

The Kingdom of Cambodia

– From Reconstruction to Sustainable Development –

March 2002

Institute for International Cooperation
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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Country Study for Japan's Official Development Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia

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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 constraints 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 constraints 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.

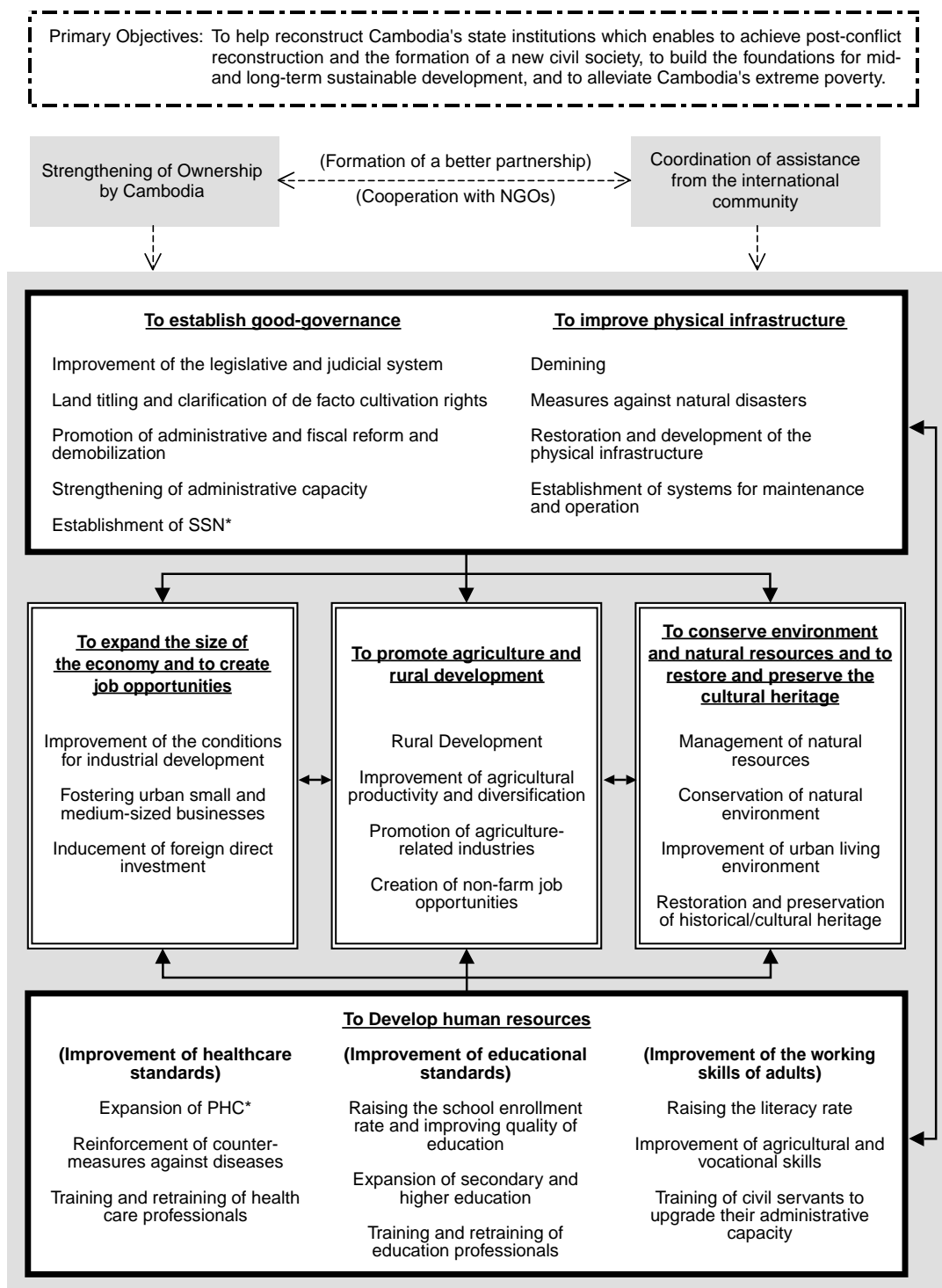
(iii) Monitoring and feedback on outcomes

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



* SSN : Social Safety Net, PHC : Primary Health Care

**ចំណុចសំខាន់ៗនៃអនុសាសន៍សំរាប់ជំនួយរបស់ជប៉ុនដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា
ដោយគណៈកម្មាធិការសិក្សាអំពីប្រទេសនិមួយៗ នៃទីភ្នាក់ងារសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ JICA
ខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០០២**

១. ប្រវត្តិ និងគោលបំណងនៃការសិក្សា

ដោយប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានចាប់ផ្តើមឡើងនូវការកសាងជាតិយ៉ាងពេញទំហឹង ហើយបានឈានពីដំណាក់កាលស្តារឡើងវិញ ចូលដំណាក់កាលអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ , ហើយទិសដៅអនាគតនៃជំនួយរបស់ជប៉ុនក៏ចាំបាច់ត្រូវពិនិត្យឡើងវិញ និងប្តូរឆ្ពោះទៅរកទិសដៅថ្មីវិញ ។ ជាមួយនឹងគោលដៅនៃការចូលរួមបរិច្ចាកនៃជំនួយដែលមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពរបស់ជប៉ុនដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដោយការស្នើឱ្យមានទស្សនៈវិស័យរយៈពេលមធ្យម និងទិសដៅនៃជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាផ្លូវការរបស់ជប៉ុន (ODA) ដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា នៅខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០០ ទីភ្នាក់ងារសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិជប៉ុន (JICA) បានរៀបចំឱ្យមានគណៈកម្មាធិការសិក្សាមួយ ស្តីពីការសិក្សាអំពីប្រទេសនិមួយៗ សំរាប់ជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាផ្លូវការរបស់ជប៉ុនដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ លោកសាស្ត្រាចារ្យ Yukio Imagawa ត្រូវបានចាត់តាំងជាប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ ដែលមានសមាជិកចំនួនដប់នាក់ ជាមួយនិងអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ និសិត្យសាលាកិច្ចាល័យបឋម និងអ្នកជំនាញការ១៤នាក់ ដែលត្រូវបានទទួលស្គាល់ថា ជាអ្នកជំនាញការដែលមានអំណាចក្នុងវិស័យជំនាញរបស់ពួកគេ ។ គណៈកម្មាធិការនេះបានចងក្រងជាបាយការណ៍ ដែលមានផលប្រយោជន៍ដ៏ធំដែលបានមកពីកិច្ចពិភាក្សា ដ៏ខ្លាំងក្លាជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ ។

