Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation - Religion - King

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT
2001

Council for the Development of Cambodia
Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board

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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. 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 Development Cooperation Report 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 Development Cooperation Reports have been prepared by CDC/CRDB with assistance from UNDP. The information presented in the annual Development Cooperation Reports is based on data collected by CDC/CRDB each year from development partners on their actual and planned disbursements. Although a serious effort is made to validate the data from other secondary sources the scope and reliability of the information presented in the Development Cooperation reports depends largely on the data provided by the development partners.

The annual Development Cooperation Reports have now become an integral part of the documentation that is presented by the Royal Government of Cambodia at the annual Consultative Group meetings. The annual 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.

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 continuing support in the preparation of this report.

Phnom Penh, 03 May 2002

KEAT CHHON, MP
Senior Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance
and First Vice-Chairman of the CDC

1. INTRODUCTION

1. As part of its mandate, the Council for the Development of Cambodia/Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board (CDC/CRDB) produces annually 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 for the year 2001 presents a summary of the estimates on disbursements of the ODA for the year 2001, and on actual disbursements as reported by the external partners for the 1992-2000 period. 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 for the year 2001 includes a summary of ODA disbursements by donor and sector for the year 2001.

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 their disbursements data by program/project that makes the task of developing a comprehensive picture of disbursements by type and term of assistance and sector a bit difficult. Also, not all partners respond to the survey in time. For the year 2001, the follow-up and data validation activities continued until the end of April 2002 and include estimates for the missing data based on the best available information. Thus, the estimates for the year 2001 have been classified as “provisional”. 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 Cooperations; Capital/Investment Project Assistance for public investment projects; Budgetary Aid/Balance of Payments Support; and, Humanitarian/Emergency Relief Assistance, which includes funds for repatriation, food and commodity aid channeled through UN Agencies and NGOs. 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 for the use of multi-lateral agencies and international financial institutions. In order to avoid "double counting", the disbursements data for the UN agencies have been grouped in two categories for the years 1999, 2000, and 2001. The first category shows their “total program delivery” irrespective of the source of funds. The second category represents a serious attempt to develop estimates on disbursements of UN agencies “own resources”

in the delivery of their programs for the years 1999, 2000, and 2001. 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 outlining briefly the development challenges faced by Cambodia. The next section presents information on pledges and disbursements of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) received by Cambodia. The information on disbursements is provided by type and term of assistance, by sector and donor, and for the year 2001 by donor and sector.

2. CAMBODIA's DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

7. The Population of the Kingdom of Cambodia was estimated to be around 11.5 million in 1998 that is growing at an average rate of 2.5 percent, second highest growth rate among the ASEAN countries. The total population is projected to increase by 1.7 million over the 2001-2006 period. The current age-sex distribution is skewed: there are more females than males – 93 males per 100 females; and children in the age group 0-14 years constituted 42.8 percent of the total population in 1998. The age-sex imbalances that reflect the exceptionally high mortality and out-migration from the country during the Khmer Rouge period have serious implications for the current and future development efforts of the Royal Government.

8. The Royal Government of Cambodia is well aware of the daunting development challenges that it faces today. The man-made and natural disasters over the last three decades have left Cambodia a devastated nation. The decades of conflict and internal strife have not only shattered the physical, social and economic foundations that are necessary for growth and development, but more importantly, they have decimated the human capital base of the nation. The resulting skewed age distribution of the population and the truncated skills profile of the work force pose added challenges to achieving the nation's development goals. The Royal Government recognizes that while the time frame for rehabilitating, reconstructing, and developing the physical infrastructure can be shortened, if resources become available; rebuilding the skills base that is essential for achieving sustained socio-economic development is somewhat constrained by the pace of time itself. Rebuilding the human capital base, to a level that had existed before the Khmer Rouge regime, will take at least a decade – a simple demographic fact about where Cambodia stands today. At present, in terms of the skills available in Cambodia, less than one percent of the population has had any form of training beyond high school. Another implication of the truncated skills profile of the work force is that the education system continues to suffer from serious internal efficiency problems - only about one-third of students enrolling in grade 1 complete grade 6 – further constraining the future supply of badly needed skills.

9. The most critical constraints that continue to affect Cambodia's socio-economic development include:

Human resource deficiency: This remains the greatest bottleneck in Cambodia's development efforts. In the short-term the Government is tackling the problem by importing foreign experts on a temporary basis and as a long-term strategy through a concerted national effort aimed at increasing educational and skills development opportunities.

A financial and foreign exchange gap: With a low per capita income and widespread poverty, Cambodia's ability to mobilize sufficient domestic savings to finance domestic investments is limited.

Inadequate physical infrastructure: The extent and quality of Cambodia's infrastructure is inadequate to attract private investment.

Institutional capacity constraints: Much remains to be done to improve Cambodia's administrative, legal, commercial, judiciary and regulatory institutions, to achieve a standard that fosters investor confidence and private sector participation in long term investments. At present, addressing governance issues is a major priority of the Government.

10. After 30 years of warfare and civil strife, Cambodian society is faced with the challenges of rebuilding and developing not only its physical and economic infrastructure, but also its human potential. The development of human potential requires the creation of an environment in which all can enjoy long, healthy and creative lives through equal access to, and participation in, the economic, social, and cultural life of the nation.

11. In the global context, the Kingdom of Cambodia is one of the poorer nations with a per capita income estimated to be around US$ 271 in 2000. It ranked 121st out of 162 countries on the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index for 2001. Although the nation has emerged from 30 years of warfare and displacement, much of the population remains vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity. Approximately 36 percent of the population was estimated to be living below the poverty line in 1999. Ninety percent of the poor live in rural areas, and 71 percent are engaged in agricultural activities. In 2000, Cambodia experienced the worst flooding in 70 years that, in spite of the Royal Government's efforts to mitigate the adverse effects, may have contributed to further worsening the incidence of poverty in rural areas.

12. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the education system's infrastructure that was completely destroyed by the conflicts and civil wars has been a high priority of the Royal Government. Although significant progress has been made, provision of basic education services remains a formidable challenge. Meeting the goals of basic primary education for all will require substantial resources not only to fill the existing gaps and to improve the efficiency of the delivery of education services but also to keep pace with an expanding population. The Royal Government recognizes that rebuilding a human capital base that can supply the skills needed by both the private and public sectors is a pre-requisite for achieving its sustained socio-economic development goals and the successful implementation of the many reforms that it has embarked upon.

13. Sustained economic growth cannot be achieved without the supply of skilled manpower that is needed by the private sector. Similarly, in spite of the Royal Government's commitment and substantive efforts, successes in the areas of governance and policy reforms are hampered by a lack of capacity within the public sector to effectively enforce and manage the implementation of the approved laws and regulations. It is important to note, that while Cambodia can benefit from the experiences of its development partners in the formulation of policies and processes, effective enforcement and management of the implementation of the approved policies, laws and regulations is likely to remain constrained, at least in the short- to medium-term, by the existing gaps in Cambodia's human capital base.

14. Medical infrastructure and trained health personnel were decimated by the Khmer Rouge – of the one thousand doctors trained before 1975, less than fifty survived the

regime. A similar situation exists in the legal profession, that is a major impediment to the implementation of the Government's legal and judiciary reforms program. At present, some 47 percent of the population does not have adequate access to health care services, with the nearest public health clinic to villages being on average 3 km away. Although significant progress has been made, Cambodia is still ranked lowest in the Western Pacific Region. The leading cause of infant and child mortality and morbidity are HIV/AIDS, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infection, vaccine preventable diseases, dengue hemorrhagic fever and malaria. Protein-energy malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies – notably iron, iodine and vitamin A deficiency – are also prevalent. Some 56 percent of children under 5- years of age suffer from chronic malnutrition. Only 63 percent of the one year olds are currently vaccinated against tuberculosis, polio and measles. The growing HIV/AIDS infection rate is a serious threat to achieving sustained economic growth at a rate that will be needed to implement and sustain government's poverty alleviation initiatives. Women suffer from poor availability of reproductive health services, especially in rural areas where they are most needed. Anemia is a major but preventable cause of maternal mortality and morbidity in Cambodia. In addition, sexual health services related to the spread of HIV are needed to protect women and children.

15. The burden of health and education costs weight heavily on population, especially the poor. The cost of medical care that represents approximately 30 percent of family expenditure has been cited as one of the main causes of indebtedness among the poor and vulnerable. Of the total expenditure on health services, about 12 percent of GDP in 1966-67, out-of-pocket household expenditures accounted for 82 percent of this expenditure, and the official donor assistance and direct funding by NGOs (combined) for 14 percent. Similarly, the cost of education services is disproportionately borne by the poor. The cost of one child in primary school takes up a quarter of all non-food spending per capita in the poorest quintile, while a child in lower secondary take 57 percent of non-food spending.

16. Food is the most basic human need and rice is the staple food of all Cambodians. In 1995 Cambodia achieved its first (modest) surplus since the eve of the civil war in the late 1960s, and surpluses have been recorded in every subsequent year. However, there are many Cambodians who lack access to this basic necessity due to insufficient purchasing power (rice being sold in Thailand and Vietnam for higher prices than the very poor can afford) and poor transport and marketing systems. Also, the agricultural production system remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters and pest damage, leading to large fluctuations in yields. Despite the current surplus, nearly half of the 24 provinces are food deficit areas and a significant proportion of the population is unable to meet minimum rice requirements, the critical periods generally being mid-July to mid-October. Groups such as the internally displaced or returnees are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition to the lack of sufficient rice for many, consumption of rice alone is insufficient to meet dietary needs. For much of the population, rice accounts for over 70 percent of calorie intake and represents about 40 percent of food expenditure.

17. The poor are underserved by physical infrastructure, which is inadequately developed and maintained. The secondary road network is so rundown as to virtually isolate many rural areas, while most tertiary roads are impassable during the wet season.

