The Kingdom of Cambodia

– From Reconstruction to Sustainable Development –

March 2002

Institute for International Cooperation
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia
– From Reconstruction to Sustainable Development –

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This report is prepared based on the discussion and findings of the Country Study Committee on Japan’s Official Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The views expressed in the report are those of the members of the Study Committee and do not necessarily reflect those of JICA.

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Highlights of Recommendations for Japan’s Assistance to Cambodia
by Country Study Committee of JICA
in March 2002

1. Major Development Challenges Found in Cambodia

<Need for foundation-building toward sustainable development>
(1) Reconstruction of a state system and recovery of physical infrastructure that were destroyed by successive changes of the ruling regimes and repeated conflicts
(2) Recovery and development of human resources that were lost and damaged due to the long period of war

<Development issues to rejoin the international community/the regional economy and to promote sustainable development>
(3) Measure for alleviation of poverty prevalent in rural areas
(4) Expansion of the size of the economy to absorb a rapidly growing population
(5) Recovery of natural resources and the environment, and restoration and conservation of the cultural heritage

<Strengthening of Cambodia’s ownership and establishing of partnership with international community>

2. Recommendation by the Study Committee

(1) Basic perspectives on Japan’s assistance to Cambodia

(i) A span of this recommendation’s coverage, a period of approximately five years is defined as Cambodia’s ‘foundation-building period’ which prepares self-sustaining development to catch up with neighboring countries.

(ii) The primary objective of Japan’s assistance to Cambodia is defined as: ‘To help reconstruct Cambodia’s state institutions which enable to achieve post-conflict reconstruction and creation of new civil society, to build the foundations for mid- and long-term sustainable development and to alleviate Cambodia’s extreme poverty.’

(iii) Recognizing that huge amount of uncoordinated international assistance flowing into Cambodia has weakened their ownership, Japan should consider Cambodia’s absorptive capacity and lead international coordination efforts to strengthen ownership of Cambodia.

(2) Framework of Japan’s development assistance to Cambodia

In order to accomplish aforementioned primary objective, six subordinate objectives are identified in the framework of Japan’s development assistance to Cambodia (The framework is shown in Figure 1.). Within the framework, priority development issues are also identified for each issue.

(3) Considerations for Japan’s assistance to Cambodia

<Considerations on Assistance Planning>

(i) Strengthening Cambodia’s ownership
Establishment of ownership takes time and can be achieved along with progress in other development issues, such as poverty reduction, economic growth and the reinforcement of fiscal and human resources. In the next five years, Japan should facilitate strengthening of ownership through a policy dialogue with the Cambodian government, based on the recognition that ownership is one of the most important factors for foundation building.

(ii) Formation of better partnership between Cambodia and donors
Japan should actively involve in the discussions on desirable partnerships from the standpoint that respects and strengthens ownership.

(iii) Coordination and cooperation between Japan and other donors
As Japan wishes to contribute to variety of development issues in spite of constrains on its ODA resources in terms of know-how, personnel, budget and etc., coordination and cooperation with multilateral donors, donor countries and NGOs are critical to overcome these difficulties.

<Consideration on Assistance Implementation>

(i) Cross-sector approach for designated areas of cooperation
When assistance is provided to achieve specific target, closely related development issues should be approached simultaneously. For example, in the area of rural development (including demobilization) several issues in other sectors can be regarded as a package. Considering constrains of Cambodia’s absorptive capacity and the difficulties of sectorally divided administrative systems both in Cambodia and Japan, a size of geographical area subject to this assistance should be limited. In that way, monitoring of outcomes and feedback become easier. If outcomes of a pilot project can be identified and confirmed, diffusion becomes possible.

(ii) Flexibility of assistance operations
In cross-sector assistance in focused areas, projects are operated on the basis of agreements among various stakeholders. Therefore, the original scale, scheme, and timing of assistance are likely to be changed frequently. Cross-sector, result-oriented assistance must correspond flexibly to these changes and organization needs to have such flexibility as well.
(iii) Monitoring and feedback on outcomes
As evaluation method for integrated approaches are under development, it is desirable to establish the method through trial and error in the field.

(iv) Expansion of operation areas
In the assistance targeting poverty alleviation such as ‘agricultural promotion and rural development’, ‘strengthening of human resources’ ‘restoration of the natural environment’ and ‘reinforcement of administrative capacity’, assistance activities need to be expanded to rural areas. Although assistance operations have been limited to areas in and around Phnom Penh form security reasons, areas ought to be accordingly expanded.