២. ការជ្រើសរើសកម្មវិធីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សំខាន់ៗដែលមាននៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

< សេចក្តីត្រូវការសំរាប់ការកសាងគ្រឹះដើម្បីឆ្ពោះទៅរកការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាទិន្ន >

- (១) ការកសាងឡើងវិញនូវស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ និងការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធរូបវន្តជាតិដែលបានបំផ្លាញដោយសារសង្គ្រាម និងការផ្លាស់ប្តូររបបគ្រប់គ្រងជាបន្តបន្ទាប់
- (២) ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវធនធានមនុស្សដែលបានបាត់បង់ អន់ថយគុណសម្បត្តិដោយសារសង្គ្រាម ដ៏យូរអង្វែង

< បញ្ហាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បីចូលរួមឡើងវិញជាមួយសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ / សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្នុងតំបន់ និងដើម្បីលើកស្ទួយដល់ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាទិន្ន >

- (៣) ការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាទូរគតភាព ជាពិសេសតាមដំបូងជនបទ
- (៤) ការពង្រីកទំហំសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ដើម្បីមានលទ្ធភាពអាចទទួលនូវកំណើនដ៏ឆាប់រហ័សនៃប្រជាជន
- (៥) ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងបរិស្ថានដែលត្រូវបានបំផ្លាញ

< ការពង្រឹងភាពម្ចាស់ការរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងការបង្កើតឱ្យមានភាពជាដៃគូជាមួយនិងសហគមន៍ អន្តរជាតិ >

៣. អនុសាសន៍របស់គណៈកម្មាធិការសិក្សា

(១) ទស្សនៈវិស័យមូលដ្ឋានស្តីពីជំនួយរបស់ជប៉ុនដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

- (i) កម្មវត្ថុនៃសំណើនេះសន្និដ្ឋានទៅលើរយៈពេល ៥ ឆ្នាំទៅអនាគតដែលជារយៈពេលសំរាប់ ដំណើរការឆ្ពោះទៅរកការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (រយៈពេលកសាងគ្រឹះ) ។
- (ii) កំណត់គោលដៅសំខាន់ៗនៃសហប្រតិបត្តិការជំនួយចំពោះប្រទេសកម្ពុជា : "ជួយកសាងស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋសំរាប់កម្ពុជាក្រោយសង្គ្រាម ឡើងវិញ ដើម្បីអាចកសាងនូវសង្គមប្រជាជនជាតិ និងកសាងឡើងវិញនូវវេទនាសម្ព័ន្ធរូបវន្តជាតិ ពង្រឹងគ្រឹះដើម្បីអោយមាន លទ្ធភាពក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជានិរន្តរ៍ក្នុងកម្ពុជាពេលវែងនិងមធ្យម ព្រមទាំងដោះស្រាយកាត់បន្ថយនូវភាពក្រីក្រហួសហេតុ ដែល កម្ពុជាកំពុងតែប្រឈមមុខ" ។
- (iii) ដោយសារតែការហូរចូលនៃជំនួយអន្តរជាតិដ៏សន្លឹកសន្លាប់ ហើយដែលមិនត្រូវបានសម្របសម្រួល ដែលជាកត្តាមួយបានធ្វើ ឱ្យកម្ពុជាចុះខ្សោយនូវភាពជាម្ចាស់ការរបស់ខ្លួន ជប៉ុននឹងខំប្រឹងប្រែងធ្វើការសម្របសម្រួលរវាងម្ចាស់ជំនួយ ដោយពិចារណា អំពីសមត្ថភាពដែលកម្ពុជាអាចស្រូបទទួលបាន ដើម្បីសហការជាមួយកម្ពុជាក្នុងការពង្រឹងភាពជាម្ចាស់ការរបស់កម្ពុជា ។

(២) គម្រោងនៃជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍របស់ជប៉ុនដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

ដើម្បីសំរេចបាននូវគោលដៅជាបឋម ដែលបានលើកឡើងខាងលើនេះ គោលដៅឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់ប្រាំមួយ ត្រូវបានបង្ហាញ ឱ្យឃើញក្នុងគម្រោងនៃជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍របស់ជប៉ុនចំពោះកម្ពុជា (គម្រោងនេះត្រូវបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងតំនួសទី១) ។ ចំនុច អាទិភាពក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ក៏បានត្រូវបញ្ជាក់បង្ហាញក្នុងគម្រោងនេះ តាមបញ្ហានិមួយៗដែរ ។

(៣) ការពិចារណាចំពោះជំនួយរបស់ជប៉ុនដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

