Cambodia

Cambodia is a lower middle-income country and a least developed country (LDC) with a GNI of 1,230 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 16 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Cambodia reported on 1.3 billion USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Cambodia is high (84%).

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Cambodia, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (55% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

The national development strategy and results framework...

- ... defines priorities, targets and indicators: YES
- ... includes budget or costing information: YES
- ... aligns to SDGs: NO
- Regular progress reports are available: YES

SDG 17.15.1

- Objectives: 70% (2018) vs. 83% (2016)
- Indicators: 52% (2018) vs. 63% (2016)
- Data: 44% (2018) vs. 52% (2016)
- Joint evaluations: 60% (2018) vs. 62% (2016)

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue
Government representatives perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as effective, SMEs as consolidating, large private sector firms as emerging and trade unions as emerging.

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was reported as basic by government representatives, moderate by civil society organisations and basic by development partners.

2018 Monitoring Round (by reported disbursements in 2017)

Major development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Flow to Cambodia (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROA/DEVELOPMENT BANK</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAPAN</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

**Strengthening public financial management systems**

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Cambodia experienced no overall change in the quality of its PFM systems.

**Development partners’ use of country systems**

Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Cambodia, use of country PFM systems increased from 48% in 2016 to 62% in 2018.

Further, legislative oversight of the budget has decreased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny decreased from 79% in 2016 to 78% in 2018.

**Systems to track development co-operation information in Cambodia**

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Cambodia has some elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, approaching the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

**5. Mutual accountability mechanisms**

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Cambodia has four out of five components in place.

**Disclaimer:** This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the 2018 Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The information provided does not necessarily represent the views of OECD, UNDP or the Government of Cambodia. For ease of reference, the term ‘country’ is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the 2018 Monitoring Round. Participation in this process and mention of any participant in this document is without prejudice to the status or international recognition of a given country or territory.