Illegal road taxation compounds the problems of the poor because of the resulting high-cost of transportation. According to the 1998 Census, only 24 percent of rural households have access to safe drinking water, compared with 60 percent of urban households. For the poorest 20 percent of the rural population, the percentage with access to safe water falls to 4 percent. Access to sanitation facilities is similarly low at 8.6 percent in rural areas, compared with 49 percent in urban areas. Over 94 percent of rural households rely on firewood as the main fuel for cooking, while 86 percent rely on kerosene as a source of light. Less than one percent of rural households have access to publicly provided electric lighting. Access to a telephone service is similarly low in rural areas.

18. Significant environmental degradation has occurred during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. This degradation has been caused largely by overexploitation of resources and unsustainable management practices. Forest cover has been reduced from 74 percent of Cambodia's land area in 1969 to 58 percent in 1997, resulting in reduced biodiversity, increased soil erosion, accelerating river silt, and changes to the shape of the Mekong River, Tonle Sap River and Tonle Sap Great Lake, which has contributed in recent years to extensive flooding. Untreated wastewater is a significant problem leading to the pollution of rivers. A key issue is how to utilize abundant water resources in a sustainable way particularly for the development of irrigation. Inland fisheries have been depleted and coastal zones degraded. The Government has made significant progress in halting illegal logging since 1999, but improved governance in the forestry sector has to be consolidated and extended to encompass the needs of local communities that rely on forest resources. The removal and reduction of fishing lots, that begun in late 2000, will make available approximately 56 percent of the total lot area for family fishing. This will, however require the formulation and implementation of a legal and regulatory framework for community fisheries management.

19. Although significant progress has been made to create an enabling environment for private sector development many challenges remain to develop the physical, legal, and financial infrastructure necessary to support a vigorous private sector. So far, the proportion of the labor force employed in the formal sector (wage employment) remains low. In 1999, only 15 percent of the labor force was employed in the formal sector, though the share is as high as 53 percent in Phnom Penh and as low as 11 percent in rural areas. There is significant unemployment and underemployment, and a problem of low income for the employed. For wage earners, average monthly salary was US $ 43. A large proportion of the labor force - about 46 percent of the active labor force - consider themselves to be unpaid family workers. In rural areas, more than two-thirds of women describe themselves as unpaid family workers, while in Phnom Penh only around one-fifth of women workers describe themselves as such. Because of the high population growth rate, the size of the labor force, estimated to be 5.1 million in 1998, is expected to increase by around 228,000 new entrants to the labor market annually, most of whom will have a low skills level. Providing productive employment for these new entrants, for demobilized soldiers and retrenched civil servants, and the unemployed and the underemployed, will be difficult, and will require a rapid expansion in labor demand from the private sector (both formal and informal). The Government's efforts to facilitate private sector-led development and to develop human resources are therefore of crucial importance.

20. Cambodia is one of most heavily land mined and UXO (unexploded ordnance) affected countries in the world. Around 45 percent of the 11,102 populated villages recently surveyed are currently contaminated by land mines and/or UXO's. While the combined efforts of the Government and donors have resulted in reducing the number of casualties by around 37 percent over the last three years (1999-2001), the number of casualties related to UXO's has increased due to the resettlement of refugees and IDPs in UXO affected areas. Given that nearly 85 percent of Cambodia's population lives in rural areas, land mines and UXO's constitute a significant impediment to the development of Cambodia.

21. Gender equality is integral to the development process and cannot be separated from other population issues. The key issue is how to improve gender equity across a range of sectors in order to give women the skills and status needed to participate in contemporary society on an equal footing with men. In the education sector, ensuring that girls are enrolled in school and stay enrolled is imperative. In the health sector, encouraging better birth spacing and providing more accessible reproductive health services to the current generation of women will produce better maternal and child health and help reduce the current high rates of maternal and child mortality.

22. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is conscious that poverty reduction will remain only a political slogan if due attention is not paid to the enhancement and promotion of the status of women. To this end, the RGC has put in place a special program to implement a five-year strategic plan, ***Neary Rattanak*** *(Women are precious gems)*, which focuses on capacity building for women, changing attitudes and behaviors in the society that discriminate against women. The ultimate objectives are to provide women with the opportunities to participate on an equal footing in the process of national development.

23. Ten years after the signing by Cambodia's four factions of the 1991 Paris Peace Accord, Cambodians from all walks of life are now firmly committed to democratic principles, tolerance and political differences. As Prime Minister HUN SEN stated at the last Consultative Group Meeting in Tokyo, "the most important development in Cambodia is the change in attitudes, virtues and values, democratic values above all else. Democracy can take a firm root in Cambodia, due to the commitment made by all players in the society: Government, political parties, civil society and the population at large".

24. The achievement of equitable growth and the alleviation of poverty through economic progress and social development is the highest priority of the Royal Government. And much remains to be done to achieve this overarching objective. The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), the Governance Action Plan (GAP), the Financial Sector Development Vision and Plan for 2001-2010, and the *2nd Socio-Economic Development Plan (2001-2005)* outline the strategies and policies for achieving Prime Minister HUN SEN's goal of uplifting Cambodia to reclaim its position of a once strong and proud nation.

25. The year 2002 marks a new beginning for the democratic processes in Cambodia. The commune elections held in February 2002 are an important step forward for democracy and represent a fundamental expression of deepened reform process in all sectors in Cambodia. The newly established commune councils represent a delegation of power to local communities who will become integral elements of local governance. The devolution of power and the transfer of resources to the grassroots communities will lead the process of change that has now become essential for the Cambodian people. This change process will not only unleash the powerful force of financial devolution and engender a far-reaching stimulus for strengthening grassroots democracy, but will also significantly restructure the social capital of local communities. It will also promote further political stability and security in the country, which is vital for the country's march towards improving the living standard of the people, better respect for human rights and achieving sustainable development. As stated by the Prime Minister Samdech HUN SEN, the commune elections "… *will strengthen democracy at the grassroots level, improve the efficiency of the public services to those in need and reduce poverty. It will engender the devolution of power and responsibilities from the central government to the people. This form of empowerment of the local people will have a far-reaching effect in the years to come*."

26. The RGC has proposed a "**New Social Policy Agenda"** for Cambodia, which envisions creation of a socially connected, educationally advanced, and culturally vibrant society in Cambodia. The "New Social Policy Agenda" will focus on fostering economic growth that follows a pro-poor path. Growth and equity must come hand in hand. By promoting the new social agenda, the RGC also recognizes that there are close relationships among human, physical, sectoral, and structural aspects of development.

27. To implement this "New Social Policy Agenda" for Cambodia, the 2002 budget gives priority to expenditures on education, health, agriculture and rural development to lay the foundation for achieving equitable growth and sustained development. As part of this policy, the RGC is implementing reforms in the educational system and promoting other avenues of human capital formation to make Cambodians more productive and competitive in the global economy. Budget increases are being provided to allow for the restructuring of the health programs to provide preferential attention, through the ADD and the PAP programs, to improved disbursements to referral hospitals and health centers at the district level. The spending priority in the health sector includes the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

28. To finance the new social policy agenda, the 2002 budget expenditure policy aims to reduce Defense-Security spending from 3.03 percent of GDP in 2001 to 2.90 percent of GDP in 2002. Social spending is planned to increase dramatically. The lion share of this increase will be used to boost the PAP budget of the priority ministries. New spending will be introduced for the Ministry of Culture to create a Fund for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and for the Ministry of Women Affairs to finance training programs for women. To support the social policies, the 2002 budget provides for an increase in:

- Education budget by 15.4 percent;
- Health budget by 18.3 percent;
- Social Affairs' budget by 16.4 percent;

- Rural Development budget by 42 percent;
- Agriculture budget by 18.6 percent;
- Water Resources' budget by 11.5 percent;
- Women Affairs' budget by 13.5 percent;
- Public Works' budget by 12.8 percent;

29. The Royal Government recognizes that implementing pro-poor policies will require careful structuring and planning of line ministries' finance. The RGC views the budgeting process as an instrument of policy implementation rather than being just a tool for systems maintenance. With an increased budget, the PAP for education has focused on quality improvement, alongside new scholarship schemes for children from poorer families. The overall PAP policy and education strategy directions over the next five years will be aimed at putting in place a pro-poor education financing strategy that will focus on offsetting costs to parents in the poor and vulnerable segments of the society, along with measures to improve both efficiency and quality of the education services delivered. So far, the results of the PAP implementation in the education sector have been encouraging. In provinces where PAP have been implemented the repetition and drop out rates, especially for girls, are much lower than in provinces without a PAP program.

30. The Royal Government is conscious that development must address human needs directly. The Royal Government has launched as part of the 2002 budget, in addition to the PAP, **a Poverty Targeted Program (PTP)** to address the needs of poor population directly. The Poverty Targeted Program will use the same financial procedures applied to the PAP by providing block grants to Cambodia's poorest provinces, such as Preah Vihear, Odor Meanchey, Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri, to address the problem of micro-nutrient malnutrition among the population and to improve education services delivery in these provinces. Apart from providing scholarship schemes for children from poor families, the PTP will focus on providing remote allowances to school teacher to serve as incentives to attract them to remote locations as well as increased budget allocations for the development of school facilities and to support the running costs for schools in remote areas. The PTP will increase access of the poor, especially girls and ethnic minorities, wishing to go to school.

31. The RGC acknowledges that good governance is an essential pre-requisite for achieving sustainable socio-economic development and social justice, and that Cambodia is at the beginning of a long-term process of improving all four elements of the governance – accountability, transparency, predictability, and participation. Good governance is at the core of the government's reform programs. The RGC adopted in March 2001 the Governance Action Plan (GAP) in order to bring governance-related initiatives under a common umbrella framework to ensure smooth and coherent implementation. The RGC remains committed to implementing its reforms agenda. Reforms are a “life-or-death issue” for Cambodia. The Government recognizes that achieving sustainable socio-economic development depends not only on the effective implementation of its ambitious reform programs, but also on the pace of their implementation, to move the country to a higher economic growth plateau that will enable it to tackle the causes of poverty.