Figure 1. Framework of Japan’s Cooperation for Cambodia

Primary Objectives: To help reconstruct Cambodia’s state institutions which enables to achieve post-conflict reconstruction and the formation of a new civil society, to build the foundations for mid- and long-term sustainable development, and to alleviate Cambodia’s extreme poverty.

To establish good-governance
- Improvement of the legislative and judicial system
- Land titling and clarification of de facto cultivation rights
- Promotion of administrative and fiscal reform and democratization
- Strengthening of administrative capacity
- Establishment of SSN*

To improve physical infrastructure
- Demining
- Measures against natural disasters
- Restoration and development of the physical infrastructure
- Establishment of systems for maintenance and operation

To expand the size of the economy and to create job opportunities
- Improvement of the conditions for industrial development
- Fostering urban small and medium-sized businesses
- Inducement of foreign direct investment

To promote agriculture and rural development
- Rural Development
- Improvement of agricultural productivity and diversification
- Promotion of agriculture-related industries
- Creation of non-farm job opportunities

To conserve environment and natural resources and to restore and preserve the cultural heritage
- Management of natural resources
- Conservation of natural environment
- Improvement of urban living environment
- Restoration and preservation of historical/cultural heritage

To Develop human resources
- Improvement of healthcare standards
- Expansion of PHC*
- Reinforcement of countermeasures against diseases
- Training and retraining of health care professionals

- Improvement of educational standards
- Raising the school enrollment rate and improving quality of education
- Expansion of secondary and higher education
- Training and retraining of education professionals

- Improvement of the working skills of adults
- Raising the literacy rate
- Improvement of agricultural and vocational skills
- Training of civil servants to upgrade their administrative capacity

* PHC: Primary Health Care
១. បញ្ជាក់ ប្រយោគប្រវែងសារសំរេប

ប្រការណ៍របស់ក្រុមហ៊ុនប្រព័ន្ធការប្រឈមស្រកីរ្ន បង្កើតប្រការណ៍ក្នុងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រព័ន្ធការប្រឈមស្រកីរ្ន រួមដូចជា 
ការទូទស្សន៍ និងការប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេសម្រាប់ការពារប្រការណ៍អេក្រង់ក្រុមហ៊ុន ដែលសម្រាប់ 
ការសម្រាប់ការប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស។ ការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេសម្រាប់ការប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការ 
ប្រឈមស្រកីរអេក្រង់ក្រុមហ៊ុន គឺជាពិសេសមួយសម្រាប់ការគ្រប់គ្រងប្រការណ៍អេក្រង់ក្រុមហ៊ុន ដែលបញ្ជាក់ប្រការណ៍ក្នុងបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
ការប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស។
ការប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស (ODA) ជាប្រការណ៍អេក្រង់ក្រុមហ៊ុន ដែលមានប្រការណ៍ ដោយ 2000 និងក្រុមហ៊ុនប្រព័ន្ធការ 
ប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការប្រឈមស្រកីរអេក្រង់ក្រុមហ៊ុន (JICA) ដែលប្រការណ៍អេក្រង់ក្រុមហ៊ុន: ក្រុមហ៊ុនក្នុងការការប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស 
ដោយការប្រឈមស្រកីរនិងការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស។

២. ការប្រឈមស្រកីរលេខប្រភពសំរាប់សុំប្រាក់ការសំរុំ

< ទិដ្លីព័ត៌មានក្រុមហ៊ុនប្រព័ន្ធការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស >
(១) ការប្រឈមស្រកីរដោយក្រុមហ៊ុន ប្រព័ន្ធការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស ដោយក្រុមហ៊ុន: ការប្រឈម 
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< ប្រការណ៍ការប្រឈមស្រកីរអេក្រង់ក្រុមហ៊ុន / ទិដ្លីព័ត៌មានការប្រឈមស្រកីរេសថេស >
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湄. ស្រុកសង្គ្រាមរីនជាង្រែង: កុំព្យូទ័រសិក្សា

(១) សម្រាប់វិទ្យាសាស្រ្តផ្សេងៗដែលមានប្រជាជនប្រមួយប្រជុំ

(i) ក្រុងសៀមរាប់ដែលបានបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។ អត្ថប្រយោជន៍នេះគឺជាមុនទេះបង់ពីការងារជាតិនៃក្រុងសៀមរាប់ដែលបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។

