

Cambodia

Doing Good Index 2026

Aligning Systems to Strengthen Asia's Social Sectors

August 4, 2026

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Measuring the environment for doing good

Four interdependent pillars



Social sector insights

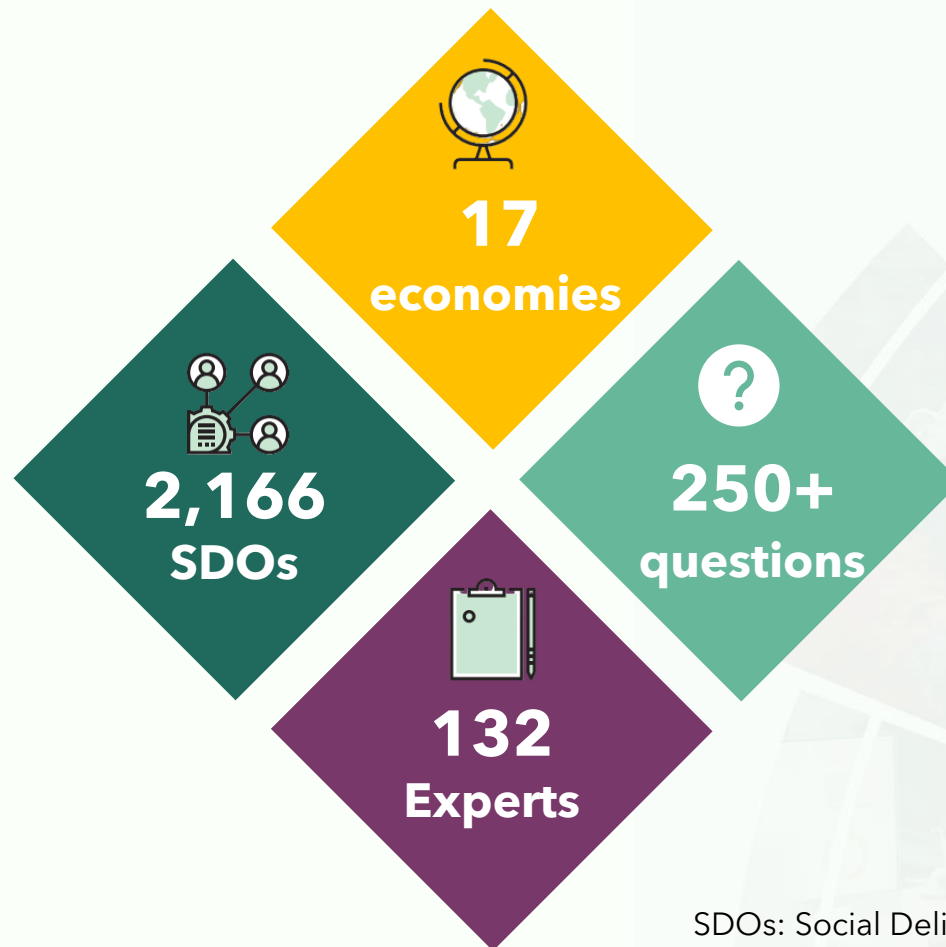
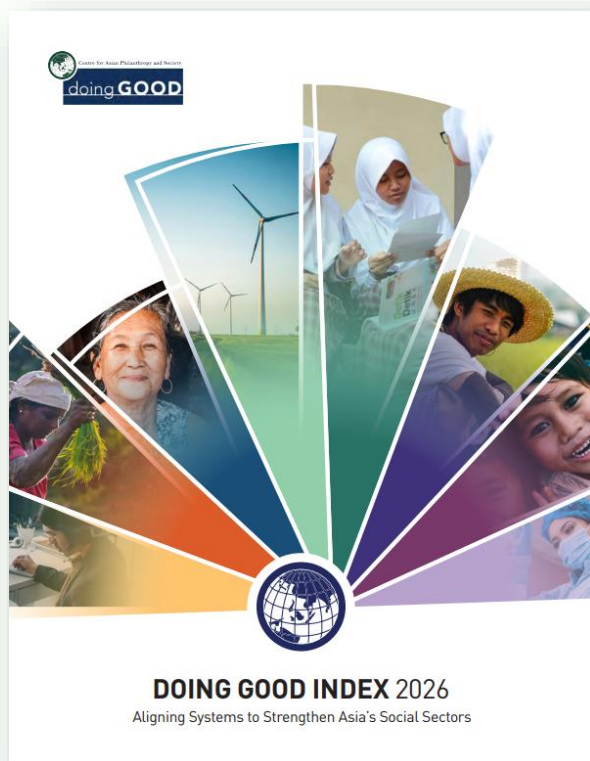
2026 theme: SDGs