32. As Prime Minister HUN SEN stated at the last CG meeting in Tokyo in June 2001, the long-term Vision of the Royal Government of Cambodia is to have a socially cohesive, educationally advanced, and culturally vibrant Cambodia without poverty, illiteracy, and disease, which will allow each person to be the best that it is in them to be. Realizing the Vision will require continued adherence to the principles of the market economy, the values of democracy and social justice, human rights and welfare, and the formulation and implementation of policies to reduce poverty by promoting sustainable economic growth and social development.

3. EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

3.1 Pledges and Disbursements of External Development Assistance

33. Over the years, the external development partners of Cambodia have been generous in providing support to its development programs. The International Donor Community has pledged a total sum of over 5 billion US dollars of assistance to Cambodia at the three ICORC meetings and at the five Consultative Group Meetings held since 1992. The CG meeting for 1998 was not held, as such no explicit pledges were made by donors for the year 1998. However, even though no pledges were made the international community had disbursed US $ 433.28 million as development assistance to Cambodia in 1998. Including the disbursements in 1998, a total of around US$ 4.1 billion have been disbursed by the end of 2001.

Table 1: DONORS PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS

(in millions of US $)

Donor Pledges and Disbursements	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Provisional	TOTAL 1992-2001[a]
Donor Pledges	526.00	603.30	610.71	5,022.72
Disbursements	399.71	466.81	47I.84	3,683.07
Disbursements as % of Pledges	76.0%%	77.3%	77.3%	73.3%

[a] Excluding the year 1998, when the CG meeting was not held.

34. At the first CG meeting in 1996, pledges of US$ 501 million for the year 1996 were made by the major partners, plus US$18 million by NGOs. At the 1997, 1999, and 2000 CG meetings, the major development partners had pledged US $ 450 million, 471 million, and 548 million respectively. At the last CG meeting in 2001, the pledges amounted to US$ 556 million. In addition, the NGOs have increased their assistance considerably from a pledge of US$ 18 million for 1996 to US$ 55 million for1999, 2000 and 2001.

35. The Royal Government is pleased to report that over the last three year, 1999-2001, disbursements have steadily increased from just under US$ 400 million in 1999 to nearly US$ 472 million last year (2001). At the same time, the amounts pledged by donors have also increased significantly – from US$ 526 million in 1999 to over US$ 610 million in 2001. Excluding the year 1998, when no CG meeting was held and consequently no formal pledges were recorded, disbursements over the 1992-97 and 1999-2001 have totaled nearly 3.7 billion dollars – constituting 73.3 percent of the pledges made by donors during these two periods. In more recent years, the ratio of disbursements to pledges has been higher – representing a greater absorptive capacity within the Government. Disbursements have increased from 76 percent of the donor pledges in 1999, to 77.3 percent in the years 2000 and 2001. 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.

3.2 Disbursements by Terms of Assistance and Donor Category

36. Over the 1992-2001 period, grants have constituted 82.2 percent of total ODA disbursements. In more recent years, however, the proportion of loans in total ODA disbursements has increased. In the years 2000 and 2001, loans components of the ODA constituted 21.0 and 28.2 percent of total ODA disbursements, respectively. The increase in the loans portion is essentially attributable to increased participation of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in the financing of Cambodia's development programs. In 2001, the multi-lateral IFIs accounted for over 95 percent of the ODA disbursed as "loans". These loans from IFIs accounted for 26.9 percent of total ODA disbursements in 2001. Among the multi-lateral donors, all of the assistance provided by UN System agencies (except the International Fund for Agricultural Development – IFAD) and the European Union/EEC was as grants. It constituted 18.3 percent of the grants component of the ODA disbursements and 13.5 percent of the total ODA disbursements (grants and loans) in 2001.

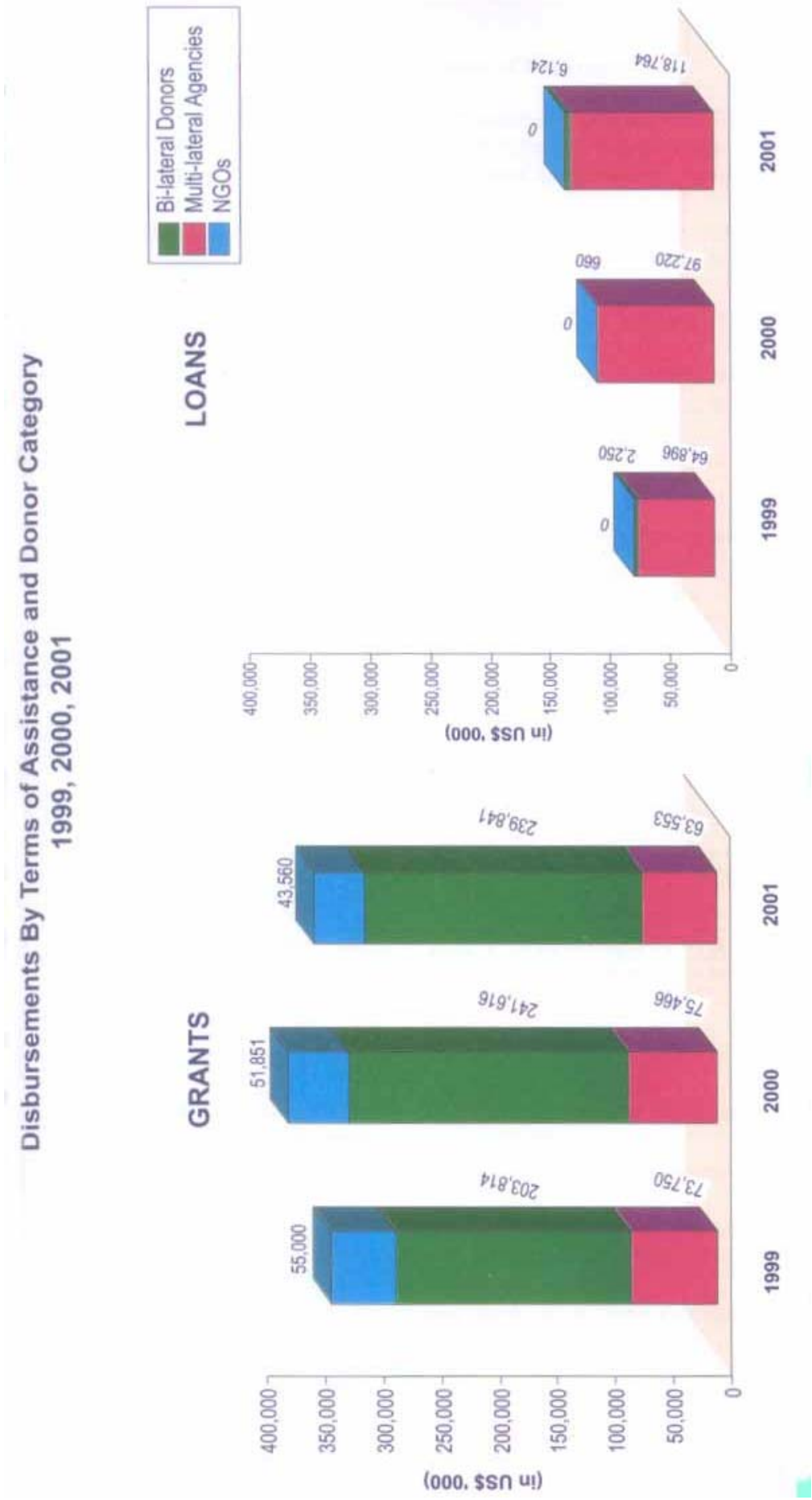
37. In 2001, over 97 percent of development assistance provided by bi-lateral partners consisted of grants and constituted more than two-thirds of total grant assistance disbursed in 2001. Since 1992, the grants components of the ODA provided by bi-lateral donors, around US $ 2.36 billion represented over 98 percent of their total ODA disbursements (US$ 2.4 billion).

38. All of the assistance provided by NGOs is as grants. Over the entire 1992-2001 period, their contributions have accounted for 8.2 percent of all ODA received by Cambodia. In 2001, NGOs contributions amounted to 9.2 percent of total disbursements.

Table 2: Disbursements by Terms of Assistance and Donor Category

(in thousand of US Dollars)

Terms of Assistance	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Provisional		Disbursements in 2001		Total Disbursements 1992-2001	
			US$	%	% distribution	Change over 2000	US $	% distribution
GRANTS								
Multi-lateral Agencies	73,500	75,466	63,553	18.3%	*13.5%*	-15.4%	689,622	16.8%
Bi-lateral Donors	203,814	241,616	239,841	69.1%	*50.8%*	-0.7%	2,356,812	57.2%
NGOs	55,000	51,851	43,560	12.6%	*9.2%*	-16.0%	337,624	8.2%
sub-total	332,564	368,933	346,954	100.0%	*73.5%*	-5.9%	3,384,058	82.2%
LOANS								
Multi-lateral Agencies	64,896	97,220	118,764	95.1%	*25.2%*	22.2%	687,776	16.7%
Bi-lateral Donors	2,250	660	6,124	4.9%	*1.3%*	827.9%	44,520	1.1%
NGOs	0	0	0	0.0%	*0.0%*	0.0%	0	0.0%
sub-total	67,146	97,880	124,888	100.0%	*26.5%*	27.6%	732,296	17.8%
TOTAL								
Multi-lateral Agencies	**138,646**	**172,686**	**182,317**	**38.6%**	**38.6%**	**5.6%**	**1,377,398**	**33.5%**
Bi-lateral Donors	**206,064**	**242,276**	**245,965**	**52.1%**	**52.1%**	**1.5%**	**2,401,332**	**58.3%**
NGOs	**55,000**	**51,851**	**43,560**	**9.2%**	**9.2%**	**-16.0%**	**337,624**	**8.2%**
TOTAL	**399,710**	**466,813**	**471,842**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**1.1%**	**4,116,354**	**100.0%**


Disbursements By Terms of Assistance and Donor Category
1999, 2000, 2001
GRANTS
LOANS
Bi-lateral Donors
Multi-lateral Agencies
NGOs
(in US$ '000)
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
55,000
203,814
73,750
51,851
241,616
75,466
43,560
239,841
63,553
0
64,896
2,250
0
97,220
660
0
118,764
6,124
1999
2000
2001

3.3 Disbursements by Type and Terms of Assistance.

39. The composition of the total ODA disbursements over the 1992-2001 period, around US$ 4.1 billion, in terms of type and terms of assistance was as follows:

- US$ 1,589.3 million or 38.6 percent provided as "free-standing technical cooperation", nearly all it as grants.
- US$ 1,303.1 million or 31.7 percent was "investment project assistance". Just over one-third of this assistance consisted of loans and just less than two-thirds consisted of grants.
- US$ 580.7 million or 14.1 percent was provided as "food aid, emergency and relief assistance", all of it as grants.
- US$ 411.0 million or 10.0 percent was "budgetary aid/balance of payments support". Around two-thirds of this assistance was provided as loans and around one-third as grants.
- US$ 232.3 million or 5.6 percent as "investment-related technical cooperation", nearly all of it as grants.

