14,685	9,552	16,539		3,048		1,553		3,445		3,445	229				77		3,716				56,288
Canada	Grant	487	164	99	271										315			105			169		1,610
China	Grant		820								8,341												9,161
	Loan			40,255						65,862	78,147	5,196										24,899	214,359
Japan	Grant	6,023	4,287	2,890	1,562	5,823	89	515		2,989	20,813	7,969			669		669		2,008			14,639	70,946
	Loan			11,428						1,918	40,048	2,080											55,474
New Zealand	Grant		3,144	1,647											475								5,266
Republic of Korea	Grant	3,865	10,094	662		1,962	1,826				1,131			1,565								1,432	22,536
	Loan			7,200		12,300					9,206												28,706
Switzerland	Grant	4,070	1,430	1,633		1,066	101							1			209		4,648	635		54	13,848
USA	Grant	16,385	5,530	12,179	65	75	3,050		218	691		4,070	3,526		5,025	185		6,148	18,884				76,031
Sub-Total: Bilateral Donors	Grant	45,515	35,021	35,649	1,898	11,974	5,067	2,068	218	7,125	30,285	15,483	3,754	1,566	6,484	185	956	6,148	29,362	635	169	16,125	255,687
	Loan			58,883		12,300				67,780	127,401	7,276										24,899	298,539
	Total	45,515	35,021	94,532	1,898	24,274	5,067	2,068	218	74,905	157,687	22,759	3,754	1,566	6,484	185	956	6,148	29,362	635	169	41,024	554,226
SUB TOTAL: ALL DONORS:	Grant	134,212	85,495	67,642	3,733	35,008	6,634	4,070	933	8,177	39,125	17,487	13,145	4,393	17,615	10,896	3,576	28,112	80,617	1,022	169	35,499	597,560
	Loan	6,200	7,514	105,218	14,607	18,634	8,205	8,050		80,321	177,439	58,221							364	16,154		24,899	525,826
	Total	140,412	93,009	172,859	18,340	53,642	14,839	12,120	933	88,498	216,565	75,709	13,145	4,393	17,615	10,896	3,576	28,112	80,981	17,176	169	60,398	1,123,386
NGO own fund	Grant	73,345	55,161	8,874		21,195				119			40,722	168	1,433	430	179	4,074	2,122		108	3,358	211,289
GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL	213,757	148,170	181,734	18,340	74,837	14,839	12,120	933	88,617	216,565	75,709	53,866	4,562	19,049	11,326	3,755	32,186	83,103	17,176	277	63,755	1,334,675

ANNEX FOUR

Disbursement and projection by Development Partners 2000-2018 (in USD Thousand)

