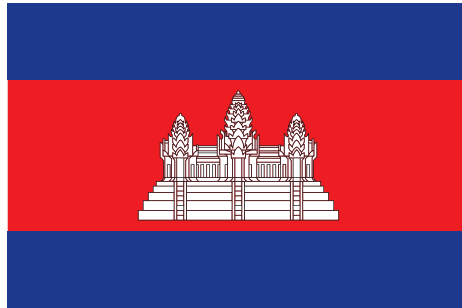




Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation – Religion – King

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

Royal Government of Cambodia



Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report

Prepared by
Cambodian Development Cooperation Board
Council for the Development of Cambodia

June 2025

Foreword

Under the wise and long-term visionary and realistic implementation of the “Win-Win Policy” by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN**, Cambodia has firmly maintained peace, national sovereignty, political stability, social security, and public order. Based on this foundation, the Royal Government of Cambodia has continued its dedicated efforts and achieved significant milestones in its socio-economic development. This includes driving sustained national economic growth, at an average rate of around 7% for more than two decades, maintaining macroeconomic stability, and continuously reducing poverty, which elevated the Kingdom of Cambodia’s prestige on the international arena.

On this pathway, the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly, under the wise and energetic leadership of **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei HUN MANET, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, the Royal Government has continued to cultivate past achievements and is moving forward with enthusiasm and confidence to addressing challenges and embracing new opportunities for national development, to effectively respond to the rapidly changing socio-economic landscapes both regional and global. On this basis, the Royal Government has adopted the principle of “Think Globally and Act Locally” and “Keep Old Achievements, Establish New Ones”, and has continued to expand economic diplomacy, strengthen development cooperation, in line with sharper and effective institutional and governance reforms. These efforts are aimed at achieving Cambodia’s Vision of becoming a high-income country by 2050. To realize these ambitious goals, the Royal Government has put in place for implementation the Pentagonal Strategy - Phase I, National Strategic Development Plan, and

sector policies and strategies, significantly has continued to implement key reform programs focused on developing human capital, strengthening institutional structures, enhancing competitiveness and economic diversification, and expanding job opportunities for all citizens.

Despite being a lower-middle income country and is preparing to graduate from the Least Developed Countries (LDC) category, the Royal Government has made significant progress in mobilizing development cooperation and strengthening inclusive partnerships with development actors for national development. In particular, from 2020 to 2024, development partners have provided an average of approximately USD 2 billion per year, reflecting their continued trust in the government's leadership in driving Cambodia's socio-economic development. Notably, concessional loans have steadily increased, whereas the share of grant assistance has remained stable. This trend indicates a gradual shift in the modality of development financing – from grants to concessional loans – as Cambodia prepares to graduate from LDC status by 2029.

The Royal Government of Cambodia has placed great importance on and continuously monitored the evolution of global situations, such as geopolitical conflicts, trade wars and tariffs, the ongoing trend of protectionist policies, and the restrictions on development financing by certain development partners. In this regard, the Royal Government has launched the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2024-2028 to further strengthen inclusive partnerships, enhance resource mobilization and improve the efficiency of managing and utilizing these resources, to contribute to the achievement of national development goals as articulated in the Pentagonal Strategy - Phase 1.

The overarching objective of the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report is to review the evolving of development cooperation and monitor the progress of the partnerships in development through evidence-based analysis, aimed at supporting the implementation of national development priorities outlined in the Pentagonal strategy - Phase 1 and National Strategic Development Plan. I firmly believe that this report will serve as a key input for shaping policies on development cooperation and as a useful reference for dialogues with stakeholder to further strengthen inclusive and effective partnerships.

I would like to express my appreciation for the effective collaboration of all relevant ministries, institutions, and development partners, as well as all staff at the Cambodian Development Cooperation Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia, for their contribution and support in this important work.

Phnom Penh, 11 June 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Chhieng Yanara', is positioned above a horizontal line.

CHHIENG YANARA

Senior Minister in charge of Special Missions

Second Vice-Chairman

Council for the Development of Cambodia

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CDC	The Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDCB/CDC	The Cambodian Development Cooperation Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia
CP	Country Program
CSDGs	Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCPR	Development Cooperation and Partnership Report
DCPS	Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy
DP	Development Partner
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LDC	Least Developed Country
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance/Development Assistance
PFM	Public Financial Management
PS-I	Pentagonal Strategy – Phase I
ToR	Terms of Reference
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
USA	United States of America

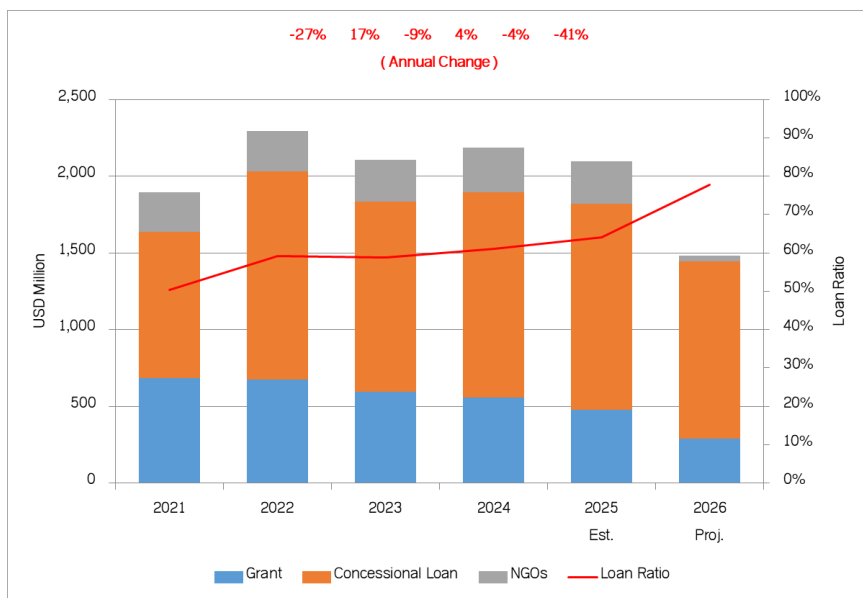
Executive Summary

Under the wise and visionary leadership and realistic implementation of the “Win-Win Policy” by **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN**, Cambodia has firmly maintained peace, political stability, public order and macroeconomic stability. Furthermore, the Royal Government of Cambodia has continued its dedicated efforts and achieved significant milestones in its socio-economic development. This includes driving sustained national economic growth, at an average rate of around 7% for over two decades, and improving the living standards of Cambodian citizens through the implementation of key policy frameworks and rigorous measures. These achievements have elevated Cambodia’s reputation, most notably through its attainment of lower middle-income country status in 2016 and its preparation to graduate from the least developed country (LDC) group by the end of 2029.

Trends of Development Cooperation

From 2021 to 2024, total ODA disbursement was roughly USD 2,100 million per year although the regional and global economic and geopolitical contexts may negatively affect the resource availability of development partners. In 2023, there was a significant increase in disbursement to USD 2,100 million. The disbursement continued to increase to USD 2,200 million in 2024; however, it is projected to slightly decrease to USD 2,100 million in 2025. Grant assistance, maintained a stable amount around USD 900 million in 2024, representing 40% of total ODA. Concessional loans increased to over USD 1,300 million, equivalent to 60% of total ODA in 2024.

Development Assistance Disbursement (USD Million)



Aid/GDP ratio has remained stable at around 5% between 2021 and 2025. In 2021, Aid/GDP ratio was 5%, but decreased to 4% in 2025; however, this ratio is expected to remain at this level or lower for the upcoming average term. From 2023 to 2025, ODA per capita has remained at an average of around USD 130. ODA disbursed by international financial institutions (including the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and other international funds) amounted to more than USD 300 million in 2021 and increased to nearly USD 600 million per year from 2022 to 2024, with expectations that it will rise to USD 800 million by 2025. In addition, bilateral development partners collectively disbursed about USD 1,000 million per year between 2021 and 2025. However, this figure could decline to around USD 750 million in 2025, as some partners have yet to fully project their disbursement.

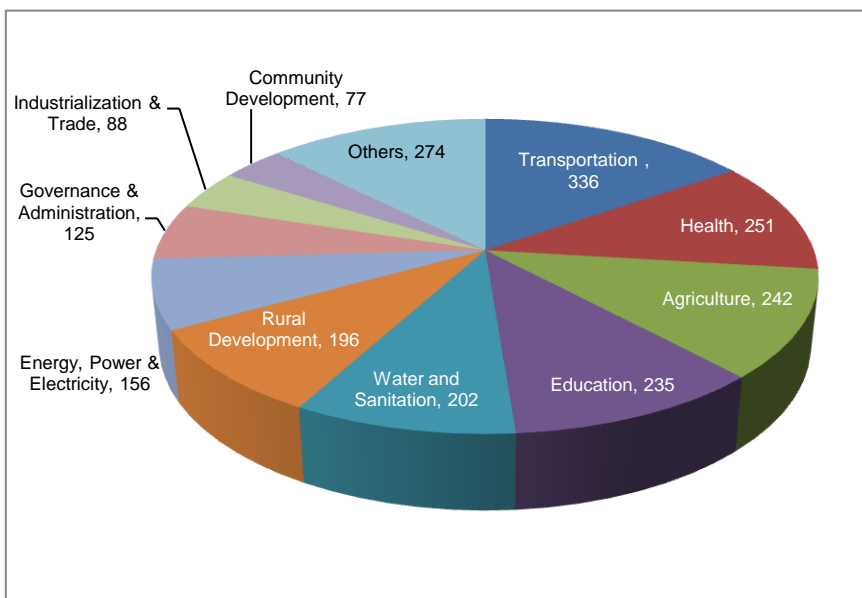
Disbursement by Development Partners (USD Million)

Development Partners	2016-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
UN Agencies						
Total Program Funds	440.7	109.7	126.5	80.4	123.7	160.2
Own Funds	335.9	89.3	108.3	80.4	105.3	160.2
Multilateral Partners						
World Bank	236.5	73	312	158.5	177.6	228.5
ADB	1,070.3	204	240.3	394.5	361.7	455.7
GAVI Alliance	64	9.1	-	-	-	-
IAEA		-	0.3	-	-	-
Global Fund	161.7	29.6	39.2	44.1	34.5	32.4
Sub-Total	1,532.5	315.7	591.8	597.1	573.8	716.7
European Union						
EU/EC	351.1	76.2	81.6	47.9	47.7	54.4
Czech Republic	7.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.8
France	484.6	117.8	58	49.7	169.8	79.2
Germany	175.2	31.5	59.6	41.4	39.5	69.8
Ireland	4	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.7	-
Sweden	137.9	22.7	17.2	14.9	11.7	0.5
United Kingdom	7	3.4	2	1.2	0.4	0.4
Sub-Total	1,167.6	255.7	222.6	159.2	273.9	206.2
Bilateral Partners						
Australia	234.5	64.8	43.4	48.7	46.2	43.9
Canada	15.4	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6
China	2,073.4	420.9	235.9	386.1	268.3	286
Japan	1,150.8	227.7	561.1	286.4	250.7	139
New-Zealand	27.1	7.8	3.8	10.9	7.5	5.5
Republic of Korea	327.6	122.2	128.8	108.4	228.7	244.6
Switzerland	73.3	16.8	13.8	17.9	18.1	14.7

Thailand		7.3	3.6	-	-	-
USA	452.7	105.3	116.6	133.6	118.6	-
Sub-Total	4,354.9	976.3	1110	994.6	940.3	735.4
NGOs (Own Funds)	1,313.7	258.9	260.7	275.6	293.5	277.5
GRAND TOTAL	8,704.6	1,896.1	2,293.4	2,106.9	2,186.9	2,096.0

Disbursement by sectors was well-aligned with the government's priorities as articulated in PS-I. Infrastructure sector received the highest share of ODA around USD 714 million in 2024. The economic and social sector received nearly USD 600 million and USD 500 million over the same period. Significant funds were allocated to health, education, agriculture, energy and transportation. These investment highlighted government's priorities for socio-economic development.