Table 3: Disbursements by Type and Terms of Assistance

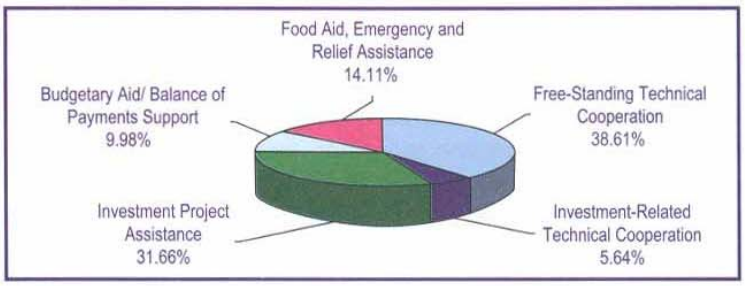
(in thousands of US Dollars)

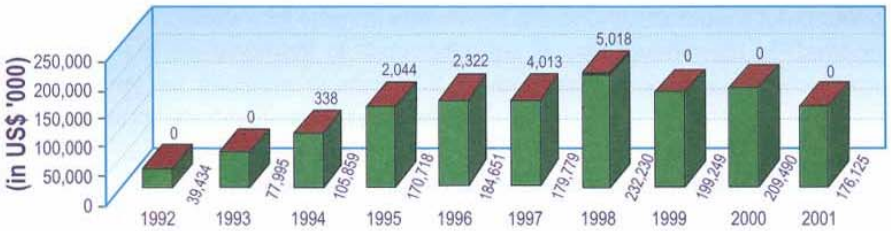
Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Provisional	Disbursements in 2001		Total Disbursements 1992-2001	
					% distribution	Change over 2000	US $	% distribution
Free-Standing Technical cooperation	Grants	199,249	209,490	176,125	37.3%	-15.9%	1,575,530	*38.3%*
	Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	13,735	*0.3%*
	TOTAL	199,249	209,490	176,125	37.3%	-15.9%	1,589,265	*38.6%*
Investment-Related Technical cooperation	Grants	19,192	21,252	26,305	5.6%	23.8%	230,342	*5.6%*
	Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	1,987	*0.0%*
	TOTAL	19,192	21,252	26,305	5.6%	23.8%	232,329	*5.6%*
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	58,830	67,171	92,462	19.6%	37.7%	861,888	*20.9%*
	Loans	55,646	76,789	97,342	20.6%	26.8%	441,177	*10.7%*
	TOTAL	114,476	143,960	189,804	40.2%	31.8%	1,303,065	*31.7%*
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	24,356	17,000	18,429	3.9%	8.4%	135,618	*3.3%*
	Loans	11,500	21,091	27,546	5.8%	30.6%	275,397	*6.7%*
	TOTAL	35,856	38,091	45,975	9.7%	20.7%	411,015	*10.0%*
Food Aid, Emergency and Relief Assistance	Grants	30,937	54,020	33,633	7.1%	-37.7%	580,680	*14.1%*
	Loans	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	*0.0%*
	TOTAL	30,937	54,020	33,633	7.1%	-37.7%	580,680	*14.1%*
Total Disbursements	**Grants**	**332,564**	**368,933**	**346,954**	**73.5%**	**-6.0%**	**3,384,058**	**82.2%**
	Loans	**67,146**	**97,880**	**124,888**	**26.5%**	**27.6%**	**732,296**	**17.8%**
	TOTAL	**399,710**	**466,813**	**471,842**	**100.0%**	**1.1%**	**4,116,354**	**100.0%**

40. The composition of the total ODA disbursed in 2001, US $ 471.84 million, was as follows:

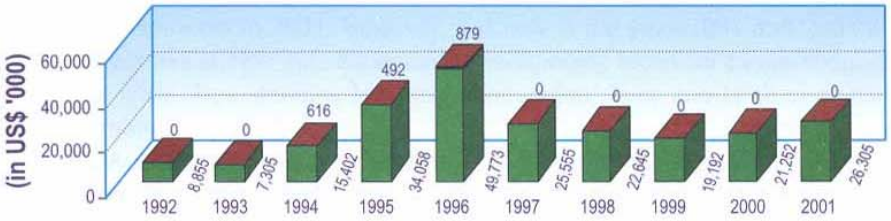
- US$ 189.8 million or 40.2 percent was "investment project assistance". Grants constituted less than half (48.7 percent) of this assistance.
- US$ 176.1 million or 37.3 percent was provided as "free-standing technical cooperation". All of this assistance consisted of grants.
- Just under US$ 46.0 million or 9.7 percent was provided as "budgetary aid/balance of payments support". More than half of this assistance (59.9 percent) was in the form of loans.
- US$ 33.6 million or 7.1 percent consisted of "food aid, emergency and relief assistance". All of it was as grants.
- US$ 26.3 million or 5.6 percent was "investment-related technical cooperation". All of it was as grants.

Disbursements by Type and Terms of Assistance: 1992-2001

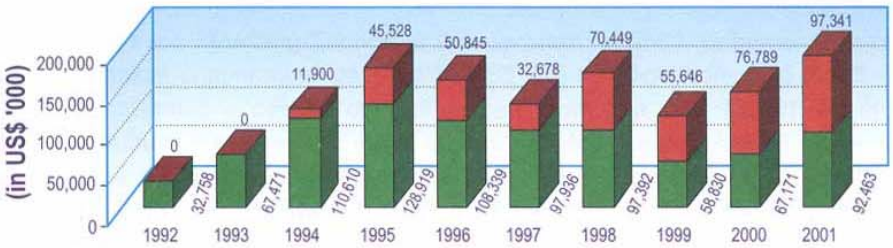




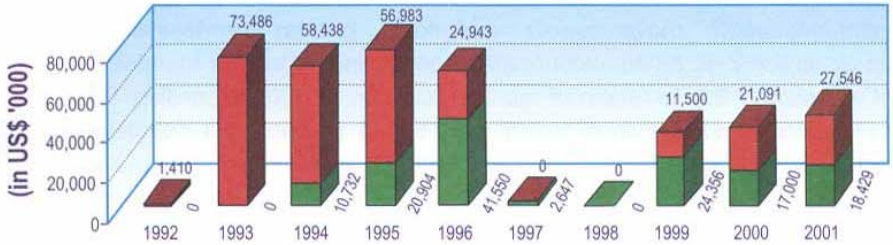
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation by Terms of Assistance



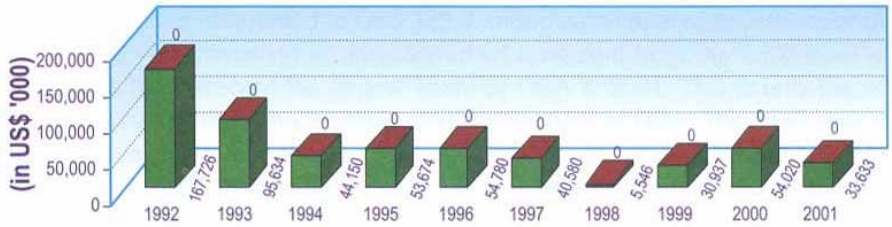
Investment-Related Technical Cooperation by Terms of Assistance



Investment Project Assistance by Terms of Assistance



Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payment Support by Term of Assistance



Food Aid, Emergency Relief Assistance by Term of Assistance

Terms of Assistance

- Grants
- Loans

41. There are some noticeable changes in the composition of ODA in terms of type and terms of assistance. Overall, the loans component, 26.5 percent of the total ODA, in 2001 was significantly higher than the average of 17.8 percent for the 1992-2001 period. The loans portion of disbursements in 2001 increased by 27.6 percent over the year 2000 level. 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 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.

42. The two categories – "free-standing technical cooperation" and "investment project assistance" – continue to be the two major areas of support accounting for 70.3 percent of total ODA disbursements over the 1992-2001 period, and 77.5 percent of ODA disbursements in 2001. However, it is only in the years1994 and 2001 when "investment project assistance" has exceeded "free-standing technical cooperation". 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 1992-2001 period is presented in Annex III. The developments on ODA disbursements by type and terms of assistance are summarized below.

43. **Free-Standing Technical Cooperation:** In 2001, disbursements for "free-standing technical cooperation" declined to US$ 176.1 million from US$ 209.5 million in 2000 - representing a decline of 15.9 percent from last year (2000). All of this assistance consisted of grants. The major donors included: Japan (US$ 29.4 million), United States (US$ 15.5 million), Australia (US$ 14.6 million), France (US$ 13.4 million), UN Agencies (US$ 13 million), Sweden (US$ 10.8 million), United Kingdom (US$ 8.1 million), and European Union (US$ 8 million).

