Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation - Religion - King

Royal Government of Cambodia

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT
2002 and 2003

MAIN REPORT

Council for the Development of Cambodia
Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board

October 2004

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FOREWORD

As part of its mandate the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC/CRDB) publishes annually a Development Cooperation Report (DCR). The purpose of this report is to present a summary of the information on disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by Cambodia's external development partners. It includes both current and historical information on disbursements of ODA from bi-lateral and multi-lateral partners, the International Financial Institutions as well as Non-Governmental Organizations.

The first DCR for Cambodia was issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in late 1994 to review external development assistance to Cambodia for the years 1992/93. From then on the annual DCRs have been prepared by CDC/CRDB with assistance from UNDP. The information presented in the DCRs is based on data collected by CDC/CRDB each year from development partners on their actual and planned disbursements. Although an effort is made to validate the data, the scope and reliability of the information presented in the Development Cooperation reports depends largely on the quality of data provided by the development partners. It should be noted, however, that the ODA to Cambodia reported by some of the development partners may include expenditures incurred outside Cambodia.

The DCRs have now become an integral part of the documentation that is presented by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) at the Consultative Group meetings. The Development Cooperation Reports are also an important source of information for the Royal Government in its decision-making processes concerning external assistance and for developing appropriate strategies to optimize the use of external assistance for achieving Cambodia's development priorities.

This report presents data on Cambodia's development partners ODA disbursements in the years 2002 and 2003. A list of projects and programs that were supported by our development partners is presented in a separate document from this report.

I would like to thank all the development partners of Cambodia who have provided the data for this report. In particular, I would like to thank UNDP for its technical assistance to CDC/CRDB over the last ten years. This broad based assistance has helped the Royal Government in formulating its policies and institutionalizing processes to manage ODA in order to optimize the benefits of external assistance for our people, to build effective partnerships with our national and external development partners, and for its continuing support to build the capacity of CDC/CRDB and the preparation of the annual Development Cooperation Reports.

Phnom Penh, 28 October 2004

KEAT CHHON, MP
Senior Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance
First Vice-Chairman of the Council for the Development of Cambodia

1. INTRODUCTION

1. As part of its mandate, the Council for the Development of Cambodia/Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CDC/CRDB) produces a Development Cooperation Report (DCR) that provides information on the Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by external development partners of Cambodia. This report is based on data collected by CDC/CRDB from all bi-lateral and multi-lateral partners including IFIs on actual and planned disbursements of their assistance to Cambodia.

2. This Development Cooperation Report presents preliminary estimates on ODA disbursements for the year 2003 and data on actual disbursements as reported by the external partners for the year 2002. As in the previous reports, the data on disbursements is summarized by type and terms of assistance, by sector, and by major donor. In addition, this report includes for the years 2002 and 2003 a summary of ODA disbursements cross tabulated by donor and sector and by province.

3. In terms of methodology, the data for the preparation of the annual Development Cooperation Reports is collected through a survey questionnaire that is sent to all bi-lateral and multi-lateral development partners at the beginning of each year by CDC/CRDB. The survey questionnaire is designed to collect information on each on-going and planned program/project for which assistance was or is planned to be provided. Unfortunately, some of the partners do not provide detailed information on their supported programs/projects that makes the task of developing a comprehensive picture of ODA disbursements by type and term of assistance, sector, or the target geographic location of assistance a bit difficult. Also, not all partners respond to the survey in time. The estimates presented here include estimates for the missing based on the best available information, where possible. For the NGOs, information on disbursements is compiled from data reported to the NGO Department of the CDC/CRDB by the NGOs.

4. In terms of classification of the ODA data by type and terms of assistance and sector, the OECD/United Nations standard classification methodology is used. Under this system, the type of assistance is classified in the following categories: Free-Standing Technical Cooperation; Investment-related Technical Cooperation; Capital/Investment Project Assistance for public investment projects; Budgetary Aid/Balance of Payments Support; Food Aid and Humanitarian/Emergency Relief Assistance. More information on the definition of type and terms of assistance is provided in Annex II.

5. Many donors implement their programs/projects, either in part or entirely, through UN agencies and/or through non-government organizations (NGOs). Also, a significant number of co-financing agreements are made by bi-lateral donor agencies to deliver their programs through multi-lateral agencies and international financial institutions. In order to avoid "double counting", the disbursements data for the UN agencies after the year 2000 have been grouped in two categories. The first category shows their “total program delivery” irrespective of the source of funds. The second category represents an estimate on disbursements of UN agencies “own resources” in the delivery of their programs. Similarly, in the case of NGOs adjustments have been made to include only their "core

and/or own resources" (funds from private donors, religious bodies, philanthropic organizations and other non-government funding bodies). Finally, the data on disbursements reported by development partners in their own currencies have been converted into US $ using the United Nations official exchange rates.

6. The report begins by presenting information on pledges and disbursements of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) received by Cambodia since 1992. The information on disbursements is provided by type and term of assistance, by sector and donor, and for the years 2002 and 2003 a cross tabulation of disbursements data by sector and donor. Also, starting in the year 2002, an additional tabulation is included on disbursements by province. In addition, a separate document is available that provides a listing of ODA supported programs/projects by: (i) donor; (ii) by sector and donor; and (iii) by province for the years 2002 and 2003**.**

2. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

7. During its second mandate, 1998 to 2003, the Royal Government of Cambodia has made significant progress in implementing a macroeconomic framework, aimed at achieving equitable long-term economic growth and sustainable development. The focus of this framework has been on maintaining macroeconomic stability, strengthening the banking and financial institutions, implementing fiscal reform measures, ensuring a sound management of public property, and increasing public investment to develop the physical and social infrastructure and human resource of our nation. Over the last five years, Cambodia has made impressive strides in strengthening political and economic stability and re-integrating itself into the international community.

8. For the RGC, economic growth is the most powerful weapon in combating poverty and it remains committed to pursuing policies that encourage macroeconomic stability, shift resources to more efficient sectors, and integrate within the global economy. The renewed political stability, a greater sense of security in the country and the pace and pattern of economic recovery in the region have helped Cambodia consolidate, broaden and deepen the reforms underway and to maintain the momentum for sustainable social and economic development.

9. The RGC's focused efforts over the last five years to strengthen macroeconomic management and a focused implementation of the fiscal reforms has resulted in a robust average annual real GDP growth of 6.8 percent over the period of 1999-2003 (Second Mandate of the RGC). The average annual rate of inflation over this period was around 1.6 percent which is far below the average annual rate of 7.4 percent experienced during the period of 1994-1998 (First Mandate of the RGC). Monetary developments over the last five years have reflected the improved fiscal position. Gross international reserves have remained equivalent to around 3 months of import coverage. The market exchange rate has been broadly stable against the U.S. dollar. In real effective terms, it was kept at an average of about 3900 Reils per dollar over the period of 1999-2003.

10. The sectoral composition of GDP has changed gradually over the last five years, reflecting the diversification of Cambodian economy. The share of agriculture in total income has slightly declined while the share of the manufacturing has increased. In 1999, the agriculture sectors' share in total GDP was 42.3 percent. By 2003, it has steadily declined to 34.8 percent of GDP. On the other hand, the share of the industrial sector in total GDP has increased from 18.1 percent in 1999 to 26.7 percent in 2003.

Economic Performance in 2002

11. Cambodia's economic performance in 2002 reflected the results of the strong commitment and resolve of the Royal Government of Cambodia to continue and accelerate the momentum in the implementation of its reforms program and the social development agenda. In spite of the natural disasters in Cambodia and the depressed global economic environment, in 2002 Cambodia's economy achieved an overall GDP growth rate of 7.7 percent in current prices and a real GDP growth rate of 5.5 percent (at constant 2000 prices). In the previous two years, real GDP had grown at average annual

rates of 5.7 (2001) and 7.0 (2000) percent. In 2002, the inflation rate was contained below 4 percent. The exchange rate was stable and stayed around 3,950 Riels to 1 US dollar. Gross bank reserves increased from 548 million dollars in 2001 to 663 million dollars in 2002 providing 3.0 months of import coverage.

12. Total Government revenues, in current prices, increased from 10.5 percent of GDP in 2001 to 11.1 percent in 2002. Total current expenditures, in current prices, increased from 9.7 percent of GDP in 2001 to 10.0 percent in 2002.

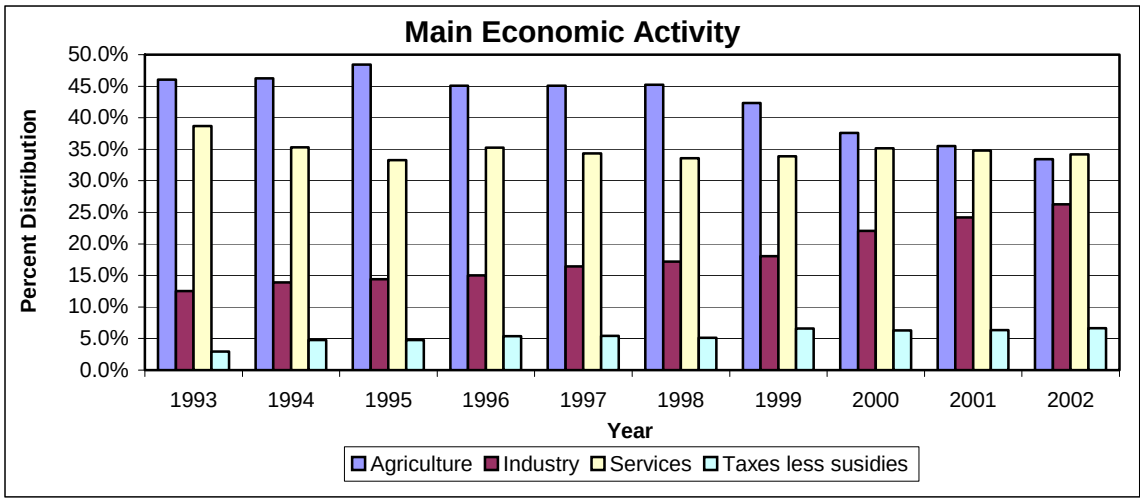
13. In terms of the contribution of the main economic sectors to overall GDP, in constant 2000 prices, the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector in 2002 accounted for 33.5 percent of GDP compared with 45.4 percent in 1993. The contribution of industrial sector continues to grow, more than doubling from 12.8 percent in 1993 to 26.3 percent in 2002, due to the rapid expansion in the textile, wearing apparel and footwear industry and continued strong construction activity. Although there has been significant growth in tourist oriented services sector, as a result of the rapid expansion in the industry sector, the share of the services sector in total GDP has declined from 38.8 percent in 1993 to 34.3 percent.

14. Due to drought, late floods and declining forestry production, the output of the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector declined in 2002 by 2.7 percent as compared to an increase of 2.2 percent in 2001. Crop production declined 5.8 percent, while livestock and fish production grew by 1.2 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. Forestry continued to decline, decreasing by 9.3 percent as a result of the crackdown on illegal logging and is at its lowest level since 1993.

15. The industry sector grew by 17.7 percent in 2002, as compared to 12.9 percent in 2001. The sector is dominated by manufacturing (72.7 percent) and construction (25.1 percent). Textile, wearing apparel and footwear manufacturing value added increased by 21.0 percent in 2002, following increases of 22.7 percent and 63.4 percent in 2001 and 2000 respectively. Exports in GSP products, mainly manufactured garments, have grown from negligible levels in 1993 to contribute 83.1 percent of Cambodia's total goods exports in 2002. Construction value added also contributed strongly to 2002 growth, increasing by 26.8 percent compared to increases of 9.6 percent and 36.8 percent in 2001 and 2000 respectively.

16. The services sector grew by 4.5 percent in 2002, as compared to 4.2 percent in 2001. Tourism continues to be the main contributor to growth in the services sector, with travel receipts from overseas tourists increasing by 27.9 percent in 2002. International visitor arrivals for 2002 totaled 786,524 according to the Ministry of Tourism, an increase of 30.0 percent on the previous year. Tourists from overseas helped to contribute to growth in the hotel and restaurant industry (11.4 percent); transport and communications industry (0.8 percent); and other services (16.8 percent).

GDP by Main Economic Activity in Current Prices



Source: National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning.

17. Estimated nominal per capita GDP in 2002 was 1.163 million Riels, an increase of 5.1 percent from 2001. It has grown at an average annual rate of 5.1 percent over the last four years. Population growth during the period has averaged 2.5 percent per annum. In real terms, annual GDP per capita was 1.142 million Riels, an increase of 2.9 percent from 2001. Real growth in GDP per capita has averaged around 4.6 percent over the last four years.

18. In the second half of 1997 and in 1998, purchasing power parity with the US dollar had declined with the rapid depreciation of the Riel. However, since 1999, with improvements in political and regional economic conditions, exchange rate depreciation has slowed significantly. As a result, per capita GDP in US dollars has shown modest real annual growth of around 3.5 percent over the past four years.

19. The progress in the implementation of structural reforms, in particular in revenue administration and public expenditure management, has yielded remarkable results. In 2002, domestic revenues collected increased from 1529.4 billion riels (US$ 389.8 million) in 2001 to 1,744.1 billion riels (US$ 445.2 million) in 2002, an increase of 14.0 percent. The domestic revenues in 2002, consisted of 1,227.2 billion riels in tax revenues, 500.6 billion riels in non-tax revenues, and 16.3 billion riels in capital revenues from privatization and other sources.

20. In 2002, expenditures processed through the National Treasury totaled approximately 1,922.4 billion riels or US$ 490.7 billion. These included 1,574.9 billion riels or US$ 402.0 million on current expenditures, and 338.4 billion riels or US$ 86.4 million on capital/development expenditures that were channeled through National Treasury. The total capital expenditure in 2002 was estimated to be 1388.2 billion riels or US$ 354.3 million.

21. In 2002, the total current expenditure of 1,574.9 billion riels on civil administration, defense and security, and interest on loan, were as follows:

- Expenditures on the civil administration totaled 1,140.5 billion riels or US$ 290.1 million, representing 72.4 percent of total current expenditure. Of this, expenditure on salaries amounted to 304.4 billion riels or US$ 77.7 million or 26.7 percent of the

expenditure on civil administration.

- Expenditures on defense and security totaled 406.7 billion riels or US$ 103.8 million, representing 25.8 percent of total current expenditure. Of this, salaries amounted to 282.3 billion riels or US$ 72.0 million, representing 69.4 percent of the expenditure on defense and security.
- Interest on loans totaled 27.6 billion riels or US$ 7.0 million, representing 1.8 percent of total current expenditure.

22. In terms of changes in the composition of the total current expenditure in 2002, expenditures by Government Ministries/Agencies responsible for:

- defense and security declined by 2.5 percent from the 2001 level
- general administration declined by 7.5 percent from 2001 level
- social sectors increased by 27.2 percent from 2001 level. The expenditure by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports increased by 36.5 percent and the Ministry of Health by 26.2 percent.
- economic sectors increased by 6.6 percent from the 2001 level.

Economic Performance in 2003

23. Despite political uncertainty related to formation of the new Government after the July 2003 elections, economic growth in 2003 turned out to be better than expected. The Cambodian economy grew by 5.2 percent in 2003 as compared to 5.5 percent in 2002, led by continued growth in garments exports, a rebound in overall investments and an upward surge in agricultural production. The tourism sector declined by 10 percent due to the combined impact of the violent demonstration in Phnom Penh in early in 2003, the outbreak of SARS across most of the region and the political uncertainty in the lead up and the aftermath of the general elections. The drop in foreign direct investment due to prevailing uncertainties was offset by an increase in domestic private investment and higher domestic consumption as a result of higher public spending. The weakness in the services sector receipts was offset by continued strong growth in garments exports. During this period of uncertainty prices held firm and inflation was contained at 1.2 percent that is in sharp contrast to a rate of 12 percent experienced during the elections of 1998.

24. Agricultural production grew by 9.2 percent in 2003, led by a 25.3 percent rebound in crops, following a decline due to floods in 2002. The surge in crop production enabled the country to maintain its self-sufficiency in rice and has kept food prices low. Livestock and poultry declined slightly and fisheries sector declined by 6.0 percent.

25. Continued strength in garment exports was reflected in a 15 percent increase in 2003, underpinning a double-digit growth in manufacturing of 12.2 percent. The construction sector's output declined by 3.0 percent, compared to 14 percent growth in 2002.

26. The decline in foreign investment approvals was more than offset by strong growth in domestic investments. Investment project approvals in 2003 totaled US$312 million, of which US$139 million were proposed investments in the tourism sector. Proposed investments in manufacturing amounted to US$86 million, including 19 proposals to establish garment factories which are expected to create some 25,000 new jobs. There

was a considerable increase in investments undertaken by Cambodian entrepreneurs in 2003, the total of which accounted for 42 percent of all investment projects.

27. The services sector grew by a modest 1.6 percent in 2003, due to the combined effect of the violent demonstrations and the outbreak of SARS. Hotels and restaurants dropped by 10 percent. Although tourism activity recovered in second half of 2003, overall tourism arrivals in 2003 were 11 percent lower than arrivals in 2002.

28. In 2003, about 40,000 jobs were created in manufacturing, mostly in SMEs, while about 200,000 new workers entered the labor market.[1] It is clear that the development of a robust agricultural sector, labor-intensive industries and services are critical to absorbing the labor surplus.

29. Sustainable future economic growth in Cambodia remains heavily dependent on the ability of the government to diversify the economy and broaden the base for growth. The challenge for Cambodia is to strengthen governance in order to attract more private investments and ensure competitiveness vis-à-vis neighboring countries. In particular, the country's physical infrastructure framework needs to be expanded to serve the marketing requirements of the rural economy. Social infrastructure such as health and education need to be further enhanced. Greater domestic investment needs to be encouraged, preferably in industries that utilize domestic resources, like small-and-medium enterprises. Regional initiatives to further integrate Cambodia into ASEAN will be accelerated, particularly through the Economic Cooperation Strategy (ECS) partnership scheme with neighboring countries.