Disbursement by Sectors in 2024 (USD Million)



Strengthening Partnerships in Development

The Royal Government remains committed to upholding the principles of development effectiveness. Following the successful participation in three previous Global Partnership Monitoring Rounds, in 2024, CDC, on behalf of the government, in collaboration with development partners and NGOs, has participated in the Fourth Global Partnership Monitoring Round. In overall, the results demonstrate that Cambodia has made significant progress across most indicators compared to the third monitoring survey in 2018. However, some indicators require further strengthening, such as the utilization of national systems by development partners. Furthermore, within the framework of the implementation of the strategy on development cooperation and partnership, the implementation on inclusive partnership mechanism has achieved notable progress. Throughout 2024, the government convened a series of partnership dialogues including a High-Level Meeting between **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Prime Minister** and the United Nations System; review meetings on country programs of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund; Cambodia-Korea Integrated ODA Policy Dialogue; a consultation on development cooperation between the Royal Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany; and Cambodia-European Union Joint Committee Meeting, among others. Moreover, CDC conducted a performance review survey of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs). In overall, the results indicate that TWG mechanism has functioned effectively, with TWGs operating based on their terms of reference (ToR). Additionally, most TWGs have reported on their progress in implementing

action plans, organizing meetings, and ensuring active and inclusive participation from all relevant stakeholders.

Development Assistance Support to the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals

The Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) have been integrated into key national policy frameworks to ensure coherence across strategic documents. The Royal Government has mobilized and continued to secure financing from development actors to support the implementation of all 18 CSDGs. Among the goals, Goal 3 “Good Health and Well-Being” and Goal 9 “Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure” have received the highest levels of support. Specifically, between 2022 and 2025, Goal 9 has received the largest proportion of support, accounting for 28% of total financial allocations for the CSDGs, while Goal 3 ranks second, receiving approximately 14%. This allocation reflects the alignment of financial resources with national development priorities, particularly, human capital development and infrastructure building.

In summary, development cooperation continues to play an important role in socio-economic development and serves as a catalyst for leveraging additional resources to complement domestic resources and other development funds to further develop the country towards the realization of Cambodia Vision 2050. In this regard, the government remains firmly committed to further enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation and fostering inclusive partnerships with all development actors to mobilize, coordinate, and efficiently manage these resources.

Chapter 1 - Introduction: The Context of Development Cooperation

In the context of peace, national unity, political stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as social order and security – achievements that cannot be overstated and are the result of the win-win policy of **Samdech Techo Hun Sen**, the former Prime Minister and current President of the Senate – the Royal Government of Cambodia has successfully implemented its policies by maintaining macroeconomic stability and achieving significant milestones in Cambodia's socio-economic development. The remarkable and continuous progress across all aspects – political, social, and economic – over the past two decades has enabled Cambodia to undergo a transformative shift, notably a substantial reduction in poverty and the achievement of a lower-middle-income country status.

Building upon this foundation, the Seventh Legislation of the National Assembly, under the visionary and effective leadership of **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei HUN MANET, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, has continued to pursue and create new achievements. With a forward-looking mindset and unwavering commitment, the Royal Government has furthered its development agenda while responding to the rapidly changing socio-economic dynamics both regionally and globally. In this context, the Royal Government has implemented the Pentagonal Strategy - Phase 1 (PS-I), maintaining a steadfast approach of "Self-reflection, Showering, Scrubbing, Treatment, and Surgery" and the "Dynamics of Stakeholder System", aimed at accelerating socio-economic development while fostering national prosperity and unity.

Over the nearly two years, the Royal Government has achieved numerous milestones in the Cambodia's social and economic development, particularly in the implementation of six priority policy programs and five key measures aimed at improving the livelihoods and well-being of the people. The maintaining of macroeconomic stability and inflation, and a projected growth rate of approximately 6% in 2024, along with an expected 6.3% growth in 2025, will further well-position Cambodia on the path to graduating from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) grouping by 2029, thus advancing the realization of Cambodia's Vision 2050.

Nevertheless, Cambodia's economy, which just recovered from the COVID-19 crisis, has been obstructed by significant challenges due to the complex and unpredictable regional and global situations. These include geo-political tensions, economic and trade wars, inflation, the rapid growth of the digital economy, intensified technological competition, climate change, natural disasters, and the repercussions of regional conflicts. The global economy continues to present high risks and uncertainties, requiring collaborative efforts to address these challenges. While Cambodia's open economy and global trade relations may be affected by these external factors in the short to medium term, the Royal Government has implemented proactive measures to adapt swiftly to the evolving global architecture, aimed to turn these challenges into opportunities for enhancing economic efficiency and competitiveness, improving the investment environment to attract more private investments and business activities into Cambodia. Furthermore, Cambodia is positioning itself to seize the maximum benefits of technology and digitalization within the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution

to boost productivity, economic efficiency, and to further elevate Cambodia's economic diversification.

In the realm of international cooperation, the Royal Government has successfully strengthened its relationships with countries and institutions both regionally and globally whilst adhering to independent foreign policy based on the rule of law, also actively engaged in economic diplomacy and rigorously applied the "Maintain Old, Expand New" analogy for relation building. However, the evolving international situation and the aforementioned challenges have led some development partners to adopt more stringent economic and trade policies, redirect financial assistance towards regions or countries with greater needs or for humanitarian purposes, whilst Cambodia requires resources to continue investing drastically in its development towards preparing for graduation from LDC group and achieving high-income country status by 2050.

In this context, the Royal Government recognizes the necessity of continuing to strengthen partnerships with all development partners and stakeholders. Additionally, the continued in strengthening the effectiveness in utilizing development assistance, as well as the increasing importance of development assistance as catalyst for mobilizing other sources of finance is significant to complement domestic resources for Cambodia's social and economic development. Consequently, the Royal Government of the Seventh Legislation of the National Assembly has launched the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy (DCPS) 2024-2028, which aims to strengthen the Royal Government's ownership in development efforts, enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation, and reinforce inclusive partnerships, thereby contributing to the achievement of national development goals as outlined in PS-I.

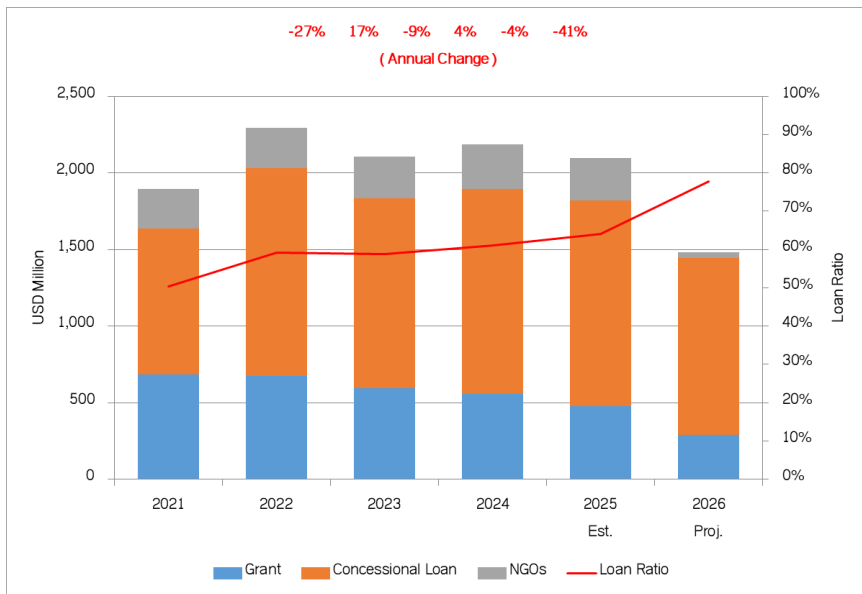
DCPS 2024-2028 has established clear objectives, partnership mechanisms, and tools for implementation, as well as a results framework with specific indicators for monitoring and evaluation. The Development Cooperation and Partnership Report (DCPR) 2025, prepared by the Cambodian Development Cooperation Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDCB/CDC), reflects and analyzes the evolving development cooperation based on tangible evidences. It highlights the progress and challenges encountered in implementing partnership mechanisms, tools, and frameworks to achieve the results over the first year since being implemented on December 29, 2023. In this regard, this report can be used as key inputs to inform the formulation of the Cambodia's social and economic development strategies and policies. It also serves as a guide for discussions aimed at strengthening inclusive partnerships, while enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of development assistance.

DCPR is structured into five chapters, including: 1- Introduction, 2- Progress in Mobilizing Development Assistance, 3- Progress in Strengthening Partnerships in Development, 4- Development Assistance Support to Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals and 5- Conclusion.

Chapter 2: Disbursement Trends in Development Cooperation

The Royal Government has made significant progress in mobilizing, coordinating, and managing effective and inclusive development cooperation which has contributed to supporting the implementation of the Pentagon Strategy - Phase 1. This chapter will analyze the Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursement trend in 2023-2024 and the estimate for 2025, using data from the Cambodian ODA Database as of March 2025. At the same time, the analysis will highlight key changes in ODA trends, including modalities of support by development partners, sectoral and cross-sectoral disbursements, as well as provincial-capital disbursements, and the role of ODA in supporting Cambodia's policies and socio-economic development.

Chart 2.1: Development Assistance Disbursement (USD Million)



Total ODA disbursement increased from about USD 2,000 million (hereinafter referred to as USD) in 2019 to more than USD 2,400 million in 2020 and continued on average of USD 2,100 million per year over the last 5 years (2021-2025). In particular, ODA disbursement were nearly USD 1,900 million in 2021 and increased to over USD 2,000 million in 2022, USD 2,100 million in 2023 and almost USD 2,200 million in 2024. In 2025, ODA disbursement is estimated to be around USD 2,100 million. This figure does not include United States of America's (USA) cooperation, which averages nearly USD 100 million per year after announcing a suspension of aid earlier this year. For 2026, the disbursement may be larger as some development partners have not yet provided complete information on their planned disbursements.

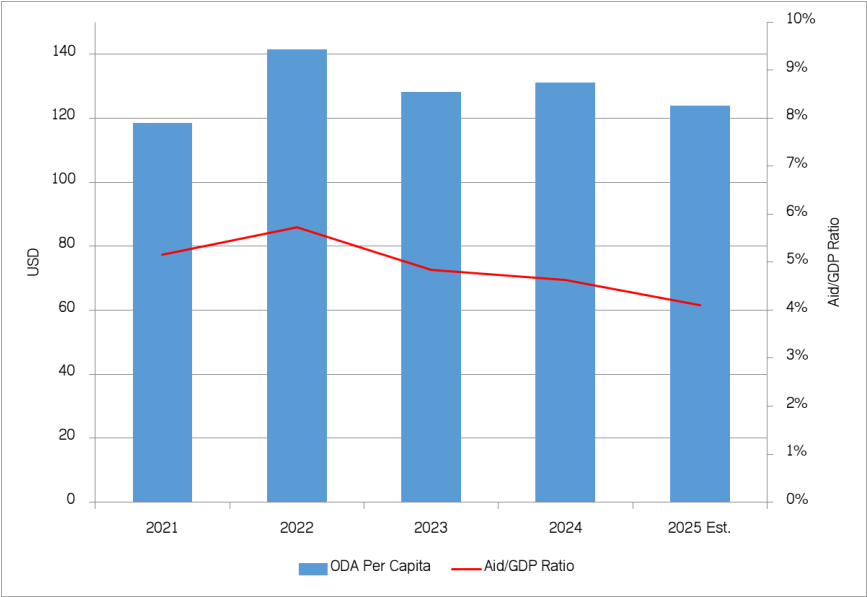
Despite the regional and global economic and geopolitical contexts that may have negatively affect the resource availability of development partners, the provision of ODA has continued to increase steadily over the past five years (2021-2025) in support of Cambodia's socio-economic development. It is also worth noting that, over the same period, concessional loans amounted to over USD 950 million in 2021, and continues to grow steadily, exceeding \$1,100 million in 2022, USD 1,200 million in 2023 and USD 1,300 million in 2024-2025, while the volume of grant assistance has remained stable at an average of around USD 900 million per year.

1. Aid/GDP Ratio and ODA Per Capita

Chart 2.2 reveals that the Aid-GDP ratio remains stable at around 5% in 2021-2025. The ODA-GDP ratio was 5% in 2021, but decreased slightly to 4% in 2025. The figure is expected to remain at this level or lower in the medium term amidst of Cambodia socio-economic development and prospect LDC

graduation. Particularly, ODA per capita has remained at an average of around USD 130 over the last three years (2023-2025).

Chart 2.2: Aid/GDP Ratio



2. Disbursement by Development Partners

Table 2.1 shows that ODA disbursed by international financial institutions (including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and other international funds) was more than USD 300 million in 2021. This amount increased to nearly USD 600 million per year in between 2022-2024, and is expected to increase USD 800 million by 2025. The anticipated increase in ODA to USD 800 million in 2025 is attributed to the ADB’s planned disbursement for five major projects that approved in 2024.