44. **Investment-related Technical Cooperation:** Disbursements in 2001 for "investment-related technical cooperation" totaled US$ 26.3 million as compared to US$ 21.3 million in 2000 – representing an increase of 5.5 percent in 2001. All of this assistance consisted of grants. The major donors have included: France (US$ 10.7 million), European Union (US$ 10.5 million), Germany (US$ 2.4 million), and Australia (US$ 1.5 million).

45. **Investment Project Assistance:** In 2001, disbursements for "investment project assistance" amounted to US$ 189.8 million as compared to just under US$ 144 million in 2000 – representing an increase of 31.8 percent from the 2000 level and making it the area that received the largest share of ODA in 2001. This is only the second time since 1992 when this area received the largest share of ODA. The other year when ODA in this area exceeded other areas was in 1994. In 2001, of the total disbursements of US$ 189.8 million, US$ 92.5 million was grants and US$ 97.3 million was loans. The major donors

included: Japan (US$ 54.5 million), Asian Development Bank (US$ 48.7 million), World Bank (US$ 38.5 million), China (US$ 15.1 million), France (US$ 10.2 million), United States (US$ 8.2 million), European Union (US$ 4.2 million), and IFAD (US$ 4 million). It is worth noting that while the assistance from the bi-lateral donors is mostly composed of grants, the assistance from the multi-lateral IFIs and IFAD is in the form of loans.

46. **Budgetary Aid/Balance of Payments Support:** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) resumed its operations in Cambodia in mid-1999. Based on the success of the 1999 and 2000 Consultative Group Meetings and the review of the Government's Financial Sector Reform Program, the IMF began to provide support to a new Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (balance of payments support facility) for Cambodia. Under this arrangement US$11.5 million were disbursed in both 1999 and 2000, and US$ 22.9 million in 2001. The World Bank also started disbursing the under the Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC), it disbursed US$ 9.6 million in 2000 and US$ 4.6 million in 2001. Japan has also resumed non-project grant aid funds and disbursed US$ 14.1 million, US$ 17 million, and US$ 16.1 million in 1999, 2000, and 2001 respectively.

47. **Food Aid, Humanitarian/Emergency Relief Assistance:** In 2001, disbursements for "food aid, humanitarian/relief assistance" declined to US$ 33.6 million from US$ 54 million in 2000 - representing a decline of 37.7 percent over last year (2000). The relatively high level of assistance in this area in 2000 is attributable to donor's response to the most severe flooding in 70 years in Cambodia in the year 2000. UN Agencies were the largest providers of food aid and emergency assistance in 2001 – US $ 25.7 million. Other significant donors included: Canada (US$ 2.6 million), Australia (US$ 2.1 million), France (US$ 1.7 million), and China (US$ 1.2 million).

3.4 DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR

48. In 2001, the largest disbursement of External Assistance was to the Social Development sector (14.8 percent), followed by Health sector (14.0 percent), Area/Rural Development sector (13.1 percent), Transport sector (12.7 percent), Economic Management (9.8 percent), and Education/Human Resource Development (9.5 percent). Donor support for development programs in the Social Development sector has steadily increased in recent years. In 2001, external assistance for the Social development Sector increased by 91.2 percent from 2000 level. As a result, this sector became the largest recipient of external assistance in 2001. Details on disbursements for other sectors are summarized in Table 4 below. The historical data on disbursements by sector and year for the years 1992-2001 is presented as Annex IV.

49. The largest disbursement of External Assistance over the entire period from 1992 to 2001 was to the Area/Rural Development sector (13.9 percent), followed by Development Administration (11.7 percent), Transport/Infrastructure (11.5 percent), Humanitarian and Relief Assistance including Food Aid (11.1 percent), Health (10.5 percent), Economic Management (10.0 percent), and Education/Human Resource Development (9.3 percent).

Table 4: Disbursements by Sector

(in thousand of US Dollars)

Sector	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Provisional	Disbursements in 2001		Total Disbursements 1992-2001	
				% distribution	Increase over 2000	US $	% distribution
Economic Management	26,454	38,960	46,359	9.8%	19.0%	413,650	*10.0%*
Development Administration	34,205	33,436	38,266	8.1%	14.4%	482,393	*11.7%*
Natural Resources	2,842	2,133	979	0.2%	-54.1%	22,780	*0.6%*
Education/ HRD	40,457	40,496	44,983	9.5%	11.1%	382,697	*9.3%*
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries	25,567	44,140	35,381	7.5%	-19.8%	305,409	*7.4%*
Area / Rural Development	58,087	67,318	61,880	13.1%	- 8.1%	573,958	*13.9%*
Industry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	749	*0.0%*
Energy	28,789	21,364	5,705	1.2%	-73.3%	189,087	*4.6%*
International Trade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	276	*0.0%*
Domestic Trade	957	90	1,543	0.3%	1614.4%	18,328	*0.4%*
Transport	33,935	47,140	59,712	12.7%	26.7%	475,194	*11.5%*
Communications	5,560	677	1,239	0.3%	83.0%	65,823	*1.6%*
Social Development	24,747	36,419	69,615	14.8%	91.2%	293,163	*7.1%*
Health	70,864	67,710	66,081	14.0%	-2.4%	433,362	*10.5%*
Disaster Preparedness	4	15	1	0.0%	-93.3%	2,904	*0.1%*
Humanitarian Aid and Relief	47,242	66,915	40,098	8.5%	-40.1%	456,581	*11.1%*
Total Disbursements	***399,710***	***466,813***	***471,842***	***100.0%***	***1.1%***	**4,116,354**	***100.0%***

3.5 Disbursements by Donor

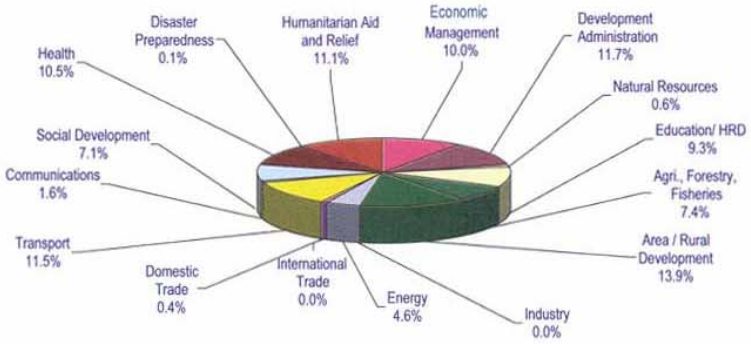
50. Total disbursements of development assistance in 2001 increased from US$ 466.8 million in 2000 to nearly US$ 472 million in 2001 or by 1.1 percent. In 2001, as compared to 2000, development assistance provided by multi-lateral agencies increased by 5.6 percent and by bi-lateral donors 1.5 percent (Table 5). The disbursements by NGOs have, however, declined by 16 percent.

51. Of the total of around 472 million US dollars disbursed by the international community in 2001:

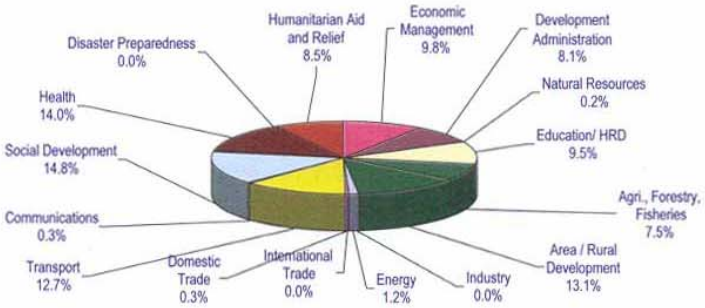
- US$ 182.3 million or 38.7 percent of the total disbursements was provided by multi-lateral agencies. While the UN agencies managed the implementation of some 18.4 percent of development assistance delivered in 2001, their "own resources" constituted only 8.7 percent of the total disbursements.
- Nearly US$ 246 million or 51.1 percent of the total disbursements was provided by bi-lateral donors. Most of this development assistance, over 97 percent, was provided as grants.
- US$ 43.6 million or 9.2 percent was provided by NGOs.

Disbursements by Sector

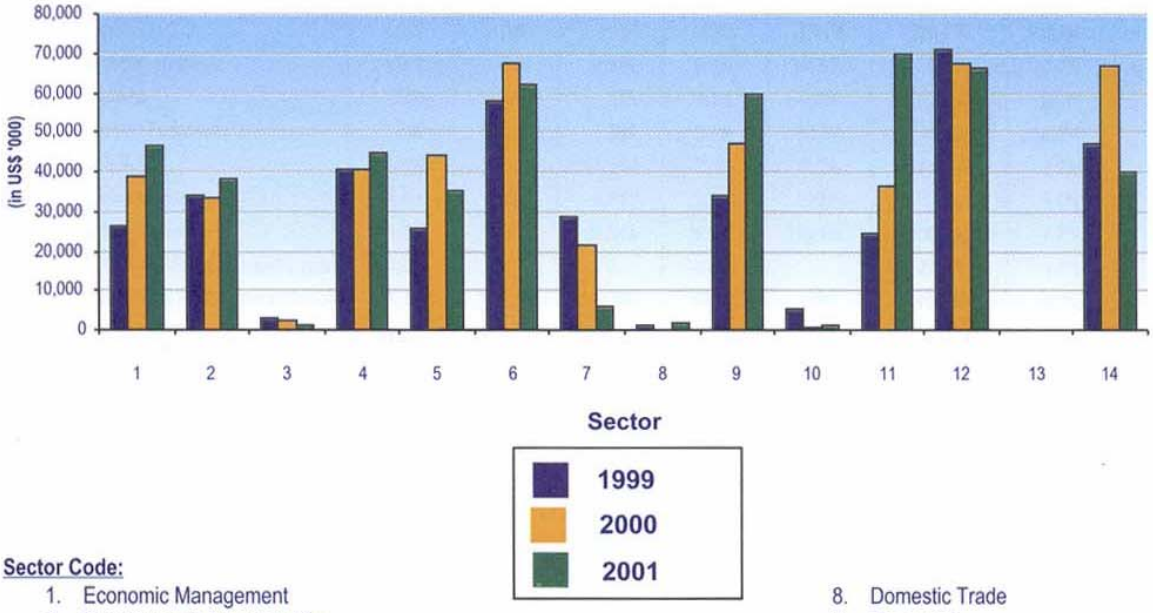
Total 1992-2001



Year 2001



Disbursements by Sector and Year: 1999-2001



Sector Code:

1. Economic Management
2. Development Administration
3. Natural Resources
4. Education/ HRD
5. Agri., Forestry, Fisheries
6. Area / Rural Development
7. Energy
8. Domestic Trade
9. Transport
10. Communications
11. Social Development
12. Health
13. Disaster Preparedness
14. Humanitarian Aid and Relief

Table 5: Disbursements by Major Donors

(in thousand of US Dollars)

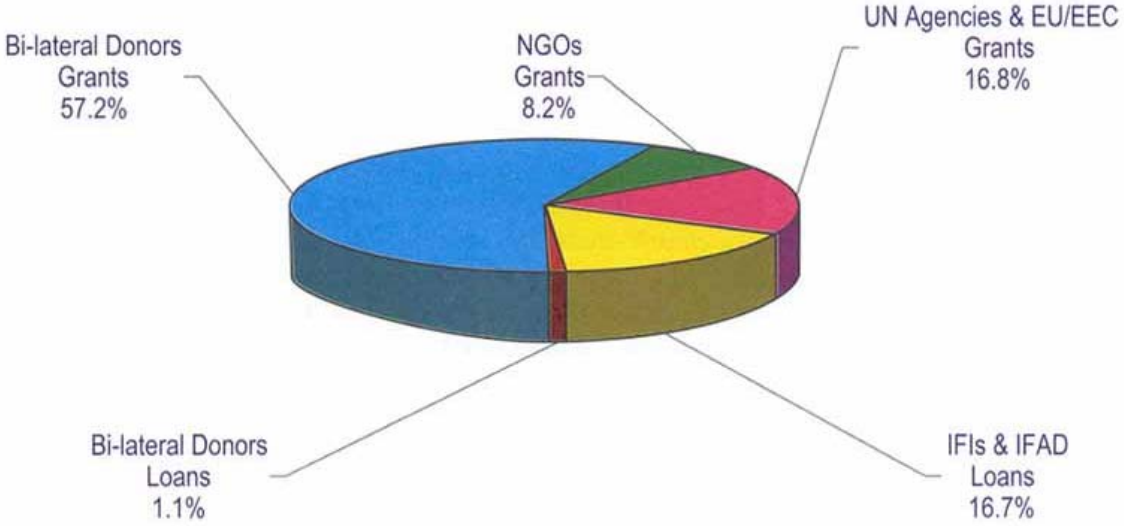
Major Donor	1999 Actual	2000 Actual	2001 Provisional	Disbursements in 2001		Total Disbursements 1992-2001	
				% distribution	% Increase over 2000	US $	% distribution
Multi-Lateral Agencies							
United Nations Agencies							
• Programs delivered: Total	90,147	86,548	90,785	19.2%	4.9%	....	
• Own resources disbursed	45,282	49,433	44,918	9.5%	-9.1%	383,545	*9.3%*
Bretton-Woods Institutions:							
• IBRD/World Bank	26,716	32,697	43,078	9.1%	31.7%	269,998	*6.6%*
• Int'l Monetary Fund	11,500	11,478	22,957	4.9%	100.0%	118,663	*2.9%*
Asian Development Bank	26,869	51,133	48,685	10.3%	-4.8%	293,348	*7.1%*
European Union / EEC	28,279	27,945	22,679	4.8%	-18.8%	311,844	*7.6%*
Sub-Total for Multi-Lateral Agencies	138,646	172,686	182,317	38.7%	5.6%	1,377,398	*33.5%*
Major Bi-Lateral Donors							
Australia [1]	18,390	29,417	19,873	4.2%	--32.4%	201,081	*4.9%*
Belgium	4,768	2,641	1,274	0.3%	-51.8%	23,318	*0.6%*
Canada	2,579	818	5243	1.1%	541.0%	41,932	*1.0%*
China	2,994	2,610	16,325	3.5%	525.5%	68,621	*1.7%*
Denmark	2,684	3,529	2,847	0.6%	-19.3%	60,260	*1.5%*
France	18,586	27,800	36,047	7.6%	29.7%	311,129	*7.6%*
Finland	700	3,269	1,199	0.3%	-63.3%	8,480	*0.2%*
Germany	12,319	12,225	10,020	2.1%	-18.0%	86,456	*2.1%*
Japan	88,000	106,021	100,023	21.2%	-5.7%	913,189	*22.2%*
Netherlands	6,053	4,912	3,606	0.8%	-26.6%	76,774	*1.9%*
New Zealand	804	1,002	718	0.2%	-28.3%	4,276	*0.1%*
Norway	1,020	1,310	1,151	0.2%	-12.1%	20,782	*0.5%*
Republic of Korea	1,048	706	1,199	0.3%	69.8%	3,285	*0.1%*
Thailand	550	435	435	0.1%	0.0%	13,402	*0.3%*
Russian Federation	340	851	334	0.1%	-60.8%	14,307	*0.3%*
Sweden	10,830	14,122	13,112	2.8%	-7.2%	148,829	*3.6%*
United Kingdom	9,416	13,000	8,711	1.8%	-33.0%	77,283	*1.9%*
United States	23,000	17,608	23,848	5.1%	35.4%	300,300	*7.3%*
Other Bi-Lateral Donors:	1,983	0	0	0.0%		27,628	*0.7%*
Sub-Total for Bi-lateral Donors	**206,064**	**242,276**	**245,965**	**52.1%**	**1.5%**	**2,401,332**	***58.3%***
Non-Governmental organizations (Core/own Resources Only)	**55,000**	**51,851**	**43,560**	**9.2%**	**-16.0%**	**337,624**	**8.2%**
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS [2]	**399,710**	**466,813**	**471,842**	**100.0%**	**1.1%**	**4,116,354**	**100.0%**

[1] In early May 2002, AusAID informed CDC/CRDB that the detailed information it provided earlier has been misleading. AusAID's new estimate for the years 1999, 2000, and 2001 (provisional) is US$ 19.24 million, US$ 19.76 million, and US$ 20.02 million, respectively. AusAID will be providing detailed data later to support the new aggregate numbers. The adjustments will be reflected in the Development Cooperation Report for the year 2002.

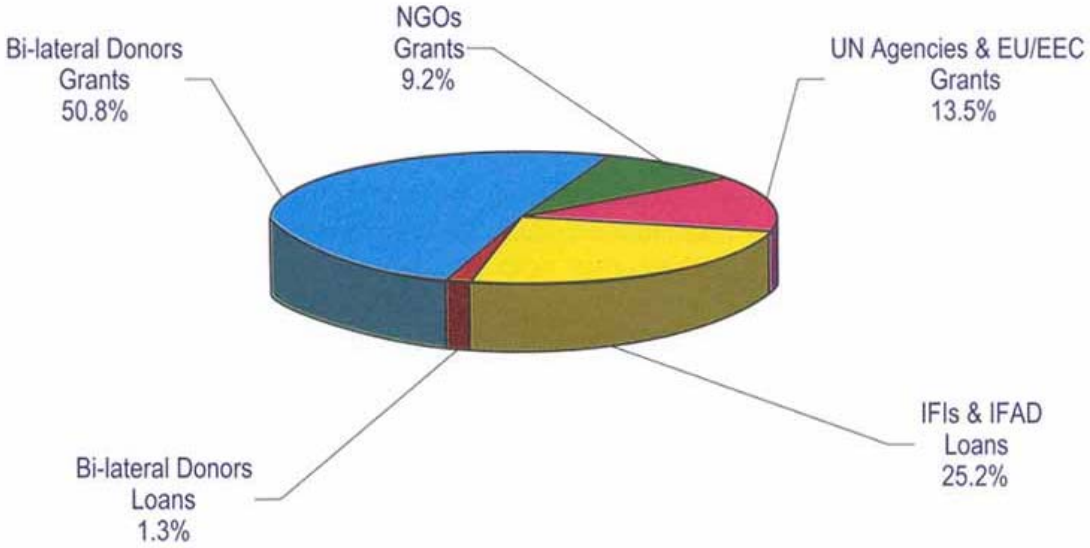
[2] Estimates of total disbursements include UN agencies "Own Resources" only. "Own Resources" are funds that flow through Agency's Headquarters to the Agency's country office.

Distribution of Disbursements by Terms of Assistance and Donor Category

Total 1992-2001



Year 2001



52. Over the entire period from 1992 to 2001, the total of around 4.1 billion US dollars disbursed by the international community have included contributions of:

- US$ 1372.4 million or 33.5 percent by multi-lateral agencies.
- US$ 2,401.3 million or 58.3 percent by bi-lateral donors.
- US$ 337.6 million or 8.2 percent by NGOs.

53. The single largest donor of development assistance to Cambodia is Japan. Since 1992, Japan has provided over 22 percent of all external assistance received by Cambodia. In 2001, its contribution was just over 21 percent of total disbursements. UN System agencies have been the second largest provider of development assistance from their "own resources", accounting for 9.2 percent of the total disbursements over the 1992-2001 period, and 8.7 percent of disbursements in 2001. In terms of percentages, the position of third largest contributors is shared by European Union and France, each provided 7.5 percent of total ODA over the entire period from 1992 to 2001. European Union's contribution at US $ 311.4 million are slightly higher than France's contribution of US $ 311.1 million. The next largest provider of development assistance to Cambodia is the United States of America. Its assistance constituted 7.3 percent of total disbursements over the 1992-2001 period, however, its share declined to 5.1 percent of total disbursements in 2001. The US assistance in recent years has been delivered through NGOs. Detailed data on disbursements by donor for each year from 1992 to 2001 is presented as Annex V.