30. Ensuring appropriate level of public expenditure to achieve rapid economic growth is crucial for poverty reduction. As set out in the NPRS, the Royal Government aims to attain inclusive, broad-based economic growth at the rate of 6 to 7 percent per year that was achieved over the last five years, 1999-2003. However, current external and internal conditions indicate that a rate of 6 to 7 percent will be difficult to achieve in the medium term.

31. Cambodia is likely to face serious challenges in the coming years, if the government fails to reduce costs of doing business and combat smuggling, which creates a non-level playing field for investors. While garments exports continued to grow in 2002 and 2003, the prospects of further growth is uncertain due to the ending of the current regime of garments quota import into the US market under the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). In order to maintain current levels of activity the garment industry needs to become more competitive vis-à-vis other exporters, particularly the large-scale producers such as India or China.

[1] Estimates based on the report by the establishment registration provided by the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Energy, Kingdom of Cambodia, reported in Progress Report on NPRS, May 2004, page 6.

3. EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

3.1 PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

32. Over the years, the external development partners of Cambodia have been generous in providing support to its development programs. The International Donor Community pledged to provide a total of 5.66 billion US dollars of development assistance to Cambodia at the three ICORC meetings and at the six Consultative Group Meetings that have been held since 1992. The CG meetings were not held in 1998 and 2003, as such no explicit pledges were made by donors for the years 1998 and 2003. Nevertheless, the international community had disbursed US $ 433.3 million in 1998 and US $ 549.1 million in 2003 as development assistance to Cambodia. Including the disbursements in 1998 and 2003, a total of around US$ 5.2 billion have been disbursed by the end of 2003.

Table 1: ODA PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS: 1992 - 2003

(in millions of US $)

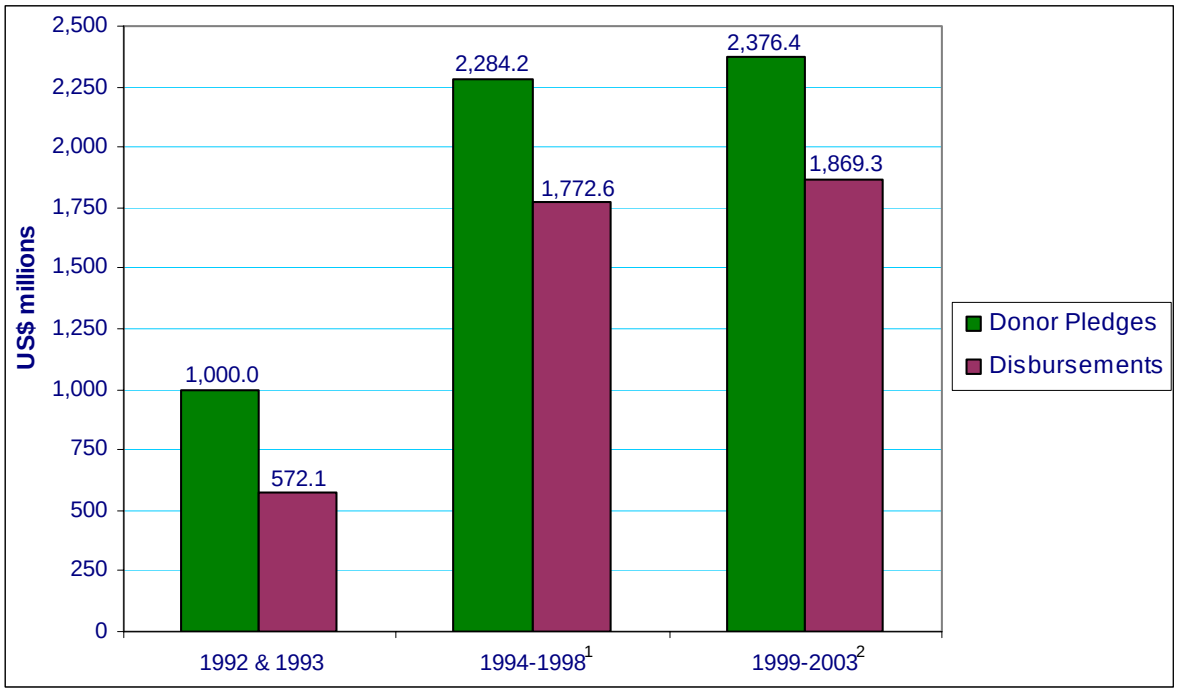
	1992 & 1993	1994-1998	1999-2003	TOTAL 1992-2003
Pledges	1,000.0	2,284.2[a]	2,376.4[b]	5,660.6[c]
Disbursements	572.1	2,205.9	2,415.1	5,193.1
Disbursements as % of Pledges	57.2%	79.8%[d]	78.7%[e]	74.4%

[a] Does not include data for 1998, when the CG Meeting was not held and therefore no pledges were made.
[b] Does not include data for 2003, when the CG Meeting was not held and therefore no pledges were made.
[c] Does not include data on pledges for the years 1998 and 2003 when no CG meetings were held.
[d] Excluding data on disbursements for the year 1998 for which no pledges were made.
[e] Excluding data on disbursements for the year 2003 for which no pledges were made.

33. At the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, held in Tokyo in June 1992, and in response to appeal by the UN Secretary General, donors pledged to provide around US$ 880 million. Additional pledges were made at the first meeting of the International Committee for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Cambodia (ICORC), held in Paris in September 1993, raising the total pledges for 1992 and 1993 to US$ 1 billion. At the second meeting of the ICORC, held in Tokyo in March 1994, and the third meeting of the ICORC, held in Paris in March 1995, donors pledged to contribute some 770 million US$ and 520 million US$, respectively. The first Consultative Group Meeting for Cambodia was held in 1996 at which the major development partners of Cambodia pledged to provide US$ 501 million for the year 1996 and the NGOs an additional 18 million US$. At the 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001 CG meetings, the major development partners, excluding NGOs, had pledged US $ 450 million, 471 million, 548 million, and 556 million respectively. At the last CG meeting held in 2002, the pledges of the major multilateral and bilateral development partners amounted to US$ 635 million. As noted above, a CG meeting was not held in 1998 and 2003, therefore no formal pledges were made for the years 1998 and 2003.

34. It should also be noted that there is some double counting in the pledges made by multilateral and bilateral development partners of Cambodia. The pledges made by the

CHART 1: ODA PLEGES AND DISBURSEMENTS: 1992-2003



[1] Excluding data on disbursements for the year 1998 (US$ 433.3 millions) for which no pledges were made.
[2] Excluding data on disbursements for the year 2003 (US$ 545.8 millions) for which no pledges were made.

multilateral agencies, in particular UN System agencies, reflect the anticipated funding level of the programs that they expect to “deliver” irrespective of the source of funding. Some of these “programs delivered” are funded by the in-country operations of the bilateral development partners. The funding provided by in-country bilateral donors to multilateral agencies is also included in their pledges, thus causing a double counting in the reported data. A similar situation also exists in the case of funding for some NGO activities.

35. The problem of double counting also exists in the disbursement data reported by bilateral and multilateral donors as well as NGOs. In the case of disbursements by multilateral institutions, CDC has made an attempt to address the issue of double counting by reporting their disbursements data under the following two headings:

- Disbursements on "programs delivered" that include the value of the all programs delivered consisting of both the UN agencies "own resources" as well as resources mobilized from other in-country sources.
- Disbursements of "own resources" only.

In the case of NGOs, an estimate of disbursements of their "own/core funds" has been prepared based on data provided by NGOs to the CDC/CRDB's NGO Coordination Department. This estimate is based on an analysis of the data on the sources of funding of each reporting NGO and excluding from the estimate contributions from in-country bilateral and multilateral sources.

Table 2: PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS: 1999 - 2003

(in millions of US $)

Donor Pledges and Disbursements	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Actual	2002 Actual	2003[a] Provisional	TOTAL 1999-2003 US$	%
Donor Pledges							
▪ UN Agencies	51.3	55.0	75.6	87.8	…..	269.7	11.4%
▪ IFIs	152.0	186.5	195.0	214.6	…..	748.1	31.5%
▪ EU Countries & EC	109.8	92.5	52.9	119.2	…..	374.4	15.7%
▪ Bilateral donors, excluding EU member countries	158.3	214.3	232.2	213.4	…..	818.2	34.4%
▪ NGOs	56.0	55.0	55.0	[b]		166.0	7.0%
TOTAL	527.4	603.3	610.7	635.0[c]		2,376.4[d]	100.0%
Disbursements							
▪ UN Agencies							
- “Programs Delivered”	90.1	86.5	90.8	81.8	83.9	433.2	17.9%
- "Own Resources"	45.3	49.4	44.9	42.2	41.8	223.7	9.3%
▪ IFIs	65.1	95.3	114.7	149.2	149.3	573.6	23.8%
▪ EU Countries & EC	94.7	110.8	100.6	111.6	126.3	544.0	22.5%
▪ Bilateral donors, excluding EU member countries	139.7	159.5	168.0	182.3	181.2	830.6	34.4%
▪ NGOs	55.0	51.9	43.6	45.6	47.2	243.2	10.1%
TOTAL[e]	399.7	466.8	471.8	530.9	545.8	2,415.1	100.0%
Disbursements as % of Pledges	75.8%	77.4%	77.3%	83.6%	....	78.7%[f]	.....

[a] The CG Meeting was not held in 2003 and therefore no pledges were made.
[b] The amount pledged not stated at the CG Meeting.
[C] Does not include the NGOs.
[d] Excluding the year 2003.
[e] Includes only "own resources" disbursed by multilaterals.
[f] Excluding data on disbursements for the year 2003 for which no pledges were made.

36. During the second mandate of the RGC disbursements have steadily increased from just under US$ 400 million in 1999 to over US$ 530 million in 2002, and the preliminary estimates indicate that they were around US$ 545 million in 2003 (Table 2). Also, during this period, the amounts pledged by our development partners have steadily increased from around US$ 527 million in 1999 to US$ 635 million in 2002. In 2003, CG meeting was not held and consequently no formal pledges were recorded. Over the period of 1999-2002, the ratio of disbursements to pledges has also steadily increased from 75.8 percent in 1999 to 83.6 percent in 2002. The RGC is gratified by the support of its external development partners and hopes that they will continue to provide their support to enable the RGC to achieve its goal of reducing poverty among its people during its third mandate.

3.2 DISBURSEMENTS BY DONOR

37. Over the entire period from 1992 to 2003, a total of around 5.2 billion US dollars have been disbursed by the international community (Table 3). These have included contributions of:

- 1,951.4 million US$ or 37.6 percent of total ODA by non-EU member countries;
- 1,448.1 million US$ or 27.9 percent of total ODA by UN System Agencies and the International Financial Institutions;
- 1,363.1 million US$ or 26.2 percent of total ODA by EU member countries and EC
- 430.4 million US$ or 8.3 percent of total ODA by NGOs.

38. The single largest donor of development assistance to Cambodia is Japan. Since 1992, Japan has provided 21.6 percent of all external assistance received by Cambodia. The volume of Japan's assistance to Cambodia increased from 450.2 million US$ over the period of 1994-1998 to 500.8 million US$ over the last five years,1999-2003(Table 3).

39. The second largest contributor in terms of total assistance provided from 1992 to 2003 were the UN System Agencies who provided from their "own resources" a total of 467.6 million US$, representing 9.0 percent of all assistance received by Cambodia. The third largest contributor was the Asian Development Bank that has provided 445.1 million US$. The other major donors in terms of their contributions have included:

- Fourth, the World Bank that has provided 381.0 million US$;
- Fifth, European Commission that has provided 369.6 million US$;
- Sixth, France that has provided 365.5 million US$;
- Seventh, United States that has provided 356.7 million US$. In recent years, the United States assistance in Cambodia have been delivered through NGOs;
- Eight, Australia that has provided 241.6 million US$;
- Ninth, Sweden, that has provided 180.0 million US$; and
- Tenth, IMF that has provided 154.4 million US$.

Detailed data on disbursements by major donors for each year from 1992 to 2003 is presented as Annex III.

40. Total ODA disbursed by the UN System Agencies and the International Financial Institutions over the five year period of 1999-2003 increased to 797.3 million US dollars from 585.4 million US dollars in the previous five years, 1994-1998. Over the same two

periods, 1994-1998 and 1999-2003, total ODA disbursed by:

- EU member countries and EC declined from 628.6 million US $ in 1994-1998 to 544 million US$ in 1999-2003;
- non-EU member countries increased slightly from 811.1 million US$ to 830.6 million US$; and
- NGOs increased from 180.8 million US$ to 243.2 million US$.

TABLE 3: DISBURSEMENTS BY MAJOR DONORS: 1992-2003

(in millions of US Dollars)

Major Donor	1992 & 1993		1994-1998		1999-2003		TOTAL 1992-2003	
	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES								
• Programs delivered: Total	...		...		433.2	17.9%	...	
• Own resources disbursed	44.3	7.7%	199.7	9.1%	223.7	9.3%	467.6	9.0%
INT'L FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS								
• IBRD/World Bank	0.1	0%	167.4	7.6%	213.5	8.8%	381.0	7.3%
• Int'l Monetary Fund	8.8	1.5%	63.9	2.9%	81.7	3.4%	154.4	3.0%
• Asian Development Bank	12.3	2.1%	154.4	7.0%	278.4	11.5%	445.1	8.6%
Sub-total: UN Agencies and IFIs	65.4	11.4%	585.4	26.5%	797.3	33.0%	1,448.1	27.9%
EUROPEAN UNION								
European Commission	51.2	8.9%	181.8	8.2%	136.6	5.7%	369.6	7.1%
Belgium	4.1	0.7%	10.5	0.5%	16.0	0.7%	30.6	0.6%
Denmark	9.9	1.7%	41.3	1.9%	20.8	0.9%	72.0	1.4%
Finland	2.4	0.4%	0.9	0%	6.0	0.2%	9.3	0.2%
France	38.1	6.7%	190.6	8.6%	136.8	5.7%	365.5	7.0%
Germany	5.1	0.9%	46.8	2.1%	68.0	2.8%	119.9	2.3%
Netherlands	28.3	4.9%	33.9	1.5%	21.1	0.9%	83.3	1.6%
Norway	11.0	1.9%	6.3	0.3%	9.6	0.4%	26.9	0.5%
Sweden	28.4	5.0%	82.4	3.7%	69.3	2.9%	180.0	3.5%
United Kingdom	12.1	2.1%	34.0	1.5%	59.8	2.5%	106.0	2.0%
Other EU members	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Sub-total: EU	190.5	33.3%	628.6	28.5%	544.0	22.5%	1,363.1	26.2%
MAJOR BI-LATERAL DONORS								
Australia	26.4	4.6%	107.0	4.8%	108.2	4.5%	241.6	4.7%
Canada	12.4	2.2%	20.9	0.9%	14.4	0.6%	47.7	0.9%
China	1.8	0.3%	44.9	2.0%	33.2	1.4%	79.9	1.5%
Japan	168.9	29.5%	450.2	20.4%	500.8	20.7%	1,120.0	21.6%
New Zealand	0	...	1.8	0.1%	5.7	0.2%	7.5	0.1%
Republic of Korea	0	...	0.3	0%	35.8	1.5%	36.1	0.7%
Russian Federation	8.8	1.5%	4.0	0.2%	2.3	0.1%	15.0	0.3%
Switzerland	0	...	0	...	5.4	0.2%	5.4	0.1%
United States	69.4	12.1%	166.5	7.5%	120.8	5.0 %	356.7	6.9%
Other Bi-Lateral Donors:	22.0	3.9%	15.6	0.7%	4.1	0.2%	41.6	0.8%
Sub-total: Bilateral donors	309.8	54.1%	811.1	36.8%	830.6	34.4%	1,951.4	37.6%
Non-Governmental Organizations (Core/own Resources Only)	6.4	1.1%	180.8	8.2%	243.2	10.1%	430.4	8.3%
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	572.1	100%	2,205.9	100%	2,415.1	100%	5,193.1	100%

41. Over the last five years, 1999-2003, ODA provided by International Financial Institutions has steadily increased. As a result, the Asian Development Bank has become the second largest provider of ODA to Cambodia, after Japan, over this period. The third and the fourth largest providers of ODA during 1999-2003 were the UN System Agencies and the World Bank. Japan's total contribution over this period, 500.8 million US$, is slightly more than the combined total contribution of ADB and the World Bank, 491.9 million US$.