Among international financial institutions, ADB was the largest contributor, disbursing approximately USD 395 million in

2023 and USD 361 million in 2024. The disbursement is expected to rise to more than USD 456 million in 2025. The World Bank disbursed nearly USD 160 million in 2023 and USD 177 million in 2024, with projection to increase to nearly USD 230 million in 2025. Meanwhile, disbursements from the United Nations (UN) Agencies rose from USD 80 million in 2023 to about USD 105 million in 2024 and are projected to reach USD 160 million in 2025. Bilateral development partners collectively disbursed about USD 1,000 million per year between 2021 and 2025. However, this figure could decline to USD 750 million in 2025.

The People's Republic of China remains the largest bilateral donor, followed by Japan and the Republic of Korea together accounting for approximately 40% of total ODA to Cambodia. European partners and the European Union (EU) provided around USD 150 million USD in 2023 and increased more than USD 250 million in 2024, which is about 15% of the total ODA. The Republic of France was the leading partner in disbursement, with the increase of disbursement from USD 50 million in 2023 to around USD 170 million in 2024. The European Commission (EC) has contributed approximately USD 50 million per year over the last three years (2023-2025) and is expected to maintain the same amount in 2025. The Federal Republic of Germany provided around USD 50 million per year during this last three years and expected to increase to USD 70 million in 2025. In overall, the ODA disbursement from European partners may decrease slightly to just over USD 200 million in 2025. This anticipation is due to the single disbarment in 2024, as well as the resource-restrictive policies of some European partners, along with the uncertainty and tensions arising from the current trade war.

Table 2.1: Disbursement by Development Partners (USD Million)

Development Partners	2016-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
UN Agencies						
Total Program Funds	440.7	109.7	126.5	80.4	123.7	160.2
Own Funds	335.9	89.3	108.3	80.4	105.3	160.2
Multilateral Partners						
World Bank	236.5	73	312	158.5	177.6	228.5
ADB	1,070.3	204	240.3	394.5	361.7	455.7
GAVI Alliance	64	9.1	-	-	-	-
IAEA		-	0.3	-	-	-
Global Fund	161.7	29.6	39.2	44.1	34.5	32.4
Sub-Total	1,532.5	315.7	591.8	597.1	573.8	716.7
European Union						
EU/EC	351.1	76.2	81.6	47.9	47.7	54.4
Czech Republic	7.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.8
France	484.6	117.8	58	49.7	169.8	79.2
Germany	175.2	31.5	59.6	41.4	39.5	69.8
Ireland	4	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.7	-
Sweden	137.9	22.7	17.2	14.9	11.7	0.5
United Kingdom	7	3.4	2	1.2	0.4	0.4
Sub-Total	1,167.6	255.7	222.6	159.2	273.9	206.2
Bilateral Partners						
Australia	234.5	64.8	43.4	48.7	46.2	43.9
Canada	15.4	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.6
China	2,073.4	420.9	235.9	386.1	268.3	286
Japan	1,150.8	227.7	561.1	286.4	250.7	139
New-Zealand	27.1	7.8	3.8	10.9	7.5	5.5
Republic of Korea	327.6	122.2	128.8	108.4	228.7	244.6

Switzerland	73.3	16.8	13.8	17.9	18.1	14.7
Thailand		7.3	3.6	-	-	-
USA	452.7	105.3	116.6	133.6	118.6	-
Sub-Total	4,354.9	976.3	1110	994.6	940.3	735.4
NGOs (Own Funds)	1,313.7	258.9	260.7	275.6	293.5	277.5
GRAND TOTAL	8,704.6	1,896.1	2,293.4	2,106.9	2,186.9	2,096.0

3. Significant Changes in ODA Provisions

Chart 2.3 shows that in 2023, at least 50% of total ODA disbursement was from five major partners including ADB, China, Japan, World Bank, and South Korea. These development partners remain the largest donors in 2024-2025, which provide around 60% of total ODA. From 2021 to 2025, ADB and China were the largest donors, followed by Japan. ODA disbursement from China increased significantly in 2021, exceeding USD 400 million, while Japan’s highest disbursement occurred in 2022, each surpassing USD 500 million.

Chart 2.3: Major Development Partners’ Disbursement (USD Million)

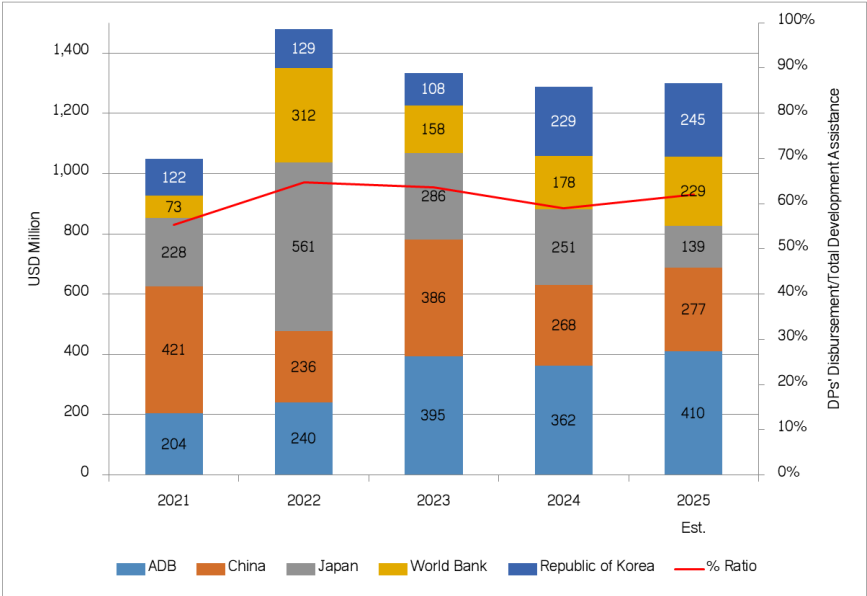
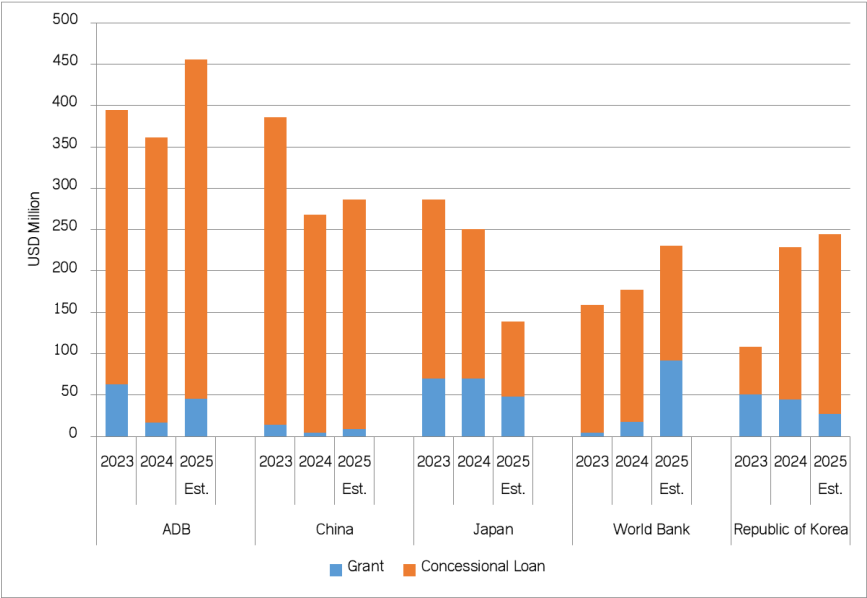


Chart 2.4 illustrates the increase in concessional loans alongside stagnant grant assistance by key donors between 2023 and 2025. ADB, China, World Bank, Japan and South Korea were the primary providers of concessional loans. Partners that have maintained their grant financing while increasing concessional loans are: Japan, providing between USD 50-80 million per year, while ADB and South Korea have provided more than USD 50 million per year in 2023-2025.

Chart 2.4: Terms of Assistance by Major Development Partners (USD Million)



4. Term of Assistance by Development Partners

Table 2.2 shows the total ODA volume, which includes both concessional loans and grants from major partners such as China, Japan, South Korea, ADB, EU, and the World Bank. It also highlights the direct contributions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In 2023, grant assistance amounted to approximately USD 870 million but declined slightly to USD 850

million in 2024 and might further decrease to around USD 760 million in 2025. This downward trend in grant assistance is expected to continue in the medium term. In contrast, concessional loans have seen an increase in recent years and are anticipated to keep rising in the future. In particular, concessional loans reached approximately USD 1,240 million in 2023, accounting for 59% of total ODA. This figure increased to USD 1,340 million in 2024 and is expected to remain around this amount in 2025, representing more than 61% of total ODA. In overall, over the past five years, the ratio of grant ODA to concessional loans has been 40/60. This trend aligns with Cambodia's socio-economic development and its transition from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by the end of this decade.

Table 2.2: Disbursement by Terms (USD Million)

Development Partners	2016-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
China						
Grant	301.6	78.0	27.6	13.9	4.4	8.8
Loan	1,771.8	342.9	208.3	372.2	263.9	277.2
Sub-Total	2,073.4	420.9	235.9	386.1	268.3	286.0
Japan						
Grant	518.6	79.5	104.0	70.1	69.9	47.7
Loan	632.2	148.2	457.0	216.3	180.8	91.3
Sub-Total	1,150.8	227.7	561.1	286.4	250.7	139.0
EU/EC and EU Member States						
Grant	744.7	151.3	178.2	117.9	110.0	130.8
Loan	423	104.4	44.5	41.4	163.9	75.4
Sub-Total	1,167.6	255.7	222.6	159.2	273.9	206.2
ADB						
Grant	138.6	12.5	10.3	13.0	16.4	45.7
Loan	931.7	191.6	230.0	381.5	345.3	410.1
Sub-Total	1,070.3	204.0	240.3	394.5	361.7	455.7

Development Partners	2016-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
Republic of Korea						
Grant	156.4	48.9	58.7	51.0	44.4	27.3
Loan	171.2	73.4	70.1	57.3	184.3	217.3
Sub-Total	327.6	122.2	128.8	108.4	228.7	244.6
World Bank						
Grant	24.5	0.5	1.1	4.7	17.3	22.3
Loan	212	72.4	310.8	153.8	160.3	206.2
Sub-Total	236.5	73.0	312.0	158.5	177.6	228.5
Other Development Partners						
Grant	1,317.5	311.4	295.1	322.8	295.9	195.4
Loan	47.1	22.0	37.1	15.4	36.6	62.9
Sub-Total	1,364.6	333.5	332.1	338.2	332.4	258.3
NGOs (Own Funds)						
Grant	1,313.7	259.0	260.7	275.6	293.5	277.5
Sub-Total	1,313.7	259.0	260.7	275.6	293.5	277.5
Sub-Total (Development Partners and NGOs)						
Grant	4,515.6	941.1	935.8	868.9	851.8	755.5
% Grant	52%	50%	41%	41%	39%	36%
Loan	4,189	955.0	1357.7	1238.0	1335.1	1340.4
% Loan	48%	50%	59%	59%	61%	64%
GRAND TOTAL	8,704.6	1,896.1	2,293.4	2,106.9	2,186.9	2,096.0

5. Trends in Disbursement by Sectors

Table 2.3 presents the trends in sectoral allocations. Infrastructure sector received the largest share of ODA, increasing from USD 620 million in 2022 to USD 714 million in 2024, with nearly half directed to transport development. This sector is expected to continue to receive greater amount in 2025 with approximately USD 640 million. China and Japan were

the main providers to infrastructure sector in 2024, providing USD 214 million and USD 191 million, respectively. This is followed by the economic sector, receiving nearly USD 600 million in 2024—about 40% of which supported agriculture—and is expected to receive USD 560 million in 2025. Disbursement for the social sector, mainly health, education, and social protection, increased from USD 500 million in 2024 to USD 580 million in 2025. Key partners in this sector include the World Bank, contributed over USD 60 million, and South Korea around USD 30 million in 2024.