Funding

Technology

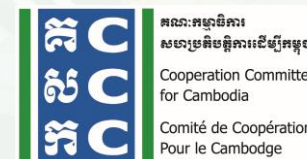
Mongolia profile

Doing Good Index 2026



Cambodia

Partner:



119 SDOs surveyed
10 experts consulted

SDOs: Social Delivery Organizations, organizations that deliver products and/or services to address a societal need.

Doing Good Index 2026: Economy performance

Doing Good Index: five clusters^{*^}

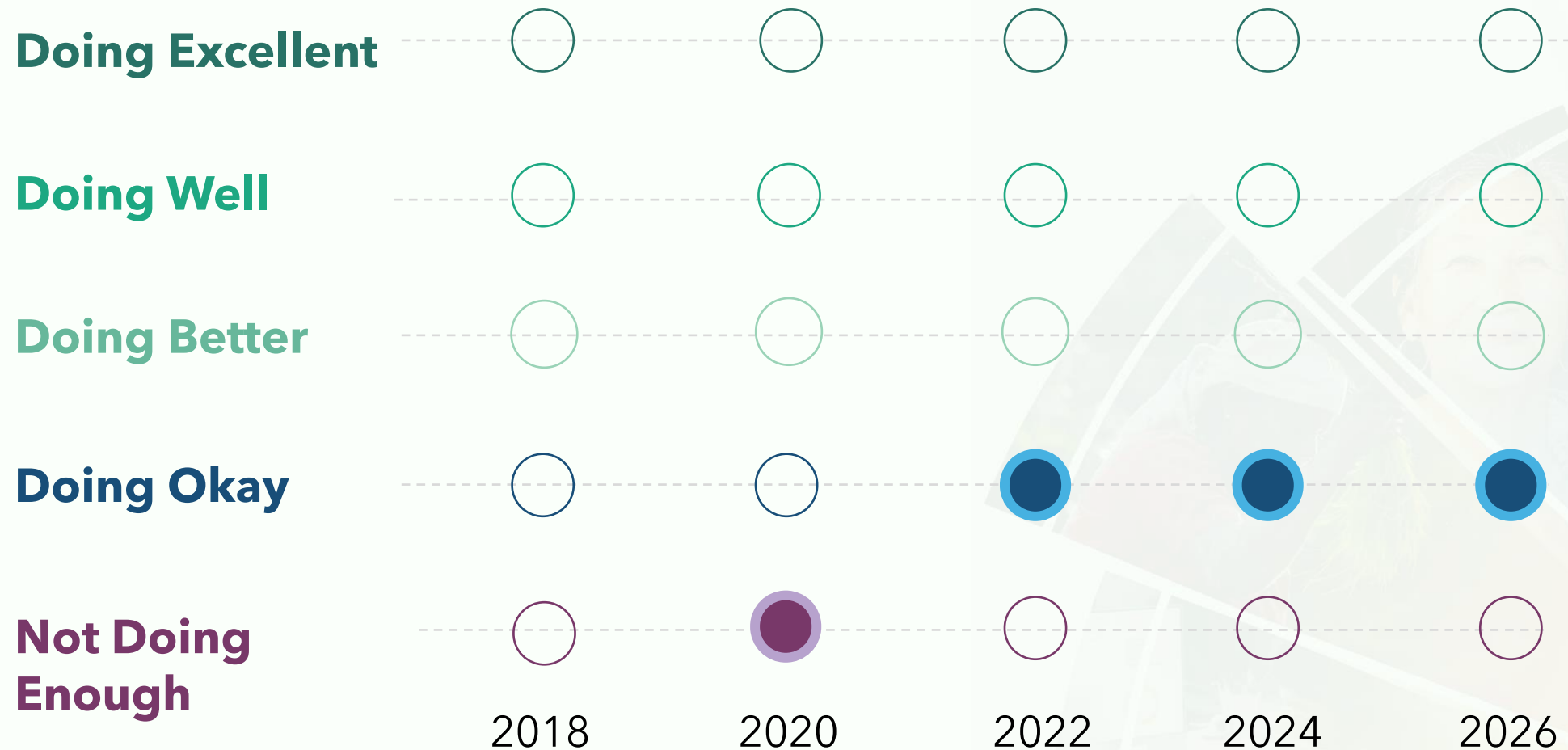
NOT DOING ENOUGH	DOING OKAY	DOING BETTER	DOING WELL	DOING EXCELLENT
— Bangladesh	— Cambodia	— Chinese Mainland	— Chinese Taipei	▲ Singapore
▼ Nepal	— India	— Hong Kong SAR		
▼ Pakistan	— Indonesia	— Japan		
	▼ Malaysia	— Korea		
	— Sri Lanka	— Philippines		
	— Thailand			
	— Viet Nam			