< ការពិចារណាលើតំរោងជំនួយ >

(i) ការពង្រឹងភាពម្ចាស់ការរបស់កម្ពុជា

ការបង្កើតឡើងឱ្យមានភាពម្ចាស់ការត្រូវការពេលវេលា ហើយអាចសំរេចទៅបានជាមួយនឹងភាពជឿនលឿនក្នុងបញ្ហា អភិវឌ្ឍន៍វិស័យដទៃទៀត ដូចជាការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ កំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងការធ្វើឱ្យរឹងមាំឡើងនៃធនធានមនុស្ស និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេលប្រាំឆ្នាំខាងមុខ ជប៉ុនគួរសម្រួលឱ្យមានការពង្រឹងនូវភាពម្ចាស់ការតាមរយៈសំវាទ នយោបាយជា មួយនិងរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ដោយឈរលើគោលជំហរមួយទទួលស្គាល់ថាភាពជាម្ចាស់ការគឺជាកត្តាមួយដែលមានសារៈសំខាន់ បំផុតសំរាប់កសាងគ្រឹះ ។

(ii) ការបង្កើតឱ្យមានភាពជាដៃគូកាន់តែប្រសើរឡើង រវាងកម្ពុជា និងម្ចាស់ជំនួយ

ជប៉ុនគួរចូលរួមឱ្យបានសកម្មក្នុងកិច្ចពិភាក្សានានា ស្តីពីភាពជាដៃគូដែលចង់បាននេះ ដោយឈរលើទស្សនៈគោរព និងពង្រឹង ឱ្យមានភាពជាម្ចាស់ការ ។

(iii) កិច្ចសម្របសម្រួល និងកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការរវាងប្រទេសជប៉ុន និងប្រទេសជាម្ចាស់ជំនួយ ផ្សេងទៀត

ជប៉ុនមានបំណងចូលរួមបច្ចេកវិទ្យាគ្រប់បែបផែនដៃនៃបញ្ហាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ តែដោយមានភាពកំរិតនៃធនធានជំនួយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាផ្លូវការ (ODA) របស់ខ្លួន ទាំងវិស័យធនធានមនុស្ស ទាំងវិស័យចំណេះដឹង ទាំងវិស័យថវិកា ។ល។ និង ។ល។ ជប៉ុនត្រូវធ្វើកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការ ព្រមទាំងធ្វើការសម្របសម្រួលជាមួយនិងម្ចាស់ជំនួយពហុភាគី ប្រទេសអ្នកផ្តល់ជំនួយ និងអង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាលនានា ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយនូវភាពលំបាកទាំងនេះ ។

< ការពិចារណាស្តីពីការអនុវត្តន៍គំរោងជំនួយ >

(i) ការខិតខំដោះស្រាយតាមផ្នែកចម្រុះ សំរាប់ដំបន់សហប្រតិបត្តិការដែលមានទំហំកំណត់

នៅពេលដែលជំនួយច្រើនដែលមានទំហំទំនាក់ទំនងគ្នាយ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធ ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ឱ្យក្នុងគោលបំណងដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ព្រមគ្នា (រួមទាំងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ និងការរស់រានទី៣) ការប្រើវិធីដោះស្រាយ និងបញ្ហាជាច្រើនក្នុងផ្នែកផ្សេងៗទៀត អាចនឹងចាត់ទុកថាជាចំណេះស្រាយមួយ ។ ដោយហេតុថា ឧបសគ្គនៃសមត្ថភាពស្រូបទទួលរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងភាពលំបាកនានានៃប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងដែលបែងចែកតាមផ្នែកទាំងក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ទាំងក្នុងប្រទេសជប៉ុន ហេតុនេះហើយ គួរតែចាប់ផ្តើមអនុវត្តគំរោងចំពោះដំបន់ដែលមានទំហំកំរិតជាការល្អ ។ តាមមធ្យោបាយបែបនេះ ការត្រួតពិនិត្យលើលទ្ធផល និងព័ត៌មានបានមកពីគម្រោងនោះអាចមានការងាយស្រួលវិញ ។ ប្រសិនបើលទ្ធផលនៃ គម្រោងសាកល្បងមានភាពងាយស្រួលនឹងពិនិត្យបញ្ជាក់ (វាយតម្លៃ) លទ្ធផលនេះអាចយកមកប្រើសម្រាប់ផ្តាំបន្ទាប់ទៀត ។

(ii) ភាពទន់ភ្លន់ (ភាពស្រួលកែច្នៃ) នៃសកម្មភាពជំនួយ

ចំពោះសហប្រតិបត្តិការដែលមានភាពចម្រុះតាមដំបន់មានទំហំកំរិតខាងលើនេះ សហប្រតិបត្តិការនេះត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយឈរលើកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងគ្នាក្នុងចំណោមអ្នកដែលចូលរួមពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងៗគ្នា រីឯទំហំនៃជំនួយនិងកាលៈទេសៈ ច្រើនតែត្រូវបានកែច្នៃផ្លាស់ប្តូរ ។ ការសម្របទៅតាមកាលៈទេសៈឬលក្ខណៈទាំងនេះមានភាពទន់ភ្លន់ជាការប្រសើរ ។ ហើយទន្ទឹមនេះជាមួយគ្នានេះរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធក៏ត្រូវមានភាពទន់ភ្លន់ ដើម្បីអាចសម្របទៅនឹងស្ថានភាពនេះដែរ ។

(iii) លទ្ធផលនៃការត្រួតពិនិត្យនិងការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានស្តីពីលទ្ធផលនេះទៅប្រភពដើមដើម្បីកែ តម្រូវឡើងវិញ