TABLE 4: DISBURSEMENTS BY MAJOR DONORS: 1999-2003

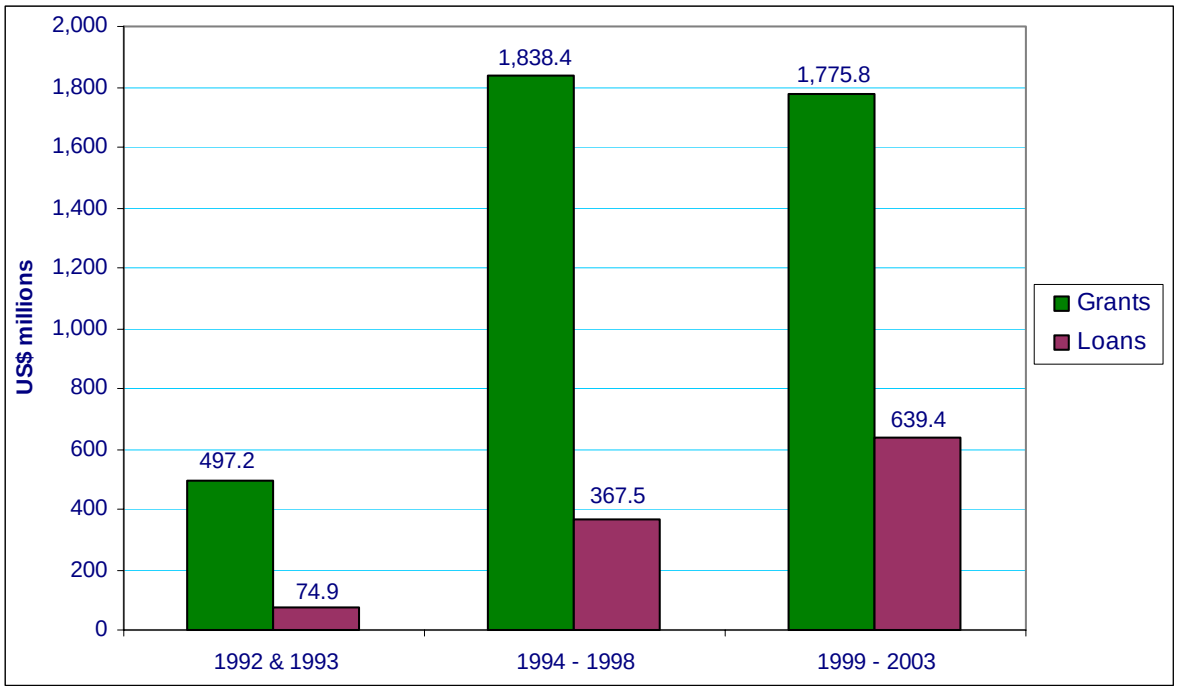
(in millions of US Dollars)

Major Donor	1999 Actual		2000 Actual		2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Provisional		1999-2003 Total Disbursements	
	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES												
• Programs delivered: Total	90.1	22.6%	86.5	18.5%	90.8	19.2%	81.8	15.4%	83.9	15.4%	....	
• Own resources disbursed	45.3	11.3%	49.4	10.6%	44.9	9.5%	42.2	8.0%	41.8	7.7%	223.7	9.3%
INT'L FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS												
• IBRD/World Bank	26.7	6.7%	32.7	7.0%	43.1	9.1%	47.2	8.9%	63.8	11.7%	213.5	8.8%
• Int'l Monetary Fund	11.5	2.9%	11.5	2.5%	23.0	4.9%	23.5	4.4%	12.3	2.2%	81.7	3.4%
• Asian Development Bank	26.9	6.7%	51.1	11.0%	48.7	10.3%	78.5	14.8%	73.3	13.4%	278.4	11.5%
Sub-total: UN Agencies and IFIs	110.4	27.6%	144.7	31.0%	159.6	33.8%	191.4	36.1%	191.1	35.0%	797.3	33.0%
EUROPEAN UNION												
European Commission	28.3	7.1%	27.9	6.0%	22.7	4.8%	25.8	4.9%	31.9	5.8%	136.6	5.7%
Belgium	4.8	1.2%	2.6	0.6%	1.3	0.3%	2.2	0.4%	5.0	0.9%	16.0	0.7%
Denmark	2.7	0.7%	3.5	0.8%	2.8	0.6%	4.8	0.9%	7.0	1.3%	20.8	0.9%
Finland	0.7	0.2%	3.3	0.7%	1.2	0.3%	0.9	0.2%	0	...	6.0	0.2%
France	18.6	4.6%	27.8	6.0%	36.0	7.6%	28.3	5.3%	26.0	4.8%	136.8	5.7%
Germany	12.3	3.1%	12.2	2.6%	10.0	2.1%	17.2	3.2%	16.2	3.0%	68.0	2.8%
Netherlands	6.1	1.5%	4.9	1.1%	3.6	0.8%	3.7	0.7%	2.8	0.5%	21.1	0.9%
Norway	1.0	0.3%	1.3	0.3%	1.2	0.2%	3.4	0.6%	2.7	0.5%	9.6	0.4%
Sweden	10.8	2.7%	14.1	3.0%	13.1	2.8%	13.6	2.6%	17.6	3.2%	69.3	2.9%
United Kingdom	9.4	2.4%	13.0	2.8%	8.7	1.8%	11.6	2.2%	17.0	3.1%	59.8	2.5%
Other EU members	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Sub-total: EU	94.7	23.7%	110.8	23.7%	100.6	21.3%	111.6	21.0%	126.3	23.1%	544.0	22.5%
BILATERAL DONORS												
Australia	18.4	4.6%	29.4	6.3%	19.9	4.2%	17.8	3.4%	22.7	4.2%	108.2	4.5%
Canada	2.6	0.6%	0.8	0.2%	5.2	1.1%	3.4	0.6%	2.4	0.4%	14.4	0.6%
China	3.0	0.7%	2.6	0.6%	16.3	3.5%	5.7	1.1%	5.6	1.0%	33.2	1.4%
Japan	88.0	22.0%	106.0	22.7%	100.0	21.2%	105.6	19.9%	101.2	18.5%	500.8	20.7%
New Zealand	0.8	0.2%	1.0	0.2%	0.7	0.2%	1.3	0.2%	1.9	0.4%	5.7	0.2%
Republic of Korea	1.0	0.3%	0.7	0.2%	1.2	0.3%	22.5	4.2%	10.3	1.9%	35.8	1.5%
Russian Federation	0.3	0.1%	0.9	0.2%	0.3	0.1%	0.3	0.1%	0.4	0.1%	2.3	0.1%
Switzerland	0	...	0	...	0	...	2.9	0.6%	2.5	0.5%	5.4	0.2%
United States	23.0	5.8%	17.6	3.8%	23.8	5.1%	22.1	4.2%	34.3	6.3%	120.8	5.0%
Other Bi-Lateral Donors	2.5	0.6%	0.4	0.1%	0.4	0.1%	0.7	0.1%	0	...	4.1	0.2%
Sub-total: Bilateral donors	139.7	34.9%	159.5	34.2%	168.0	35.6%	182.3	34.3%	181.2	33.2%	830.6	34.4%
Non-Governmental Organizations (Core/own Resources Only)	55.0	13.8%	51.9	11.1%	43.6	9.2%	45.6	8.6%	47.2	8.7%	243.2	10.1%
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	399.7	100%	466.8	100%	471.8	100%	530.9	100%	545.8	100%	2,415.1	100%

3.3 DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

42. Over the period of 1992-2003, grants have constituted 79.2 percent of total ODA disbursements. In more recent years, however, the proportion of loans in total ODA disbursements has increased. During the first mandate of the Royal Government, 1994-1998, the loans component of the ODA constituted 16.7 percent of total ODA disbursements (Table 5). The loans component increased to 26.5 percent of total ODA

CHART 2: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE: 1992-2003



disbursements during the second mandate (1999-2003) of the Royal Government. The increase in the loans portion is mainly attributable to increased participation of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in the financing of Cambodia's development programs.

TABLE 5: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE: 1992 - 2003

(in millions of US $)

Terms of Assistance	1992 & 1993		1994-1998		1999-2003		TOTAL 1992-2003	
	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
GRANTS	497.2	86.9%	1,838.4	83.3%	1,775.8	73.5%	4,111.4	79.2%
LOANS	74.9	13.1%	367.5	16.7%	639.4	26.5%	1,081.7	20.8%
TOTAL	572.1	100.0%	2,205.9	100.0%	2,415.1	100.0%	5,193.1	100.0%

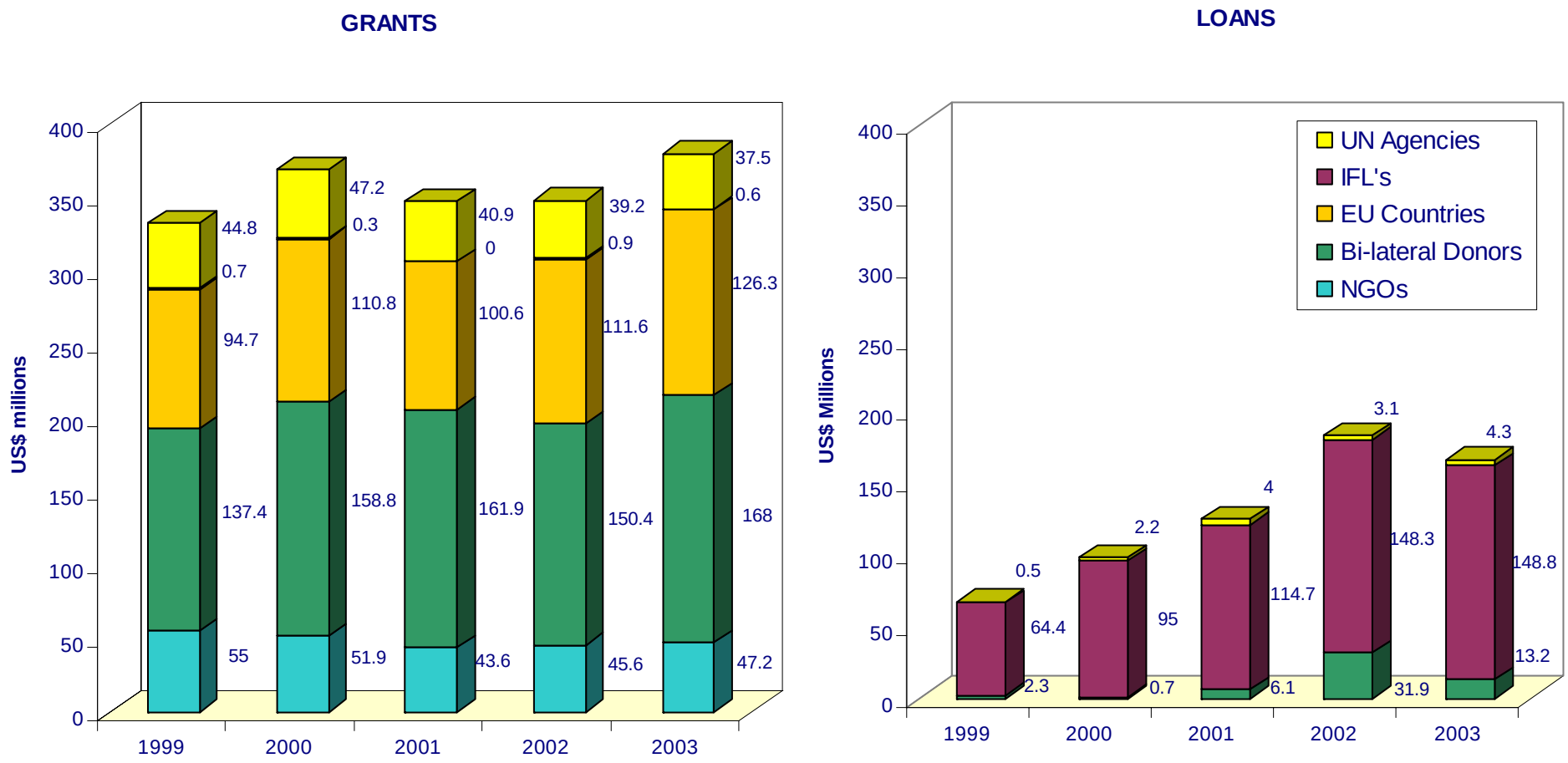
43. Overall, over the last five years, 1999- 2003, a significant shift in the composition of grants and loans has occurred. The loans component of ODA increased from 16.8 percent of total ODA in 1999 to 34.5 percent of total ODA in 2002 (Table 6). In 2003 the trend has reversed and the loans component declined to 30.4 percent of total ODA disbursed in 2003. The increase in the loans portion of disbursements has implications for future national budgets because of the resulting increase in the size of the national debt and related debt service charges. The Ministry of Economy and Finance will be

TABLE 6: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND DONOR CATEGORY: 1999-2003

(in millions of US Dollars)

Terms of Assistance	1999 Actual		2000 Actual		2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Provisional		Total Disbursements 1999-2003	
	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
GRANTS												
▪ UN Agencies	44.8	11.2%	47.2	10.1%	40.9	8.7%	39.2	7.4%	37.5	6.9%	209.5	8.7%
▪ IFIs	0.7	0.2%	0.3	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.9	0.2%	0.6	0.1%	2.5	0.1%
▪ EU Countries & EC	94.7	23.7%	110.8	23.7%	100.6	21.3%	111.6	21.0%	126.3	23.1%	544.0	22.5%
▪ Bilateral donors, excluding EU countries	137.4	34.4%	158.8	34.0%	161.9	34.3%	150.4	28.3%	168.0	30.8%	776.6	32.2%
▪ NGOs	55.0	13.8%	51.9	11.1%	43.6	9.2%	45.6	8.6%	47.2	8.7%	243.2	10.1%
Sub-total	332.6	83.2%	368.9	79.0%	347.0	73.5%	347.7	65.5%	379.6	69.6%	1,775.8	73.5%
LOANS												
▪ UN Agencies	0.5	0.1%	2.2	0.5%	4.0	0.9%	3.1	0.6%	4.3	0.8%	14.1	0.6%
▪ IFIs	64.4	16.1%	95.0	20.4%	114.7	24.3%	148.3	27.9%	148.8	27.3%	571.2	23.6%
▪ EU Countries & EC	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
▪ Bilateral donors, excluding EU countries	2.3	0.6%	0.7	0.1%	6.1	1.3%	31.9	6.0%	13.2	2.4%	54.1	2.2%
▪ NGOs	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sub-total	67.1	16.8%	97.9	21.0%	124.9	26.5%	183.2	34.5%	166.2	30.4%	639.4	26.5%
TOTAL												
▪ UN Agencies	45.3	11.3%	49.4	10.6%	44.9	9.5%	42.2	8.0%	41.8	7.7%	223.7	9.3%
▪ IFIs	65.1	16.3%	95.3	20.4%	114.7	24.3%	149.2	28.1%	149.3	27.4%	573.6	23.8%
▪ EU Countries & EC	94.7	23.7%	110.8	23.7%	100.6	21.3%	111.6	21.0%	126.3	23.1%	544.0	22.5%
▪ Bilateral donors, excluding EU countries	139.7	34.9%	159.5	34.2%	168.0	35.6%	182.3	34.3%	181.2	33.2%	830.6	34.4%
▪ NGOs	55.0	13.8%	51.9	11.1%	43.6	9.2%	45.6	8.6%	47.2	8.7%	243.2	10.1%
TOTAL	399.7	100.0%	466.8	100.0%	471.8	100.0%	530.9	100.0%	545.8	100.0%	2,415.1	100.0%

CHART 3: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND DONORS CATEGORY: 1992-2003



monitoring closely the financing of development programs/projects through loans; and will conduct comprehensive reviews of development programs/projects proposed to be financed through loans as an integral element of the prioritization/decision-making process. At this stage of development of Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia places a high priority on securing financing of development programs/projects through grants from Cambodia's development partners.

44. In terms of various groups of donor community, non-EU member countries[2] have provided the largest share of grant assistance, 776.6 million US$ representing 32.2 percent of all grant assistance disbursed over the last five years. The EU member countries and EC have provided 544 million US$, followed by NGOs (243.2 million US$) and the UN Agencies (209.5 million US$). As should be expected, the international financial institutions (IFIs) were by and large the main providers of ODA through loans, accounting for over 89 percent of ODA delivered through loans over the last five years. The rest of the loan assistance was provided by a few non-EU member countries and the UN Agency, IFAD.

3.4 DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

1992-2003

45. The composition in terms of type and terms of assistance of the total ODA that has been reported to have been delivered to Cambodia by its development partners since 1992, around 5.2 billion US dollars, was as follows (Table 7):

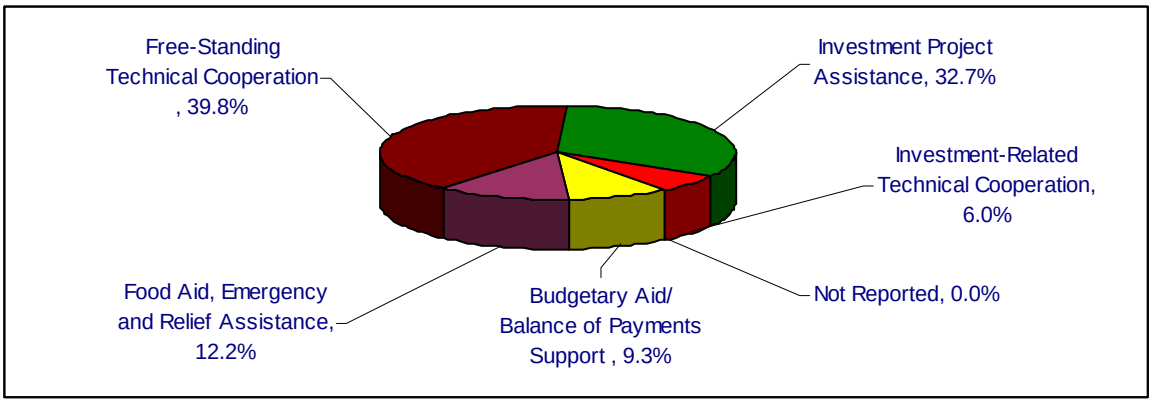
- 2,068.4 million US dollars or 39.8 percent of total ODA was provided as "free-standing technical cooperation", nearly all of it as grants.
- 1,697.1 million US dollars or 32.7 percent of ODA was "investment project assistance". Nearly 42 percent of this type of assistance was provided as loans.
- 631 million US dollars or 12.2 percent of ODA since 1992 was provided as "food aid, emergency and relief assistance", all of it as grants.
- 481.1 million US dollars or 9.3 percent was provided as "budgetary aid/balance of payments support". Over two-thirds of this assistance was in the form of loans and less than one-third as grants.
- 314.2 million US dollars or 6.0 percent of ODA was provided as "investment-related technical cooperation", a small proportion of which, 11.7 percent, was as loans and the rest as grants.