▲ ▼ — indicates movement between clusters 2026 vs 2024

*Economies in each cluster are arranged alphabetically.

^"Hong Kong SAR" and "Korea" refer to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China; and the Republic of Korea.

Cambodia remains "Doing Okay"



Funding picture: Heavy reliance on foreign funding

Proportion of SDO budget by funding source



* Domestic funding here includes donations from individuals, families, foundations, companies and earned income.

93% receive foreign funding (Asia: 45%)

75% report a decline in foreign funding (highest in Asia)

73% expect to rely most on foreign funding over the next two years

Domestic giving has room to grow

88% say the level of giving by local individuals, families and foundations is low

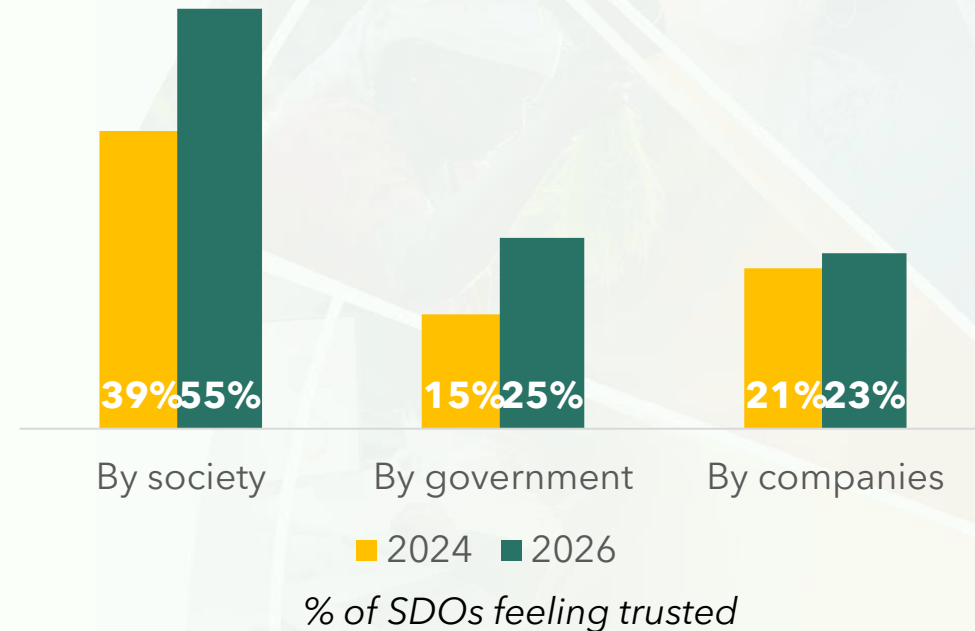
Top 2 reasons cited:

Lack of **resources** to donate

Preference to give directly to **beneficiaries**

74% believe a "Giving Day" would help boost giving

Improved sense of trust

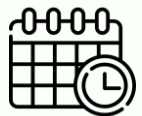


Policy environment: Mixed message

Relatively quick registration process

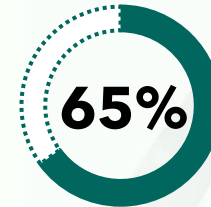


1 clearance required
(Asia: 2)

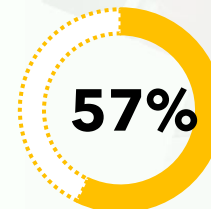


45 days to register
(Asia: 91)

But rules are difficult to navigate



SDOs that find laws **difficult** to understand
(Asia: 56%)



of SDOs believe laws are generally **enforced**
(Asia: 62%)