54. The major donors who increased their assistance in 2001 as compared to 2000 included: France (US$ 36 million vs US$ 27.8 million), United States (US$ 23.8 million vs US$ 17.6 million), China (US$ 16.3 million vs 2.6 million), and Canada (US$ 5.2 million vs 0.8 million).

3.6 Disbursements by Donor and Sector in 2001

55. In 2001, among the bi-lateral donors the four largest donors were Japan (just over US$ 100 million), France (US$ 36 million), United States (US$ 23.8 million), and Australia (US$ 19.9 million). These four countries accounted for nearly three-quarters of ODA received from all bi-lateral donors. Japans contribution of just over US$ 100 million constituted over 46 percent of total ODA disbursed by bi-lateral donors and over 21 percent of ODA received by Cambodia in 2001. The three sectors – Transport (nearly 28 million), Social Development (US$ 23.1 million), and Economic Management (US$ 16.1 million) – have received over two-thirds of Japan's development assistance in 2001 (Table 6). The majority of development assistance from France has been provided to the following sectors: Health sector (US$ 7.6 million), Education/HRD sector (US$ 7.4 million), Social Development (US$ 6.3 million), Development Administration (US$ 4.8 million), and Agriculture sector (nearly US$ 4 million). The bulk of the development assistance from the United States has gone to the Health sector (US$ 11 million) and Development Administration (nearly US$ 8 million). The majority of the support provided by Australia in 2001 was in the following four sectors: Area Development (US$ 6.5 million), Education/HRD (US$ 4.3 million), Agriculture sector (US$ 3.5 million), and Health sector (US$ 2.2 million).

56. Within the multi-lateral agencies, the majority of assistance by UN System agencies was provided as humanitarian, relief and food aid. Other areas of support have included: Health sector, Area Development, Development Administration, Education/HRD, and Social development. The bulk of the support from the European Union was provided to the Agriculture sector (US$ 8 million) and Education/HRD (US$ 6.7 million). The majority of development assistance from IFIs and IFAD, that is in the form of loans, in the areas of Economic Management (US$ 28.5 million), Social Development (US$ 23.3 million), Transport sector (US$ 19.1 million), Area Development (US$ 16.6 million), Health sector (US$ 14.4 million), and Agriculture sector (US$ 10.9 million).

57. The development assistance from the NGOs has been concentrated in the following five areas: Health sector (US$ 14.3 million), Area Development (US$ 11.4 million), Social Development (US$ 7.7 million), Education/HRD (US$ 5.2 million), Development Administration (US$ 3.9 million), and Agriculture sector (US$ 1.1 million).

Table 6: Disbursements by Donor and Sector: 2001

(in thousand 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	Communi cations	Social Dev.	Health	Disaster Prevention	Humanitarian, Relief and Food Aid	TOTAL
Multi-Lateral Agencies																		
United Nations Agencies																		
• Programs Delivered : Total	GRANT	131	9,393	943	6,496	1,882	11,390	0	0	0	93	0	0	6,444	18,020	7	31,942	86,741
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	4,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,044
• Own resources disbursed	GRANT	23	2,753	152	2,081	279	2,775	0	0	0	11	0	0	1,527	5,555	1	25,717	40,874
	LOAN	0	0	0	0	4,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,044
Bretton-Wood Institutions																		
• IBRD/World Bank	LOAN	4,589	860	158	1,126	6,880	2,740	0	0	0	0	1,699	0	18,338	6,688	0	0	43,078
• International Monetary Fund	LOAN	22,957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,957
Asian Development Bank	LOAN	1,001	0	0	4,044	0	13,582	0	0	0	0	17,405	0	4,988	7,665	0	0	48,685
European Union/EEC	GRANT	0	1,824	0	6,656	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	1,316	0	4,000	22,679
Sub-Total for Multi-Lateral Agencies	**GRANT**	**23**	**4,577**	**152**	**8,737**	**8,279**	**2,775**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**2410**	**6871**	**1**	**29,717**	**63553**
	LOAN	**28,547**	**860**	**158**	**5,170**	**10,924**	**16,322**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19,104**	**0**	**23,326**	**14,353**	**0**	**0**	**118,764**
	TOTAL	**28,570**	**5,437**	**310**	**13,907**	**19,203**	**19,097**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**19,104**	**0**	**25,736**	**21,224**	**1**	**29,717**	**182,317**
Major Bi-Lateral Donors																		
Australia	GRANT	0	1,851	0	4,317	3,518	6,548	0	965	0	0	23	0	463	2,188	0	0	19,873
Belgium	GRANT	0	0	0	34	0	207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,033	0	0	1,274
Canada	GRANT	0	317	0	0	0	1,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	181	0	2,589	5,243
China	GRANT	0	2,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,422	0	686	0	0	1,237	10,201
	LOAN	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6024	0	0	0	0	0	6,124
Denmark	GRANT	0	118	575	0	2,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,847
Finland	GRANT	0	317	0	0	0	685	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	1,199
France	GRANT	336	4,779	0	7,437	3,962	1,597	0	843	0	0	1,185	248	6,295	7,630	0	1,735	36,047
Germany	GRANT	0	4,320	0	375	615	975	0	0	0	1,000	0	585	0	2,150	0	0	10,019
Japan	GRANT	16,129	1,426	94	9,515	4,198	9,483	0	3,897	0	500	27,954	406	23,135	3,286	0	0	100,023
Netherlands	GRANT	0	1,746	0	0	167	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,108	0	0	83	3,606
Newzerlands	GRANT	0	264	0	338	0	84	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
Norway	GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	478	451	0	0	1,151
Republic of Korea	GRANT	0	1,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,199
Thailand	GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	180	0	0	435
Russian Federation	GRANT	0	0	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334
Sweden	GRANT	0	736	0	2,775	0	7,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	0	0	0	13,112
United Kingdom	GRANT	1,107	954	0	641	468	1,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	2,461	0	210	8,711
United States	GRANT	217	7,959	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,014	0	4,527	23,848
Sub-Total for Bilateral Donors	**GRANT**	**17,789**	**28,842**	**669**	**25,897**	**15,082**	**31,330**	**0**	**5,705**	**0**	**1,532**	**34,584**	**1,239**	**36,218**	**30,574**	**0**	**10,381**	**239,842**
	LOAN	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,024**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,124**
	TOTAL	**17,789**	**28,942**	**669**	**25,897**	**15.082**	**31,330**	**0**	**5,705**	**0**	**1,532**	**40,608**	**1,239**	**36,218**	**30,574**	**0**	**10,381**	**245,965**
NGOs (Core/Own Resources Only)	GRANT	0	3,887	0	5,179	1,096	11,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,662	14,283	0	0	43,560
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**GRANT**	**17,812**	**37,306**	**821**	**39,813**	**24,457**	**45,558**	**0**	**5,705**	**0**	**1,543**	**34,584**	**1,239**	**46,290**	**51,728**	**1**	**40,098**	**346,954**
	LOAN	**28,547**	**960**	**158**	**5,170**	**10,924**	**16,322**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25,128**	**0**	**23,325**	**14,353**	**0**	**0**	**124,888**
	TOTAL	**46,359**	**38,266**	**979**	**44,983**	**35,381**	**61,880**	**0**	**5,705**	**0**	**1,543**	**59,712**	**1,239**	**69,615**	**66,081**	**1**	**40,098**	**471,842**

4. CONCLUSIONS

58. The Royal Government of Cambodia faces daunting development challenges today. 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.

59. The Royal Government is pleased to report that over the last three year, 1999-2001, disbursements have steadily increased from just under US$ 400 million in 1999 to nearly US$ 472 million last year (2001). At the same time, the amounts pledged by donors have also increased significantly – from US$ 526 million in 1999 to over US$ 610 million in 2001. Excluding the year 1998, when no CG meeting was held and consequently no formal pledges were recorded, disbursements over the 1992-97 and 1999-2001 have totaled nearly 3.7 billion dollars – constituting 73.3 percent of the pledges made by donors during these two periods. In more recent years, the ratio of disbursements to pledges has been higher – representing a greater absorptive capacity within the Government. Disbursements have increased from 76 percent of the donor pledges in 1999, to 77.3 percent in the years 2000 and 2001.

60. There are some noticeable changes in the composition of ODA in terms of type and terms of assistance. Overall, the loans component, 26.5 percent of the total ODA, in 2001 was significantly higher than the average of 17.8 percent for the 1992-2001 period. The loans portion of disbursements in 2001 increased by 27.6 percent over the year 2000 level. 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 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.

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 Types and Terms of Official Development Assistance

Definitions of Types of Assistance

Official Development Assistance (ODA) - Refers to financial or technical resources (grants and concessional loans) extended by governments of developed countries and by official multilateral agencies to developing countries. These financial and non-financial inflows to developing countries are provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies. In order to be classified as ODA, each transaction must conform to the following conditions: (i) ODA is administered for the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; (ii) ODA is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 percent.

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 (ITA) - 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 / Capital 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. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component.

Programme/Budgetary Aid or Balance of Payments Support_ - The provision of financial resources in the context of a 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 for 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 may also include resources ascribed to public debt forgiveness.

Food Aid - 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 - 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 can be 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 mainly on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.

Definitions of 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. Grants are normally provided in the form of the provision of the services of technical experts and/or consultancy services, fellowships/training, equipment, and commodities.

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 conveys 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.

Beneficiary Institution - The organization receiving the assistance of the development activity. There may be several such beneficiary institutions for any one project. A recipient government department or ministry may be a beneficiary institution.

Co-Financing - The modality of cooperation by which financing of projects and programmes is provided from more than one source, other than by the recipient government. Co-financing arrangements may consist of third-party cost-sharing or a trust-fund modality.