46. Over the period of 1992-2003, the composition of ODA by "type of assistance" has changed significantly. The share of "free-standing technical cooperation" has steadily increased from 20.5 percent of total ODA received in 1992 and 1993, to 40.2 percent in the 1994-98 period, and 44.1 percent during 1999-2003 (Table 7). The share of "investment project assistance" in total ODA has steadily increased from 17.5 percent in 1992 and 1993, to 34.2 percent over 1994-98, and 34.9 percent of total ODA during 1999-2003. It should be noted, however, that a larger share of this type of assistance was financed through loans during 1999 - 2003 than during the period of 1994 -1998.

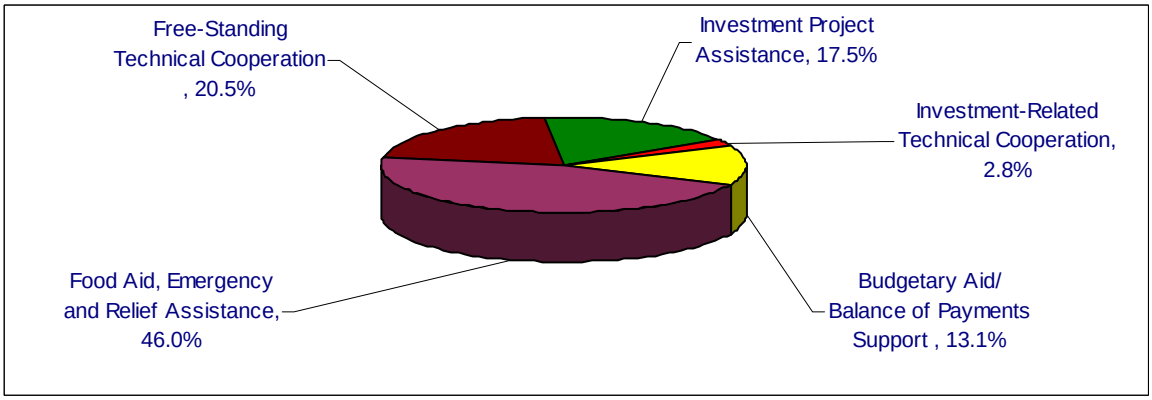
[2] These include: Australia, Canada, China, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, and United States.

CHART 4: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

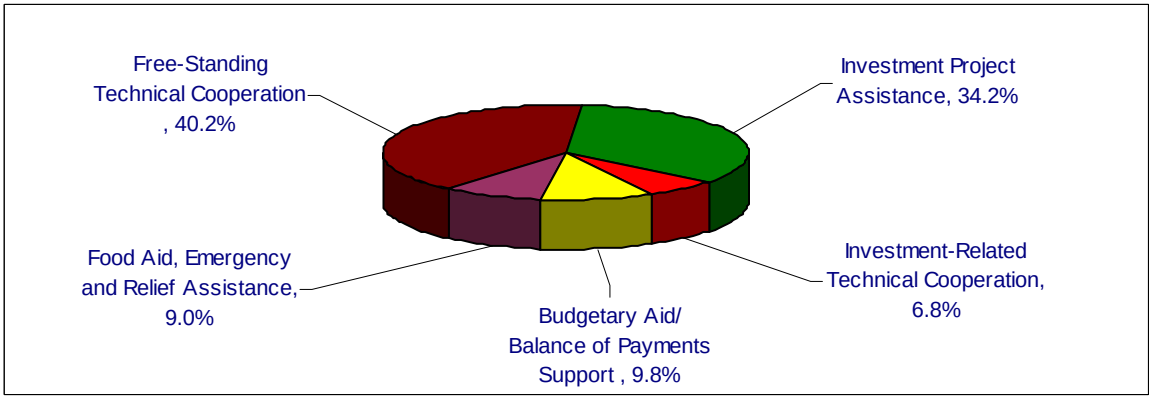
1992 - 2003



1992 & 1993



1994 – 1998



1999 - 2003

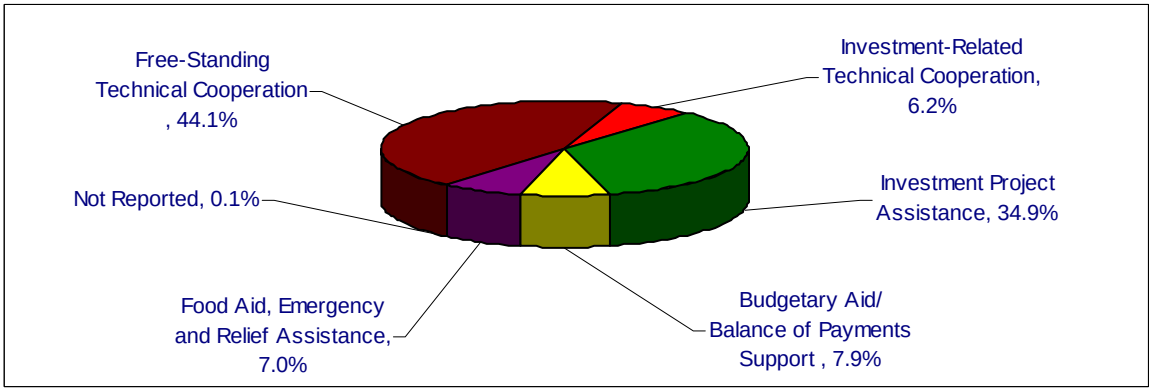


TABLE 7: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE: 1992 - 2003

(in millions of US Dollars)

Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	1992 & 1993		1994-1998		1999-2003		TOTAL 1992-2003 Disbursements	
		US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation	Grants	117.4	20.5%	873.2	39.6%	1,064.0	44.1%	2,054.7	39.6%
	Loans	0.0	0.0%	13.7	0.6%	0.0	0.0%	13.7	0.2%
	TOTAL	117.4	20.5%	887.0	40.2%	1,064.0	44.1%	2,068.4	39.8%
Investment-Related Technical cooperation	Grants	16.2	2.8%	147.4	6.7%	116.6	4.8%	280.2	5.4%
	Loans	0	0%	2.0	0.1%	32.0	1.3%	34.0	0.6%
	TOTAL	16.2	2.8%	149.4	6.8%	148.6	6.2%	314.2	6.0%
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	100.2	17.5%	543.2	24.6%	345.5	14.3%	988.9	19.0%
	Loans	0	0%	211.4	9.6%	496.7	20.6%	708.1	13.6%
	TOTAL	100.2	17.5%	754.6	34.2%	842.3	34.9%	1,697.1	32.7%
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	0	0%	75.8	3.4%	79.4	3.3%	155.3	3.0%
	Loans	74.9	13.1%	140.4	6.4%	110.6	4.6%	325.8	6.3%
	TOTAL	74.9	13.1%	216.2	9.8%	190.0	7.9%	481.1	9.3%
Food Aid, Emergency and Relief Assistance	Grants	263.4	46.0%	198.7	9.0%	168.9	7.0%	631.0	12.2%
	Loans	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL	263.4	46.0%	198.7	9.0%	168.9	7.0%	631.0	12.2%
Not Reported	Grants	0	0%	0	0%	1.3	0.1%	1.3	0%
Total Disbursements	Grants	497.2	86.9%	1,838.4	83.3%	1,775.8	73.5%	4,111.4	79.2%
	Loans	74.9	13.1%	367.5	16.7%	639.4	26.5%	1,081.7	20.8%
	TOTAL	572.1	100.0%	2,205.9	100.0%	2,415.1	100.0%	5,193.1	100.0%

47. The two categories – "free-standing technical cooperation" and "investment project assistance" – continue to be the two major areas of support accounting for 72.5 percent of total ODA disbursed over the period of 1992-2003. Between these two categories, "investment project assistance" has exceeded "free-standing technical cooperation" only in two years - 1994 and 2001. It is worth noting that while "free-standing technical cooperation" is by and large composed of grants, the "investment project assistance" consists of both loans and grants. The detailed data on ODA disbursements by type and terms of assistance and by year for the period of 1992-2003 is presented in Annex IV.

1999-2003

48. During the second mandate of the Royal Government, 1999-2003, a total of 2,415.1 million US dollars have been reported to have been disbursed by Cambodia's development partners (Table 8). Over this period, ODA provided as *Free-Standing Technical Cooperation* constituted the largest component, 44.1 percent, of total assistance. All of this type of assistance has been as grants. There are significant year to year fluctuations in the proportion of this type of assistance in the data reported by development partners. In 1999, this type of assistance represented around half of all ODA. The proportion declined from 44.9 percent in 2000 to 37.3 percent of ODA in 2001. In 2002 and 2003, it has increased to 42.9 percent and 46.1 percent of total ODA, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the size of this type of assistance as well as some of these fluctuation may be due to misclassification of the activities reported as Free-Standing Technical Cooperation.

49. ODA disbursed as *Investment-Related Technical Cooperation* was the smallest among all types of assistance (Table 8). Over the period of 1999-2003, this type of assistance accounted for only 6.2 percent of total ODA. Although ODA provided for this type of assistance as grants has remained fairly stable at around 5 percent of total ODA there are wide fluctuations in the amount of ODA disbursed as loans. In 1999, 2000, and 2001 all ODA for this type of assistance was as grants. In 2002, only half of this type of assistance was as grants and the other half was loans. In 2003, around one-fourth of the assistance for Investment-Related Technical Cooperation was provided as loans.

TABLE 8: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE: 1999-2003

(in millions of US Dollars)

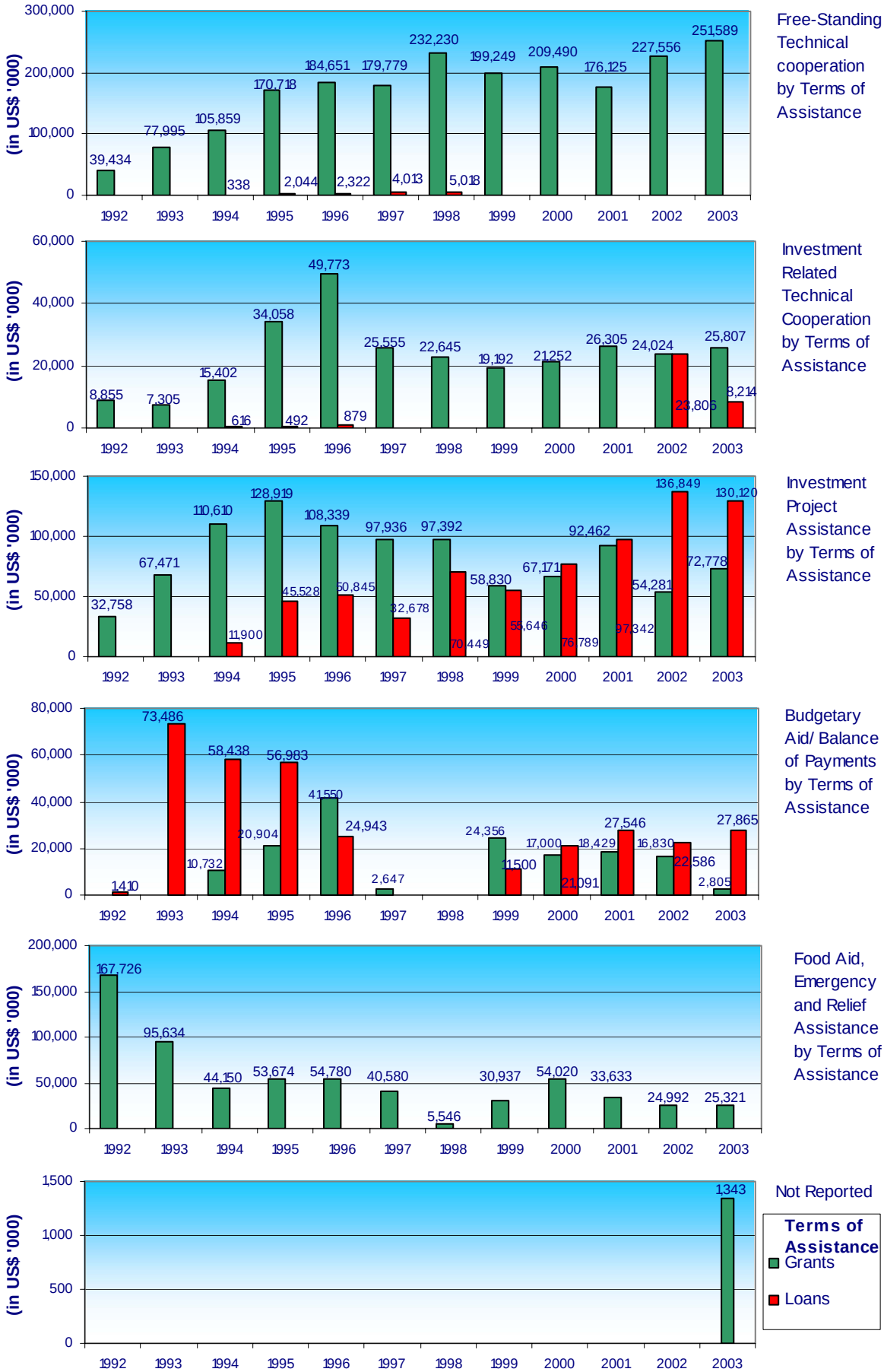
Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	1999 Actual		2000 Actual		2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Provisional		1999-2003 Total Disbursements	
		US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
Free-Standing Technical cooperation	Grants	199.2	49.8%	209.5	44.9%	176.1	37.3%	227.6	42.9%	251.6	46.1%	1,064.0	44.1%
	Loans	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL	199.2	49.8%	209.5	44.9%	176.1	37.3%	227.6	42.9%	251.6	46.1%	1,064.0	44.1%
Investment-Related Technical cooperation	Grants	19.2	4.8%	21.3	4.6%	26.3	5.6%	24.0	4.5%	25.8	4.7%	116.6	4.8%
	Loans	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	23.8	4.5%	8.2	1.5%	32.0	1.3%
	TOTAL	19.2	4.8%	21.3	4.6%	26.3	5.6%	47.8	9.0%	34.0	6.2%	148.6	6.2%
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	58.8	14.7%	67.2	14.4%	92.5	19.6%	54.3	10.2%	72.8	13.3%	345.5	14.3%
	Loans	55.6	13.9%	76.8	16.4%	97.3	20.6%	136.8	25.8%	130.1	23.8%	496.7	20.6%
	TOTAL	114.5	28.6%	144.0	30.8%	189.8	40.2%	191.1	36.0%	202.9	37.2%	842.3	34.9%
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	24.4	6.1%	17.0	3.6%	18.4	3.9%	16.8	3.2%	2.8	0.5%	79.4	3.3%
	Loans	11.5	2.9%	21.1	4.5%	27.5	5.8%	22.6	4.3%	27.9	5.1%	110.6	4.6%
	TOTAL	35.9	9.0%	38.1	8.2%	46.0	9.7%	39.4	7.4%	30.7	5.6%	190.0	7.9%
Food Aid, Emergency and Relief Assistance	Grants	30.9	7.7%	54.0	11.6%	33.6	7.1%	25.0	4.7%	25.3	4.6%	168.9	7.0%
	Loans	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL	30.9	7.7%	54.0	11.6%	33.6	7.1%	25.0	4.7%	25.3	4.6%	168.9	7.0%
Not Reported	Grants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1.3	0.2%	1.3	0.1%
Total Disbursements	Grants	332.6	83.2%	368.9	79.0%	347.0	73.5%	347.7	65.5%	379.6	69.6%	1,775.8	73.5%
	Loans	67.1	16.8%	97.9	21.0%	124.9	26.5%	183.2	34.5%	166.2	30.4%	639.4	26.5%
	TOTAL	399.7	100.0%	466.8	100.0%	471.8	100.0%	530.9	100.0%	545.8	100.0%	2,415.1	100.0%

50. ODA disbursed as *Investment Project Assistance* is the second largest component, 34.9 percent, of ODA received by Cambodia during 1999-2003. Together with Free-Standing Technical Cooperation these two types of assistance constituted 79.0 percent of total ODA received during 1999-2003. Over the last five years, investment project assistance increased from 114.5 million US dollars in 1999 accounting for 28.6 percent of ODA to 202.9 million representing 37.2 percent of ODA received in 2003. Most of the increase in investment project assistance in recent years is attributable to an increase in the loans component of ODA. In 1999, loans accounted for only 55.6 million of the 114.5 million US dollars disbursed for this type of assistance. In 2003, the loans component had increased to 130.1 million out of 202.9 million US dollars.

51. The level of ODA disbursed as *Budgetary Aid/Balance Payments Support* had fluctuated between 35 and 46 million US dollars between 1999 and 2002. In 2003, it declined to 30.7 million US dollars. Over the last five years there has been a steady shift in the composition in terms of loans and grants for this type of assistance. In 1999, grants accounted for 24.4 million out of 35.9 million US dollars. In 2003, grants amounted to only 2.8 million out of 30.7 million US dollars.

52. ODA disbursements for *Food Aid, Emergency and Relief Assistance* accounted for 7 percent of total ODA received over the last five years. As should be expected the amount disbursed has fluctuated over the last five years from a low of 25 million US dollars in 2002 to a high of 54 million US dollars in 2000 when severe floods had occurred.

CHART 5: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE, TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND YEAR 1992-2003



53. Information on the contributions of major donors to different types of assistance in the years 2002 and 2003 is summarized below:

- *Free-Standing Technical Cooperation*: Disbursements for this type of assistance in 2003 totaled US$ 251.6 million as compared to 227.6 million in 2002. The five largest donors who provided this type of assistance in either 2002 or 2003 were as follows: Japan, France, United States, European Commission, UN Agencies, and Australia. The NGOs disbursed US$ 45.6 million of their own resources in 2002 and US$ 47.2 million in 2003.

- *Investment-Related Technical Cooperation*: Disbursements for this type of assistance declined significantly in 2003 to US$ 34 million from 47.8 million in 2002. The five major donors in either 2002 or 2003 have included: Republic of Korea, European Commission, Germany, Japan, China, and Australia.