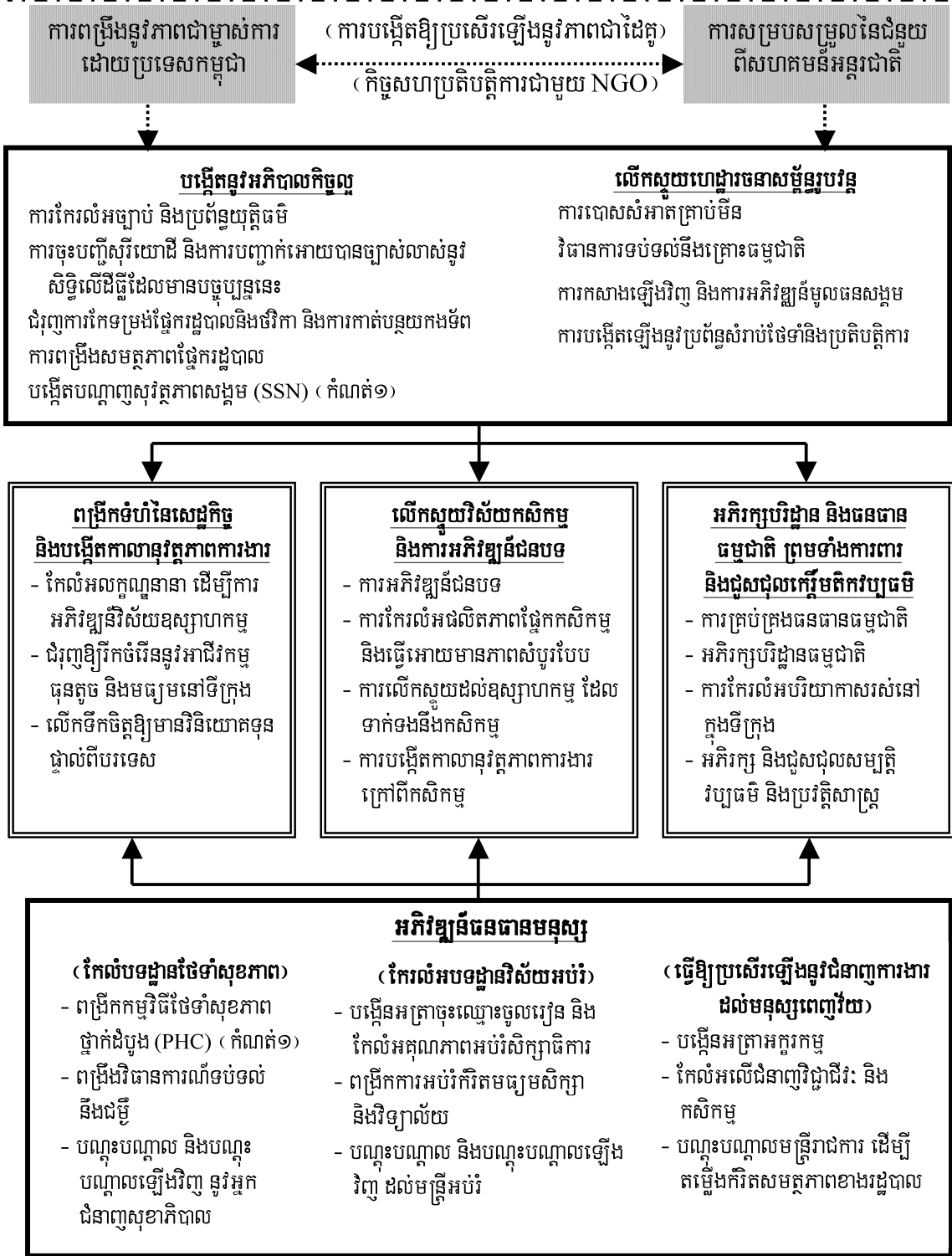
ចំពោះសហប្រតិបត្តិការពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងផ្នែកចម្រុះនេះ ត្រូវបង្កើតនូវវិធីសាស្ត្រណាមួយដែលអាចយកមកប្រើដើម្បីយកលទ្ធផលហើយអាចផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានស្តីពីលទ្ធផលនេះទៅប្រភពដើមវិញ ដើម្បីធ្វើការកែលំអតាមរបៀបសាកល្បងហើយកែតម្រូវនេះ ។

(iv) ការពង្រីកដំបន់ប្រតិបត្តិការ

ក្នុងកិច្ចជំនួយដែលមានទិសដៅកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រនេះ ដូចជា "ការលើកស្ទួយផ្នែកកសិកម្ម និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ", "ការពង្រឹងធនធានមនុស្ស", "ការស្តារបរិដ្ឋានធម្មជាតិ" និង "ការពង្រឹងឡើងវិញនូវសមត្ថភាពគ្រប់គ្រង" ត្រូវពង្រីកអោយទូលំទូលាយជាចាំបាច់ ទៅកាន់ទីជនបទ , ហេតុនេះហើយ ជំនួយមុនៗដែលបានប្រតិបត្តិតែនៅជីវិតក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ដោយសារមូលហេតុសន្តិសុខនោះ ក៏ត្រូវតែពង្រីកដំបន់ប្រតិបត្តិការនោះ អោយបានកាន់តែទូលាយទៅៗដែរ ។

គំនូសទី ១ . គម្រោងនៃប្រតិបត្តិការរបស់ជំនួយសំរាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

គោលបំណងជាមូលដ្ឋាន: ជួយកសាងស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋសំរាប់កម្ពុជាក្រោយសង្គ្រាមឡើងវិញ ដើម្បីអាចកសាងនូវសង្គមប្រជាជនជាថ្មី និងកសាងឡើងវិញនូវវេទនាសម្ព័ន្ធជាតិ ពង្រឹងគ្រឹះដើម្បីអោយមានលទ្ធភាពក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជានិរន្តរ៍ក្នុងកម្ពុជាពេលវែងនិងមធ្យម ព្រមទាំងដោះស្រាយកាត់បន្ថយនូវភាពក្រីក្រហួសហេតុ ដែលកម្ពុជាកំពុងតែប្រឈមមុខ