Tax incentives: Important but underutilized

Tax incentives for charitable donations[^]

Economy	For individuals		For corporations	
	Rate	Limit*	Rate	Limit*
Bangladesh	15%	3%	10%	20%
Cambodia	0%	0%	100%	5%
Chinese Mainland	100%	30%	100%	12%
Hong Kong SAR	100%	35%	100%	35%
India	50%	10%	50%	10%
Indonesia	100%	5%	100%	5%
Japan	#	25%	$(\text{Capital} \times 0.25\% + \text{Income} \times 2.5\%) / 4$	
Korea	15%	30%	100%	10%
Malaysia	100%	10%	100%	10%
Nepal	100%	5%	100%	5%
Pakistan	100%	30%	100%	20%
Philippines	100%	10%	100%	5%
Singapore	250%	100%	250%	100%
Sri Lanka	100%	33%	100%	20%
Chinese Taipei	100%	20%	100%	10%
Thailand	100%	10%	100%	2%
Viet Nam	100%	100%	100%	100%

[^] Eligibility of incentives depends on the nature of the recipient organization as prescribed by each economy.

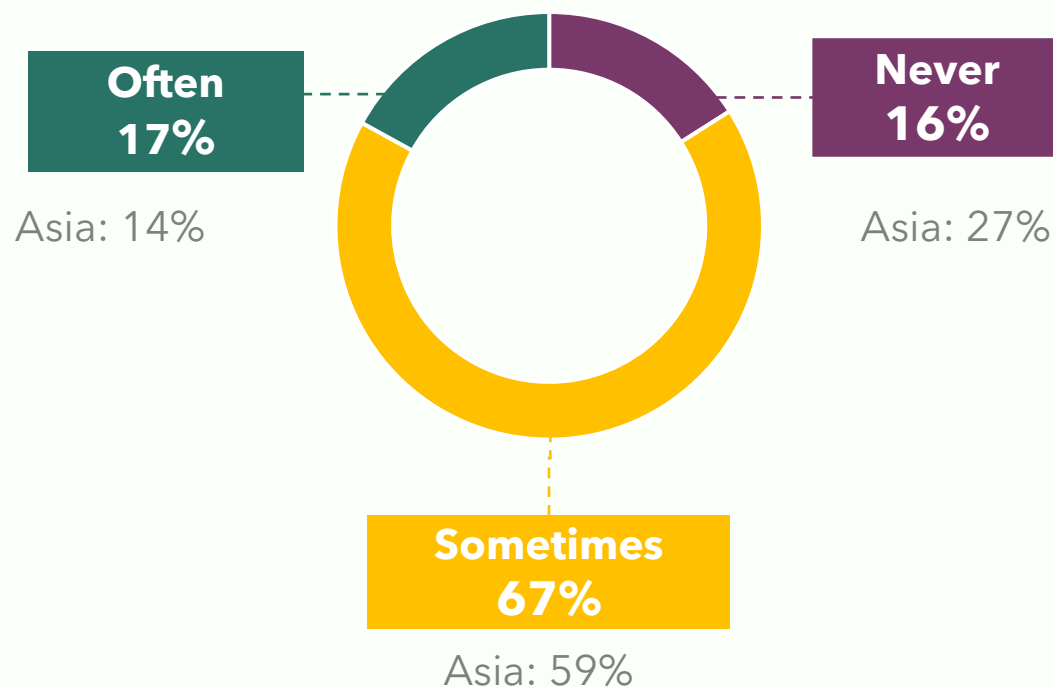
* Depending on the economy, the limit may act as a percentage of taxable income, tax payable or of the amount donated.

$(\text{Total donation} - \text{¥2,000}) \times 40\%$

86% believe tax incentives are important for **encouraging individuals to donate**

Government engagement

SDO engagement with government



SDOs say government can best support them by:

- ☐ Making it easier to receive **foreign funding**
- ☐ Offering **tax relief**
- ☐ Providing direct **funding**
- ☐ Easing **regulatory burden**

Government funding: Difficult to access

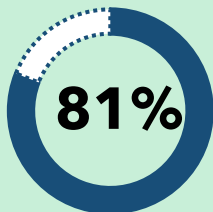
Grants



receive government grants
(Asia: 43%)



Proportion of grant funding in
SDO budget (Asia: 11%)