Commitment - 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 for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient country. This term also refers to the magnitude or the amount of ODA actually made available by donors or lending institutions to the Government of the Cambodia. Commitments are normally made on an annual basis. For programming purposes, a distinction is made between *programmed commitment* which

refers to amounts for specific programmes and projects with loan/ grant agreements but are not yet ongoing, and *indicative commitments* and agreements to be signed within the year which refers to amounts covering remaining agreements.

Disbursements - represent the actual international transfer of financial resources, which 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.

Donor - The source of funds for development assistance: multi-lateral, bi-lateral and non-governmental organizations.

Executing Institution/Agency - The institution actually executing or implementing the 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 implementor of an activity for the executing institution.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) - A private, voluntary, not-for-profit organization, supported at least in part by voluntary contributions from the public or from other donor institutions.

Reporting Year - The Development Cooperation Report (DCR) collects and presents information for the preceding year; thus, the 1999/2000 DCR contains disbursements data for the calendar year 1999.

Responsible Ministry/ Agency - The entity in a recipient country's government which has the overall responsibility for the project or the recipient government counterpart of the executing institution.

Sector - The substantive area in which the project or activity has been classified using a standard classification system.

ANNEX III: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND YEAR: 1992-2001

(in thousands of US dollars)

Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Provisional 2001	Total Disbursements 1992-2001	
												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	1,575,530	38.3%
	Loans	0	0	338	2,044	2,322	4,013	5,018	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**	**1,589,265**	**38.6%**
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	230,342	5.6%
	Loans	0	0	616	492	879	0	0	0	0	0	1,987	0.0%
	Total	**8,855**	**7,305**	**16,018**	**34,550**	**50,652**	**25,555**	**22,645**	**19,192**	**21,252**	**26,305**	**232,329**	**5.6%**
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	32,758	67,471	110,610	128,919	108,339	97,936	97,392	58,830	67,171	92,463	861,889	20.9%
	Loans	0	0	11,900	45,528	50,845	32,678	70,449	55,646	76,789	97,341	441,176	10.7%
	Total	**32,758**	**67,471**	**122,510**	**174,447**	**159,184**	**130,614**	**167,841**	**114,476**	**143,960**	**189,804**	**1,303,065**	31.7%
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	0	0	10,732	20,904	41,550	2,647	0	24,356	17,000	18,429	135,618	3.3%
	Loans	1,410	73,486	58,438	56,983	24,943	0	0	11,500	21,091	27,546	275,397	6.7%
	Total	**1,410**	**73,486**	**69,170**	**77,887**	**66,493**	**2,647**	**0**	**35,856**	**38,091**	**45,975**	411,015	10.0%
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	580,680	14.1%
	Loans	o	o	o	o	O	o	o	o	O	O	0	0.0%
	Total	**167,726**	**95,634**	**44,150**	**53,674**	**54,780**	**40,580**	**5,546**	**30,937**	**54,020**	**33,633**	**580,680**	**14.1%**
TOTAL	Grants	248,773	248,405	286,753	408,273	439,093	346,497	357,813	332,564	368,933	346,955	3,384,059	82.2%
	Loans	1,410	73,486	71,292	105,047	78,989	36,691	75,467	67,146	97,880	124,887	732,295	17.8%
	Total	**250,183**	**321,891**	**358,045**	**513,320**	**518,082**	**383,188**	**433,280**	**399,710**	**466,813**	**471,842**	**4,116,354**	**100.0%**

ANNEX IV: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR AND YEAR: 1992-2001

(in thousands of US dollars)

SECTOR	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total Disbursements: 1992-2001	
											US $ '000	% Distribution
Economic Management	574	53,866	73,186	83,196	73,182	10,947	6,926	26,454	38,960	46,359	413,650	*10.0%*
Development Administration	6,051	14,644	28,303	64,236	88,185	86,515	88,552	34,205	33,436	38,266	482,393	*11.7%*
Natural Resources	315	1,236	1,541	1,072	3,349	5,844	3,469	2,842	2,133	979		*0.6%*
Education/Human Resource Dev	15,763	28,520	28,884	42,336	34,738	48,269	58,251	40,457	40,496	44,983	382,697	*9.3%*
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	16,875	27,528	24,269	36,650	64,559	18,012	12,428	25,567	44,141	35,382	305,409	*7.4%*
Area / Rural Development	35,103	43,548	28,542	70,191	78,097	67,918	63,274	58,087	67,318	61,880	573,958	*13.9%*
Industry	132	10	7	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	749	*0.0%*
Energy	1,057	7,498	23,702	38,972	13,772	17,335	30,893	28,789	21,364	5,705	189,087	*4.6%*
International Trade	0	0	0	58	168	50	0	0	0	0	276	*0.0%*
Domestic Trade	300	0	297	273	2,016	7,448	5,404	957	90	1,543	18,328	*0.4%*
Transport	8,682	45,126	57,743	78,299	60,249	37,236	47,072	33,935	47,140	59,712	475,193	*11.5%*
Communications	860	1,350	2,086	3,936	22,344	16,761	11,010	5,560	677	1,239	65,823	*1.6%*
Social Development	5,571	15,802	27,095	41,147	20,828	18,833	33,106	24,747	36,419	69,615	293,163	*7.1%*
Health	15,483	28,867	20,788	24,877	43,696	32,027	62,969	70,864	67,710	66,081	433,363	*10.5%*
Disaster Preparedness	2,359	220	0	0	0	164	141	4	15	1	2,904	*0.1%*
Humanitarian Aid and Relief	141,058	53,676	41,602	28,077	12,299	15,829	9,785	47,242	66,915	40,098	456,581	*11.1%*
TOTAL	**250,183**	**321,891**	**358,045**	**513,320**	**518,082**	**383,188**	**433,280**	**399,710**	**466,813**	**471,842**	**4,116,354**	***100.0%***

ANNEX V: DISBURSEMENTS BY MAJOR DONOR AND YEAR: 1992-2001

(in thousands of Us dollars)

MAJOR DONOR	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Provional)	Total Dosbursement: 1992-2001	
											US $	% distribution
Multi-Lateral Agencies												
United Nations Agencies:												
- Total Value of Programs Delivered	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	90,147	86,548	90,785	267,480	….
- Own Funds Disbursed	13,276	30,977	26,154	30,968	50,315	42,704	49,518	45,282	49,433	44,918	83,5458	9.3%
Bretton-Woods Institutions:												
- IBRD/World Bank	0	68	40,009	29,601	40,401	28,115	29,313	26,716	32,697	43,078	269,998	6.6%
- International Monetary Fund	0	8,800	21,238	42,290	400	0	0	11,500	11,478	22,957	118,663	2.9%
Asian Development Bank	0	12,297	12,388	37,860	49,238	18,390	36,488	26,869	51,133	48,685	293,348	7.1%
European Union / EEC	32,118	19,068	9,163	28,886	57,622	36,793	49,291	28,279	27,945	22,679	311,844	7.6%
Sub-Total for Multi-Lateral Agencies	**45,394**	**71,210**	**108,952**	**169,605**	**197,976**	**126,002**	**164,610**	**138,646**	**172,686**	**182,317**	**1,377,398**	**33.5%**
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	201,081	4.9%
Belgium	1,941	2,184	971	2,695	1,986	1,672	3,186	4,768	2,641	1,274	23,318	0.6%
Canada	5,821	6,584	4,512	4,261	3,179	4,179	4,756	2,579	818	5,243	41,932	1.0%
China	912	871	7,089	3,129	10,850	9,496	14,345	2,994	2,610	16,325	68,621	1.7%
Denmark	3,997	5,880	5,844	5,129	20,813	5,076	4,461	2,684	3,529	2,847	60,260	1.5%
France	5,797	32,260	35,807	62,237	42,887	26,492	23,216	18,586	27,800	36,047	311,129	7.6%
Finland	1,696	679	575	0	0	112	250	700	3,269	1,199	8,480	0.2%
Germany	2,637	2,483	3,349	13,896	9,607	10,082	9,838	12,319	12,225	10,020	86,456	2.1%
Japan	66,897	102,025	95,606	112,402	111,000	59,843	71,372	88,000	106,021	100,023	913,189	22.2%
Netherlands	17,159	11,147	9,980	3,447	11,542	3,257	5,671	6,053	4,912	3,606	76,774	1.9%
New Zealand	0	0	243	254	209	43	1,003	804	1,002	718	4,276	0.1%
Norway	7,876	3,105	806	924	1,441	2,149	1,000	1,020	1,310	1,151	20,782	0.5%
Republic of Korea	0	30	0	0	252	0	50	1,048	706	1,199	3,285	0.1%
Thailand	7,598	229	4	147	1,089	2,224	691	550	435	435	13,402	0.3%
Russian Federation	5,100	3,700	2,100	1,040	280	262	300	340	851	334	14,307	0.3%
Sweden	13,368	14,994	10,098	25,314	16,079	17,413	13,499	10,830	14,122	13,112	148,829	3.6%
United Kingdom	7,032	5,075	7,099	10,700	4,134	2,250	9,866	9,416	13,000	8,711	77,283	1.9%
United States	35,551	33,809	31,701	45,149	28,761	30,509	30,364	23,000	17,608	23,848	300,300	7.3%
Other Bi-Lateral Donors	9,827	4,387	1,568	4,383	25	4,955	500	1,983	0	0	27,628	0.7%
Sub-Total for Bi-lateral Donors	**203,720**	**245,359**	**231,144**	**322,615**	**284,306**	**207,310**	**212,573**	**206,064**	**242,276**	**245,965**	**2,401,332**	**58.3%**
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**	**337,624**	**8.2%**
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	**250,183**	**321,891**	**358,045**	**513,320**	**518,082**	**383,188**	**433,280**	**399,710**	**466,813**	**471,842**	**4,116,354**	**100.0%**