



Trends in Development Cooperation in Cambodia and Future Priorities

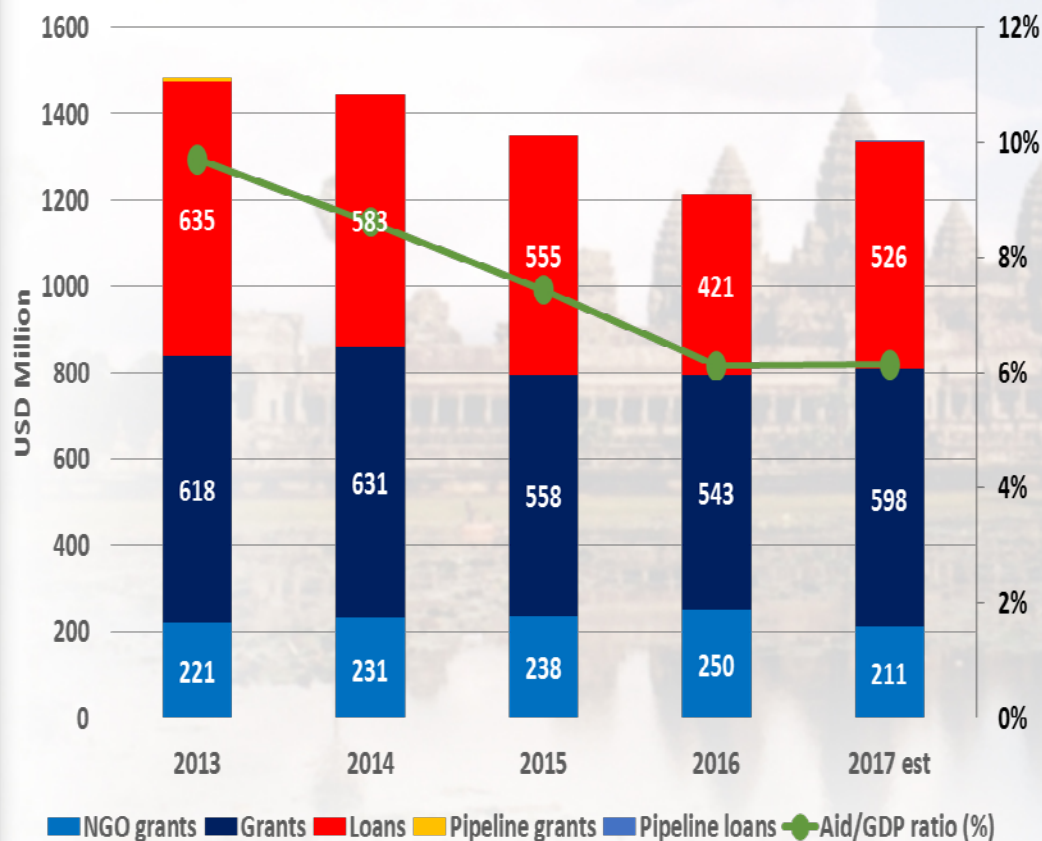
KIM Lumang Bopata
Deputy Director

Policy and Development Assistance Coordination Department
CRDB/CDC

08 February 2018



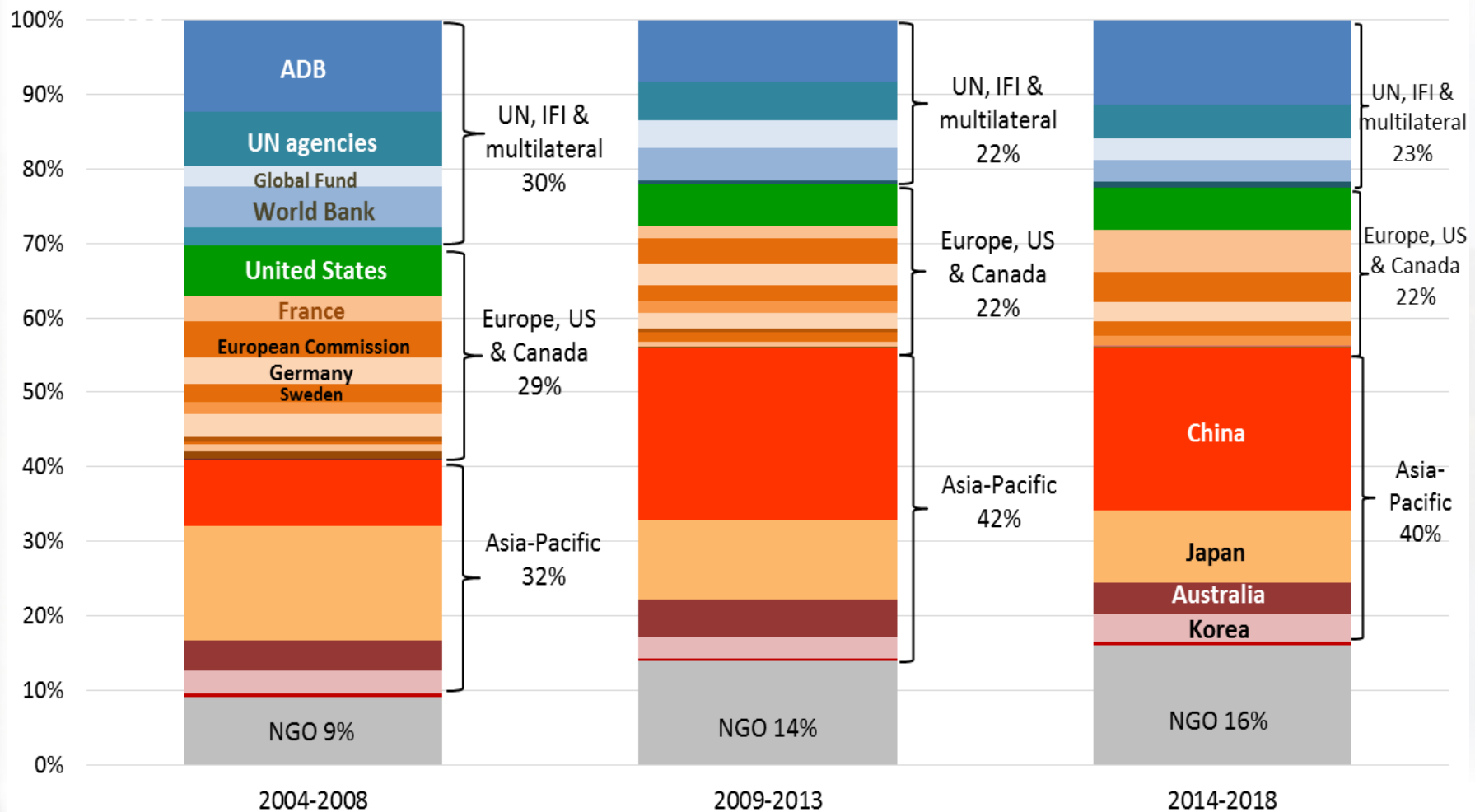
Major trends of development cooperation in Cambodia