Table 2.3: Disbursement by Sectors (USD Million)

Sectors	2016-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
Social Sector						
Health	1,162.3	278.2	254.4	269.6	251.7	370.8
Education	1,022.1	197.9	209.7	249.7	235.1	207.2
Social Protection	59.2	8.4	12.7	12.7	12.8	5.3
Sub-Total	2,243.4	484.5	476.9	532.1	499.7	583.3
Economic Sector						
Agriculture	1,046	282.6	265.1	221.0	242.0	249.5
Industrialization and Trade	50.3	12.1	9.7	62.0	88.0	34.1
Rural Development	403.6	88.8	166.4	117.4	196.4	195.4
Business and Financial Services	39.8	1.7	44.2	4.0	2.9	0.8
Urban Planning and Management	126.4	42.2	62.2	66.7	63.1	75.0
Sub-Total	1,666.1	427.4	547.8	471.2	592.8	554.9
Infrastructure Sector						
Technology and Communication	18.9	6.6	6.9	10.9	17.5	1.7
Energy, Power and Electricity	850.6	148.1	56.1	140.3	156.7	170.2
Transportation	1,580.8	371.4	480.7	533.3	336.7	273.5
Water and Sanitation	410.6	170.1	76.2	117.6	202.9	195.5
Sub-Total	2,860.9	696.2	620.0	802.3	714.0	641.1

Sectors	2016-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
Cross-Cutting Sector						
Community Development	363.9	94.3	93.8	74.9	77.3	70.8
Culture and Arts	158.9	21.0	6.1	7.6	3.8	1.7
Environment and Sustainability	177.4	35.3	39.4	51.9	48.2	35.9
Climate Change	51	5.0	6.2	7.1	10.3	10.2
Gender	28.5	5.1	6.0	5.3	6.9	11.2
HIV/AIDS	82.4	5.6	10.1	10.8	11.5	10.0
Governance and Administration	434.9	88.6	76.2	115.0	125.0	32.6
Tourism	31	6.8	5.8	1.7	1.4	1.6
Budget and BoP Support	245.4	9.5	184.5	5.8	50.0	-
Emergency and Food Aid	6.2	8.5	3.2	1.2	0.1	-
Sub-Total	1,579.3	279.7	431.7	281.6	335.0	174.2
Others	356.8	8.2	216.8	19.4	45.2	142.1
GRAND TOTAL	8,706.7	1,896.1	2,293.4	2,106.8	2,186.8	2,095.9

6. Disbursement for Cross-Cutting Thematic

Table 2.4 shows that the amount of financing for implementing projects that mainstreaming climate change increased from USD 300 million in 2023 to approximately USD 350 million in 2024 and over USD 380 million in 2025. Financing for mainstreaming gender equality was about USD 400 million in 2023 and continue to increase to over USD 500 million in 2025. Whereas, financing for mainstreaming private sector development amounted to USD 500 million in 2023 but it is estimated to drop to USD 400 million in 2025.

Table 2.4: ODA Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Thematic (USD million)

Cross-Cutting Sectors	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.	2021-2025
Climate Change	321.1	240.5	317.6	355.9	389.9	1,625.3
Gender Equality	335.5	515.9	402.3	454.5	545.9	2,254.3
Private Sector Development	457.6	476.1	554.1	481.2	399.9	2,369.1
Total	1,114.3	1,232.7	1,274.1	1,291.7	1,335.8	6,248.7

7. Development Partners' Engagement in Technical Working Groups

Table 2.5 shows that between 2021 and 2025, the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) coordinated 214 projects with an average financing of approximately USD 1,227 million per year. The largest number of projects coordinated by TWGs was in the social sector, with 76 projects, having an average financing of around USD 323 million per year. TWG Infrastructure sector coordinated 15 projects with an average of USD 622 million per year. TWG Health coordinated 35 projects with funding of USD 129 million, and TWG Education coordinated 20 projects with funding of USD 74 million. TWG Rural Water and Sanitation coordinated 4 projects with financing of USD 62 million. For the economic sector, TWG coordinated 69 projects with financing of USD 221 million, of which TWG Agriculture and Water coordinated 40 projects with financing of USD 151 million.

Table 2.5: Disbursement by Technical Working Groups (USD million)

TWGs	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.	# of DP	# of Project	2021-2025 (Average)
Social Sector								
Health	138.2	121.1	90.4	106.0	188.8	14	35	128.9
HIV/AIDS	21.0	32.3	34.8	25.5	22.8	2	3	27.3
Education	68.2	88.2	91.2	60.7	63.0	9	20	74.3

TWGs	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.	# of DP	# of Project	2021-2025 (Average)
Food Security and Nutrition	8.9	9.1	5.6	0.9	2.7	2	3	5.4
Rural Water and Sanitation	33.0	45.0	35.5	127.3	72.9	4	4	62.7
TVET	9.6	7.8	28.7	36.4	41.4	8	11	24.8
Sub-Total	279.0	303.6	286.3	356.9	391.5	39	76	323.4
Economic Sector								
Agriculture and Water	189.1	191.5	97.2	141.8	138.8	9	40	151.7
Fisheries	26.1	20.9	34.7	22.3	38.4	5	12	28.5
Forestry	6.6	7.8	18.0	5.6	7.9	5	11	9.2
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Mine Action	16.0	19.7	21.9	19.1	8.7	4	4	17.1
Private Sector Development	11.5	17.6	18.9	18.2	11.1	2	2	15.5
Sub-Total	249.4	257.6	190.7	207.0	205	35	69	221.9
Infrastructure Sector								
Infrastructure and Regional Integration	672.0	614.6	719.3	609.5	497.8	4	15	622.6
Sub-Total	672.0	614.6	719.3	609.5	497.8	4	15	622.6
Cross-Cutting Sector and Administration								
Public Administrative Reform	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1	1	0.3
Public Financial Management	20.1	6.9	12.4	59.8	6.8	3	5	21.2
Decentralization and Deconcentration	9.2	8.6	15.8	15.5	11.9	6	9	12.2
Gender	12.2	15.1	12.1	6.6	9.5	7	14	11.1
Legal and Judicial Reform	4.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	2	2	1.6
Partnership and Harmonization	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	1	1	0.0
Planning and Poverty Reduction	12.7	6.4	4.9	5.1	2.7	5	5	6.3
Climate Change	3.7	3.1	5.6	10.0	12.1	5	17	6.9
Sub-Total	63.2	42.4	51.0	97.6	44	30	54	59.6
GRAND TOTAL 1	1,263.6	1,218.2	1,247.3	1,271	1,138.1	98	214	1,227.7
Outside TWGs	183.8	352.2	167.6	203.8	120	14	250	205.4
GRAND TOTAL 2	1,447.3	1,570.4	1,414.9	1,474.9	1,258.1	112	464	1,433.1

Table 2.6 reveals that Japan is a leading development partner in engaging in TWGs, with 145 projects. This is followed by South Korea with 26 projects, ADB and France with 19 projects each, and EU with 18 projects. In 2023, China provided USD 380 million and around USD 270 million per year in 2024-2025 to support the sectors that are coordinated by TWGs. Japan disbursed USD 274 million in 2023 and dropped to USD 210 million in 2024 and USD 120 million in 2025 to support sectors that are coordinated by TWGs. ADB disbursed nearly \$180 million in 2023 and about USD 195 million in 2024 and USD 230 million in 2025 to support the sectors that are coordinated by TWGs.

**Table 2.6: Major Development Partners in Technical Working Groups
(USD Million)**

Development Partners	# of Project	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
China	12	394.8	234.5	381.0	263.9	277.2
Japan	145	198.8	519.7	273.6	212.9	119.9
ADB	19	166.3	183.5	176.5	194.2	228.2
World Bank	10	67.9	105.2	137.8	167.1	175.7
France	19	115.5	57.0	49.5	168.7	79.2
Republic of Korea	26	107.8	82.8	63.8	185.7	166.6
EU/EC	18	72.4	79.4	44.5	39.0	40.4
Australia	14	50.1	25.5	20.3	13.7	13.6
Global Fund	5	29.6	39.2	44.1	34.5	32.4
UNICEF	5	27.9	28.3	23.9	21.9	17.4
Others	191	216.4	215.3	199.7	173.2	107.5
Total	464	1,447.3	1,570.4	1,414.9	1,474.9	1,258.1

8. Disbursement for Capital-Provinces

Data disaggregation by province illustrates ODA disbursement from development partners by capital and provinces, which can provide geographical ODA information and lay a foundation for strengthening development cooperation and partnership at sub-national levels that align with the guideline on the sub-national partnership consultation of the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy (DCPS). In 2021-2025, there are 5 capitals and provinces namely Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kampong Cham and Banteay Meanchey, received ODA at around 30% of total ODA. Meanwhile, projects with a nationwide scope accounted for approximately 40% of total ODA. In overall, almost half of total ODA was disbursed for projects in 20 provinces, indicating that almost all regions of the Kingdom of Cambodia benefit from the development cooperation.

Table 2.7: Disbursement by Provinces (USD Million)

Capital-Provinces	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.	% Share of Total
Nation-Wide	439.5	696.1	689.5	695.5	534.8	30%
Phnom Penh	339.7	181.3	190.7	298.2	131.4	11%
Battambang	138.1	174.5	88.6	88.2	83.3	6%
Siem Reap	137.3	123.8	143.1	131.9	94.4	6%
Banteay Meanchey	63.4	94.8	55.9	71.1	64.8	3%
Kampong Cham	93.8	60.0	82.8	91.3	113.2	4%
Others	684.3	953.4	844.9	808.4	869.4	40%
Total	1,896	2,293	2,107	2,187	1,891	100%

9. Non-Governmental Organizations’ Support to National Development

The use of NGOs’ funds is recorded in NGOs Database of CDC to monitor the flow and alignment of their funding in support of the Royal Government’s sectoral priority activities and to enhance transparency and efficiency in the use of these resources. In general, NGOs’ operations are financed by 1) resources directly mobilized by the organization, such as from philanthropists, contributions, foundations and donations (NGOs’ own fund) and 2) delegated resources from development partners for specific activities or for project implementation where NGOs serve as implementing agents (DPs’ fund).

Chart 2.5 : Total Funds of Non-Governmental Organizations (USD Million)

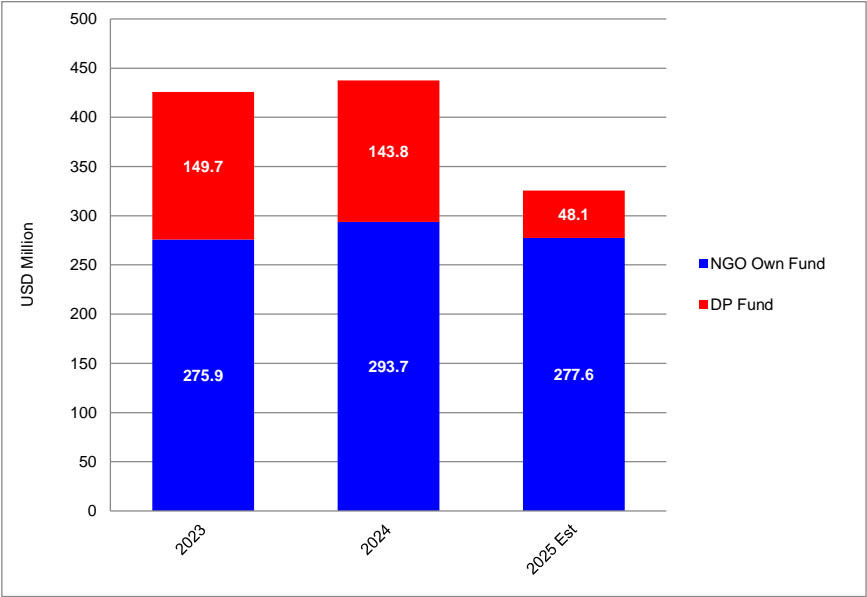


Chart 2.5 illustrates that from 2023 to 2025 NGOs’ funding in average amounted to approximately USD 400 million annually that include own funds around USD 280 million (almost 2/3 of

total funds). Remarkably, in 2024, total NGOs' funds increased to USD 440 million compared to USD 430 million in 2023. It is estimated that total NGOs' funds in 2025 is approximately USD 330 million, with DPs' funds contributions about USD 50 million. This decline is attributed to the funding policies imposed by certain development partner countries and the exclusion of approximately USD 100 million in funding from USA, which previously channeled its support through NGOs as implementing agencies

Table 2.8 shows that in 2024, NGOs' funds were significantly allocated to the health sector (including AIDS campaigns and programs) amounting to approximately USD 131 million. This was followed by the education sector with USD 110 million, the community development sector with USD 60 million, and the rural development sector with USD 45 million. Collectively, these four priority sectors accounted for approximately USD 340 million, equivalent to 80% of total NGOs' funding.