កំណត់១ SSN : Social Safety Net (សន្តិសុខយ៉ាងទាបបំផុតដែលជាចាំបាច់ក្នុងសង្គម)
PHC : Primary Health Care (ការថែទាំសុខភាពថ្នាក់ដំបូង)

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

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Abbreviations

A

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADD	Accelerated District Development
ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
AFD	Agence Francaise de Development
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development

B

BHN	Basic Human Needs
-----	-------------------

C

CARERE	Cambodia Areas Regeneration and Rehabilitation
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CCC	Cooperation Committee for Cambodia
CDAF	Council for the Demobilization of Armed Forces
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
CFRC (RCR)	Chemins de fer Royauxdu Cambodge (Royal Cambodian Railway)
CG	Consultative Group
CIB	Cambodia Investment Bank
CICC	Center of the International Cooperation for Computerization
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kamphchea
CMAA	Cambodia Mine Action and Victims Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodia Mine Action Center
CPP	Cambodia People's Party
CVAP	Cambodia Veterans Assistance Program

D

DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDRP	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Program
DFID	Department for International Development

E

EC	European Community
EDC	Electricite de Cambodge
EFA	Education for All
EPI	Expanded Programme to Immunization
ESAF	Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility
EU	European Union

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTBC	Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia
FUNICINPEC	Front Uni National pour un Cambodge Independent, Neutre, Pacifique et Cooperatif

G

GAP	Governance Action Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GNP	Gross National Product
GSP	General System of Preferences
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit/ German Agency for Technical Cooperation

H

HI	Handicap International
HIPC _s	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HYV	High Yielding Variety

I

ICC	International Co-ordinating Committee on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor
ICORC	International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia
IDA	International Development Association
IDRC	International Development Research Center
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIC	Institute for International Cooperation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPP	Independent Power Producer
ITU	International Telecommunication Union

J

JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JCIF	Japan Center for International Finance
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JILD	Japanese Institute for Legal Development
JSA	Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor

K

KID	Khmer Institute for Democracy
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front

L

LLDCs	Least Less Developed Countries
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M

MPDF	Mekong Project Development Facility
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres

N

NBC	National Bank of Cambodia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPRD	National Programme to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia

O

ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECF	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OOF	Other Official Flows

P

PAP	Priority Action Programme
PASEC	Programme d'appui au secteur education au Cambodge
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PFP	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
UNCOHCHR	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

Map of Cambodia



Source: The University of Texas at Austin The General Libraries (PCL Map Collection)

The Kingdom of Cambodia

Land area: 181,035 sqkm

Population: 13.1 million (mid-2000 estimate)

Capital: Phnom Penh

Official Language: Khmer

Religion: Buddhism

Form of government: Constitutional Monarchy

Head of the State: King Norodom Sihanouk

Currency: Riel (CR) (Average exchange rate in 2000: CR 3,840.8=US\$)

Fiscal year: Calendar year

Contents

Highlights of Recommendations for Japan's Assistance to Cambodia	i
Foreword	vii
Preface	ix
List of the Committee Members	xi
List of the Contributors to the Report	xii
Abbreviations	xiv
Map of Cambodia	xvii
Outline of the Study and the Report	1
Part I Summary of Current Condition and Recommendation for Japan's Assistance	
	Nobuhiro KOYAMA
1. Peacemaking, Reconstruction and Development of Cambodia	
1-1 From the war in the 1970s to the building of peace	5
1-2 Development efforts in parallel with the postwar reconstruction	6
2. International Assistance to Cambodia	
2-1 Overview	10
2-2 Multilateral donors	10
2-3 Donor countries besides Japan	10
2-4 Japan's assistance to Cambodia and its characteristics	12
2-5 NGOs	13
2-6 Issues in Cambodia's ownership and international aid coordination	14
3. Direction of Further Development in Cambodia	
3-1 Development challenges found in Cambodia	15
3-2 Direction of further development in Cambodia	15
4. Recommendation for Japan's Assistance to Cambodia in Mid-term Perspective	
4-1 Viewpoints of Japan's assistance to Cambodia	18
4-2 Basic framework for Japan's assistance to Cambodia	19
4-3 Considerations for Japan's assistance to Cambodia	30
Part II Current Condition and Prospects	
Chapter 1 Overview of Present State of Cambodia	
Section 1. Politics	Yukio IMAGAWA
1. Good governance	37
2. The Cambodian peace process	37
3. Factors in the success of the peace process in Cambodia	39
4. Recent developments in internal affairs	40
5. Recent developments in external relations	42
Section 2. Economy	Nobuo HIROHATA
1. Economy of Cambodia	45
1-1 Transition to market economy	45
1-2 The present state of the economy	46
1-3 The features of Cambodia's economy	46
1-4 Dependence on foreign capital inflows	46
2. Industry	47
2-1 Industrial structure	47
2-2 Primary sector	48
2-3 Secondary sector	48
2-4 Tertiary sector	50
2-5 Industrial structure: changes and prospects	50
2-6 Employment structure	50