(ii) ក្រុងសៀមរាប់ដែលបានបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។ អត្ថប្រយោជន៍នេះគឺជាមុនទេះបង់ពីការងារជាតិនៃក្រុងសៀមរាប់ដែលបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។

(iii) ប្រជាជនប្រមួយប្រជុំដែលបានបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។ អត្ថប្រយោជន៍នេះគឺជាមុនទេះបង់ពីការងារជាតិនៃក្រុងសៀមរាប់ដែលបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។

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ប្រជាជនប្រមួយប្រជុំដែលបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។ អត្ថប្រយោជន៍នេះគឺជាមុនទេះបង់ពីការងារជាតិនៃក្រុងសៀមរាប់ដែលបានអំពីរីនជាង្រែង។

(៣) ការរីនជាង្រែងរូបភាពដែលមានប្រជាជនប្រមួយប្រជុំ

< ការរីនជាង្រែងរូបភាព >

(i) ការរីនជាង្រែងរូបភាពដែលមានប្រជាជនប្រមួយប្រជុំ

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(iii) គូរសញ្ញាត្រូវែមលេខទី១ ដំបូងរបស់ពិភពលោកនឹងកើនជាតិ។ ប្រទេសវែមលេខទី១ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងប្រទេសចំនួន២១ ដែលប្តូរពីរបស់ពិភពលោកស្មើជាតិ។ ពីចំណុចនេះមកដល់ ការអនុញ្ចេញប្រព័ន្ធការដំណើរការនៅក្នុងប្រទេសក្នុងពិភពលោក។

< ការធ្វើប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុត >

(i) ការធ្វើប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុត។

រូបប្រយោជន៍ជាក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុតសិទ្ធិការដំណើរការរបស់សហគមន៍សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកទី២០០០ ការធ្វើប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុត។

(ii) ការប្រមេញ់វេទប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើប។

រូបប្រយោជន៍ជាក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុតសិទ្ធិការដំណើរការរបស់សហគមន៍សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកទី២០០០ ការធ្វើប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុត។

(iii) សម្រាប់ការងារក្នុងសហគមន៍សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកអង់គ្លេស។

រូបប្រយោជន៍ជាក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុតសិទ្ធិការដំណើរការរបស់សហគមន៍សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកទី២០០០ ការធ្វើប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុត។

(iv) ការប្រមេញ់វេទប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើប។

រូបប្រយោជន៍ជាក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុតសិទ្ធិការដំណើរការរបស់សហគមន៍សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកទី២០០០ ការធ្វើប្រក谪ក្រើក្រុមជនទំនើបបំផុត។
Foreword

It has become increasingly important for developing countries to respond effectively to globally pertinent issues such as population growth, environment degradation and problems of food supply. At the same time, development assistance should respond flexibly to the diverse needs of developing countries based on a proper evaluation of developmental states of each country and the specific conditions. In light of such demand, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has promoted the country-specific approach in order to provide a more responsive and specifically designed form of assistance. In its efforts to promote this country-specific assistance, JICA has commissioned country-specific studies with the participation of external academics and experts to explore and make proposals concerning the direction of the assistance. Thus far, a total of thirty-five country study committees for Japan’s Official Development Assistance have been organized and their research outcomes were published in reports.

In Cambodia, Japan’s assistance was halted due to the civil war, which had begun in the 1970s. As the peace was achieved through the Paris Peace Agreements of 1991, Japan resumed official development assistance to the country. During the last ten years, a general election was held and the establishment of a market economy has been making progress. Cambodia has now shifted into a mid- and long-term development phase. Accordingly, the demand for Japan’s assistance has also shifted from the assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction to that for mid- and long-term development.

Based on the above background, for the purpose of proposing future direction of Japan’s assistance to the country, JICA organized the committee on the country study for Cambodia in August 2000. The committee consisted of ten members, headed by Professor Yukio Imagawa of the faculty of law at Kanto Gakuen University. The committee held six sessions of heated discussions, inviting resource persons from various fields, such as those from the NGO community in Japan, namely, “the People’s Forum on Cambodia, Japan”. The committee members and 14 experts who were responsible for each sector prepared the report, which benefited greatly from the sessions of discussions and input from resource person.

It is hoped that not only JICA, but also any other organizations and people engaged in cooperation activities for Cambodia, will find this report useful for their planning and implementation of assistance to Cambodia.