Table 2.8: NGOs' Fundings by Sectors (USD Million)

Sectors	2023			2024			2025 Est.		
	NGOs Funds	DPs Funds	Total	NGOs Funds	DPs Funds	Total	NGOs Funds	DPs Funds	Total
Health	79.6	39.6	119.2	80.8	35.3	116.1	82.0	10.3	92.3
Education	78.2	24.6	102.8	88.8	21.7	110.5	75.5	7.3	82.8
Community Development	53.2	5.7	58.9	56.1	5.1	61.2	54.9	2.5	57.4
Rural Development	20.9	21.4	42.3	19.6	26.5	46.1	22.0	12.5	34.5
Governance & Administration	4.1	30.4	34.5	2.7	29.3	32.0	2.0	3.9	5.9
Environment & Sustainability	17.2	6.6	23.8	22.2	6.8	29.0	19.5	3.3	22.8
Agriculture	9.7	7.0	16.7	9.9	6.3	16.2	9.0	2.5	11.5
HIV/AIDS	9.3	4.7	14.0	9.9	4.9	14.8	9.3	0.8	10.1
Others	3.7	9.7	13.4	3.6	7.9	11.5	3.5	5.0	8.5
Total	275.9	149.7	425.7	293.7	143.8	437.5	277.6	48.1	325.7

Chart 2.6 illustrates that, from 2023 to 2025, NGOs disbursed comparable amounts of their annual own funds to support the health and education sectors, with each sector receiving approximately 80% of total funding for each sector. At the same time, DPs' fund contributions to the health sector activities exceeded those allocated to the education sector by approximately USD 10 million. Chart 2.7 indicates that, from 2023 to 2025, the governance sector received DPs' fund nearly 90% of its total annual funding. Conversely, the community development sector received a smaller portion of DPs' fund, about 7% of its total annual funding.

Chart 2.6: Non-Governmental Organizations' Support to Sectors in 2023-2025

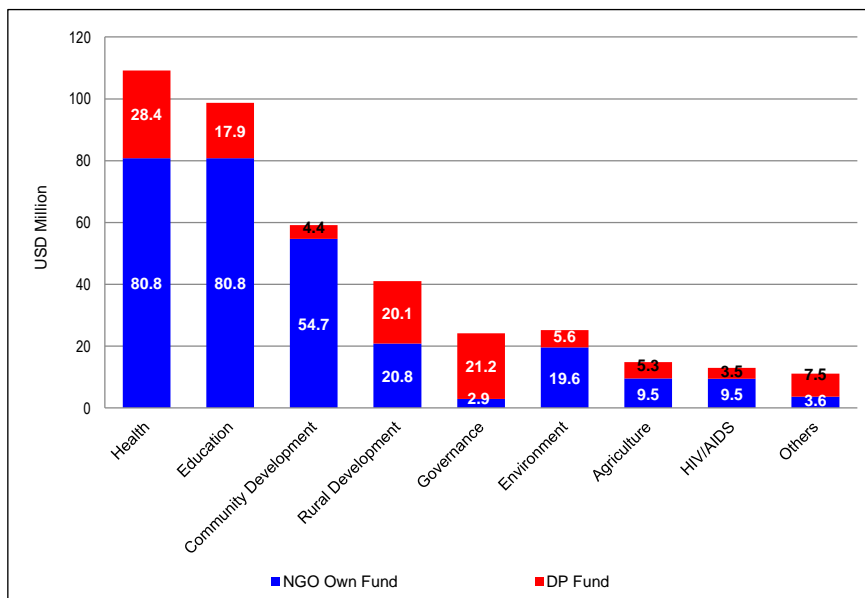


Chart 2.7: Share of Non-Governmental Organizations' Fundings in 2023-2025

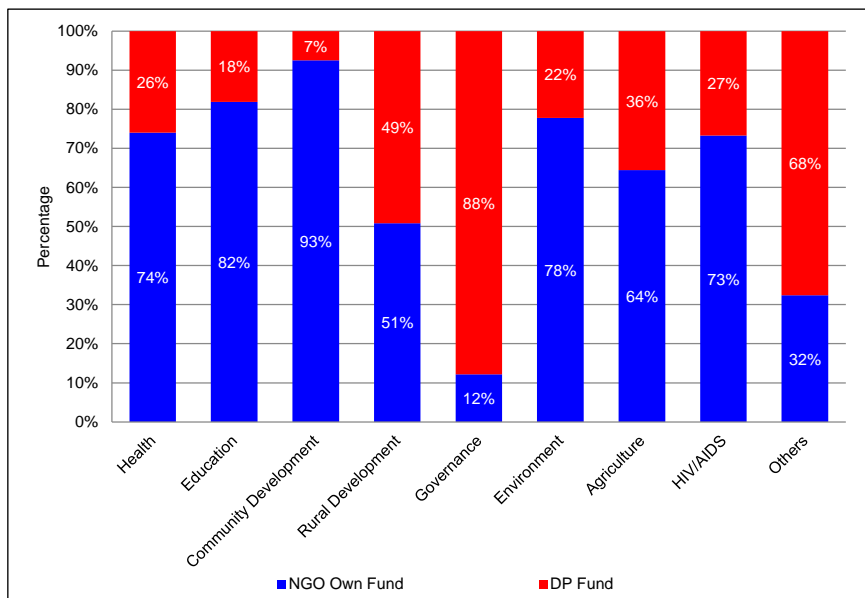


Table 2.10 highlights that in 2023-2025; the 30 largest NGOs contribute more than half of total funds (NGOs' Own Fund and DPs' Fund). World Vision Cambodia and Kantha Bopha Foundation mobilized and used substantial funds, with over 80% of total fund were their own funds. Of particular, in 2024, World Vision Cambodia allocated around USD 30 million, of which more than USD 25 million were own fund. Kantha Bopha Foundation disbursed about USD 29 million, of which more than USD 25 million were own fund (excluding funds received from the Cambodian government, the Kantha Bopha Foundation Cambodia and other sources). Additionally, Population Services International allocated USD 14 million; whereas, Family Health International disbursed USD 13 million, mostly from development partners.

**Table 2.10: Major Non-Governmental Organizations' Fundings
(USD Million)**

No.	Major NGOs	2023			2024			2025 Est.		
		Own Fund	DP Fund	Total	Own Fund	DP Fund	Total	Own Fund	DP Fund	Total
1	World Vision International	22.2	4.8	27.0	25.4	4.7	30.2	28.0	2.6	30.6
2	Foundation Children's Hospital Kantha Bopha	26.7	4.4	31.1	25.1	3.9	28.9	31.8	3.9	35.6
3	Population Services International	10.7	2.6	13.3	12.6	1.6	14.1	10.7	0.0	10.7
4	Family Health International	0.0	14.4	14.4	0.0	13.0	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
5	Plan International	5.4	6.3	11.7	6.1	6.7	12.8	4.7	2.4	7.0
6	Research Triangle Institute	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Wildlife Conservation Society	5.5	2.4	8.0	7.3	2.4	9.7	7.6	0.8	8.4
8	Norwegian People's Aid	2.5	5.5	8.0	2.3	7.0	9.3	2.3	2.9	5.1
9	Pour un Sourire 'Enfant	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.5	0.0	8.5
10	Wildlife Alliance	6.5	0.2	6.6	7.9	0.1	8.0	7.1	0.0	7.1
11	Cambodian Children's Fund	7.9	0.0	7.9	7.8	0.0	7.8	5.7	0.0	5.7
12	Hazardous Area Life Support Organization Trust	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	4.7	4.8
13	World Wide Fund for Nature - Cambodia	2.2	2.0	4.2	3.4	2.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	4.4
14	Mines Advisory Group	2.0	3.8	5.8	1.3	4.6	6.0	1.0	1.3	2.3
15	Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Room to Read	4.3	0.0	4.3	5.5	0.0	5.5	3.8	0.0	3.8
17	Conservation International Cambodia	4.4	0.8	5.2	4.7	0.8	5.5	4.6	0.0	4.6
18	Angkor Hospital for Children	4.9	0.0	4.9	5.2	0.0	5.2	5.6	0.0	5.6
19	The Asia Foundation	1.4	3.8	5.1	1.3	3.9	5.2	0.9	3.2	4.1
20	Documentation Center of Cambodia	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	Agape International Missions	4.9	0.0	4.9	5.1	0.0	5.1	5.5	0.0	5.5
22	University Research Co., LLC	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Save the Children International	0.7	4.3	5.0	0.8	4.1	4.9	1.0	1.5	2.6
24	Child Fund Cambodia	4.5	0.2	4.7	4.4	0.2	4.6	3.0	0.3	3.2

No.	Major NGOs	2023			2024			2025 Est.		
		Own Fund	DP Fund	Total	Own Fund	DP Fund	Total	Own Fund	DP Fund	Total
25	Clear Cambodia	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.1	0.0	4.1
26	Aide et Action, South-East Asia	2.4	1.7	4.1	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.0	1.2	4.1
27	Child's Dream Cambodia Organization	2.9	0.0	2.9	4.0	0.0	4.0	3.4	1.0	4.5
28	The Sonja Kill Foundation Cambodia	3.8	0.0	3.8	4.0	0.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	3.7
29	International Development Enterprises Cambodia	0.2	2.3	2.5	0.3	3.6	3.9	1.8	0.5	2.3
30	Samaritan's Purse International Relief	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.7	0.0	3.7
Sub-total: 30 Major NGOs		141.6	88.3	230.0	154.5	95.0	249.5	153.9	28.4	182.3
Sub-total: Other 313 NGOs		134.3	61.4	195.7	139.2	48.8	188.0	123.7	19.6	143.4
GRAND TOTAL		275.9	149.7	425.7	293.7	143.8	437.5	277.6	48.1	325.7

Chapter 3: Strengthening Development Partnerships

To support the implementation of the Pentagonal Strategy - Phase I, the Royal Government has implemented the Development Cooperation and Partnerships Strategy 2024-2028, along with guidelines on the mechanisms and tools for its execution, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation and strengthen inclusive partnerships, contributing to national development and the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs).

1. Fourth Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

The government remains committed to upholding the principles of development effectiveness, as endorsed at the 2011 High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Republic of Korea. Following the successful participation in three previous Global Partnership Monitoring rounds, in 2024, CDC, on behalf of the Royal Government of and in collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies, development partners and NGOs has participated in the Fourth Global Partnership Monitoring Round. The monitoring process is being conducted in five phases: inception, data collection, data review and submission, dissemination of results and a multi-stakeholder action dialogue.

Table 3.1: Results Framework for Development Effectiveness

Indicators	2016	2018	2025
1a- Development partners use country-owned results framework	85%	55%	60%
1b- Quality of national development strategies and results framework	Qualitative Assessment	84%	81%
2- CSOs enabling environment and development effectiveness	100%	59%	63%
3- Quality of public-private dialogue	88%	69%	-
4- Information on development cooperation is publicly available	-	100%	100%

5a- Development cooperation is predictable on annual basis	79%	70%	47%
5b- Development cooperation is predictable on medium-term	76%	65%	71%
6- Development cooperation is recorded on national budget	79%	78%	Not Reported
7- Mutual accountability is strengthened through inclusive reviews	-	3/5	1/5
8- Gender equality and women's empowerment	-	1/3	2/3
9a- Countries strengthen their PFM systems	-	No Overall Change	Improvement
9b- Development partners use PFM systems	48%	62%	58%
10- Aid is untied	87%	91%	78%

Source: Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Monitoring Exercises

In overall, the result of the fourth monitoring exercise demonstrates that Cambodia has made significant progress across most indicators compared to the third monitoring survey in 2018. Key results include:

a. Indicator on Use of Country-Owned Results Framework by Development Partners

The indicator recorded a positive result (60%), an increase compared to 2018 (55%). The improvement reflects that a majority of development partners have adopted the country-owned results framework as the foundation for formulating their cooperation strategies. Consequently, approximately 91% of development partners' new project objectives and outcomes are now aligned with country-owned results framework.

b. Indicator on Quality of National Development Strategies and Results Framework

The indicator achieved positive results of 81%, a slight decrease compared to 2018 (84%). This marginal decline is attributed to the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) of the 7th legislature of the National Assembly was still being in the

finalization stage and ending legislative approval during the survey period. In the meantime, the government has continued to advance the implementation of CSDGs and established a framework for monitoring and evaluating NSDP, which includes the identification of key result indicators and to develop a robust and reliable data system.

c. Indicator on the Civil Society Organizations Enabling Environment and Development Effectiveness

The indicator reached 63%, an increase compared to 2018 (59%), as the Ministry of Interior, representing the government, development partners, and NGOs positively evaluated the implementation of the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations, as well as the promotion of Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) participation in development processes. Furthermore, the CSOs have acknowledged the government's efforts to incorporate their feedback into national development policy formulation.

d. Indicator on Medium-Term Predictability of Development Cooperation

The indicator reached 71%, an increase from 2018 (65%), due to the government's existing ODA Database system and its collaboration with development partners and relevant stakeholders. This system regularly records the disbursement flows from all development partners, including medium-term disbursement projections.

e. Indicator on the Mutual Accountability Strengthened through Inclusive Reviews

The indicator scored 1 out of 5 points, a decline from 2018 (3 out of 5), due to changes in the methodology. However,

the results also indicated significant progress in the use of the comprehensive development cooperation policy framework – an essential component of this indicator – driven by the implementation of DCPS 2024-2028, and its associated guidelines on the mechanisms and tools aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation.

f. Indicator on Use of Public Financial Management Systems by Development Partners

The indicator recorded 58%, a slight decrease compared to 2018 (62%). This decrease is partly due to several UN agencies continuing to use their internal financial management systems, as well as the absence of some major funding partners in this monitoring round.