Major Donor	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
																		Estimate	Projection
UN own fund	49,433	44,918	42,222	44,208	36,294	41,111	53,959	58,324	73,160	101,769	73,872	56,511	53,746	49,839	53,907	47,191	63,210	76,339	56,953
World Bank	32,697	43,078	47,245	63,663	49,456	37,832	24,454	47,468	41,659	60,406	56,918	73,796	65,979	35,473	50,615	17,623	20,053	39,681	54,232
IMF	11,478	22,957	23,504	12,268	2,359	310	83,500	919											
Asian Development Bank	51,133	48,685	78,470	73,282	76,662	89,399	67,474	69,364	145,732	89,413	75,368	126,873	82,026	171,405	129,782	137,234	109,867	145,967	181,202
GAVI Alliance										1,651	3,563	6,714	4,892	10,688	5,483	18,951	10,196	10,925	9,178
Global Fund						18,846	21,854	21,067	38,601	46,459	61,220	60,199	20,131	45,431	54,593	33,347	28,194	71,678	
Sub-Total: UN Agencies & IFI's	144,741	159,638	191,442	193,421	164,771	187,498	251,242	197,142	299,152	299,697	270,940	324,093	226,774	312,837	294,380	254,346	231,520	344,590	301,566
European Commission	27,945	22,679	25,833	32,717	15,020	23,651	46,485	44,012	48,418	49,421	32,940	60,996	41,595	36,606	70,317	55,796	55,954	59,819	26,721
Belgium	2,641	1,274	2,245	3,694	5,200	11,701	7,327	7,150	2,817	4,821	2,155	2,067	143	415					
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						1,167	1,232	1,291	1,158	
Denmark	3,529	2,847	4,762	4,258	5,793	4,838	4,058	9,809	10,638	13,763	15,716	5,700	4,900						
Finland	3,269	1,199	868		3,298	3,342	4,468	5,205	8,993	5,991	6,682	6,872	4,405	5,376	4,400				
France	27,800	36,047	28,348	25,922	23,039	24,441	21,785	21,694	29,782	25,383	22,385	19,524	24,795	17,760	59,454	63,314	31,863	103,265	40,583
Germany	12,225	10,020	17,226	17,597	14,096	27,293	32,442	20,721	36,613	27,923	35,261	43,687	44,558	34,254	29,804	25,790	48,419	36,470	29,703
Ireland										696	663	698	276	1,247	733	556	631	1,271	1,271
Netherlands	4,912	3,606	3,732	2,753	1,613	1,144	70	100	2,196	745	1,131	56	11						
Spain							2,842	3,544	6,103	16,619	26,268	33,614	8,771	4,105	1,567				
Sweden	14,122	13,112	13,570	12,387	22,024	13,600	16,001	17,343	15,857	22,789	24,736	28,609	30,182	33,818	33,037	21,803	30,055	20,328	12,968
United Kingdom	13,000	8,711	11,644	15,367	17,015	20,555	20,671	23,656	29,562	32,550	24,734	34,234	28,221	13,678	72	169	1,596	2,261	317
Other EU Member States			10																
Sub-Total: EU	109,443	99,495	108,239	114,695	107,098	130,565	156,149	153,235	190,978	200,700	192,670	236,058	187,858	147,259	200,550	168,660	169,808	224,571	111,563
Australia	29,417	19,873	17,795	22,689	24,279	16,788	22,459	29,571	49,054	47,782	63,428	78,238	79,461	59,265	64,945	55,942	51,850	56,288	41,309
Canada	818	5,243	3,392	2,624	1,472	9,103	7,928	12,620	11,452	16,709	12,761	18,516	20,525	11,839	5,694	3,754	2,956	1,610	698
China	2,610	16,325	5,723	5,573	32,470	46,638	53,237	92,446	95,408	114,697	154,130	331,985	460,720	436,616	347,790	339,385	265,314	223,520	251,400
Japan	106,021	100,023	105,604	101,159	101,761	111,669	103,659	117,216	126,366	134,003	140,027	114,376	172,264	130,759	111,420	110,363	119,678	126,420	168,013
New Zealand	1,002	718	1,280	1,912	2,445	2,075	1,698	4,520	2,782	2,325	5,177	4,436	3,752	3,230	5,974	4,897	4,015	5,266	5,486
Norway	1,310	1,151	3,387	2,735	3,367														
Republic of Korea	706	1,199	22,498	10,322	24,138	14,857	13,259	31,255	32,956	15,838	35,158	45,304	46,199	50,129	80,326	61,714	31,913	51,242	24,586
Russian Federation	851	334	331	409	350														
Switzerland			2,930	2,466	3,185	2,787	2,444	3,583	3,936	3,038	3,139	4,525	4,311	7,772	11,810	13,021	15,799	13,848	9,972
United States of America	17,608	23,848	22,092	34,266	40,607	43,254	51,004	58,140	55,672	56,947	63,333	64,391	85,041	93,457	91,606	100,966	71,098	76,031	35,726
Other Bi-Lateral Donors	435	435	642																
Sub-Total: Bilateral Donors	160,778	169,149	185,674	184,153	234,073	247,171	255,688	349,350	377,625	391,339	477,152	661,771	872,273	793,066	719,566	690,041	562,624	554,226	537,191
SUB TOTAL: ALL DONORS:	414,962	428,282	485,355	492,269	505,942	565,234	663,079	699,727	867,755	891,736	940,762	1,221,922	1,286,905	1,253,162	1,214,496	1,113,048	963,952	1,123,386	950,319
NGOs own fund	51,851	43,560	45,568	47,238	49,449	44,719	50,162	77,736	110,769	108,462	165,037	200,686	212,293	220,764	230,723	237,682	250,252	211,289	122,745
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	466,813	471,842	530,923	539,507	555,392	609,953	713,241	777,463	978,523	1,000,198	1,105,799	1,422,608	1,499,198	1,473,926	1,445,219	1,350,730	1,214,204	1,334,675	1,073,065

ANNEX FIVE

Disbursement and projection by Sectors 2000-2018 (in USD Thousand)

