Conducting an Assessment of Development Finance in Cambodia

Concept Note

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Overview

What are the sources of external development finance beyond ODA?



Source: UNDP, Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Report, 2014

Overview

Financial Flows to Developing Countries 2000-2012



What DFA?

Institutional Framework for Mobilizing and Managing Development Finance at National Level

Development Finance Assessment: A tool to assist government to work towards

- Integrated National Financing Framework
- Mobilize the capacities to implement the national development and result framework through result orientation, evidence-based policies, and sound institutional solutions

Institutional Framework for Mobilizing and Managing Development Finance at National Level

More than a study, a tool to promote dialogue on policy and institutional reforms

Linking finance with result \Rightarrow *Financing for Result*

Policy coherence across different flows and in respect to national priorities



Why DFA in Cambodia?

An evolving development landscape

- Transition from LIC to LMIC: changes in modality of support
- Industrial Development Policy (IDP)
- Global 2030 development agenda and its Localization: seek for alternative sources of development finance beyond ODA
- Financing for Development: Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- A Tool to Manage Complexity: management of multiple sources of development finance

Understanding resource availability and diversity (with the focus on aid)

Attain LMIC status, still classified as LDC
→ ODA still plays a <u>relative</u> significant role, trade privileges, access to concessional finance
→ China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank & Climate Change Finance
→ begin to understand and analyse complementary finance flows and resource availability and diversity is significant.



Overview of Development Finance Sources

	Public	Private
Domestic	Tax revenues Non-tax revenues (licences, fees) Natural resource revenues/royalties Public-Private Partnerships Borrowing (domestic) Wealth Funds	Domestic investment Bank lending (private borrowing) Equity markets Local NGOs Corporate social responsibility (CSR)
External	ODA grants & loans (incl climate) Other Official Flows (OOFs) Public borrowing (non-concessional) South-South Cooperation International NGOs	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Remittances Private borrowing from abroad Philanthropy / CSR Impact bonds and investing

Purpose of Development Finance Assessment

- a) Map the finance flows to Cambodia
- b) Identify new and innovative development finance sources that may support development
- c) Link future priorities to likely future resource flows
- d) Identify institutional, partnership and capacity gaps that impact on resource management
- e) Inform RGC's future resource mobilisation strategy
- f) Guide the management of all development finance to achieve development results

Process of DFA

• A sequence of DFA processes:

	Step	Activity
1	Decision and planning	Concept note
2	Institutional arrangements	Management Arrangement established
3	DFA assessment	Preliminary findings
4	DFA validation	Draft report
5	Follow-up action	Final report and implementing roadmap

• The work will be taken forward in mid-2016 under the management of CRDB/CDC

Methodology

- Data collection:
 - Collection of financial data of all resource flows
 - Scenarios for future resource mobilisation-focusing on the next decade and beyond
 - Policy and institutional analysis for each flow
 - Standardized assessment for each flow
 - Cambodia's development priorities and regional comparative data on development finance trends
- Data analysis: Flow analysis



General Structure of DFA Report

Framework of linking resource with result:

- Social, economic, and political contexts
- Domestic and external finance
- Main policy options
- Projections for selected flows
- Scenario analysis
- Roadmap for implementation



Thank for your kind attention!