2. Progress in Implementing Partnerships Mechanisms

Throughout 2024, the Royal Government convened a series of partnership dialogues, including national consultations, policy-level dialogues and bilateral consultations with development partners. These consultations included the High-Level Meeting between **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Prime Minister** and UN System; review meetings on the United Nations Development Programme's and the United Nations Population Fund's Country Programs (CPs); Cambodia-Korea Integrated ODA Policy Dialogue; a consultation on development cooperation between the Royal Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany; and Cambodia-European Union Joint Committee Meeting, among others.

3. Results of Technical Working Group Performance Review

In the second quarter of 2025, CDC conducted a performance review survey of TWGs, with 18 out of 20 TWGs

participating. The results indicate that TWG mechanism continues to function effectively, providing a key coordination platform for sectoral and thematic dialogue.

Terms of Reference: 13 TWGs (representing 65%) are operating in alignment with their established Terms of Reference (ToR), while 3 (15%) are in the process of drafting ToR. Additionally, 2 TWGs (10%) do not currently have a ToR but provided valid justifications for the absence.

Action Plan Implementation: 5 TWGs demonstrated excellent progress in implementing their action plans, achieving between 90% and 100%. Another 5 TWGs reported the good progress (76%-89%), while 3 TWGs showed moderate progress (66%-75%), and 1 TWG has achieved an average level of progress (50%-65%). 4 TWGs have not reported their progress.

Stakeholder Participation and Meetings: the majority of TWGs reported that active and inclusive stakeholder participation. In terms of meetings, 4 TWGs convened more than 3 meetings during the review period, and another 4 held 2 meetings. However, 4 TWGs did not hold any meetings.

Key Challenges Identified: the majority of TWGs have identified several challenges, including insufficient funding and limited technical expertise for action plan implementation, inadequate capacity of officials to operational demands, limited stakeholder engagement in certain areas, and a reduced financial support from development partners. On this basis, most TWGs have requested further considerations regarding budget mobilization to support the TWG operations, more regular TWG meetings, strengthening of cross-cutting sectoral coordination to enhance stakeholder participation and address challenges, as well as capacity building for officials and institutions.

Chapter 4: Development Assistance Support to the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals

The Cambodia Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) have been integrated into key national policy frameworks such as the Pentagonal Strategy - Phase I and the National Strategic Development Plan to ensure alignment between the Royal Government's strategic documents. CSDGs also serve as a fundamental reference for planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluating policy implementation.

The Royal Government has mobilized resources from various development actors to support the implementation of the 18 CSDGs. Resource allocation for each goal is recorded in the Cambodia ODA Database which is managed by the Cambodian Development Cooperation Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia.

Table 4.1 illustrates the ODA disbursed to support the 18 CSDGs from 2022 to 2025. Noteworthy, Goal 9: "Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure", received the largest proportion of support, accounting for 28% of the total financing allocated to the CSDGs. Goal 3: "Good Health and Well-being" ranked second, receiving approximately 14% of the total support, while Goal 15: "Life on Land" received the least amount of support.

Table 4.1: Disbursement by Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals

Goals	CSDGs (USD Million)	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.	% Share of Total
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	84.5	55.9	62.3	74	4%
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	105.3	91.1	111.7	102.6	6%
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	314.8	190.5	205.6	330.3	14%

Goals	CSDGs (USD Million)	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.	% Share of Total
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	115	115.4	112.7	94.9	6%
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	85.2	48.6	106.9	81.1	4%
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	90.1	140.1	190	167.9	8%
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	40.6	62.6	72.9	74.8	3%
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	120.6	213	166.2	167.2	9%
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	547	598	493	398.9	28%
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	45.2	18.7	29.6	15.6	2%
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	42.3	46.4	55.5	88	3%
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	7	17.2	5.9	5	0.5%
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	115	111.9	184.7	148.5	8%
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	4.4	14.7	4.8	12.5	0.5%
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	8.7	4.9	2.2	1.3	0.2%
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	35	41.3	37.8	23.7	2%
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	7.5	7.3	7	7	0.4%
18	End the negative impact of Mine/ERW and promote victim assistance	31.1	25.1	22.7	17.4	1%
Total		1,799.4	1,802.6	1,871.6	1,810.6	100%

Table 4.2 illustrates that in 2023, ADB was the largest provider of ODA, contributed a total of approximately USD 394 million, representing 22% of total support, followed by China contributed USD 386 million (21%), and Japan's USD 285 million (16%).

ADB allocated its highest funding to support the implementation of Goal 8: “Decent Work and Economic Growth”, disbursing USD 121 million, and Goal 13: “Climate Action”, with USD 69 million, contributing to economic growth and climate change mitigation. China allocated its ODA disbursement on Goal 9: “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure”, with USD 303 million, and Goal 6: “Clean Water and Sanitation”, with USD 25 million. Japan provided majority of its ODA disbursement on Goal 9, amounting to USD 161 million, and Goal 6, with USD 51 million.

Other development partners collectively provided USD 128 million, representing 6% of total ODA. Their support was primarily directed toward Goal 3: “Good Health and Well-being”, with disbursement totaling USD 53 million, significantly contributing to the strengthening of Cambodia’s health sector.

Table 4.2: Development Assistance Support to Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals by Major Development Partners in 2023

Goals	Development Partners (USD Million)											Total
	ADB	China	Japan	UN	World Bank	USA	South Korea	France	Australia	EU/EC	Other	
G-1	11.8	-	0.8	9.4	1.6	9.4	6.6	1.4	0.3	6.4	8.1	55.9
G-2	26.1	19.2	9.1	6.9	2.7	9.2	7.1	2.5	2.3	0.1	6.0	91.1
G-3	30.4	4.4	12.1	16.2	19.6	28.2	13.4	3.2	10.3	0.0	52.8	190.6
G-4	9.9	-	5.9	9.6	51.9	9.8	10.5	1.1	6.3	3.5	7.0	115.4
G-5	10.2	-	1.4	6.9	-	12.0	1.0	0.8	4.0	1.8	10.6	48.6
G-6	30.4	25.1	50.8	3.5	4.0	6.1	0.9	10.6	6.2	2.0	0.6	140.1

Goals	Development Partners (USD Million)											Total
	ADB	China	Japan	UN	World Bank	USA	South Korea	France	Australia	EU/EC	Other	
G-7	25.7	14.0	20.9	1.0	-	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.3	62.6
G-8	121.4	16.5	0.5	8.6	2.8	13.7	16.7	7.2	7.0	8.7	10.0	213.0
G-9	34.3	302.5	160.6	0.9	69.8	0.1	22.6	0.2	1.6	0.2	5.3	598.0
G-10	2.1	-	0.3	2.5	0.8	2.6	-	4.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	18.7
G-11	22.8	-	11.1	1.3	-	1.1	6.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.9	46.4
G-12	-	-	-	0.8	-	4.0	-	10.2	1.7	-	0.4	17.2
G-13	68.8	-	0.4	5.7	2.7	7.8	9.0	4.1	0.4	4.5	8.4	111.9
G-14	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.5	-	12.3	0.5	14.7
G-15	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	2.2	-	-	0.6	0.1	1.7	4.9
G-16	0.1	-	9.1	4.0	-	10.5	1.7	0.4	3.7	3.1	8.6	41.3
G-17	0.4	-	0.1	2.6	1.2	1.3	-	0.3	-	1.4	0.0	7.3
G-18	-	4.4	1.7	-	-	12.0	0.9	-	1.4	-	4.7	25.1
Total	394.4	386.1	284.7	80.5	157.0	130.7	97.5	48.6	48.6	46.3	128.3	1,802.6
% Share of ODA	22%	21%	16%	4%	9%	7%	5%	3%	3%	3%	7%	100%

Chapter 5: Conclusion

The Royal Government of Cambodia has achieved significant milestones in mobilizing and managing development cooperation, as well as strengthening effective and inclusive partnership to support the country's graduation from LDC status by 2029 and to achieve its aspiration of becoming high-income country status by 2050. The 2025 Development Cooperation and Partnerships Report provides a comprehensive analysis of key priority areas outlined in the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy 2024-2028. In addition, this report reflects the overall trends in development cooperation in Cambodia and provides concrete evidence demonstrating the Royal Government's ability to mobilize, coordinate, and manage ODA in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner.

The report highlights that ODA disbursements has remained steady at an average of approximately USD 2,100 million annually over the past five years (2021-2025), reflecting the Royal Government's strong ownership and capacity in resource mobilization and coordination, alongside with the continued efforts to strengthen partnerships with development actors. In 2023, total disbursements amounted to approximately USD 2,100 million and increased to almost USD 2,200 million in 2024, with projection of around USD 2,100 million in 2025. Grant assistance accounted for 40%, whereas concessional loans increased significantly to 60% of total ODA in 2024 and are expected to further rise to 64% in 2025. This shift signifies Cambodia's ongoing transition from LDC status. Aid/GDP ratio remains stable at approximately 5% from 2021 to 2025. In addition, sectoral disbursements have shown that development partners continue to align with the government's national

priorities, particularly infrastructure, health, and social sector, which are the priority sectors under PS-I.

The leading development partners in providing disbursements include China, Japan, South Korea, ADB and the World Bank. ODA from these development partners continues to play a vital role in Cambodia's socio-economic development and serves as a catalyst for leveraging additional resources, particularly from the private sector, to further develop the country towards the realization of Cambodia Vision 2050. Moreover, this continued support reflects the development partners' confidence in the government's leadership and ownership, especially in its efforts to mobilize domestic resources and its capacity to manage concessional financing and public debt effectively.

In line with its commitment to development effectiveness, the Royal Government led the Fourth Global Partnership Monitoring Round, with participation from nearly all development partners. Consequently, Cambodia has made significant progress, recorded across nearly all indicators, including the use of country-owned results framework, medium-term predictability, and inclusive partnerships. While a few indicators showed minor declines due to methodological updates, the overall performance of the fourth monitoring exercise demonstrated notable improvements compared to the Third Monitoring Round conducted in 2018. Other partnership mechanisms, such as consultations and meetings between the Royal Government and development partners and NGOs at both national and sub-national levels, have been regularly conducted under the leadership and coordination of relevant ministries and agencies and sub-national administrations. Regarding the operations of TWGs, 13 TWGs (65%) have clear terms of reference and have

held regular meetings, with active engagement from all stakeholders.

The government's efforts to mobilize resources for implementing Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals have also advanced considerably, engaging a broad range of development actors. Among the 18 CSDGs, Goal 9: "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" received the largest allocation of development financing, accounting for 28% of the total support to CSDGs. Goal 3: "Good Health and Wellbeing" received 14%, while Goal 15: "Life on Land" received the least.

Based on the findings of this report, ODA continues to play an important role in Cambodia's socio-economic development over the medium-term. On this basis, the Royal Government will continue its efforts to efficiently manage the funding and encourage the adoption of innovative financing modalities to mobilize additional finance from both public and private sectors to complement domestic resources and contribute to achieving national development goals. The Royal Government reaffirms its strong commitment to lead, promote, and strengthen the implementation of inclusive partnership mechanisms with all development partners to effectively mobilize, coordinate, and manage ODA in an inclusive manner, aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of development cooperation.