SECTOR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Health	67,710	66,081	67,610	83,097	95,867	110,299	109,024	107,092	136,689	161,799	211,384	205,314	203,044	203,213	204,794	203,749	209,290	213,757	101,982
Education	40,496	44,983	68,859	75,023	73,421	69,278	79,725	89,854	100,456	95,533	115,599	154,585	135,325	140,352	167,111	174,938	171,256	148,170	90,314
Agriculture	44,141	35,381	36,972	37,790	45,261	33,819	123,499	46,376	46,142	80,853	90,405	144,852	185,360	184,432	218,057	170,962	142,004	181,734	173,900
Manufacturing, Mining Trade	90	1,543	1,541	1,732	6,953	9,966	24,184	16,422	24,547	11,103	8,980	13,422	11,386	11,125	3,199	4,504	5,345	18,340	1,292
Rural Development	67,318	61,880	50,049	35,878	60,484	50,005	49,852	68,037	56,845	64,373	67,793	48,645	81,348	77,029	85,490	93,551	67,629	74,837	73,857
Banking and Business Services			0	0	0	12,720	9,736	15,949	44,916	12,791	30,860	73,139	3,978	43,780	14,280	26,971	14,000	14,839	4,462
Urban Planning & Management			0	0	0	3,926	935	1,956	4,503	16,132	10,878	2,679	11,934	252	6,560	7,448	5,970	12,120	24,113
Information and Communications	677	1,239	1,516	1,172	1,207	857	9,914	26,313	7,100	7,544	1,842	155	1,262	3,026	10,803	4,975	12,531	933	
Energy, Power & Electricity	21,364	5,705	6,322	20,270	12,871	15,632	13,736	12,744	32,793	21,651	41,462	57,348	66,731	59,859	66,540	54,826	138,785	88,617	136,087
Transportation	47,140	59,712	78,081	65,607	81,959	73,855	54,828	97,427	161,858	180,310	184,722	271,173	383,567	378,950	309,414	286,813	164,261	216,565	226,345
Water and Sanitation	15	1	15,050	22,906	4,882	24,494	18,237	17,215	25,523	17,266	24,446	36,123	52,304	59,320	63,694	37,818	38,995	75,709	37,512
Community and Social Welfare	36,419	69,615	64,133	81,024	43,748	35,324	38,531	56,917	51,706	54,493	58,941	138,218	136,431	81,087	84,837	98,568	65,889	53,866	36,481
Culture & Arts	66,915	40,098	14,203	15,937	18,425	4,795	14,114	7,272	6,336	5,918	6,226	4,271	4,558	4,624	5,535	6,232	3,806	4,562	39,688
Environment and Conservation	2,133	979	15,279	18,181	19,586	12,308	14,587	8,324	16,697	11,468	36,805	18,132	14,155	24,264	26,765	33,132	29,501	19,049	16,458
Climate Change			0	0	0					9,114	5,280	5,915	7,255	8,808	6,963	7,662	8,053	11,326	14,459
Gender			0	0	0	2,591	3,850	5,693	5,544	5,214	6,041	6,385	8,730	9,842	8,483	6,139	6,361	3,755	2,282
HIV/AIDS			0	0	0	25,358	35,381	41,968	57,885	56,320	46,397	69,389	33,533	34,668	45,754	30,186	23,227	32,186	6,414
Governance & Administration	72,396	84,625	100,971	58,441	46,838	67,347	96,827	107,957	118,507	126,047	113,516	111,945	100,743	117,673	84,264	77,822	101,689	83,103	53,148
Tourism			0	0	0	1,242	2,505	2,946	4,969	5,982	3,980	2,166	775	737	605	1,834	1,407	17,176	9,809
Budget & BoP Support			0	0	0	11,097	0	35,953	21,946	20,510	319	322	14,766						
Emergency & Food Aid			0	0	0	3,038	383	1,890	16,015	11,135	14,796	25,533	25,045	19,307	25,158	14,822	1,308	277	
Other	0	0	10,336	22,450	43,889	42,002	13,395	9,159	37,547	24,640	25,126	32,897	16,969	11,577	6,913	7,777	2,897	63,755	24,463
TOTAL	466,813	471,842	530,923	539,507	555,392	609,953	713,241	777,463	978,523	1,000,198	1,105,799	1,422,608	1,499,198	1,473,926	1,445,219	1,350,730	1,214,204	1,334,675	1,073,065

ANNEX SIX

Disbursement to Provinces 2015-2018 (in USD Thousand)