3. National budget	51
3-1 National revenue	51
3-2 National expenditure	52
4. Balance of international payments	53
4-1 Balance of international payments	53
4-2 External debt	53
4-3 Exchange rates	53
4-4 Trade	54
5. Finance	56
5-1 Financial institutions	56
5-2 National Bank of Cambodia and its financial policy	56
5-3 The Foreign Trade Bank of Cambodia	58
5-4 The Rural Development Bank	58
5-5 Private commercial banks	58
6. Foreign Direct Investment	58
6-1 Approved amount of foreign direct investment	58
6-2 Investment trends by industry	59
6-3 Investment trends by country	61
Section 3. Gender	Kasumi NISHIGAYA
1. Gender equality in Cambodia	63
1-1 Gender equality and women's empowerment	63
1-2 Education	65
1-3 Healthcare and reproductive health	66
1-4 Economic participation	69
1-5 Participation in decision-making in the public domain	72
2. Gender equality promotion – governmental approach and future needs	73
2-1 Efforts by the Cambodian government	73
2-2 Policy and projects	74
3. Donor support to enhance gender equality provided by donors, UN organizations, and International NGOs ...	75
3-1 Local NGOs that support Cambodian women	75
4. Direction of future support towards gender equality	75
4-1 Support strategy and future aid provided by the government of Japan	75
Section 4. Cambodia's History and Culture	Yoshiaki ISHIZAWA
1. An understanding of the contemporary history of Cambodia, disrupted by international politics	79
1-1 The significance of the 'liberation' of 1975	79
1-2 The Pol Pot faction	80
1-3 International relations between Cambodia, China, and Vietnam	80
1-4 Cambodia's peace process spurred by the collapse of the Soviet Union and East Bloc grouping	81
1-5 Political disorder in Cambodia after the achievement of peace	82
1-6 Traumatic experiences affecting the general elections	83
1-7 Relations between Cambodia and its neighboring countries, Vietnam and Thailand	84
1-8 Cambodian people released from Pol Pot's reign of terror	85
1-9 The profound spirituality of Khmer culture	86
1-10 Rural areas now being tainted by the monetary economy	87
1-11 Spiritual values for the Cambodian people	88
2. International cooperation in the preservation and restoration of the world cultural heritage	89
2-1 Human resources development as a support for the independence of the local people	89
2-2 Support for the preservation and restoration of Angkor Wat and the human resources development project as the repose of souls of colleagues	90
2-3 Project for the coexistence of human beings (village), nature (environment), and culture (monuments)	91
2-4 Efforts to interpret messages hidden in Angkor Wat	93
2-5 Who should be responsible for the cultural heritage of Cambodia?	93
2-6 Searching for the original scenery of Angkor Wat	94
Section 5. Development Plans of Cambodia	Masatoshi TERAMOTO
1. Introduction	100

1-1	Up to the peace agreement	100
1-2	Drafting development plans/programs for reconstruction	100
2.	Outline of development plans/programs	100
2-1	National Programme to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia (NPRD)	100
2-2	First Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP)	102
2-3	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	104
3.	Future prospects	107

Section 6. Trends in Development Assistance to Cambodia Masatoshi TERAMOTO / Hideo EZAKI

1.	Historical background	109
1-1	Chronology	109
1-2	Overview of the ICORC and the CG	109
2.	Fourth consultative group meeting on Cambodia	110
2-1	Introduction	110
2-2	Informal meeting	110
2-3	Plenary session	110
3.	Trends in Japan's assistance	114
3-1	Grant aid and technical assistance by JICA	114
3-2	Loan aid	115
4.	Trends in development assistance from multilateral donors and donor countries	117
4-1	Overview	117
4-2	Multilateral donors	117
4-3	Bilateral donors	118
4-4	NGOs	118
5.	Prospects	119

Chapter 2 Sector- and Issue-wise Analyses and Trends in Assistance to Cambodia

Section 1. Good Governance

1.	Introduction	Yasunobu SATO
1-1	Importance of governance	123
1-2	Governance in Cambodia	125
1-3	Direction of Japan's assistance	128
2.	Democratization	Yasunobu SATO / Kuong TEILEE
2-1	Post-UNTAC developments related to democratization	134
2-2	Challenges for democracy	135
2-3	Government efforts related to good governance and relevant assistance	137
2-4	Assistance by major donor countries	137
2-5	Consideration for future assistance	138
2-6	Direction of Japan's assistance	140
3.	Human rights	Yoichi YAMADA
3-1	Significance of human rights in good governance	141
3-2	Human rights situation in Cambodia	141
3-3	Challenges for the Cambodian government	144
3-4	Direction of future assistance	146
3-5	Direction of Japan's assistance	148
4.	Legal system	Kazuyo SAKURAGI
4-1	Past and present situation of Cambodia's legal system	150
4-2	Legal and judicial reforms by the Cambodian government	152
4-3	Assistance by major donor countries and multilateral donors	153
4-4	Obstacles to the establishment of the rule of law	155
4-5	Challenges and direction of future assistance	155
4-6	Direction of Japan's assistance	157
4-7	Content and scope of Japan's legal assistance (specific plans and priorities)	160
4-8	Points to be considered in implementing legal assistance	160
5.	Administrative functions	Yasunobu SATO
5-1	Current state of the administrative and financial functions	165
5-2	Significant challenge requiring resolution	166

5-3	Measures by the Cambodian government and trends in development assistance	167
5-4	Direction of Japan's assistance	168
Section 2. Industrial Development and Improvement of Industrial Environment		Nobuo HIROHATA
1.	The present state of affairs	178
1-1	Changes up to the present	178
1-2	Attempts of the royal government of Cambodia	178
1-3	The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	184
1-4	External support	185
2.	Direction of development	187
2-1	Macro-economic stability and economic reform	188
2-2	Improvement in the investment environment	188
2-3	Development of strategic industries	189
2-4	Small-scale enterprises	190
2-5	Promotion of the diffusion of information technology	191
3.	Direction of Japan's assistance	193
3-1	Basic concept	193
3-2	Expected results of the foreign assistance	193
3-3	Strategy for achieving the expected results	193
3-4	The contents of external assistance	194
Section 3. Infrastructure Development		Akira KANEKO / Hayao ADACHI
	Introduction	199
1.	The state of Cambodia's infrastructure	199
1-1	History of infrastructure development in Cambodia	199
1-2	The state of Cambodia's infrastructure	200
1-3	Assistance for infrastructure development in Cambodia	204
2.	Infrastructure development – problems and challenges	205
2-1	Issues on infrastructure development in general	205
2-2	Issues on each sector	207
3.	Direction of infrastructure development	209
3-1	Basic concepts	209
3-2	Work to meet the immediate needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction	210
3-3	Mid- to long-term work for infrastructure development	211
3-4	Policy measures necessary for infrastructure development	214
4.	Direction of Japan's assistance	216
4-1	Basic policy	216
4-2	Capacity building for developing and managing the infrastructure	217
4-3	Assistance in formulating master plans, technical standards, etc.	218
4-4	Objectives and strategies of Japan's assistance	218
Section 4. Improvement of Health Care		Hidechika AKASHI
1.	Analysis of the present conditions	221
1-1	Background	221
1-2	The present situation of health care	221
1-3	Government action	225
1-4	Trends in aid provision	235
2.	Identifying the main issues and problems	237
3.	Direction of development	237
4.	Direction of Japan's assistance	238
4-1	Strengthening of central government functions	238
4-2	Establishing national systems	238
4-3	Human resources development	238
4-4	Reinforcement of regional areas	239
4-5	Strengthening of education and information activities	239
4-6	Other individual operations	239
4-7	Summary	239
Attachment: Social Security Issues		242

