



## General data of the country

### a. General data

Country	Cambodia
Population (in millions)	15.76
IHDI	0.436
Maternal Mortality	161
Gender-related Development Index	0.892
Population within UNHCR mandate	243
INFORM RISK	4.7
Fragile State index	85.7
GINI Index	30.76
Net official development assistance received (in millions USD)	729

### b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

→ Mine Ban Treaty / Status:	Ratified 28/07/1999
→ Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status:	Non-Signatory
→ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status:	Ratified 20/12/2012

### c. Geopolitical analysis

Cambodia endured the radical communist Khmer Rouge's regime under the leadership of Pol Pot between 1975 and 1978 – when two million people died in the regime's brutal pursuit of a rural utopia – and Vietnamese occupation between 1978 and 1992. The conflict ended in 1991 with the signing of the Paris Comprehensive Peace settlement. The country has since experienced relative stability, economic growth and some significant progress, the most striking being the decline in maternal and infant mortality rates. However, Cambodia is still one of the world's poorest countries which continue to struggle with corruption (ranked 161th out of 180 countries by Transparency International).

#### 1. Geographical/Demographical

Cambodia is located in the south west of the Indochina peninsula. The country shares borders with Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam and is divided into 25 provinces. Roughly 75% of the country consists of Mekong River lowlands and the Tonle Sap Lake basin, with elevations below 100 m. The tropical climate is monsoonal: the dry season runs from December to April and the wet season from May to November.

Cambodia's population remains predominately rural with about 80% living in rural areas and 20% in urban settlements. This distribution is likely to change in the near term due to a high rate of migration out of rural areas, to Phnom Penh and Thailand mainly.

## **2. Political elements**

Prime Minister Hun Sen, a former Khmer Rouge commander, has been in power since 1985. The situation in the country degenerated in 2017, in anticipation of the General elections of July 2018. The leader of the Cambodian National Rescue Party (CNRP), the main opposition party was arrested in September 2017. This was followed by a Supreme Court ruling to dissolve it. This forced dissolution allows Hun Sen to run unopposed in the 2018 elections.

## **3. Socio-Economic elements**

Cambodia has achieved strong economic growth rates and significant progress in poverty reduction in the past 20 years. Cambodia has attained the lower middle-income status as of 2015, driven by garment exports and tourism, leading to an average growth rate of 7.6%/year. While Cambodia has achieved the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty in 2009, the vast majority of families who escaped poverty were only able to do so by a small margin. Cambodia remains among the poorest countries in Southeast Asia. Inequalities are growing and democratic participation remains weak. Poverty is most widespread among the rural population and in ethnic minority groups. Agriculture provides livelihoods for approximately 80% of the population.

To alleviate poverty and foster economic growth, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) developed the National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (NSDP) as a road map for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase III (based on the 4 pillars: growth, employment, equity and efficiency).

## Presence of HI in the country

HI has been working in Cambodia since 1982, although the initial presence was limited to Phnom Penh for security reasons and projects were implemented. However, between 1982 and 1986, HI worked under the umbrella of American Friend Service Committee. In 1987, HI started to operate under its own name. A wide range of activities have since then be implemented. Today, HI is recognised in the country as a major disability actor. Although there have been many achievements in rehabilitation sector, mine sector, road safety and mother and child health.

## Projects

Project title	Sector of interventions	(Main) ongoing donors	Funding period
SHARES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation</li> <li>- Health/MCH</li> <li>- Socio-economic inclusion</li> </ul>	MAE Luxembourg	2018-2022
Inclusion +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political participation</li> </ul>	European Union	2018

<p>MAE Luxembourg</p>  <p>THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs</p> <p>Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs</p>	<p>European Union</p>  <p>European Union</p>
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## HI team in Cambodia

Cambodia




The program was employing 57 people, 3 expatriates and 54 national staff in 2018.

**Projects ongoing : Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships**

Sector of intervention /of services	Objective/s of the project/s in this sector (thematic)	Type of intervention (main activities)	Beneficiaries (nature and numbers)	Estimated number of beneficiaries at the end of the project	Operational partners	Location
 <p>Rehabilitation</p>	<p>Increased access to quality rehabilitation services</p>	<p>Modelization of Kampong Cham PRC management procedures; Provide quality rehabilitation services; development of innovative tools</p>	<p>1/ 20 mental health professionals 2/ 27 Physical rehabilitation center (PRC) staff 3/ 27 rehab sector stakeholders 4/10 disabled people organization members 5/ 2 Focal users</p>	<p>Mixed beneficiaries, due to the holistic approach  Year + 5 : 11,000 people with physical impairments 7 530 Adults with disabilities 2 800 Children and youth with disabilities (6 – 17 yrs) 930 Young children with disabilities (0 - 5 yrs)</p>	<p>PWDFoundation/ Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation Louvain Développement, TPO</p>	<p>Kampong Cham and Tbaung Khmum Provinces + National Level</p>
 <p>MCH</p>	<p>Increased access to health services especially early detection and early intervention for children with disabilities</p>	<p>Roll out the screening tools in the target Health facilities</p>	<p>1/ 168 health professionals 2/ 15 technical working groups members 3/ 2 DAC staff</p>	<p>disabilities (6 – 17 yrs) 930 Young children with disabilities (0 - 5 yrs)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health (MoH); University of Health Science</p>	<p>Kampong Cham and Tbaung Khmum Provinces + National Level</p>
 <p>Livelihood</p>	<p>Improved collaboration between sub-national administration, service providers and civil society allowing an increase access to services for vulnerable people</p>	<p>70% of people with disabilities in the target area have their needs better taken into account within the commune investment plans</p>	<p>1/ 38 staff of service providers and communes 2/ 1,548 family members of people with disabilities</p>		<p>Kampong Cham DPO; Tbaung Khmum District federation; Commune councils; Provincial vocational training centers</p>	<p>Kampong Cham and Tbaung Khmum Provinces</p>

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 <p>Inclusive Local Development</p>	<p>The participation of vulnerable citizens and civil society to local governance improves the delivery of inclusive services</p>	<p>Support the integration of the need of the most vulnerable citizens in the Commune Investments plans, and pilot civil Society/LA partnerships for service delivery</p>	<p>1/ 1,280 (640 female) members of families living with a disability. 2/ Commune/ Districts LAs. 3/ Service providers from civil society. 4/ Social Accountability Framework stakeholders.</p>	<p>Year + 1 : 5,400 (2,700 female) members of families living with a disability</p>	<p>Representative Self-help Disabilities Organization Batheay District (RSDOB); Cambodian Disabled People's Organization</p>	<p>Kampong Cham + Tbaung Khmum Provinces</p>
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