No	Province	Donor Group	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Banteay Meanchey	UNs	1,172	2,096	958	827
		IFIs	13,365	9,983	10,593	10,463
		European Union	5,026	1,494	5,617	6,518
		Bilateral	24,026	20,876	46,768	53,281
		NGO	8,271	9,410	7,522	5,508
		TOTAL	51,860	43,858	71,458	76,598
2	Battambang	UNs	737	1,562	2,542	3,211
		IFIs	10,510	12,154	12,450	18,901
		European Union	5,718	1,994	4,278	2,363
		Bilateral	59,543	37,127	28,029	20,390
		NGO	13,766	13,463	9,430	6,510
		TOTAL	90,274	66,301	56,728	51,375
3	Kampong Cham	UNs	1,054	3,076	2,367	3,290
		IFIs	11,461	6,976	6,887	6,401
		European Union	5,440	1,869	2,842	11,382
		Bilateral	22,971	23,716	6,155	16,150
		NGO	5,437	5,207	4,149	2,398
		TOTAL	46,363	40,843	22,400	39,621
4	Kampong Chhnang	UNs	623	2,274	3,110	2,878
		IFIs	3,781	3,739	10,357	6,429
		European Union	6,462	1,459	1,506	553
		Bilateral	14,101	11,792	13,477	49,030
		NGO	5,999	5,539	7,415	4,777
		TOTAL	30,967	24,803	35,865	63,667
5	Kampong Speu	UNs	393	1,518	1,618	1,725
		IFIs	3,315	2,864	9,471	4,161
		European Union	5,945	3,560	1,567	994
		Bilateral	19,692	9,639	4,951	9,876
		NGO	8,072	9,502	8,102	6,314
		TOTAL	37,417	27,083	25,709	23,069
6	Kampong Thom	UNs	1,146	3,749	3,747	4,032
		IFIs	5,606	9,866	8,936	16,671
		European Union	9,197	6,996	5,116	3,181
		Bilateral	26,855	16,594	13,344	6,892
		NGO	6,925	6,193	6,280	5,716
		TOTAL	49,730	43,398	37,422	36,492
7	Kampot	UNs	1,934	1,483	1,325	181
		IFIs	867	644	2,972	6,636
		European Union	3,219	5,211	3,117	2,346
		Bilateral	14,709	4,104	7,103	12,323
		NGO	5,375	5,458	6,821	3,375
		TOTAL	26,105	16,900	21,338	24,860
8	Kandal	UNs	1,959	1,304	1,073	47
		IFIs	910	2,214	1,461	3,652
		European Union	1,760	1,415	1,576	448
		Bilateral	34,595	11,657	14,606	2,692
		NGO	9,786	9,673	7,084	4,888
		TOTAL	49,010	26,263	25,800	11,728
9	Koh Kong	UNs	134	98	111	7
		IFIs	1,219	1,449	3,631	6,682
		European Union	482	1,470	2,599	11,404
		Bilateral	698	946	1,207	775
		NGO	2,380	2,592	707	395
		TOTAL	4,913	6,555	8,255	19,261
10	Kratie	UNs	605	951	1,639	1,323
		IFIs		687	2,123	4,961
		European Union	1,286	2,961	4,191	12,398
		Bilateral	3,065	2,888	1,702	603
		NGO	4,391	5,705	3,607	2,446
		TOTAL	9,347	13,192	13,261	21,730
11	Mondul Kiri	UNs		83	68	57
		IFIs	678	1,747	2,746	4,910
		European Union	1,210	1,165	1,900	737
		Bilateral	20,732	10,406	4,669	855
		NGO	2,824	3,297	1,230	106
		TOTAL	25,444	16,698	10,613	6,665
12	Phnom Penh	UNs	876	1,449	1,794	2,739
		IFIs	954	402	150	900
		European Union	11,814	12,583	49,249	573
		Bilateral	41,507	43,232	80,668	92,356
		NGO	63,438	64,981	57,484	22,644
		TOTAL	118,589	122,647	189,344	119,211
13	Preah Vihear	UNs	758	1,291	2,207	1,953
		IFIs	529	98	200	125
		European Union	354	968	2,603	2,847
		Bilateral	16,772	9,681	5,217	549
		NGO	6,523	6,373	5,023	5,330
		TOTAL	24,936	18,411	15,249	10,804
14	Prey Veng	UNs	2,037	2,689	2,732	1,799
		IFIs	10,407	6,840	18,576	12,040
		European Union	2,468	4,316	2,239	1,099
		Bilateral	22,661	11,225	7,586	5,684