Section 5. Human Resource Development	Mitsuru WAKABAYASHI / Norio KATO
1. Analysis of the current situation	245
1-1 Background	245
1-2 Cambodia's education system today	246
2. Major development agendas and problems	251
2-1 Problems and agendas for education administration	251
2-2 Problems with primary education	252
2-3 Human resources development and socioeconomic needs	256
2-4 Aid coordination	257
3. Mid-term prospects for human resources development	257
3-1 Improving the quality of primary education and expanding secondary education	258
3-2 Consolidation and reform of higher educational institutions and vocational and technical training institutions	259
3-3 Industrial development and human resources development	260
4. Direction of Japan's assistance	260
Section 6. Demining, Mine Victims Assistance, and Assistance for Demobilized Soldiers	Eri KOMUKAI
1. Antipersonnel mines	265
1-1 Background	265
1-2 Situation analysis	265
1-3 Main agenda	270
1-4 Key points of development assistance	271
1-5 Direction of Japan's assistance	272
2. Assistance for demobilized soldiers	273
2-1 Basic concept for demobilization	273
2-2 The demobilization program in Cambodia	273
2-3 Major agendas	276
2-4 Key points of development assistance	276
2-5 Direction of Japan's assistance	276
Section 7. The Environment	Yukio TAKAHASHI / Rikuo DOI / Hiroshi ENOMOTO
Introduction	280
1. Present state of the environment	280
1-1 Basic conditions	280
1-2 The state of the natural environment	281
1-3 The state of the daily life environment	286
1-4 Administrative organization related to the environment	296
1-5 The achievements and trends of assistance from multilateral and bilateral donors	301
2. Main issues	302
2-1 Natural environment	302
2-2 Living environment	304
2-3 Issues related to the central government	305
3. Direction of development based on the experience of Japan and other countries	306
3-1 Basic perspectives: sociopolitics of environmental issues	306
3-2 Specific directions for development	308
3-3 Environmental administration	311
3-4 Environmental education	312
4. Direction of Japan's assistance	312
4-1 Basic concept	312
4-2 The objectives of assistance	312
Appendix	
1: Matrix Recommended on Japan's Assistance to Cambodia	319
2: Suggestions from the People's Forum on Cambodia, Japan	329
3: Main Indicators of Cambodia and Neighboring Countries	345

Tables and Figures

<Part I Summary of Current Condition and Recommendation for Japan's Assistance>

Table 2-1	Net ODA Receipts by Cambodia	10
Table 3-1	Comparison of Major Development Indicators between Cambodia and Neighboring Countries	16
Figure 3-1	Challenges in the Development of Cambodia	16
Figure 4-1	Framework of Japan's Cooperation for Cambodia	20
Table 4-1	Outlines of the Priority Development Issues under the Five Sub-Objectives	25

<Part II Chapter 1 Section 2. Economy>

Table 2-1	Cambodia's Main Macro-economic Indicators	46
Table 2-2	National Savings and Investments (percentage ratio to GDP)	47
Table 2-3	International Assistance (officially announced)	47
Figure 2-1	Cambodia's Industrial Structure	47
Table 2-4	GDP by Industry	48
Table 2-5	Real GDP Growth Rates by Industry	51
Figure 2-2	Cambodia's Employment Structure	51
Table 2-6	Employment by Industry	52
Table 2-7	Balance of the National Budget	52
Table 2-8	Cambodia's Balance of International Payments	53
Table 2-9	External Debt Burden	54
Table 2-10	Exchange Rate of the Riel to the U.S. Dollar	54
Table 2-11	Trade Balance	54
Table 2-12	Exports by Product	55
Table 2-13	GSP Granted Exports: Trade Partners	56
Table 2-14	Imports by Product	57
Table 2-15	Lending Conditions of Commercial Banks	58
Table 2-16	Foreign Direct Investment Approved by CIB	58
Table 2-17	Foreign Direct Investment Approved by CIB: Industry Breakdowns	59
Table 2-18	Project Approvals by CIB between 1994 and 1998	60
Table 2-19	Foreign Direct Investment Approved by CIB: Country Breakdowns	61

<Part II Chapter 1 Section 3. Gender>

Table 3-1	Child Nutrition Problem in Cambodia	68
Table 3-2	Sex Ratio of the Employed Population by Employment Type and Industry	69
Table 3-3	Labour Participation Rate by Region (Age Disaggregated)	69
Table 3-4	Labour Participation Rate by Age Group	70

<Part II Chapter 1 Section 6. Trends in Development Assistance to Cambodia>

Table 6-1	Donor Commitments Announced at the fourth CG Meeting	112
Table 6-2	Japan's ODA to Cambodia	114
Table 6-3	Loan for the Sihanoukville Port Urgent Rehabilitation Project	115
Table 6-4	Selected Economic Indicators	116
Figure 6-1	GMS Project Map	120