- *Investment Project Assistance*: increased in the year 2003 to US$ 202.9 million from US$ 191.1 million in 2002. In either 2002 or 2003, the five major donors included: Asian Development Bank, Japan, World Bank, United States, and the UN Agencies.

- *Budgetary Aid/Balance of Payments Support*: Disbursements for this type of assistance declined in 2003 to US$ 30.7 million from US$ 39.4 million in 2002. The two main sources of this type of assistance are the International Monetary Fund (IMF) providing support through its Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (balance of payments support facility) for Cambodia and the World Bank that provide this assistance under the Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC). In either 2002 or 2003, the significant contributors were: IMF, Japan, Canada, Belgium, World Bank, and Sweden.

- *Food Aid and Humanitarian/Emergency Relief Assistance*: In both 2002 and 2003 the disbursements were about 25 million US$. The UN Agency, World Food Programme (WFP), was the largest providers of food aid for rehabilitation and disaster preparedness in both 2002 and 2003. In either 2002 or 2003, the major contributors for this type of assistance were: UN Agencies, Australia, Sweden and Belgium.

3.5 DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR

54. Over the entire period from 1992 to 2003, Area/Rural Development sector has received the largest share of external assistance (12.9 percent), followed by Transport/Infrastructure (11.9 percent), Health sector (11.3 percent), Development Administration (10.7 percent), and Education/Human Resource Development (10.0 percent). Details on disbursements for other sectors are summarized in Table 9 below. The data presented in Table 9 also show significant shifts over time in the composition of ODA received in different sectors. The share of ODA for Social Development sector increased from 3.7 percent in 1992-93, to 6.4 percent in 1994-98, and increased to 10.4 percent of total ODA in 1999-2003. Similarly ODA for Health sector has increased from 7.8 percent in 1992-93, to 8.4 percent in 1994-98, and to 14.8 percent of total ODA in 1999-2003. In Education/HRD sector, the share of total ODA has increased from 7.7

percent in 1992-93, to 9.6 percent in 1994-98 and to 10.9 percent in 1999-2003. On the other side, in the case of Area/Rural Development sector that received the largest share of ODA, 13.7 percent, in 1992-93, the share had increased to 14 percent in 1994-98, but declined to 11.7 percent in 1999-2003. The historical data on disbursements by sector for each year from 1992 to 2003 is presented as Annex V.

TABLE 9: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR: 1992 - 2003

(in millions of US Dollars)

Sector	1992 & 1993		1994-1998		1999-2003		TOTAL 1992-2003 Disbursements	
	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
Economic Management	54.4	9.5%	247.4	11.2%	200.6	8.3%	502.4	*9.7%*
Development Administration	20.7	3.6%	355.8	16.1%	177.1	7.3%	553.6	*10. 7%*
Natural Resources	1.6	0.3%	15.3	0.7%	40.3	1.7%	57.1	*1.1%*
Education/ HRD	44.3	7.7%	212.5	9.6%	263.8	10.9%	520.5	*10.0%*
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries	44.4	7.8%	155.9	7.1%	178.0	7.4%	378.4	*7.3%*
Area / Rural Development	78.7	13.7%	308.0	14.0%	281.9	11.7%	668.6	*12. 9%*
Industry	0.1	0%	0.6	0%	2.8	0.1%	3.5	*0.1%*
Energy	8.6	1.5%	124.7	5.7%	76.8	3.2%	210.1	*4.0%*
International Trade	0	0%	0.3	0%	0.5	0%	0.8	*0.0%*
Domestic Trade	0.3	0.1%	15.4	0.7%	4.2	0.2%	19.9	*0.4%*
Transport/Infrastructure	53.8	9.4%	280.6	12.7%	284.1	11.8%	618.5	*11.9%*
Communications	2.2	0.4%	56.1	2.5%	10.3	0.4%	68.7	*1.3%*
Social Development	21.4	3.7%	141.0	6.4%	251.0	10.4%	413.4	*8.0%*
Health	44.4	7.8%	184.4	8.4%	356.7	14.8%	585.4	*11.3%*
Disaster Preparedness	2.6	0.5%	0.3	0%	38.4	1.6%	41.3	*0.8%*
Humanitarian /Emergency Relief	194.7	34.0%	107.6	4.9%	186.7	7.7%	489.0	*9.4%*
Not Reported	0	0%	0	0%	61.9	2.6%	61.9	*1.2%*
Total Disbursements	*572.1*	*100.0%*	*2,205.9*	*100.0 %*	*2,415.1*	*100.0%*	5,193.1	*100.0%*

55. The data reported by donors for the last five years, 1999-2003, indicate significant changes from year to year in the share of total ODA disbursed in some sectors. However, it is not clear whether these changes are attributable to an increase in the number of cases where the data on sector has not been reported by donors or whether these are real changes. In 2002, for 1.9 percent of the total ODA that has been reported to have been disbursed the sector of program/project activity was not identified. This proportion increased to 9.5 percent of total ODA reported to have been disbursed in 2003. Looking at the data that has been reported by donors, the notable year to year changes in the sectoral composition of ODA disbursed over the period 1999-2003 are as follows:

- Declines: both in terms of the volume and the share of ODA disbursed in the Area/Rural Development sector from a high of US$ 67.3 million representing 14.4 percent of ODA disbursed in 2000 to US$ 44.6 million representing 8.2 percent of ODA disbursed in 2003. Economic Management Sector where ODA disbursed has declined from US$ 54.7 million representing 10.3 percent of ODA disbursed in 2002 to US$ 34.1 million representing 6.2 percent of ODA disbursed in 2003. Development Administration sector that received from 7 to 9 percent of ODA during 1999-2002, declined from US$ 46.2 million representing 8.7 percent of ODA disbursed in 2002 to US$ 25.0 million representing 4.6 percent of ODA disbursed in 2003. The Social development sector received increasing support until 2001 when US$ 69.6 million representing 14.8 percent of total ODA were disbursed in this sector. Over the last two years, ODA declined to US$ 64.1 million in 2002 and to US$ 56.1 million in 2003.

TABLE 10: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR: 1999-2003

(in millions of US Dollars)

Sector	1999 Actual		2000 Actual		2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Provisional		1999-2003 Total Disbursements	
	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%	US$	%
Economic Management	26.5	6.6%	39.0	8.3%	46.4	9.8%	54.7	10.3%	34.1	6.2%	200.6	*8.3%*
Development Administration	34.2	8.6%	33.4	7.2%	38.3	8.1%	46.2	8.7%	25.0	4.6%	177.1	*7.3%*
Natural Resources	2.8	0.7%	2.1	0.5%	1.0	0.2%	15.3	2.9%	19.0	3.5%	40.3	*1.7%*
Education/ HRD	40.5	10.1%	40.5	8.7%	45.0	9.5%	68.9	13.0%	69.0	12.6%	263.8	*10.9%*
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries	25.6	6.4%	44.1	9.5%	35.4	7.5%	37.0	7.0%	36.0	6.6%	178.0	*7.4%*
Area / Rural Development	58.1	14.5%	67.3	14.4%	61.9	13.1%	50.0	9.4%	44.6	8.2%	281.9	*11.7%*
Industry	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.7	0.1%	2.1	0.4%	2.8	*0.1%*
Energy	28.8	7.2%	21.4	4.6%	5.7	1.2%	6.3	1.2%	14.7	2.7%	76.8	*3.2%*
International Trade	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.2	0.0%	0.3	0.0%	0.5	*0.0%*
Domestic Trade	1.0	0.2%	0.1	0	1.5	0.3%	0.6	0.1%	0.9	0.2%	4.2	*0.2%*
Transport/Infrastructure	33.9	8.5%	47.1	10.1%	59.7	12.7%	78.1	14.7%	65.3	12.0%	284.1	*11.8%*
Communications	5.6	1.4%	0.7	0.1%	1.2	0.3%	1.5	0.3%	1.4	0.2%	10.3	*0.4%*
Social Development	24.7	6.2%	36.4	7.8%	69.6	14.8%	64.1	12.1%	56.1	10.3%	251.0	*10.4%*
Health	70.9	17.7%	67.7	14.5%	66.1	14.0%	67.6	12.7%	84.4	15.5%	356.7	*14.8%*
Disaster Preparedness	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	15.0	2.8%	23.3	4.3%	38.4	*1.6%*
Humanitarian /Emergency Relief	47.2	11.8%	66.9	14.3%	40.1	8.5%	14.2	2.7%	18.2	3.3%	186.7	*7.7%*
Not Reported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10.3 [a]	1.9%	51.6 [b]	9.5%	61.9	*2.6%*
Total Disbursements	*399.7*	*100.0%*	*466.8*	*100.0%*	*471.8*	*100.0%*	*530.9*	*100.0%*	*545.8*	*100.0%*	2,415.1	*100.0%*

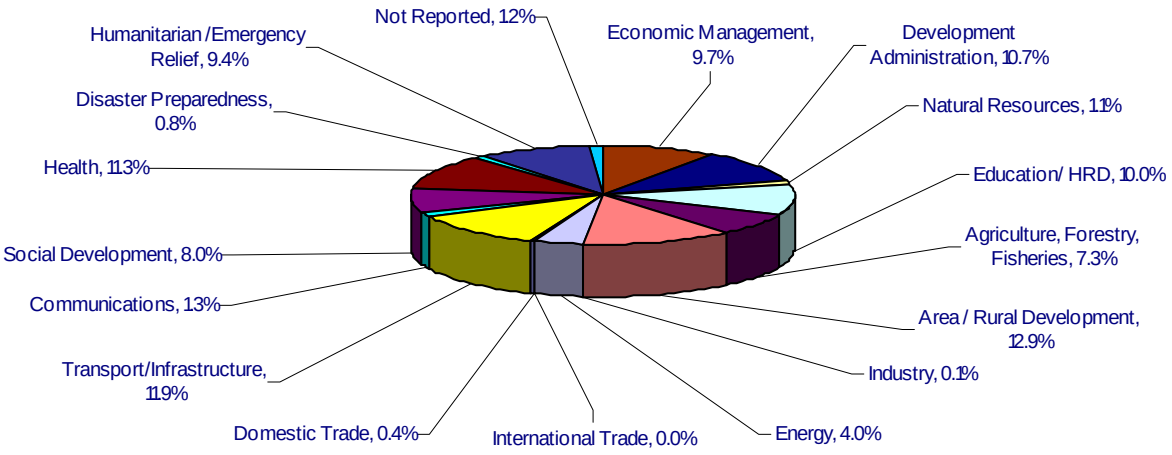
[a] The amount of disbursements for which sector was "not reported", in thousands of US$: Belgium (207.3), France (3,228.7), Norway (102.8), United Kingdom (338.1), Australia (900.5), Japan (4,309.6), and New Zealand (893.4).

[b] The amount of disbursements for which sector was "not reported", in thousands of US$: FAO (152.7), ADB (17,660.0) Belgium (40.0), France (20,736.6), Germany (6,296.6), Norway (639.0), Australia (855.9), Japan (3,459.8), and New Zealand (766.8).

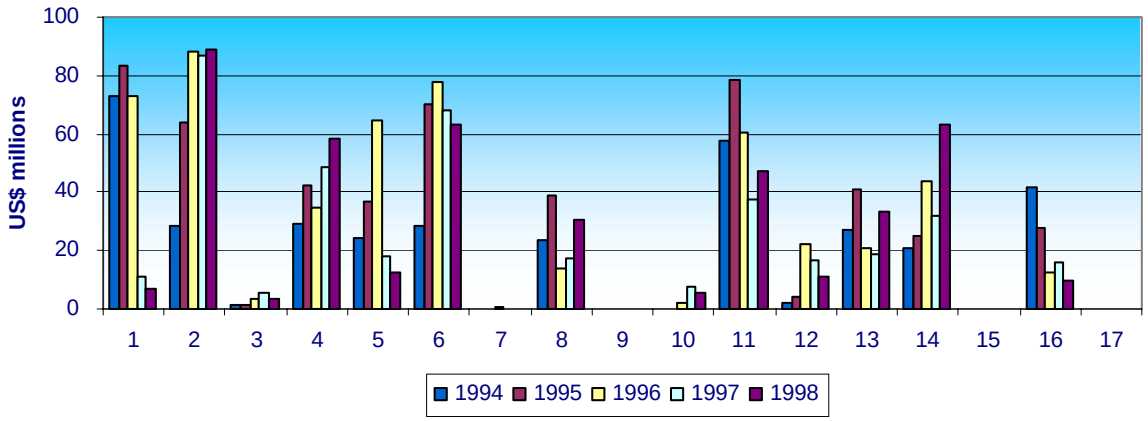
- Increases: Health and Education/HRD sectors received the highest shares of ODA disbursed in 2003. The Heath sector received around 66 to 70 million US$ each year from 1999 to 2002. In 2003, ODA to Health sector increased to 84.4 million US$ from 67.6 million US$ in 2002. The Education/HRD sector received around 40 to 45 million US$ in 1999, 2000, and 2001. In 2002, ODA to Education/HRD sector increased significantly, by around 53 percent from the 2001 level, to 68.9 million US$. In 2003, Education/HRD sector received 69 million US$, about the same as in 2002. There was also a significant increase in support for the Natural Resources sector in the last two years. In the years 1999, 2000, and 2001 this sector had received between 1 to 3 million US$. In 2002 and 2003, ODA to this sector increased to 15.3 and 19.0 million US$, respectively. Disaster Preparedness is another sector that has begun to receive donor support in recent years. In 2002 and 2003, the data reported by donors shows ODA disbursements of 15.0 and 23.3 million dollars in this sector.

CHART 6: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR

1992 - 2003



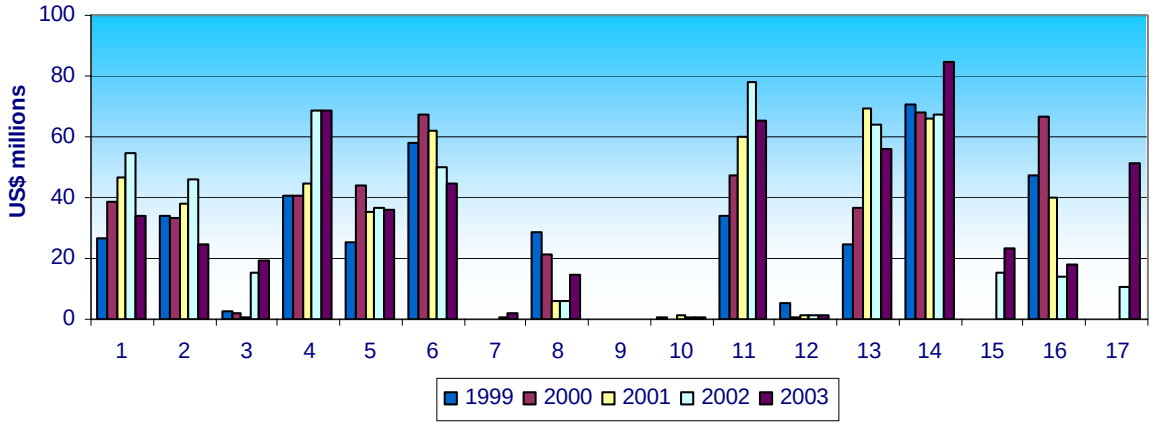
1994 - 1998



Sector Code

1. Economic Management
2. Development Administration
3. Natural Resources
4. Education/HRD
5. Agriculture, Forestry,& Fisheries
6. Area Development
7. Industry
8. Energy
9. International Trade
10. Domestic Trade
11. Transport
12. Communications
13. Social Development
14. Health
15. Disaster Preparedness
16. Humanitarian Aid & Relief
17. Not Reported

1999 - 2003



3.6 DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR AND DONOR IN 2002 and 2003

56. The highlights of the disbursements data by the top five sectors and donor reported for the years 2002 and 2003 are summarized below.

YEAR 2002

57. In the year 2002, the top five sectoral composition of ODA provided by its top five development partners was as follows (Table 11):

i. Transport/Infrastructure, total ODA received in 2002 - 78.1 million US$ representing 14.7 percent of total ODA in 2002 - five main contributors were: Asian Development Bank, Japan, World Bank, France, and China.
ii. Education/HRD, total ODA received in 2002 - 68.9 million US$ representing 13.0 percent of total ODA in 2002 - five main contributors were: Japan, Asian Development Bank, UN Agencies, Republic of Korea, and Sweden.
iii. Health, total ODA received in 2002 - 67.6 million US$ representing 12.7 percent of total ODA in 2002 - five main contributors were: United States of America, UN Agencies, Japan, World Bank, and European Commission.
iv. Social Development - total ODA received in 2002 – 64.1 million US$ representing 12.1 percent of total ODA in 2002 - five main contributors were: Japan, Asian Development Bank, UN Agencies, Netherlands, and China.
v. Economic Management, total ODA received in 2002 - 54.7 million US$ representing 10.3 percent of total ODA in 2002 - five main contributors were: IMF, Japan, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, and France.

Information on the sectoral composition of the ODA disbursed by other bilateral and multilateral donors in the year 2002 is presented in Table 11.

58. The development assistance from the NGOs in 2002 was concentrated in the following areas: Health sector, Social Development sector, Education/HRD sector, Area Development, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector, Natural Resources sector, and Development Administration.

YEAR 2003

59. In the year 2003, the top five sectoral composition of ODA provided by its top five development partners was as follows (Table 12):

i. Health, total ODA received in 2003 – 84.4 million US$ representing 15.5 percent of total ODA in 2003 - five main contributors were: United States of America, UN Agencies, Japan, United Kingdom, and China.
ii. Education/HRD, total ODA received in 2003 – 69.0 million US$ representing 12.6 percent of total ODA in 2003 - five main contributors were: Japan, Asian Development Bank, Republic of Korea, World Bank, and European Commission.
iii. Transport/Infrastructure, total ODA received in 2003 – 65.3 million US$ representing 12.0 percent of total ODA in 2003 - five main contributors were: Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Japan, Germany, and France.

iv. Social Development - total ODA received in 2003 – 56.1 million US$ representing 10.3 percent of total ODA in 2003 - five main contributors were: Japan, UN Agencies, Australia, European Commission, and Netherlands.

v. Area/Rural Development, total ODA received in 2003 – 44.6 million US$ representing 8.2 percent of total ODA in 2003 - five main contributors were: World Bank, Sweden, European Commission, UN Agencies, and Asian Development Bank.