		NGO	4,738	4,645	5,147	2,918
		TOTAL	42,311	29,715	36,281	23,539
15	Pursat	UNs	461	1,753	2,495	2,303
		IFIs	2,744	4,194	3,407	19,995
		European Union	4,625	628	617	98
		Bilateral	17,745	11,099	26,174	28,271
		NGO	5,486	5,361	3,969	1,175
		TOTAL	31,062	23,035	36,662	51,841
16	Ratanak Kiri	UNs	104	168	388	432
		IFIs		450	313	688
		European Union	1,857	996	1,003	372
		Bilateral	2,856	359	25,696	18,701
		NGO	3,414	4,474	3,621	1,850
		TOTAL	8,230	6,446	31,021	22,043
17	Siem Reap	UNs	1,392	5,370	4,477	4,854
		IFIs	5,180	4,842	7,562	12,990
		European Union	7,054	2,927	11,589	542
		Bilateral	44,284	31,436	20,727	18,060
		NGO	46,318	46,720	39,431	21,258
		TOTAL	104,227	91,296	83,786	57,705
18	Preah Sihanouk	UNs	123	98	181	83
		IFIs	1,234	2,054	1,050	2,601
		European Union	21	245	1,894	
		Bilateral	32,312	20,560	14,328	8,427
		NGO	4,734	5,500	3,231	2,650
		TOTAL	38,423	28,457	20,684	13,760
19	Stung Treng	UNs	109	447	392	393
		IFIs		933	3,092	5,681
		European Union	249	192	394	369
		Bilateral	26,787	2,676	1,668	1,434
		NGO	1,686	2,615	2,026	958
		TOTAL	28,831	6,864	7,571	8,835
20	Svay Rieng	UNs	1,879	1,734	1,651	648
		IFIs	2,283	2,062	11,991	9,004
		European Union	71	113	49	40
		Bilateral	1,829	5,183	21,721	20,486
		NGO	3,125	4,333	2,613	1,410
		TOTAL	9,187	13,426	38,025	31,589
21	Takeo	UNs	1,980	1,335	1,641	1,608
		IFIs	529	115	887	1,316
		European Union	4,405	588	479	32
		Bilateral	5,950	3,592	6,053	4,024
		NGO	7,111	7,456	6,394	4,336
		TOTAL	19,975	13,086	15,454	11,316
22	Otdar Meanchey	UNs	177	861	779	812
		IFIs	979	23		
		European Union	829	1,582	3,246	3,109
		Bilateral	18,689	15,792	15,438	14,905
		NGO	2,561	2,548	2,858	1,392
		TOTAL	23,235	20,807	22,321	20,218
23	Kep	UNs	157	98	111	
		IFIs	301	177	1,397	2,870
		European Union	935	2,532	553	44
		Bilateral	164	92,310	10,717	16,734
		NGO	723	605	188	64
		Others				
TOTAL	2,280	95,722	12,965	19,712		
24	Pailin	UNs	209	67	4	2
		IFIs				
		European Union	3	204	248	6
		Bilateral	2,039	2,820	1,553	1,127
		NGO	598	1,144	1,222	253
		TOTAL	2,850	4,235	3,027	1,387
25	Tbong Khmum	UNs	481	1,049	229	78
		IFIs	32	260	2,340	5,173
		European Union	4,142	505	463	380
		Bilateral	505	1,673	2,773	2,437
		NGO	2,196	3,441	4,105	2,941
		TOTAL	7,356	6,928	9,909	11,009
26	Nation-Wide	UNs	26,689	26,438	38,607	21,673
		IFIs	72,526	51,163	62,852	72,185
		European Union	84,090	111,836	115,635	49,729
		Bilateral	207,695	152,755	163,125	103,667
		NGO	10,766	13,207	10,734	10,278
		TOTAL	454,064	393,789	473,556	266,711
27	Unknown	UNs		165	96	
		IFIs	5,448	3,986	205	
		European Union				
		Bilateral	7,260	8,485	8,773	27,464
		NGO	1,038	809	896	857
		TOTAL	13,746	13,445	9,970	28,320
TOTAL		United Nations Agencies	47,191	63,210	76,339	56,953
		Int'l Financial Institutions	154,857	129,920	185,648	235,435
		European Unions	168,660	169,808	224,571	111,563
		Bilateral	690,041	562,624	554,226	537,191
		NGO	237,682	250,252	211,289	122,745
		Others	52,298	38,390	82,603	9,178
		TOTAL	1,350,730	1,214,204	1,334,675	1,073,065