<Part II Chapter 2 Section 1. Good Governance>

Table 1-1	Japan's Assistance for Good Governance (scope and content)	130
Table 1-2	Goals of Legal Assistance and the Direction of Desirable Assistance	158
Table 1-3	Content and Scope of Japan's Legal Assistance	161

<Part II Chapter 2 Section 2. Industrial Development and Improvement of Industrial Environment>

Table 2-1	The Outline of the PRSP	185
Table 2-2	IMF Loans	186

Table 2-3	World Bank Loans	186
Table 2-4	The Asian Development Bank Loans	187
Table 2-5	Diffusion of Information Related Apparatuses	191
<Part II Chapter 2 Section 3. Infrastructure Development>		
Table 3-1	Expenditures on Infrastructure Development in the National Budget	200
Table 3-2	The State of Road Development	201
Table 3-3	Investment Approvals in Infrastructure Development	206
Table 3-4	Candidate Projects for BOT Arrangements	206
Table 3-5	Comprehensive Transportation Plan for Cambodia (main items)	214
Table 3-6	Scope of Traffic Regulations	215
<Part II Chapter 2 Section 4. Improvement of Health Care>		
Table 4-1	Health Indicators	221
Figure 4-1	Organizational Structure of the Ministry of Health	227
Figure 4-2	Immunization Coverage	230
Figure 4-3	Faculty System at the University of Health Science	232
Table 4-2	Health Budget and Related Statistics	234
Table 4-3	Health Budget Summary	235
<Part II Chapter 2 Section 5. Human Resource Development>		
Table 5-1	Educational Indicators and Targets in the Education For All: Country Report 2000	247
Table 5-2	Promotion, Repetition and Dropout Rates by Grade at Primary Schools	248
Table 5-3	Gross Enrollment Rate by Level of Education (1997)	248
Table 5-4	Enrollment Rates for Primary and Secondary Education in Asian Countries	248
Table 5-5	List of Higher Educational Institutions	250
Table 5-6	Donor Assistance	251
Table 5-7	Regional Disparities in the Enrollment Rate	252
Table 5-8	Proportion of Primary Schools Providing Education up to Various Grades	253
Table 5-9	Changes in the Numbers of Pupils and Primary Schools	253
Figure 5-1	Framework for Human Resources Development	258
Table 5-10	Important Subsectors for Development Assistance, and Assistance Objectives and Tools in the Education Sector in Cambodia	262
<Part II Chapter 2 Section 6. Demining, Mine Victims Assistance, and Assistance for Demobilized Soldiers>		
Table 6-1	Minefields in Cambodia	266
Table 6-2	Trends in Landmine/UXO Casualties	266
Table 6-3	Data Concerning Mine Casualties	266
Table 6-4	Amputees	266
Table 6-5	Causes of Disabilities	267
Table 6-6	Number of Mines Removed	268
Table 6-7	Japan's Assistance to Cambodia in the Field of Antipersonnel Landmines	269
Table 6-8	Contributions to the UNDP Trust Fund for CMAC	268
Table 6-9	Number of Foreign Experts in CMAC	270
Table 6-10	A Comprehensive Approach to the Problem of Antipersonnel Mines	271
Figure 6-1	Implementation Plan for CVAP	273
Table 6-11	Activities in Each Phase	274
Table 6-12	Results of Registration Exercise	274
Table 6-13	Donor Commitments	275
Table 6-14	Outline of the Pilot Projects	275
Figure 6-2	Japan's Assistance Schemes	277

<Part II Chapter 2 Section 7. The Environment>

Table 7-1	Natural Forest Area According to the Type of Forest	282
Table 7-2	The Annual Harvest of Fish in Cambodia	283
Table 7-3	Endangered Species of Fauna	286
Table 7-4	General Conditions of the Waterworks in Cities	287
Figure 7-1	Water Quality at the Tap in the Capital	289
Figure 7-2	The Quality of Drinking Water in Provincial Capitals.....	290
Figure 7-3	Wastewater Quality in the Capital	291
Table 7-5	Main Ministries Responsible for Environmental Management and Conservation	297
Table 7-6	Assistance in Environmental Management Provided by Japan and Other Donors	302

Boxes

<Part I Summary of Current Condition and Recommendation for Japan's Assistance>

Box 1-1	National Program to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia (NPRD)	6
Box 1-2	Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP)	7
Box 1-3	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) (October 2000)	8
Box 1-4	Government Action Plan (GAP) (January 2001)	9
Box 2-1	Assistance to Cambodia by Major Donors	11
Box 2-2	Priority Areas of Assistance to Cambodia by Japan and JICA	12
Box 2-3	A New Development Cooperation Partnership Paradigm for Cambodia (2000)	14

<Part II Chapter 1 Section 4. Cambodia's History and Culture>

Box 4-1	Cooperation in the Preservation of the Angkor Monuments through the UNESCO Japanese Trust Fund	96
---------	---	----

<Part II Chapter 1 Section 5. Development Plans of Cambodia>

Box 5-1	WB/IMF Joint Staff Assessment and Major Policy Agendas for the PRSP Full Report	106
---------	---	-----

<Part II Chapter 2 Section 1. Good Governance>

Box 1-1	Human Rights	171
---------	--------------------	-----

<Part II Chapter 2 Section 4. Improvement of Health Care>

Box 4-1	AIDS Control Measures for Residents	223
Box 4-2	Growth Process of Newborn Infants	223
Box 4-3	Customs Related to Childbirth and the Health of Expectant and Nursing Mothers	223
Box 4-4	Diet in the Rural Villages	224
Box 4-5	Food Sanitation Conditions	225
Box 4-6	Health Care Seeking Behavior of Villagers	226
Box 4-7	Conditions in the Regional Hospitals	228