Additional information on the sectoral composition of the ODA disbursed by other bilateral and multilateral donors in the year 2003 is presented in Table 12.

60. The development assistance from the NGOs in 2003 was concentrated in the following areas: Health sector, Education/HRD sector, Social Development sector, Area/Rural Development, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector, Development Administration, and Natural Resources sector.

TABLE 11: DISBURSEMENTS BY DONOR AND SECTOR: 2002

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Major Donor	Term	Eco. Mgt.	Dev. Adm.	Nat Res.	Edu/ HRD	Agri.	Area Dev't	Industry	Energy	Int'l Trade	Domestic Trade	Transport	Communications	Social Dev.	Health	Disaster Preparedness	Humanitarian/ Emergency Relief	Not Reported	TOTAL
Multi-Lateral Agencies																			
United Nations Agencies																			
• Programs Delivered : Total	GRANT	823	5,541	2,025	11,367	1,004	9,253	0	75	50	0	0	297	18,069	14,904	14,578	330	0	78,318
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	2,768	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,491
• Own resources disbursed	GRANT	428	1,930	1,204	4,742	574	2,001	0	75	19	0	0	297	5,273	7,707	14,578	330	0	39,161
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	2,338	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,061
International Financial Institutions																			
• IBRD/World Bank	LOAN	1,977	0	1,998	4,414	5,032	14,345	0	0	0	0	11,741	0	1,973	5,765	0	0	0	47,245
• International Monetary Fund	GRANT	918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	918
	LOAN	22,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,586
• Asian Development Bank	LOAN	10,000	0	0	11,785	4,368	3,418	0	450	0	0	35,238	0	8,108	5,103	0	0	0	78,470
Sub-Total for UN Agencies and IFI's	GRANT	1,346	1,930	1,204	4,742	574	2,001	0	75	19	0	0	297	5,273	7,707	14,578	330	0	40,079
	LOAN	34,563	0	1,998	16,199	11,739	18,486	0	450	0	0	46,979	0	10,081	10,868	0	0	0	151,363
	TOTAL	35,909	1,930	3,202	20,941	12,312	20,487	0	525	19	0	46,979	297	15,354	18,576	14,578	330	0	191,442
European Union																			
European Commission	GRANT	0	2,541	521	1,799	3,948	4,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,268	3,303	0	6,984		25,833
Belgium	GRANT	398	234	566	243	0	361	0	0	0	0	36	0	73	127	0	0	207	2,245
Denmark	GRANT	0	0	3,407	390	346	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,762
Finland	GRANT	0	0	0	0	288	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	868
France	GRANT	1,645	3,737	539	3,742	3,315	0	0	735	0	0	9,959	0	934	467	0	47	3,229	28,348
Germany	GRANT	0	7,520	0	556	370	5,905	0	0	216	0	655	44	1,015	947	0	0	0	17,226
Netherlands	GRANT	0	187	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,379	0	0	0	0	3,732
Norway	GRANT	0	54	0	1,000	0	1,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	260	0	0	103	3,387
Sweden	GRANT	118	2,203	0	4,543	0	3,242	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	2,346	102	0	18	0	13,570
United Kingdom	GRANT	660	181	5,462	320	96	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	651	2,358	0	1,235	338	11,644
Sub-Total for EU	GRANT	2,821	16,656	10,495	12,758	8,362	16,448	0	735	216	0	11,650	44	11,708	7,564	0	8,284	3,877	111,616
	TOTAL	2,821	16,656	10,495	12,758	8,362	16,448	0	735	216	0	11,650	44	11,708	7,564	0	8,284	3,877	111,616
Major Bi-Lateral Donors																			
Australia	GRANT	0	350	333	1,450	3,805	1,888	0	0	0	0	197	0	1,968	1,111	228	5,564	900	17,795
Canada	GRANT	0	1,288	459	68	55	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	976	0	26	0	3,392
China	GRANT	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	2,361	0	0	0		2,723
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0		3,000
Japan	GRANT	15,968	0	131	18,635	10,456	4,822	324	5,062	0	629	8,098	919	22,171	5,766	243	0	4,310	97,533
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,072
New Zealand	GRANT	0	70	0	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	893	1,280
Republic of Korea	GRANT	35	17	0	649	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	271	0	0	0	1,692
	LOAN	0	16,815	0	3,991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,806
Russian Federation	GRANT	0	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331
Switzerland	GRANT	0	63	0	321	0	139	348	0	0	0	0	0	270	1,790	0	0	0	2,930
United States	GRANT	0	8,640	0	1	0	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	12,230	0	0	0	22,092
Other Bi-Lateral Donors	GRANT	0	0	0	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652
Sub-Total for Bilateral Donors	GRANT	16,003	10,718	922	22,424	14,854	7,423	671	5,062	0	629	8,367	1,101	27,936	22,144	471	5,589	6,103	150,419
	LOAN	0	16,815	0	3,991	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,878
	TOTAL	16,003	27,533	922	26,416	14,854	7,423	671	5,062	0	629	19,439	1,101	27,936	22,144	471	5,589	6,103	182,297
NGOs (Core/Own Resources Only)	GRANT	0	119	660	8,744	1,444	5,691	5	0	0	0	13	74	9,136	19,327	0	0	356	45,568
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	TOTAL	54,733	46,238	15,279	68,859	36,972	50,049	677	6,322	235	629	78,081	1,516	64,133	67,610	15,050	14,203	10,336	530,923

TABLE 12: DISBURSEMENTS BY DONOR AND SECTOR: 2003

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Major Donor	Term	Eco. Mgt.	Dev. Adm.	Nat Res.	Edu/ HRD	Agri.	Area Dev't	Industry	Energy	Int'l Trade	Domestic Trade	Transport	Communications	Social Dev.	Health	Disaster Preparedness	Humanitarian/ Emergency Relief	Not Reported	TOTAL
Multi-Lateral Agencies																			
United Nations Agencies																			
• Programs Delivered : Total	GRANT	972	13,003	2,095	9,912	328	6,148	0	0	473	70	0	308	19,222	13,972	11,349	1,585	153	79,589
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	2,236	2,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	4,361
• Own resources disbursed	GRANT	186	2,703	850	4,145	175	1,168	0	0	39	70	0	199	6,756	8,291	11,349	1,585		37,516
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	2,236	2,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,292
International Financial Institutions																			
• IBRD/World Bank	LOAN	16,311	0	3,132	5,016	7,868	11,214	0	0	0	0	17,102	0	0	3,136	0	0	0	63,779
• International Monetary Fund	GRANT	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565
	LOAN	11,703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,703
• Asian Development Bank	LOAN	880	1,767	0	10,855	1,100	2,730	2,060	550	0	0	32,143	0	1,811	1,715	0	0	17,660	73,270
Sub-Total for UN Agencies & IFI's	GRANT	751	2,703	850	4,145	175	1,168	0	0	39	70	0	199	6,756	8,291	11,349	1,585	0	38,080
	LOAN	28,895	1,767	3,132	15,871	11,204	16,000	2,060	550	0	0	49,246	0	1,811	4,851	0	0	17,660	153,045
	TOTAL	29,646	4,469	3,982	20,016	11,379	17,168	2,060	550	39	70	49,246	199	8,567	13,142	11,349	1,585	17,660	191,125
European Union																			
European Commission	GRANT	0	836	922	4,396	7,077	4,938	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,223	2,490	0	8,013	0	31,895
Belgium	GRANT	212	0	446	503	90	375	0	0	0	0	419	0	1,256	1,272	427	0	40	5,041
Denmark	GRANT	0	0	4,526	56	2,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,967
France	GRANT	494	0	243	0	2,443	0	0	0	0	0	1,641	0	442	0	0	0	20,737	26,000
Germany	GRANT	1,121	934	254	480	1,054	2,464	0	0	138	0	1,871	0	439	1,192	0	0	6,293	16,239
Netherlands	GRANT	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,703	0	0	0	0	2,753
Norway	GRANT	0	133	0	0	0	985	0	0	0	0	0	0	748	230	0	0	639	2,735
Sweden	GRANT	1,965	1,413	0	3,085	0	8,085	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,100	0	17,647
United Kingdom	GRANT	506	1,378	6,420	202	220	98	0	0	0		0	0	836	7,372	0	0	0	17,032
Sub-Total for EU	GRANT	4,298	5,744	12,811	8,721	13,269	16,945	0	0	138	0	3,932	0	8,648	12,556	427	11,113	27,708	126,310
	TOTAL	4,298	5,744	12,811	8,721	13,269	16,945	0	0	138	0	3,932	0	8,648	12,556	427	11,113	27,708	126,310
Major Bi-Lateral Donors																			
Australia	GRANT	0	471	403	2,312	5,132	1,622	0	0	0	0	232	0	4,299	1,712	154	5,495	856	22,689
Canada	GRANT	38	890	49	56	72	24	0	0	19	0	0	0	215	975	0	28	0	2,365
China	GRANT	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	63	3,810	0	0	0	5,573
Japan	GRANT	76	442	1,659	19,033	4,587	2,295	0	14,105	0	877	5,345	986	23,934	8,017	11,403	0	3,460	96,219
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,940
New Zealand	GRANT	0	297	0	389	50	52	0	0	64	0	0	0	261	32	0	0	767	1,912
Republic of Korea	GRANT	0	0	0	576	543	613	34	0	0	0	50	102	0	188	0	0	0	2,107
	LOAN	0	2,064	0	6,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,214
Russian Federation	GRANT	0	0	0	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409
Switzerland	GRANT	0	56	0	123	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	8	138	1,962	0	0	0	2,474
United States	GRANT	0	10,206	0	95	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,649	22,276	0	0	0	34,266
Other Bi-Lateral Donors	GRANT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sub-Total for Bilateral Donors	GRANT	114	12,362	2,111	22,995	10,584	4,833	34	14,105	83	877	7,127	1,096	30,559	38,972	11,557	5,523	5,082	168,015
	LOAN	0	2,064	0	6,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,154
	TOTAL	114	14,426	2,111	29,146	10,584	4,833	34	14,105	83	877	12,067	1,096	30,559	38,972	11,557	5,523	5,082	181,169
NGOs (Core/Own Resources Only)	GRANT	0	319	135	11,100	747	5,631	0	0	0	0	19	60	8,320	19,760	0	0	1,146	47,238
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	TOTAL	34,058	24,959	19,038	68,984	35,979	44,576	2,094	14,655	259	948	65,263	1,355	56,093	84,429	23,333	18,222	51,597	545,842

3.7 DISBURSEMENTS BY PROVINCE IN 2002 AND 2003

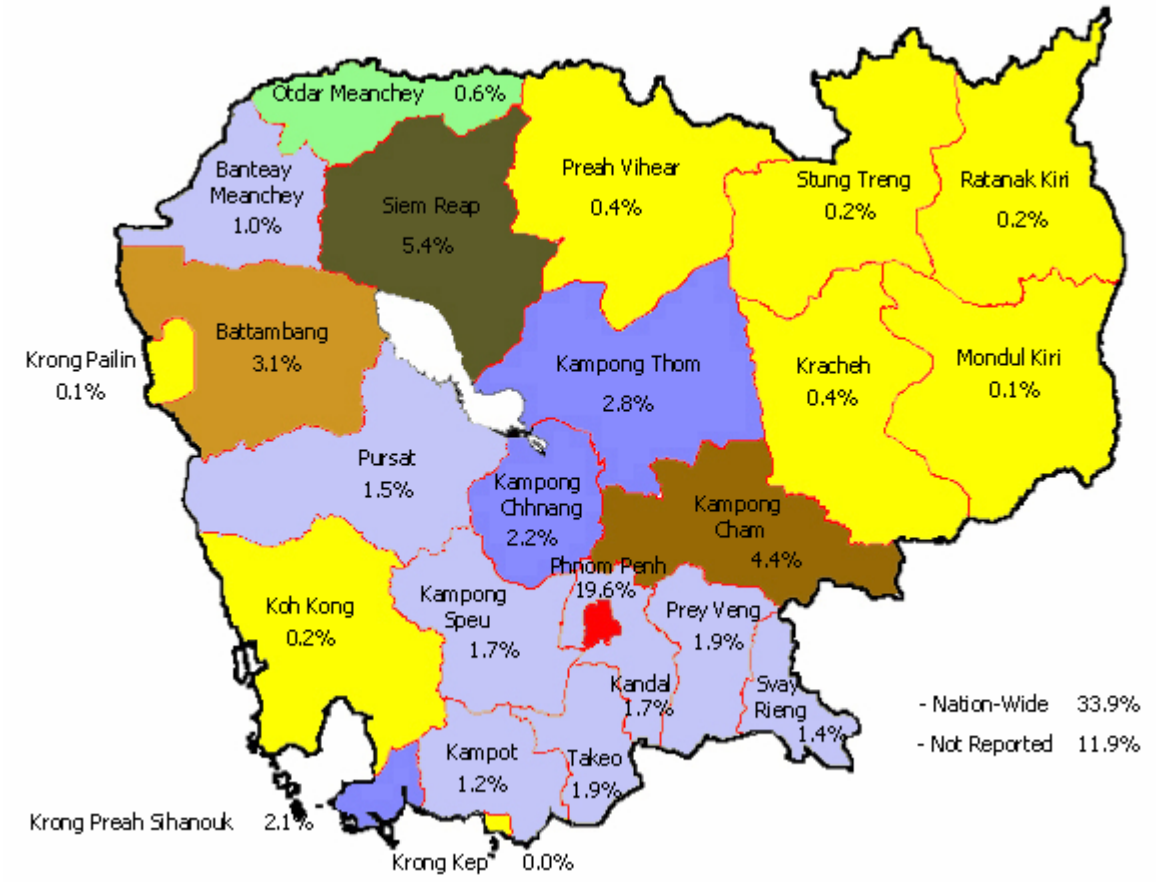
61. The Royal Government needs reliable information on the regional distribution of the ODA to ensure that ODA supported activities are in line with the Government's regional development priorities. In its annual surveys on External Development Assistance for the years 2002 and 2003, the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) has been attempting to collect information on the geographic location of the activities/beneficiaries of ODA supported activities. It appears that some development partners have been having difficulties in providing this information. In the year 2002, the geographic location of program/project activities/beneficiaries was "not reported" for 11.9 percent of ODA disbursed in 2002 (Table 13). In 2003, for 20.5 percent of the ODA that has been reported to have been disbursed information on the geographic location of the program/project activities was "not reported". Notwithstanding the relatively high proportion of ODA for which geographic location has not been reported, the data does provide some insights. In view of the importance of this information, CDC would like to request its development partners to make a serious attempt to provide this information in completing future annual surveys of External Development Assistance.

TABLE 13: ODA DISBURSEMENTS BY PROVINCE: 2002 & 2003

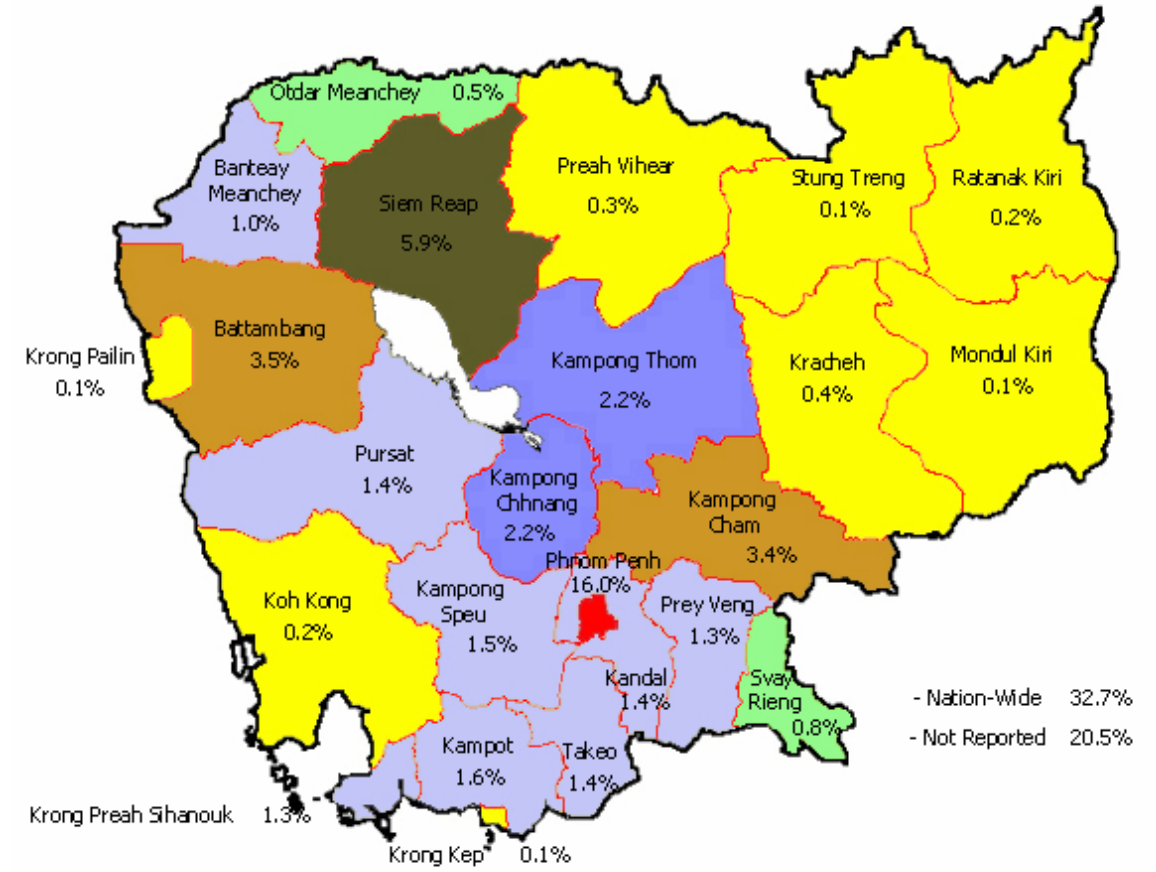
PROVINCE	DISBURSEMENTS in thousands of US$			
	2002		2003	
	US$	%	US$	%
Banteay Meanchey	5,241	1.0%	5,398	1.0%
Battambang	16,665	3.1%	19,346	3.5%
Kampong Cham	23,350	4.4%	18,457	3.4%
Kampong Chhnang	11,669	2.2%	11,891	2.2%
Kampong Speu	8,965	1.7%	8,353	1.5%
Kampong Thom	14,964	2.8%	12,045	2.2%
Kampot	6,347	1.2%	8,846	1.6%
Kandal	9,074	1.7%	7,761	1.4%
Koh Kong	979	0.2%	1,022	0.2%
Kracheh	1,924	0.4%	2,083	0.4%
Mondul Kiri	696	0.1%	331	0.1%
Phnom Penh	103,965	19.6%	87,403	16.0%
Preah Vihear	2,219	0.4%	1,785	0.3%
Prey Veng	9,906	1.9%	7,079	1.3%
Pursat	8,143	1.5%	7,490	1.4%
Ratanak Kiri	1,081	0.2%	948	0.2%
Siem Reap	28,702	5.4%	32,058	5.9%
Krong Preah Sihanuk	11,207	2.1%	7,225	1.3%
Stung Treng	934	0.2%	578	0.1%
Svay Rieng	7,310	1.4%	4,255	0.8%
Takeo	10,281	1.9%	7,577	1.4%
Otdar Meanchey	3,313	0.6%	2,779	0.5%
Krong Kep	158	0%	558	0.1%
Krong Pailin	573	0.1%	276	0.1%
Nation-Wide	180,038	33.9%	178,428	32.7%
Not Reported	63,220	11.9%	111,870	20.5%
TOTAL	**530,923**	**100.0%**	**545,842**	**100.0%**

CHART 7: PERCENT OF ODA DISBURSEMENT BY PROVINCE

2002



2003



* This is not an official map of the boundaries and is presented here only to illustrate the distribution of ODA by region.