Finally, I am deeply grateful to Professor Imagawa, the head of the committee, as well as the other members of the committee and the authors of each section of the report. They have put great efforts into compiling this report. I would also like to thank every person in the ministries and organizations concerned for their cooperation.

March 2002

Takao Kawakami
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Preface

Cambodia suffered from about 20 years of conflicts and chaos until the promulgation of the new constitution in 1993. Based on the new constitution, a new Kingdom was born and the new coalition government with two prime ministers was launched. However, after the formation of the new government, internal conflicts again broke out. From June to July in 1997, the First Prime Minister’s troops and the Second Prime Minister’s troops clashed. Although the international community was afraid that the Cambodian peace process might collapse, Cambodia managed to overcome the crisis with the cooperation of the international community, including Japan. In July 1998, Cambodians succeeded in independently conducting a general election, five years after the general election held under the auspices of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in May 1993. The elections were confirmed domestically and internationally as being free and fair for the first time. The election results were still not recognized by some political parties that fared badly in the elections. This seemed about to trigger another conflict that might have affected the international community, but conflict was avoided through the astuteness of the King as well as the efforts of friendly nations, including Japan. As a result, the current new government with Hun Sen as the Prime Minister was launched at the end of October 1998, setting the stage for political stability. In the same year, Cambodia regained its representation in the United Nations. At the same time the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) accepted Cambodia as a new member. Thus Cambodia returned to the international community, and it has been maintaining conditions of peace and political stability since that time.

Japan played a very important role in the political settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Japan also took the initiative in promoting economic reconstruction after peace was achieved. The Paris International Conference on Cambodia, held in August 1989, appointed Japan and Australia as co-chairs of the Third Committee on the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons and the eventual reconstruction of Cambodia. Japan, as a co-chair, synthesized the opinions of the related nations concerning assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia after the conclusion of the peace agreement. This resulted in the Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, the fourth document of the Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict in October 1991. It illustrated the direction of foreign assistance to Cambodia. Furthermore, Japan proposed the establishment of an International Conference on the Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC), which was approved unanimously by the Third Committee of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. ICORC met alternately in Tokyo and Paris as an organization for the coordination of international assistance for Cambodia’s reconstruction after the peace agreements. Japan has continued its cooperation for Cambodia’s rehabilitation and reconstruction as the major assisting country, while ICORC evolved into the current Consultative Group (CG) Meeting for Cambodia, which was launched in 1996.

For future assistance to Cambodia, the Committee on the Country Study for Japan’s Official Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia was organized in response to a request by JICA. The committee is expected to review the outcome of assistance to Cambodia up to now, as well as to conduct research to determine the direction of assistance with a perspective of five years in the future. It consists of nine members and thirteen authors, all of whom are experts in various fields with experience of long-term or frequent short-term stays in Cambodia. They also have a passionate concern for assistance to Cambodia’s reconstruction and development. The first session of the committee was held at the Institute for International Cooperation on August 24, 2000. The committee convened once a month, until the last meeting on January 19, 2001.
Taking “good governance” into consideration as a matters of utmost concern in relation to future assistance to Cambodia, the committee held heated discussions on various tasks. The tasks they engaged in were related to reduction of extreme poverty, rural development, education, natural environment conservation, and other matters. Specific issues related to Cambodia, such as the improvement of the legislative and judicial systems, demining, support for veterans, and the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage sites, were also explored. During the period February 11 to 17, 2001, three committee members conducted field studies in Cambodia. The committee members also had interviews with H. M. King Sihanouk, H. E. Prime Minister Hun Sen and other high level officials. The viewpoints of the Cambodian leaders are reflected in the report. The committee secretariat in the Institute of International Cooperation integrated the results into this report, which will be presented to the President of JICA.

Finally, I would like to give my sincere thanks to the committee members, authors, resource persons and related members of JICA.