Annex 1

Disbursement by Development Partners and Sectors in 2022 (USD Million)

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
UN Own Funds	Grant	13	16	4	4	1	5	0		1	1		0	10	0	3	2	1	1	3	1	0	2	5	71
	Loan				13		24																		37
World Bank	Grant		1													1									1
	Loan	32	9		24		29					14	1			1								200	311
ADB	Grant	0		1	3			0	1		1	1	2			1									10
	Loan	4	24		37		24	40	52		2	18	25							2	3				230
Global Fund	Grant	39																							39
	Loan																								
EU/EC	Grant		39	3	19	2	6		0	0	2		2	0		3	2	0		5				0	82
	Loan																								
Czech Republic	Grant	1	1		0			0			0		0				1								3
	Loan																								
France	Grant	2	0		6		0	0			0	1	0	0	1	2				1	1				14
	Loan				28		16																		44

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz.	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
Germany	Grant	27		3	7	5	5	3								1	1	0		7				1	59
	Loan										0														0
Ireland	Grant	0					1						0												2
	Loan																								
Sweden	Grant	0	1		0	1		1		0			0							14					17
	Loan																								
Australia	Grant	10	4	1	11	0	3				2		3	2				2		3				2	43
	Loan																								
Canada	Grant	1	0		1			0			0					0		0						1	3
	Loan																								
China	Grant	9										18			1										28
	Loan				49						23	136													208
Japan	Grant	8	10	0	4	1	21	0	9	0	3	29	12			1		1		4				1	104
	Loan				3						20	227	23									184			457
New Zealand	Grant		1		2		1																	0	4
	Loan																								

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz.	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
Republic of Korea	Grant	12	11		8	0	0	0		5	1	4		9	4	2	0			1				3	59
	Loan	3			24		5					33	5												70
Switzerland	Grant	0	4		3									0	0		1			4	1		0		14
	Loan																								
USA	Grant	28	17		10		12			1			2	4		12				1	26			5	117
	Loan																								
Other Bilateral Donors	Grant	0	1		0							2												0	4
	Loan																								
Sub-total: All Donors	Grant	151	106	12	79	10	52	4	10	7	10	53	22	25	6	24	6	5	2	70	2	0	2	16	675
	Loan	39	33		178		98	40	52		46	427	54			1				2	3	184		200	1,358
	Total	189	138	12	257	10	150	44	62	7	56	481	76	25	6	25	6	5	2	72	6	185	2	216	2,033
NGOs Own Funds	Grant	65	72	0	8		16				0	0	0	69		14	0	1	8	5	0		1	0	261
GRAND TOTAL		254	210	13	265	10	167	44	62	7	56	481	76	94	6	39	6	6	10	76	6	185	3	217	2,293

Annex 2

Disbursement by Development Partners and Sectors in 2023 (USD Million)

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
UN Own Funds	Grant	15	13	3	3	0	4			1	1		0	8	1	2	2	1	1	4			1	4	65
	Loan				10		6																		15
World Bank	Grant	0	1													1				1				2	5
	Loan	18	52		5		28					44	4			3									154
ADB	Grant	0	1	1	7	50		0	1		1	1	1								0				63
	Loan	33	39		57		14		54		55	22	9							49					332
Global Fund	Grant	44																							44
	Loan																								
EU/EC	Grant		3	3	20	2	3			0	1		1	2		2	1			5		6			48
	Loan																								
Czech Republic	Grant	0	1		0			0			0		0				0								3
	Loan																								
France	Grant	1	0	0	8			0		0	0		1	0	1	0				1	0			1	14
	Loan				20		1						14												36

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
Germany	Grant	8		4	6	5	1	3								2	1	0		4				2	36
	Loan						6																		6
Ireland	Grant		0				1											0		1					2
	Loan																								
Sweden	Grant	0	2		0	0				0			0			0			0	11				0	15
	Loan																								
Australia	Grant	10	6	1	6	2	2			0	0	0	6	2			0	2		7				4	49
	Loan																								
Canada	Grant	1	0		1			0										0						0	3
	Loan																								
China	Grant						4					9			1										14
	Loan				22						61	265	24												372
Japan	Grant	10	6	0	3	1	2	0	12	9	1	4	18			2		1		2					70
	Loan				8						20	155	34												216
New Zealand	Grant		1		2	1	2				0					3								0	11
	Loan																								

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz.	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
Republic of Korea	Grant	11	13		9		0			1	0	2		7	6	0	0			1				1	51
	Loan	1			14		8					31	3												57
Switzerland	Grant	4	4		1	1	2			0				0	0	0	1	0		3	1			0	18
	Loan																								
USA	Grant	31	26		9		12			0	1		2	3		20			1	24				4	134
	Loan																								
Sub-total: All Donors	Grant	138	80	12	76	62	33	4	13	11	5	16	29	22	8	32	6	4	2	62	1	6	1	19	644
	Loan	52	92		135		63		54		136	517	88			3				49					1,188
	Total	190	172	12	211	62	96	4	67	11	140	533	118	22	8	35	6	4	2	111	1	6	1	19	1,831
NGOs Own Funds	Grant	80	78	0	10		21	0					0	53		17	1	1	9	4	0		0	1	276
GRAND TOTAL		270	250	13	221	62	117	4	67	11	140	533	118	75	8	52	7	5	11	115	2	6	1	19	2,107

Annex 3

Disbursement by Development Partners and Sectors in 2024 (USD Million)

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
UN Own Funds	Grant	17	13	3	8	1	5	0	1	1			1	7	1	4	4	1	0	2				1	69
	Loan				12		25																		37
World Bank	Grant	1	2													1		1		1				12	17
	Loan	32	26	1	10		10					62	14			5									160
ADB	Grant	3	2	0	8			0	1		2	0	0							0	0				16
	Loan	6	19		49	50	45		58		15	27	19							57					345
Global Fund	Grant	35																							35
	Loan																								
EU/EC	Grant		5	2	19	3	5				1			1		0	1			11					48
	Loan																								
Czech Republic	Grant	1	1		0						0						0								2
	Loan																								
France	Grant	1	1		8			0		0	0		2		1	1				1				0	16
	Loan		25		9		28						93												154

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total	
Germany	Grant	5		6	2	2	4	2												4				5	30	
	Loan						10				0														10	
Ireland	Grant	0					1										1			1					3	
	Loan																									
Sweden	Grant	0	5							0			0			0			0	7					12	
	Loan																									
Australia	Grant	7	8	0	6	3	1			1	3	0	3	1			1	3	0	6					2	46
	Loan																									
Canada	Grant	1	0		0													0						0	2	
	Loan																									
China	Grant						4																		4	
	Loan				29						85	111	18											20	264	
Japan	Grant	2	5	0	2	1	1	0	4	16	0	12	20		0	2				5				0	70	
	Loan				8	27	2				47	89	7												181	
New Zealand	Grant		3		1		2				0					2								0	8	
	Loan																									

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz.	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
Republic of Korea	Grant	11	10		11		0				0			8	2		0			1				1	44
	Loan	10			38		24					35	28									50			184
Switzerland	Grant	4	5		0	1	1			0				0	0	0	2	0		3	1				18
	Loan																								
USA	Grant	36	18		10		10				1			4		11			1	23				3	119
	Loan																								
Sub-total: All Donors	Grant	123	77	12	78	11	34	3	5	18	8	12	25	21	4	21	9	6	2	65	1			25	559
	Loan	48	70	1	155	77	143		58		149	324	178			5				57		50		20	1,335
	Total	171	146	13	232	88	177	3	63	18	157	337	203	21	4	26	9	6	2	122	1	50		45	1,893
NGOs Own Fund	Grant	81	89	0	10		20				0	0	0	56		22	1	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	294
GRAND TOTAL		252	235	13	242	88	196	3	63	18	157	337	203	77	4	48	10	7	12	125	1	50	0	45	2,187

Annex 4

Disbursement by Development Partners and Sectors in 2025 (USD Million)

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
UN Own Funds	Grant	8	18	1	1	0	7	0	1		0		0	4	1	5	2	2	0	1				44	97
	Loan				15		48																		63
World Bank	Grant	3	4													1		1		0				12	22
	Loan	31	24	2	19		25					44	55			6									206
ADB	Grant	3	2		23		1	0	1	0	10	1	0					2		1	1				46
	Loan	118	48		107		12		63		24	8	25				4			1					410
Global Fund	Grant	32																							32
	Loan																								
EU/EC	Grant		10		18	2	9				0		3	1		1				9					54
	Loan																								
Czech Republic	Grant	1	1										0												2
	Loan																								
France	Grant	0		0	16						0		2							1					19
	Loan				3		9				27		15											5	60

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz.	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
Germany	Grant	37					2				1									4				9	54
	Loan						6				10														16
Sweden	Grant		0							0						0				0					1
	Loan																								
Australia	Grant	5	5	1	9	3				1	1	0	3	2			1	4	0	6				2	44
	Loan																								
Canada	Grant	1	0		0													0						0	2
	Loan																								
China	Grant						9																		9
	Loan										85	111	18											63	277
Japan	Grant	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	10	0	1	3	12			1				5				7	48
	Loan	15			3	27	20				9	14	3												91
New Zealand	Grant		3				1				0					2								0	5
	Loan																								
Republic of Korea	Grant	7	9		2									8	1										27
	Loan	21			21		23				1	93	58												217

Donors	Term of Assistance	Health	Education	Social Protection	Agriculture	Manufacturing, Mining & Trade	Rural Development	Bank. & Biz.	Urban Plan & Management	Information & Communications	Energy, Power & Electricity	Transportation	Water & sanitation	Comm. & Social	Culture & Arts	Enviro. & Conserv.	Climate Change	Gender	HIV/ AIDS	Governance & Administration	Tourism	Budget & BoP Support	Emergency & Food Aid	Others	Total
Switzerland	Grant	4	4		0	1	1							0	0	0	2	0		2	0				15
	Loan																								
Sub-total: All Donors	Grant	104	60	3	72	7	31	1	12	2	14	4	21	16	2	11	5	9	1	30	2			75	479
	Loan	185	72	2	169	27	143		63		156	269	174			6	4			1				68	1,340
	Total	289	132	5	241	34	173	1	75	2	170	274	196	16	2	16	9	9	1	31	2			142	1,818
NGOs Own Fund	Grant	82	75	0	9		22				0			55		19	1	2	9	2	0			0	278
GRAND TOTAL		371	207	5	250	34	195	1	75	2	170	274	196	71	2	36	10	11	10	33	2			142	2,096

Annex 5

Disbursement by Development Partners (USD Thousand)

Donors	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
UN (Own Funds)	65,708	59,395	62,444	63,501	84,814	89,342	108,281	80,374	105,282	160,212
World Bank	17,572	21,102	30,535	76,710	90,593	72,984	311,971	158,493	177,603	228,518
ADB	118,212	125,713	122,821	243,014	460,540	204,030	240,286	394,508	361,697	455,749
GAVI	16,265	10,865	7,906	20,087	8,869	9,107				
Global Fund	28,194	33,066	19,863	40,854	39,698	29,558	39,230	44,093	34,530	32,394
IAEA							287			
EU/EC	55,706	50,756	88,402	66,843	89,406	76,244	81,596	47,877	47,654	54,431
Czech Republic	1,510	1,293	1,077	1,689	2,161	2,502	2,857	2,527	2,228	1,792
France	32,136	90,796	80,604	195,351	85,666	117,772	57,999	49,707	169,781	79,180
Germany	46,939	38,377	37,294	29,477	23,130	31,471	59,596	41,422	39,504	69,845
Ireland	631	744	723	772	1,171	1,579	1,451	1,628	2,667	
Sweden	30,102	33,549	23,769	23,088	27,439	22,744	17,168	14,858	11,722	537
United Kingdom	1,596	2,286	1,155	1,104	905	3,418	1,979	1,220	360	396
Australia	51,850	58,257	50,047	41,226	33,091	64,761	43,369	48,697	46,218	43,948
Canada	3,166	3,434	3,916	2,809	2,101	3,544	3,203	2,623	2,159	1,620
China	307,198	415,777	352,007	503,692	494,759	420,891	235,886	386,071	268,319	286,040