- ODA has well aligned with NSDP resource needs (USD 6.42 billion out of USD 7.59 billion NSDP (2014-2018) resource needs)
- ODA/GDP has averaged around 7% per year (2015-2017)
- 2017 ODA increased 9% from 2016 (USD 1.2 billion). Japan remains a major DP to Cambodia, made up USD 356 million (9% of total ODA) over 2015-2017.
- The loan share is rising (now 40%). Major sources to infra and economic sectors.
- Between 2013-2017, grant (DP +NGO grant) share has accounted for 60%.

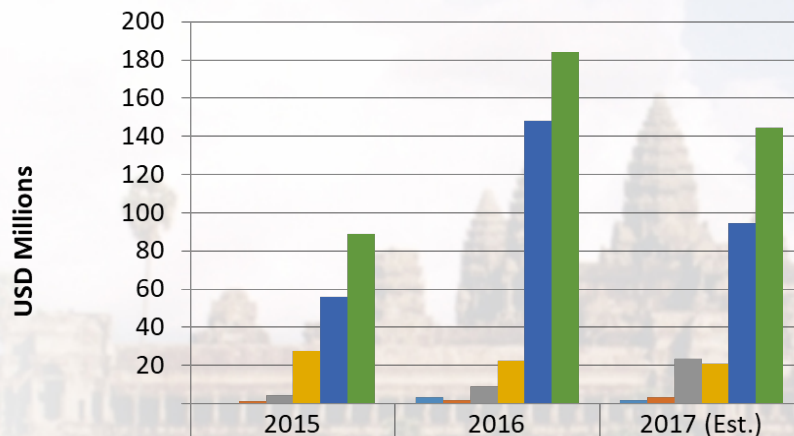


Changing role of development cooperation partnerships

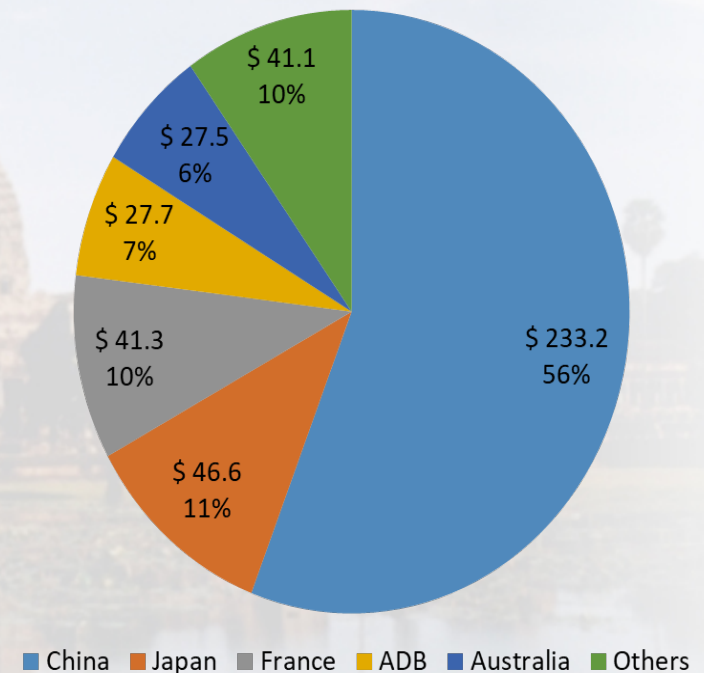




ODA support to IDP (2015-2017)



	2015	2016	2017 (Est.)
Investment Promotion	0.2	3.3	1.8
Expanding SMEs	1.1	1.7	3.2
Regulatory Environment	4.3	9.0	23.6
Supporting Policies	27.4	22.2	21.1
4 Key Concrete Measures	55.9	148.0	94.7
Grand Total	88.8	184.2	144.2



- About USD 140 million of ODA has been annually disbursed to support IDP implementation between 2015-2017
- Main donors include China, Japan, EU and ADB



Forward Looking on development cooperation priorities

- The increased support to a LMIC-LDC status like Cambodia
 - ODA remains a significant source of national socio-economic development
 - ODA as a catalyst in leveraging other sources of development finance, like private sector investment, to support country development
- Aligning supports with national/sector policy frameworks and reform agenda – the SDGs, Rectangular Strategy and NSDP
- Build on ‘Strategic Partnership’ that guide future cooperation
- Continued importance of ODA, especially the important role of Japan in providing expert advice in areas such as IDP, logistics, infrastructure etc.



Thank you very much for your attention