62. The highlights of the data on ODA disbursements by province provided by development partners for the years 2002 and 2003 are summarized below:

- For just under two-third of ODA reported to have been disbursed in 2002, and over two-third in 2003, the geographic location of ODA supported programs/projects activities was reported as "Nation-Wide" or "Phnom Penh" or was "Not Reported" (Table 13).

	Percent of Total ODA Disbursed	
	2002	2003
Nation-Wide	33.9%	32.7%
Phnom Penh	19.6%	16.0%
Not Reported	11.9%	20.5%
Total	65.4%	69.2%

- After Phnom Penh, the province of Siem Reap received the second highest proportion of ODA in both 2002 and 2003. It received 5.4 percent of total ODA disbursed in 2002 and 5.9 percent of the ODA disbursed in 2003.

- In addition to Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, the other provinces in a list of the top ten provinces that have received the most ODA either in 2002 or 2003 is as follows:

	Percent of Total ODA Disbursed	
	2002	2003
Kampong Cham	4.4%	3.4%
Battambang	3.1%	3.5%
Kampong Thom	2.8%	2.2%
Kampong Chhnang	2.2%	2.2%
Krong Preah Sihanouk	2.1%	1.3%
Takeo	1.9%	1.4%
Prey Veng	1.9%	1.3%
Kandal	1.7%	1.4%
Kampong Speu	1.7%	1.5%
Kampot	1.2%	1.6%

- Provinces that are in remote areas and are not heavily populated have received the smallest share of ODA in 2002 and 2003 are as follows:

Province	Amount and Percent of Total ODA Disbursed			
	2002		2003	
	US$ in '000	%	US$ in '000	%
Krong Kep	158	0.03%	558	0.1%
Krong Pailin	573	0.1%	276	0.05%
Mondul Kiri	696	0.1%	331	0.06%
Stung Treng	934	0.2%	578	0.1%
Koh Kong	979	0.2%	1,022	0.2%
Ratanak Kiri	1,081	0.2%	948	0.2%

63. Detailed data on the contribution of various donor categories (UN System Agencies, IFIs, EU, etc.) in each province is presented as Annex VI.

4. CONCLUSIONS

64. The Royal Government of Cambodia faces daunting development challenges. Although significant progress has been made, much remains to be done. The development partners of Cambodia have been generous in supporting Cambodia's development efforts. The RGC is gratified by the support of its external development partners and hopes that they will continue to provide their support to enable Cambodia to achieve its goal of reducing poverty among its people.

65. The Royal Government is encouraged by the fact that the ODA provided by its development partners during the Second Mandate of the Government, 1999-2003, increased by 9.5 percent to US$ 2.4 billion from US$ 2.2 billion during the period of its First Mandate, 1994-1998. The Royal government is also encouraged by the fact that the ODA disbursement rate, the ratio of disbursements to pledges, also steadily increased from 75.8 percent in 1999 to 83.6 in 2002.

66. For its part the Royal Government remains committed to optimizing the benefits of the support that is provided by its development partners for the people of Cambodia. It remains committed to vigorously implementing its reforms agenda and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by building mutually beneficial partnerships with both national and external partners.

67. At this stage of development of Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia places a high priority on securing financing of development programs/projects through grants from Cambodia's development partners. The data presented in this report shows that the composition of ODA in terms of type and terms of assistance has changed over the last ten years. During the last five years the share of loans in total ODA constituted 26.5 percent of total ODA as compared to 16.7 percent in the period of 1994-98. The Royal Government recognizes that the increase in the loans portion of ODA has implications for future national budgets because of the resulting increase in the size of the national debt and related debt service charges. The Royal government would welcome the support of its development partners to set up and operationalize a Debt Management System at the Ministry of Economy and Finance that will enable the Ministry to examine the implications for national debt and debt service charges of any new proposed loans to support development activities.

68. The agriculture and rural development sectors are expected to play an important role in the Royal Government's poverty reduction strategy. The data presented in this report indicates that the volume of ODA targeted at the agriculture sector declined from 44.1 million US$ in 2000 to 36 million US$ in 2003. Similarly, in the area/rural development sector ODA disbursements have declined from 67.3 million US$ in 2000 to 44.6 million US$ in 2003. Both these sectors require continuing support of Cambodia's development partners in order to achieve Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals.

69. It has been noted that in some cases the data reported is based on budgets rather than the actual or preliminary estimates of disbursements. The Royal Government would like to make a request to its development partners to assist the Government by providing all requested data on "disbursements" in a timely manner.

ANNEX I

List of Acronyms for Major Development Agencies in Cambodia

AsDB	-	Asian Development Bank
AFD	-	Agence Française Pour Developpement
AusAID	-	Australian Agency for International Development
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
EU / EC	-	European Union/ European Commission
GTZ	-	Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (Federal Republic of Germany)
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JBIC	-	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
KfW	-	Krediansfalt fur Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation of the Federal Republic of Germany)
NORAD	-	Norwegian Agency for International Development
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Authority
UK-ODA	-	United Kingdom-Overseas Development Administration
UK-DFID	-	United Kingdom-Department for International Development
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
IBRD/WB	-	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development/ World Bank
UN	-	United Nations Agencies
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	-	United Nations Volunteers
UNCDF	-	United Nations Capital Development Fund
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organization

ANNEX II

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Donor - The origin of Funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations).

Date of questionnaire completed- The date on which the questionnaire was completed.

Currency used throughout questionnaire – The currency used in reporting the disbursements data. Most bilateral development partners report their disbursement data in their national currencies.

Q1. Donor project/program number – The official project/program number assigned by the development partner to the project/program.

Q2. Official title – The project/program title that appears in the project/program official document.

Q3. Project/program objectives – The project/program objectives as stated in the official project/program document.

Q4. Responsible ministry - The responsible Ministry is the entity in a recipient country's Government which has the overall responsibility for the project. It can consequently be said to be the recipient government counterpart of the executing institution.

Q5. Executing Institution - The executing institution is the institution actually executing the program or project, from its inception to its completion. This includes the delivery of inputs as well as ensuring that the project meets its objective. The executing agency can be the donor itself, the recipient Government, or an intermediary institution executing the project on behalf of the donor. A subcontractor is not an executing institution but an implementer of an activity for the executing institution.

Q6. Beneficiary Institution - The beneficiary institution is the institution receiving the assistance of the development activity. There may be several such beneficiary institutions for anyone project. A recipient government department or ministry may be a beneficiary institution. The beneficiary institution should not be confused with the responsible ministry.

Q7. Project/program approval date - Approvals are considered to be made on the date the loan or grant agreement (specifying amount, financial terms and conditions and purpose of loan or grant) is signed. For certain special disbursements, e.g., emergency contributions, etc. the disbursement date should be taken as the date of approval.

Project/program start date – The actual start date of the implementation of the project/program.

Project/program completion date – Actual, if already completed, or planned completion date of the project/program.

Q8. Total project/program budget – The total resources committed to the project/program from all sources. (For an explanation of "committed" please see definition of "commitment" on next page).

Q9. Terms of Assistance

Grant - The provision of funds by a donor that does not require reimbursement or repayment from the Royal Government of Cambodia. This includes "grant-like" flows, i.e. loans for which the original commitment stipulates that service payments (in local currency) are to be made into the account in the borrowing country to the benefit of that country.

Loan - The provision of resources, excluding food or other bulk commodities, for relief or development purposes, including import procurement programmes, which must be repaid according to conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed.

Concessional Loan - The provision of funds by a donor as a loan which consists of a minimum 25 percent grant element, thus qualifying it as an ODA transaction. It is also commonly referred to as a "soft" loan.

Non-Concessional Loan - Any other funds being provided by the donor that must be reimbursed or repaid over a period of time under terms which do not make it eligible as ODA.

Q10. Type of Assistance

***Free-standing technical co-operation* (FTC)** - The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s). FTC includes pre-investment activities, such as feasibility studies, when the investment itself has not yet been approved or funding not yet secured.

***Investment-related technical co-operation* (ITC)** - The provision of resources, as a separately identifiable activity, directly aimed at strengthening the capacity to execute specific investment projects. Included under ITC would be pre-investment-type activities directly related to the implementation of an approved investment project.

Investment Project Assistance (IPA) - The provision of financing, in cash or in kind, for specific capital investment projects, i.e., projects that create productive capital which can generate new goods or services. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component.

Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (PBB) - The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects but which is instead provided in the context of broader development programme and macro-economic objectives and/or which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange. This category includes non-food commodity input assistance in kind and financial grants and loans to pay for commodity inputs. It also includes resources ascribed to public debt forgiveness.

Food aid **(FOA)** - The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as donor-supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food production, when these are part of a food aid programme.

Emergency and relief (humanitarian) assistance **(ERA)** - The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well-being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category. Emergency and relief assistance is usually not related to national development efforts nor to enhancing national capacity. Although it is recorded as Official Development Assistance (ODA), its focus is on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.

Q11. Disbursements – Disbursements represent the actual international transfer of financial resources. They may be recorded at one of several stages: provision of good and services, placing of funds at the disposal of the recipient in an earmarked- fund or account, payment by the donor of invoices on behalf of the recipient, etc.

Q12. Commitments - A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the donor, to furnish assistance of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions and for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient country.

Q13. Sector: Whereas projects' areas of focus relate to development objectives, sectoral classifications organize projects according to their spheres of societal endeavour. For example, "productive" sectors create economic value by generating and distributing goods and services. "Infrastructure" sectors provide the basic installations and facilities on which communities depend. "Social" sectors provide for the mental, physical, and spiritual well-being of individuals and their communities. "Environmental" sectors sustain the earth's physical and biological assets. "Governance" sectors guide and administer the affairs of a state, community, organization or association. Sectoral classifications help provide the social and economic benchmarks used to measure a programme or project's impact. A project's sector will normally be the sector its implementing agency works in.

1. Economic Management, includes:
    - Macro-economic policy and planning
    - Fiscal policy and planning

- Monetary policy and planning
- Employment/livelihood policy and planning

2. Development administration, includes:
   - Public administration and management
   - Foreign aid coordination and planning (includes round tables, consultative group meetings and country programme review missions)
   - Debt management
   - Technology policy and planning
   - General statistics (including demography)
   - General cartography
   - Foreign affairs and international law (excluding trade law)

3. Natural resources, includes:
   - Sector policy and planning
   - Land use planning
   - Water resources planning
   - Environmental preservation and rehabilitation
   - Mineral resources exploration and exploitation
   - Coal, petroleum exploration and exploitation
   - Wildlife and national parks
   - Sea-bed resources

4. Education (HRD), includes:
   - Sector policy and planning (includes manpower planning)
   - Pre and primary schooling
   - Secondary schooling
   - Tertiary education
   - Technical and managerial education and training
   - Non-formal education (includes literacy and adult basic education)

5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, includes:
   - Sector policy and planning
   - Research and development
   - Support services (includes credit, extension, input supply, crop protection, agrometeorology)
   - Food crops
   - Industrial crops
   - Livestock
   - Forestry
   - Fisheries (includes oceanography as it relates to fishing)

6. Area development, includes:
   - Integrated rural development
   - Village/community development (includes rural and urban cooperatives)
   - Settlements
   - Intercountry area development
   - River basin development
   - Regional planning and development

7. Industry, includes:
   - Sector policy and planning

- Technological research and development
- Support services (includes industrial estates and duty-free zones (only if industry-wide, otherwise under specific kinds of industry))
- Cottage and small-scale industry
- Medium-scale industry
- Large-scale industry

8. Energy, includes:
   - Sector policy and planning
   - New and renewable sources of energy (includes fuelwood, methane, synthetic, solar, biomass, wind, wave, etc.)
   - Hydroelectric power generation and transmission
   - Geothermal power generation and transmission
   - Conventional energy sources, generation and transmission (includes coal, petroleum, etc.)
   - Energy conservation (includes improved stoves)

9. International trade in goods and services, includes:

   - Sector policy and planning
   - Global trade policies and procedures (including GATT, GSP etc.)
   - International trade in primary goods (food, raw materials, etc.)
   - International trade in secondary goods
   - International trade in services (e.g., banking, insurance, etc.)
   - Export promotion

10. Domestic trade in goods and services, includes:
    - Sector policy and planning
    - Domestic marketing
    - Domestic trade
    - Tourism
    - Other service industries
    - Patents

11. Transport, includes:
    - Sector policy and planning
    - Road transport
    - Rail transport
    - Water transport and shipping
    - Air transport

12. Communications, includes:
    - Sector policy and planning
    - Postal services
    - Telecommunications
    - Television, radio and print media
    - Development support communication

13. Social development, includes;
    - Social legislation and administration (includes social security, occupational health and safety, legislation on women, etc.)
    - Urban development (includes sites and services, urban planning, etc.)
    - Drinking water and sanitation

- Housing
- Culture (includes preservation, copyrights, general libraries)
- Prevention of crime and drug abuse

14. Health, includes:
    - Sector policy and planning
    - Primary health care (includes maternal and child health, nutrition)
    - Immunization and other disease control campaigns
    - Family planning
    - Hospitals and clinics

15. Disaster preparedness, includes:
    - Meteorology (as it relates to weather warning systems)
    - Seismic predictions
    - Early warning/food information systems
    - Relief planning and institutional preparedness
    - Physical measures

16. Humanitarian aid and relief, includes:
    - Refugees and returnees
    - Emergency relief (food, planning and logistics, medical supplies)

ANNEX III: DISBURSEMENTS BY MAJOR DONOR AND YEAR: 1992-2003

(in thousands of US dollars)