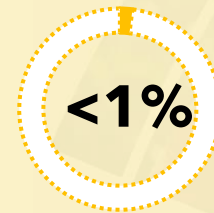


find it difficult to win
government grants

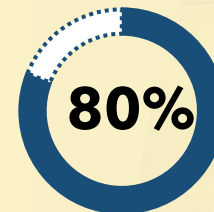
Procurement



receive government
procurement contracts
(Asia: 28%)



Proportion of procurement
funding in SDO budget
(Asia: 6%)



find it difficult to win
procurement contracts

Corporate engagement: Underutilized

18% collaborate with corporates
(Asia: 48%)

30% receive corporate funding
(Asia: 57%)

5% proportion of corporate funding
in an SDO's budget (Asia: 15%)

56% host corporate volunteers
(Asia: 62%)

SDOs say companies can best support them by:

- ☐ Providing direct **funding**
- ☐ Offering **guidance**
- ☐ Donating **products**
- ☐ Lending **expertise**/technical assistance

Technology: Strong uptake, but persistent gaps

SDOs have increased their use of digital technologies

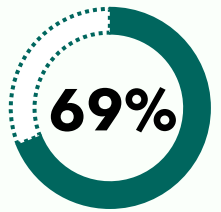
- ▲ **63%** Services offered online
- ▲ **67%** Use of technology in day-to-day operations
- ▲ **76%** Use of social media to promote/disseminate work
- 🧠 **10%** use AI regularly

Top challenges to adopting digital technologies

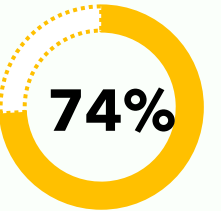


- 🛡️ **50%** have a cybersecurity plan

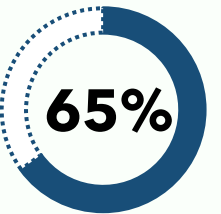
The talent challenge



Find it difficult to **recruit staff**



Find it difficult to **retain staff**



Find it difficult to **find volunteers**

Donor support for capacity building



How can Cambodia “Do Better”?

Diversify funding
base beyond
foreign donors

Simplify policy
around laws, tax
incentives and
public funding

Deepen cross-
sector partnership,
especially with
companies

Invest in digital
technology and
talent capacity

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DOING GOOD INDEX 2026

Aligning Systems to Strengthen Asia's Social Sectors
by the Centre for Asian Philanthropy and Society (CAPS)


Scroll to Explore



DATA DASHBOARD

Explore select indicators and statistics from each of the four sub-indexes in the *Doing Good Index*. Compare an economy to the Asia average, to another economy, as well as conduct longitudinal comparisons.

Please note that "SDO" refers to social delivery organizations which are organizations engaged in delivering a product or service that addresses a social need.

SELECT AN ECONOMY Asia Average
● 2026 ● 2024 ● 2022 ● 2020

COMPARE WITH Asia Average
● 2026 ● 2024 ● 2022 ● 2020



REGULATIONS

The Regulations sub-index evaluates relevant laws and policies to gauge how easy it is to give and receive social investment.

The ability to set up an SDO **easily** and **efficiently** helps create an enabling environment for the social sector.

Number of clearances required to register



Asia (2026) 3 | Asia (2024) 3

Time required to register (days)



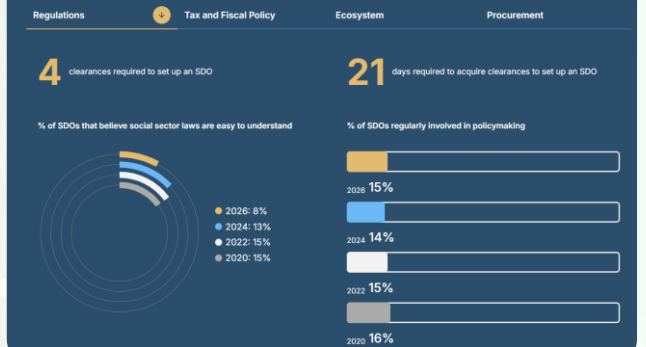
Asia (2026) 91 | Asia (2024) 123

3 clearances are required to start operating as an SDO in Asia (2026) and in Asia (2024)

32 fewer days are required to register as an SDO in Asia (2026) than in Asia (2024)



KEY DATA POINTS BY SUB-INDEX



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