March 2002

Yukio Imagawa
Chairperson
The Country Study Committee for Japan’s Official Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia
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</tr>
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# Abbreviations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>Accelerated District Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADHOC</td>
<td>Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFD</td>
<td>Agence Francaise de Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFTA</td>
<td>ASEAN Free Trade Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>AusAID</td>
<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
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## B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHN</td>
<td>Basic Human Needs</td>
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## C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARERE</td>
<td>Cambodia Areas Regeneration and Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS</td>
<td>Country Assistance Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Cooperation Committee for Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDAF</td>
<td>Council for the Demobilization of Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Council for the Development of Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>Comprehensive Development Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDRI</td>
<td>Cambodia Development Resource Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFRC (RCR)</td>
<td>Chemins de fer Royaux du Cambodge (Royal Cambodian Railway)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>Consultative Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIB</td>
<td>Cambodia Investment Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICC</td>
<td>Center of the International Cooperation for Computerization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGDK</td>
<td>Coalition Government of Democratic Kamphuchea</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMAA</td>
<td>Cambodia Mine Action and Victims Assistance Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMAC</td>
<td>Cambodia Mine Action Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Cambodia People’s Party</td>
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<td>CVAP</td>
<td>Cambodia Veterans Assistance Program</td>
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## D

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<tr>
<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assistance Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDRP</td>
<td>Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Program</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDC</td>
<td>Electricite de Cambodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFA</td>
<td>Education for All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPI</td>
<td>Expanded Programme to Immunization</td>
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<td>ESAF</td>
<td>Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>FDI</td>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>FTBC</td>
<td>Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUNICINPEC</td>
<td>Front Uni National pour un Cambodge Independent, Neutre, Pacifique et Cooperatif</td>
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## G

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<tr>
<td>GAP</td>
<td>Governance Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMS</td>
<td>Greater Mekong Sub-region</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNP</td>
<td>Gross National Product</td>
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<td>GSP</td>
<td>General System of Preferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit/ German Agency for Technical Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Handicap International</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIPC</td>
<td>Heavily Indebted Poor Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>HYV</td>
<td>High Yielding Variety</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Co-ordinating Committee on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICORC</td>
<td>International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia</td>
</tr>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRC</td>
<td>International Development Research Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFIC</td>
<td>Institute for International Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labor Organization</td>
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<td>IMCI</td>
<td>Integrated Management of Childhood Illness</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IPP</td>
<td>Independent Power Producer</td>
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<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunication Union</td>
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<td>JBIC</td>
<td>Japan Bank for International Cooperation</td>
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<td>JCIF</td>
<td>Japan Center for International Finance</td>
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<td>JETRO</td>
<td>Japan External Trade Organization</td>
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<td>JICA</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency</td>
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<td>JILD</td>
<td>Japanese Institute for Legal Development</td>
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<td>JSA</td>
<td>Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor</td>
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<tr>
<td>KID</td>
<td>Khmer Institute for Democracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPNLF</td>
<td>Khmer People’s National Liberation Front</td>
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<td>LLDCs</td>
<td>Least Less Developed Countries</td>
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<td>MPDF</td>
<td>Mekong Project Development Facility</td>
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<td>MSF</td>
<td>Medecins Sans Frontieres</td>
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<td>NBC</td>
<td>National Bank of Cambodia</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NORAD</td>
<td>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation</td>
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<td>NPRD</td>
<td>National Programme to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official Development Assistance</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<td>OECF</td>
<td>Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>OOF</td>
<td>Other Official Flows</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
P

PAP  Priority Action Programme
PASEC  Programme d'appui au secteur education au Cambodge
PDRD  Provincial Department of Rural Development
PPF  Policy Framework Paper
PHC  Primary Health Care
PKO  Peace Keeping Operations
PIP  Public Investment Program
PRDC  Provincial Rural Development Committee
PRGF  Poverty Reduction Growth Facility
PRSP  Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTTC  Provincial Teacher Training College
PVC  Provincial Veterans Committee

R

RCAF  Royal Cambodia Armed Forces
RDB  Rural Development Bank
RTTC  Regional Teacher Training College

S

SAF  Structural Adjustment Facility
SEDP  Socioeconomic Development Plan
Sida  Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
SNC  Supreme National Council
STD  Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SWAp  Sector-wide Approach

U

UNAIDS  Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCOCHR  United Nations Cambodia Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNDAF  United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNEP  United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA  United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR  United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF  United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM  United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS  United Nations Office for Project Services
UNTAC  United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNV  United Nations Volunteer
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
UXO  Unexploded Ordnance

V

VAT  Value-added Tax
VDC  Village Development Committees

W

WFP  World Food Programme
WHO  World Health Organization
WIPO  World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO  World Trade Organization
WWF  World Wide Fund for Nature
The Kingdom of Cambodia

Religion: Buddhism
Land area: 181,035 sqkm
Form of government: Constitutional Monarchy
Population: 13.1 million (mid-2000 estimate)
Head of the State: King Norodom Sihanouk
Capital: Phnom Penh
Official Language: Khmer
Fiscal year: Calendar year
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