MAJOR DONOR	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total Disbursements 1992-2003	
													US $	%
Multi-Lateral Agencies														
United Nations Agencies:														
- Total Value of Programs Delivered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,147	86,548	90,785	81,808	83,950	433,238	...
- Own Funds Disbursed	13,276	30,977	26,154	30,968	50,315	42,704	49,518	45,282	49,433	44,918	42,222	41,808	467,575	*9.0%*
Int'l Financial Institutions:Bretton-Woods Institutions:														
- IBRD/World Bank	0	68	40,009	29,601	40,401	28,115	29,313	26,716	32,697	43,078	47,245	63,779	381,023	*7.3%*
- International Monetary Fund	0	8,800	21,238	42,290	400	0	0	11,500	11,478	22,957	23,504	12,268	154,435	*3.0%*
- Asian Development Bank	0	12,297	12,388	37,860	49,238	18,390	36,488	26,869	51,133	48,685	78,470	73,270	445,088	*8.6%*
Sub-Total for Multi-Lateral Agencies	13,276	52,142	99,789	140,719	140,354	89,209	115,319	110,367	144,741	159,638	191,442	191,125	1,448,121	*27.9%*
European Union														
European Union / EEC	32,118	19,068	9,163	28,886	57,622	36,793	49,291	28,279	27,945	22,679	25,833	31,895	369,573	*7.1%*
Belgium	1,941	2,184	971	2,695	1,986	1,672	3,186	4,768	2,641	1,274	2,245	5,041	30,604	*0.6%*
Denmark	3,997	5,880	5,844	5,129	20,813	5,076	4,461	2,684	3,529	2,847	4,762	6,967	71,989	*1.4%*
Finland	1,696	679	575	0	0	112	250	700	3,269	1,199	868	0	9,348	*0.2%*
France	5,797	32,260	35,807	62,237	42,887	26,492	23,216	18,586	27,800	36,047	28,348	26,000	365,477	*7.0%*
Germany	2,637	2,483	3,349	13,896	9,607	10,082	9,838	12,319	12,225	10,020	17,226	16,239	119,922	*2.3%*
Netherlands	17,159	11,147	9,980	3,447	11,542	3,257	5,671	6,053	4,912	3,606	3,732	2,753	83,260	*1.6%*
Norway	7,876	3,105	806	924	1,441	2,149	1,000	1,020	1,310	1,151	3,387	2,735	26,904	*0.5%*
Sweden	13,368	14,994	10,098	25,314	16,079	17,413	13,499	10,830	14,122	13,112	13,570	17,647	180,047	*3.5%*
United Kingdom	7,032	5,075	7,099	10,700	4,134	2,250	9,866	9,416	13,000	8,711	11,644	17,032	105,960	*2.0%*
Sub-Total for EU	93,621	96,875	83,692	153,228	166,111	105,296	120,278	94,655	110,753	100,646	111,616	126,310	1,363,081	*26.2%*
Major Bi-Lateral Donors														
Australia	10,511	15,917	13,792	27,508	20,172	27,296	18,205	18,390	29,417	19,873	17,795	22,689	241,565	*4.7%*
Canada	5,821	6,584	4,512	4,261	3,179	4,179	4,756	2,579	818	5,243	3,392	2,365	47,690	*0.9%*
China	912	871	7,089	3,129	10,850	9,496	14,345	2,994	2,610	16,325	5,723	5,573	79,917	*1.5%*
Japan	66,897	102,025	95,606	112,402	111,000	59,843	71,372	88,000	106,021	100,023	105,604	101,159	1,119,952	*21.6%*
New Zealand	0	0	243	254	209	43	1,003	804	1,002	718	1,280	1,912	7,467	*0.1%*
Republic of Korea	0	30	0	0	252	0	50	1,048	706	1,199	22,498	10,321	36,104	*0.7%*
Russian Federation	5,100	3,700	2,100	1,040	280	262	300	340	851	334	331	409	15,047	*0.3%*
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,930	2,474	5,404	*0.1%*
United States	35,551	33,809	31,701	45,149	28,761	30,509	30,364	23,000	17,608	23,848	22,092	34,266	356,658	*6.9%*
Other Bi-Lateral Donors	17,425	4,616	1,572	4,530	1,115	7,179	1,191	2,533	435	435	652	1	41,683	*0.8%*
Sub-Total for Bi-lateral Donors	142,217	167,552	156,615	198,273	175,818	138,807	141,586	139,688	159,468	167,998	182,297	181,169	1,951,487	*37.6%*
Non-Government Organizations (Core Resources Only)	1,069	5,322	17,949	21,100	35,800	49,876	56,097	55,000	51,851	43,560	45,568	47,238	430,430	*8.3%*
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	250,183	321,891	358,045	513,320	518,082	383,188	433,280	399,710	466,813	471,842	530,923	545,842	5,193,119	*100.0%*

ANNEX IV: Disbursements by Type and Terms of Assistance and Year: 1992-2003

(in thousands of US dollar)

Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total Disbursements 1992-2003	
														US $	% distribution
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation	Grants	39,434	77,995	105,859	170,718	184,651	179,779	232,230	199,249	209,490	176,125	227,556	251,589	2,054,675	*39.6%*
	Loans	0	0	338	2,044	2,322	4,013	5,018	0	0	0	0	0	13,735	*0.3%*
	Total	39,434	77,995	106,197	172,762	186,973	183,792	237,248	199,249	209,490	176,125	227,556	251,589	2,068,410	*39.8%*
Investment-Related Technical Cooperation	Grants	8,855	7,305	15,402	34,058	49,773	25,555	22,645	19,192	21,252	26,305	24,024	25,807	280,173	*5.4%*
	Loans	0	0	616	492	879	0	0	0	0	0	23,806	8,214	34,007	*0.7%*
	Total	8,855	7,305	16,018	34,550	50,652	25,555	22,645	19,192	21,252	26,305	47,830	34,022	314,180	*6.0%*
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	32,758	67,471	110,610	128,919	108,339	97,936	97,392	58,830	67,171	92,462	54,281	72,778	988,947	*19.0%*
	Loans	0	0	11,900	45,528	50,845	32,678	70,449	55,646	76,789	97,342	136,849	130,120	708,144	*13.6%*
	Total	32,758	67,471	122,510	174,447	159,184	130,614	167,841	114,476	143,960	189,804	191,129	202,897	1,697,091	*32.7%*
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	0	0	10,732	20,904	41,550	2,647	0	24,356	17,000	18,429	16,830	2,805	155,253	*3.0%*
	Loans	1,410	73,486	58,438	56,983	24,943	0	0	11,500	21,091	27,546	22,586	27,865	325,848	*6.3%*
	Total	1,410	73,486	69,170	77,887	66,493	2,647	0	35,856	38,091	45,975	39,416	30,670	481,101	*9.3%*
Food Aid, Emergency Relief Assistance	Grants	167,726	95,634	44,150	53,674	54,780	40,580	5,546	30,937	54,020	33,633	24,992	25,321	630,993	*12.2%*
	Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0%*
	Total	167,726	95,634	44,150	53,674	54,780	40,580	5,546	30,937	54,020	33,633	24,992	25,321	630,993	*12.2%*
Not Reported	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	1,343	*0%*
	Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0%*
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,343	1,343	*0%*
TOTAL	Grants	248,773	248,405	286,753	408,273	439,093	346,497	357,813	332,564	368,933	346,954	347,683	379,643	4,111,384	*79.2%*
	Loans	1,410	73,486	71,292	105,047	78,989	36,691	75,467	67,146	97,880	124,888	183,241	166,199	1,081,734	*20.8%*
	Total	250,183	321,891	358,045	513,320	518,082	383,188	433,280	399,710	466,813	471,842	530,923	545,842	5,193,119	*100.0%*

ANNEX V: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR AND YEAR: 1992-2003

(in thousands of US dollars)

SECTOR	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total Disbursements 1992-2003	
													US $ '000	%
Economic Management	574	53,866	73,186	83,196	73,182	10,947	6,926	26,454	38,960	46,359	54,733	34,058	502,441	*9.7%*
Development Administration	6,051	14,644	28,303	64,236	88,185	86,515	88,552	34,205	33,436	38,266	46,238	24,959	553,590	*10.7%*
Natural Resources	315	1,236	1,541	1,072	3,349	5,844	3,469	2,842	2,133	979	15,279	19,038	57,097	*1.1%*
Education/Human Resource Dev	15,763	28,520	28,884	42,336	34,738	48,269	58,251	40,457	40,496	44,983	68,859	68,984	520,540	*10.0%*
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	16,875	27,528	24,269	36,650	64,559	18,012	12,428	25,567	44,141	35,381	36,972	35,979	378,360	*7.3%*
Area / Rural Development	35,103	43,548	28,542	70,191	78,097	67,918	63,274	58,087	67,318	61,880	50,049	44,576	668,583	*12.9%*
Industry	132	10	7	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	677	2,094	3,520	*0.1%*
Energy	1,057	7,498	23,702	38,972	13,772	17,335	30,893	28,789	21,364	5,705	6,322	14,655	210,064	*4.0%*
International Trade	0	0	0	58	168	50	0	0	0	0	235	259	770	*0.0%*
Domestic Trade	300	0	297	273	2,016	7,448	5,404	957	90	1,543	629	948	19,904	*0.4%*
Transport	8,682	45,126	57,743	78,299	60,249	37,236	47,072	33,935	47,140	59,712	78,081	65,263	618,538	*11.9%*
Communications	860	1,350	2,086	3,936	22,344	16,761	11,010	5,560	677	1,239	1,516	1,355	68,695	*1.3%*
Social Development	5,571	15,802	27,095	41,147	20,828	18,833	33,106	24,747	36,419	69,615	64,133	56,093	413,389	*8.0%*
Health	15,483	28,867	20,788	24,877	43,696	32,027	62,969	70,864	67,710	66,081	67,610	84,429	585,402	*11.3%*
Disaster Preparedness	2,359	220	0	0	0	164	141	4	15	1	15,050	23,333	41,287	*0.8%*
Humanitarian Aid and Relief	141,058	53,676	41,602	28,077	12,299	15,829	9,785	47,242	66,915	40,098	14,203	18,222	489,006	*9.4%*
Not Reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,336	51,597	61,933	*1.2%*
TOTAL	250,183	321,891	358,045	513,320	518,082	383,188	433,280	399,710	466,813	471,842	530,923	545,842	5,193,119	*100. 0%*

ANNEX VI

DISBURSEMENTS BY PROVINCE: 2002 & 2003

PROVINCE	DONOR GROUP	DISBURSEMENTS			
		2002		2003	
		USD ('000)	% of Total	USD ('000)	% of Total
Banteay Meanchey	United Nations Agencies	1,240	0.2%	1,043	0.2%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	839	0.2%	494	0.1%
	European Union	1,662	0.3%	2,423	0.4%
	Bilateral	615	0.1%	361	0.1%
	NGOs	884	0.2%	1,078	0.2%
	Total	5,241	1.0%	5,398	1.0%
Battambang	United Nations Agencies	1,542	0.3%	4,083	0.7%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	5,741	1.1%	4,148	0.8%
	European Union	1,513	0.3%	2,310	0.4%
	Bilateral	3,352	0.6%	4,254	0.8%
	NGOs	4,517	0.9%	4,551	0.8%
	Total	16,665	3.1%	19,346	3.5%
Kampong Cham	United Nations Agencies	3,509	0.7%	3,368	0.6%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	5,775	1.1%	3,776	0.7%
	European Union	2,539	0.5%	2,870	0.5%
	Bilateral	8,827	1.7%	5,843	1.1%
	NGOs	2,701	0.5%	2,599	0.5%
	Total	23,350	4.4%	18,457	3.4%
Kampong Chhnang	United Nations Agencies	1,303	0.2%	1,279	0.2%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	4,782	0.9%	3,776	0.7%
	European Union	2,185	0.4%	2,449	0.4%
	Bilateral	1,346	0.3%	1,179	0.2%
	NGOs	2,052	0.4%	3,208	0.6%
	Total	11,669	2.2%	11,891	2.2%
Kampong Speu	United Nations Agencies	2,030	0.4%	2,474	0.5%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	1,599	0.3%	69	0%
	European Union	2,166	0.4%	3,369	0.6%
	Bilateral	1,570	0.3%	922	0.2%
	NGOs	1,601	0.3%	1,520	0.3%
	Total	8,965	1.7%	8,353	1.5%
Kampong Thom	United Nations Agencies	3,771	0.7%	3,819	0.7%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	5,919	1.1%	3,776	0.7%
	European Union	2,791	0.5%	2,628	0.5%
	Bilateral	934	0.2%	279	0.1%
	NGOs	1,550	0.3%	1,544	0.3%
	Total	14,964	2.8%	12,045	2.2%
Kampot	United Nations Agencies	1,437	0.3%	2,385	0.4%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	1,950	0.4%	69	0%
	European Union	1,855	0.3%	1,666	0.3%
	Bilateral	336	0.1%	4,079	0.7%
	NGOs	770	0.1%	647	0.1%
	Total	6,347	1.2%	8,846	1.6%
Kandal	United Nations Agencies	410	0.1%	281	0.1%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	3,266	0.6%	0	0%
	European Union	848	0.2%	502	0.1%
	Bilateral	2,328	0.4%	4,817	0.9%
	NGOs	2,223	0.4%	2,161	0.4%
	Total	9,074	1.7%	7,761	1.4%

PROVINCE	DONOR GROUP	DISBURSEMENTS			
		2002		2003	
		USD ('000)	% of Total	USD ('000)	% of Total
Koh Kong	United Nations Agencies	46	0%	39	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	0	0%	0	0%
	European Union	265	0%	892	0.2%
	Bilateral	25	0%	31	0%
	NGOs	643	0.1%	60	0%
	Total	979	0.2%	1,022	0.2%
Kracheh	United Nations Agencies	447	0.1%	56	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	0	0%	0	0%
	European Union	865	0.2%	140	0%
	Bilateral	215	0%	1,652	0.3%
	NGOs	397	0.1%	235	0%
	Total	1,924	0.4%	2,083	0.4%
Mondul Kiri	United Nations Agencies	171	0%	46	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	0	0%	0	0%
	European Union	104	0%	54	0%
	Bilateral	144	0%	108	0%
	NGOs	276	0.1%	122	0%
	Total	696	0.1%	331	0.1%
Phnom Penh	United Nations Agencies	4,016	0.8%	3,968	0.7%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	17,166	3.2%	2,305	0.4%
	European Union	8,818	1.7%	8,966	1.6%
	Bilateral	61,965	11.7%	59,106	10.8%
	NGOs	11,999	2.3%	13,058	2.4%
	Total	103,965	19.6%	87,403	16.0%
Preah Vihear	United Nations Agencies	53	0%	16	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	0	0%	0	0%
	European Union	682	0.1%	811	0.1%
	Bilateral	1,043	0.2%	576	0.1%
	NGOs	441	0.1%	382	0.1%
	Total	2,219	0.4%	1,785	0.3%
Prey Veng	United Nations Agencies	833	0.2%	2,598	0.5%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	3,322	0.6%	69	0%
	European Union	3,547	0.7%	2,791	0.5%
	Bilateral	1,564	0.3%	1,115	0.2%
	NGOs	640	0.1%	506	0.1%
	Total	9,906	1.9%	7,079	1.3%
Pursat	United Nations Agencies	947	0.2%	1,050	0.2%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	4,959	0.9%	3,776	0.7%
	European Union	726	0.1%	841	0.2%
	Bilateral	828	0.2%	1,302	0.2%
	NGOs	683	0.1%	521	0.1%
	Total	8,143	1.5%	7,490	1.4%
Ratanak Kiri	United Nations Agencies	15	0%	25	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	56	0%	69	0%
	European Union	225	0%	198	0%
	Bilateral	203	0%	354	0.1%
	NGOs	583	0.1%	302	0.1%
	Total	1,081	0.2%	948	0.2%
Siem Reap	United Nations Agencies	3,044	0.6%	1,589	0.3%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	5,140	1.0%	761	0.1%
	European Union	4,145	0.8%	4,240	0.8%
	Bilateral	7,521	1.4%	16,421	3.0%
	NGOs	8,851	1.7%	9,046	1.7%
	Total	28,702	5.4%	32,058	5.9%

PROVINCE	DONOR GROUP	DISBURSEMENTS			
		2002		2003	
		USD ('000)	% of Total	USD ('000)	% of Total
Krong Preah Sihanuk	United Nations Agencies	192	0%	201	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	177	0%	0	0%
	European Union	1,444	0.3%	979	0.2%
	Bilateral	9,096	1.7%	5,563	1.0%
	NGOs	299	0.1%	391	0.1%
	Total	11,207	2.1%	7,225	1.3%
Stung Treng	United Nations Agencies	255	0%	152	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	56	0%	69	0%
	European Union	104	0%	3	0%
	Bilateral	140	0%	90	0%
	NGOs	378	0.1%	263	0%
	Total	934	0.2%	578	0.1%
Svay Rieng	United Nations Agencies	817	0.2%	640	0.1%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	3,499	0.7%	69	0%
	European Union	1,254	0.2%	1,961	0.4%
	Bilateral	780	0.1%	837	0.2%
	NGOs	960	0.2%	747	0.1%
	Total	7,310	1.4%	4,255	0.8%
Takeo	United Nations Agencies	1,708	0.3%	1,476	0.3%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	1,951	0.4%	69	0%
	European Union	2,043	0.4%	2,195	0.4%
	Bilateral	2,579	0.5%	1,666	0.3%
	NGOs	2,000	0.4%	2,172	0.4%
	Total	10,281	1.9%	7,577	1.4%
Otdar Meanchey	United Nations Agencies	883	0.2%	371	0.1%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	550	0.1%	443	0.1%
	European Union	504	0.1%	540	0.1%
	Bilateral	937	0.2%	767	0.1%
	NGOs	438	0.1%	658	0.1%
	Total	3,313	0.6%	2,779	0.5%
Krong Kep	United Nations Agencies	38	0%	36	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	0	0%	0	0%
	European Union	0	0%	403	0.1%
	Bilateral	25	0%	4	0%
	NGOs	95	0%	116	0%
	Total	158	0%	558	0.1%
Krong Pailin	United Nations Agencies	23	0%	68	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	0	0%	0	0%
	European Union	104	0%	0	0%
	Bilateral	211	0%	4	0%
	NGOs	235	0%	204	0%
	Total	573	0.1%	276	0.1%
Nation-Wide	United Nations Agencies	13,493	2.5%	10,743	2.0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	38,154	7.2%	47,017	8.6%
	European Union	62,055	11.7%	50,231	9.2%
	Bilateral	65,981	12.4%	69,291	12.7%
	NGOs	356	0.1%	1,146	0.2%
	Total	180,038	33.9%	178,428	32.7%
Not Reported	United Nations Agencies	0	0%	0	0%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	44,318	8.3%	78,566	14.4%
	European Union	9,171	1.7%	32,848	6.0%
	Bilateral	9,731	1.8%	456	0.1%
	NGOs	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	63,220	11.9%	111,870	20.5%

PROVINCE	DONOR GROUP	DISBURSEMENTS			
		2002		2003	
		USD ('000)	% of Total	USD ('000)	% of Total
TOTAL	United Nations Agencies	42,222	8.0%	41,808	7.7%
	Int'l Financial Institutions	149,220	28.1%	149,317	27.4%
	European Union	111,616	21.0%	126,310	23.1%
	Bilateral	182,297	34.3%	181,169	33.2%
	NGOs	45,568	8.6%	47,238	8.7%
	Total	530,923	100%	545,842	100%