Donors	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
Japan	119,678	146,394	175,415	207,654	501,651	227,734	561,069	286,397	250,706	138,984
New Zealand	4,015	4,861	5,016	7,231	5,934	7,780	3,774	10,927	7,544	5,460
Republic of Korea	41,989	57,142	53,825	72,829	101,838	122,240	128,759	108,357	228,671	244,635
Switzerland	15,802	15,466	13,630	12,863	15,572	16,845	13,769	17,897	18,084	14,695
Thailand						7,279	3,590			
USA	77,867	93,183	91,722	95,329	94,642	105,260	116,622	133,609	118,628	
Sub-total: All Donors	1,036,136	1,262,456	1,222,171	1,706,123	2,163,980	1,637,085	2,032,742	1,831,285	1,893,357	1,818,436
NGOs (Own Funds)	250,955	259,792	274,920	277,041	251,004	258,971	260,705	275,599	293,529	277,521
GRAND TOTAL	1,287,091	1,522,248	1,497,091	1,983,164	2,414,984	1,896,056	2,293,447	2,106,884	2,186,886	2,095,957

Annex 6

Disbursement by Sectors (USD Thousand)

Sectors	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
Health	216,955	187,696	215,922	256,587	285,065	278,225	254,448	269,629	251,762	370,829
Education	177,762	193,657	204,807	216,703	229,053	197,883	209,774	249,793	235,118	207,205
Social Protection			328	1,790	55,027	8,437	12,753	12,747	12,856	5,323
Agriculture	145,350	184,318	196,924	297,541	221,857	282,554	265,126	221,047	242,088	249,559
Industrialization and Trade	5,891	22,882	7,191	10,627	3,687	12,139	9,723	62,008	88,093	34,176
Rural Development	68,149	106,529	89,991	76,102	62,863	88,806	166,482	117,419	196,481	195,413
Business and Financial Services	13,585	11,635	8,738	3,843	2,086	1,727	44,292	4,031	2,975	813
Urban Planning and Management	5,970	4,230	11,102	55,336	49,847	42,196	62,258	66,779	63,194	75,022
Technology, Information and Communications	12,468	346	1,861	1,316	2,891	6,561	6,940	10,960	17,521	1,779
Energy, Power and Electricity	158,481	157,753	97,880	200,184	236,245	148,140	56,137	140,397	156,783	170,214
Transportation	190,814	267,910	301,303	419,406	401,389	371,399	480,732	533,345	336,793	273,582

Sectors	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
Water and Sanitation	38,994	86,054	78,262	147,647	59,623	170,079	76,200	117,634	202,980	195,577
Community Development	66,321	70,250	73,454	74,047	79,814	94,341	93,877	74,909	77,380	70,886
Culture and Arts	3,878	34,074	42,344	43,655	34,852	20,960	6,150	7,648	3,883	1,729
Environment and Sustainability	30,075	27,669	40,560	40,209	38,835	35,250	39,444	51,929	48,275	35,910
Climate Change (Adaptation and Mitigation)	7,534	7,938	13,271	13,307	9,007	5,029	6,259	7,130	10,323	10,236
Gender	6,687	4,189	6,013	6,118	5,466	5,107	6,071	5,304	6,957	11,220
HIV/AIDS	23,855	23,920	13,461	10,783	10,279	5,572	10,129	10,847	11,557	10,041
Governance and Administration	103,564	76,177	85,063	78,007	92,022	88,612	76,242	115,074	125,054	32,629
Tourism	1,407	14,963	2,733	6,954	4,920	6,799	5,815	1,708	1,471	1,647
Budget and BoP Support					245,356	9,509	184,535	5,883	50,000	
Emergency and Food Aid	1,308	221	127	3,576	1,001	8,537	3,205	1,259	126	
Others	8,044	39,836	5,755	19,425	283,801	8,194	216,857	19,408	45,217	142,168
GRAND TOTAL	1,287,092	1,522,247	1,497,090	1,983,163	2,414,986	1,896,056	2,293,450	2,106,885	2,186,887	2,095,957

Disbursement by Capital-Provinces (USD Thousand)

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
1	Banteay Meanchey	United Nations Agencies	3,266	981	3,549	5,635
		International Financial Institutions	11,354	11,025	11,090	20,896
		European Union	12,845	2,769	3,209	9,635
		Bilateral Partners	57,341	31,649	42,293	24,141
		NGOs	10,499	9,778	11,778	11,540
		Total	95,305	56,202	71,919	71,847
2	Battambang	United Nations Agencies	5,673	3,171	4,727	6,622
		International Financial Institutions	21,516	19,367	19,914	31,590
		European Union	22,412	7,748	12,468	21,638
		Bilateral Partners	108,324	42,806	35,022	19,838
		NGOs	17,532	17,406	16,759	15,632
		Total	175,457	90,498	88,890	95,320

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
3	Kampong Cham	United Nations Agencies	3,459	1,670	2,921	5,177
		International Financial Institutions	18,491	27,066	26,024	44,669
		European Union	1,805	237	2,275	12,002
		Bilateral Partners	31,431	50,400	55,689	49,719
		NGOs	4,190	3,146	4,353	3,328
		Total	59,376	82,519	91,262	114,895
4	Kampong Chhnang	United Nations Agencies	3,538	1,067	2,699	5,512
		International Financial Institutions	10,488	8,568	10,104	9,428
		European Union	1,542	1,099	690	701
		Bilateral Partners	81,736	35,832	18,266	24,278
		NGOs	9,653	7,708	9,103	7,921
		Total	106,957	54,274	40,862	47,840
5	Kampong Speu	United Nations Agencies	1,915	1,254	885	754
		International Financial Institutions	5,023	2,959	4,163	4,412
		European Union	253	288	167	11
		Bilateral Partners	16,667	31,326	17,120	9,437
		NGOs	7,819	9,414	10,195	7,921
		Total	31,677	45,241	32,530	22,535

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
6	Kampong Thom	United Nations Agencies	4,655	2,675	5,422	11,026
		International Financial Institutions	19,704	18,995	17,438	27,253
		European Union	10,649	7,554	12,927	8,748
		Bilateral Partners	7,019	60,033	45,729	39,523
		NGOs	7,481	7,205	7,305	6,751
		Total	49,115	96,346	88,310	87,839
7	Kampot	United Nations Agencies	2,289	905	2,392	4,850
		International Financial Institutions	13,173	17,715	26,238	26,763
		European Union	3,176	7,671	990	12,358
		Bilateral Partners	34,218	57,441	28,529	24,191
		NGOs	7,208	6,976	7,459	7,615
		Total	60,064	90,708	65,608	75,777
8	Kandal	United Nations Agencies	3,765	1,840	3,087	5,507
		International Financial Institutions	5,135	3,952	2,294	5,252
		European Union	4,158	4,529	14,430	5,527
		Bilateral Partners	47,599	70,294	62,187	83,408
		NGOs	9,009	8,368	7,434	6,691
		Total	69,666	88,983	89,432	106,385

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
9	Koh Kong	United Nations Agencies	45	11		188
		International Financial Institutions	2,509	1,377	2,498	5,235
		European Union	620	5,650	5,452	289
		Bilateral Partners	31,757	31,572	12,446	26,879
		NGOs	3,274	3,292	3,807	3,603
		Total	38,205	41,902	24,203	36,194
10	Kratie	United Nations Agencies	2,153	2,154	2,419	2,368
		International Financial Institutions	16,440	17,263	24,035	31,103
		European Union	1,230	870	1,375	14,900
		Bilateral Partners	6,079	42,190	19,440	61,948
		NGOs	7,201	8,182	8,138	7,814
		Total	33,103	70,659	55,407	118,133
11	Mondulkiri	United Nations Agencies	2,104	1,589	1,782	1,132
		International Financial Institutions	2,650	1,487	4,664	11,915
		European Union	1,118	569	496	94
		Bilateral Partners	1,862	2,674	2,561	880
		NGOs	6,751	6,729	8,494	7,668
		Total	14,485	13,048	17,997	21,689

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
12	Phnom Penh	United Nations Agencies	5,725	3,322	4,844	8,462
		International Financial Institutions	1,877	643	1,321	7,221
		European Union	3,997	13,986	102,159	16,557
		Bilateral Partners	111,617	109,419	115,043	84,310
		NGOs	59,788	67,716	68,190	68,748
		Total	183,004	195,086	291,557	185,298
13	Preah Vihear	United Nations Agencies	4,018	2,573	6,245	9,587
		International Financial Institutions	1,822	1,908	2,801	13,698
		European Union	6,458	3,081	11,540	5,502
		Bilateral Partners	18,045	9,603	3,443	4,108
		NGOs	5,877	6,538	7,959	6,256
		Total	36,220	23,703	31,988	39,151
14	Prey Veng	United Nations Agencies	529	477	864	1,087
		International Financial Institutions	14,585	8,178	2,373	283
		European Union	99	24	2	
		Bilateral Partners	7,935	5,199	8,072	6,930
		NGOs	4,677	3,977	5,807	5,232
		Total	27,825	17,855	17,118	13,532

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
15	Pursat	United Nations Agencies	2,521	811	3,193	6,252
		International Financial Institutions	9,447	8,041	7,712	12,928
		European Union	1,004	829	549	163
		Bilateral Partners	40,288	56,877	26,934	11,813
		NGOs	3,698	5,763	6,169	4,834
		TOTAL	56,958	72,321	44,557	35,990
16	Ratanakkiri	United Nations Agencies	2,248	1,989	3,621	2,992
		International Financial Institutions	2,152	684	2,103	3,055
		European Union	303	571	146	343
		Bilateral Partners	1,422	1,915	2,011	1,193
		NGOs	5,845	5,385	5,757	4,463
		Total	11,970	10,544	13,638	12,046
17	Siem Reap	United Nations Agencies	4,281	5,059	8,636	13,179
		International Financial Institutions	20,708	12,536	6,845	15,610
		European Union	8,669	6,244	19,091	15,518
		Bilateral Partners	48,901	77,876	49,336	45,661
		NGOs	41,638	42,259	43,534	45,017
		Total	124,197	143,974	127,442	134,985

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
18	Sihanouk Ville	United Nations Agencies	1,339	1,204	647	5,071
		International Financial Institutions	7,198	8,197	14,583	14,990
		European Union	473	5,431	243	289
		Bilateral Partners	29,887	42,737	122,315	95,778
		NGOs	5,352	5,205	5,449	4,616
		Total	44,249	62,774	143,237	120,744
19	Stung Treng	United Nations Agencies	3,543	2,420	3,634	5,845
		International Financial Institutions	13,224	9,430	9,856	19,741
		European Union	163	124	1,104	15,117
		Bilateral Partners	7,118	20,099	4,422	8,934
		NGOs	4,471	4,108	5,675	4704
		Total	28,519	36,181	24,691	54,341
20	Svay Rieng	United Nations Agencies	3,029	1,346	2,623	4,799
		International Financial Institutions	9,904	6,967	5,663	14,935
		European Union		50	53	
		Bilateral Partners	1,509	1,969	9,997	10,148
		NGOs	4,406	3,195	2,955	2215
		Total	18,848	13,527	21,291	32,097

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
21	Takeo	United Nations Agencies	2,951	1,478	2,724	4,780
		International Financial Institutions	3,060	10,777	9,829	17,214
		European Union				4
		Bilateral Partners	34,556	28,365	20,017	7,535
		NGOs	9,502	9,002	8,982	8,322
		Total	50,069	49,622	41,552	37,855
22	Oddar Meanchey	United Nations Agencies	327	741	1,555	3,961
		International Financial Institutions	144	1,075	513	5,374
		European Union	3,081	359	2,569	2,298
		Bilateral Partners	3,438	1,464	3,416	3,172
		NGOs	3,995	4,359	4,492	4,091
		Total	10,985	7,998	12,545	18,896
23	Kep	United Nations Agencies	486	400	336	532
		International Financial Institutions	1,202	75	422	2,600
		European Union	345	5,171	91	107
		Bilateral Partners	791	857	746	1,654
		NGOs	511	525	526	558
		Total	3,335	7,028	2,121	5,451

No.	Provinces	Donors	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est.
24	Pailin	United Nations Agencies	537	457	641	852
		International Financial Institutions				1,200
		European Union	101	111	108	
		Bilateral Partners	5,093	3,164	5,181	3,908
		NGOs	1,970	2,863	3,245	3184
		Total	7,701	6,595	9,175	9,144
25	Tbong Khmum	United Nations Agencies	670	709	710	851
		International Financial Institutions	15,292	21,684	26,608	32,320
		European Union	1,654	56	1,469	641
		Bilateral Partners	21,899	12,646	5,929	6,164
		NGOs	2,256	2,394	2,633	1505
		Total	41,771	37,489	37,349	41,481