
付属資料9:新聞記事抜粋

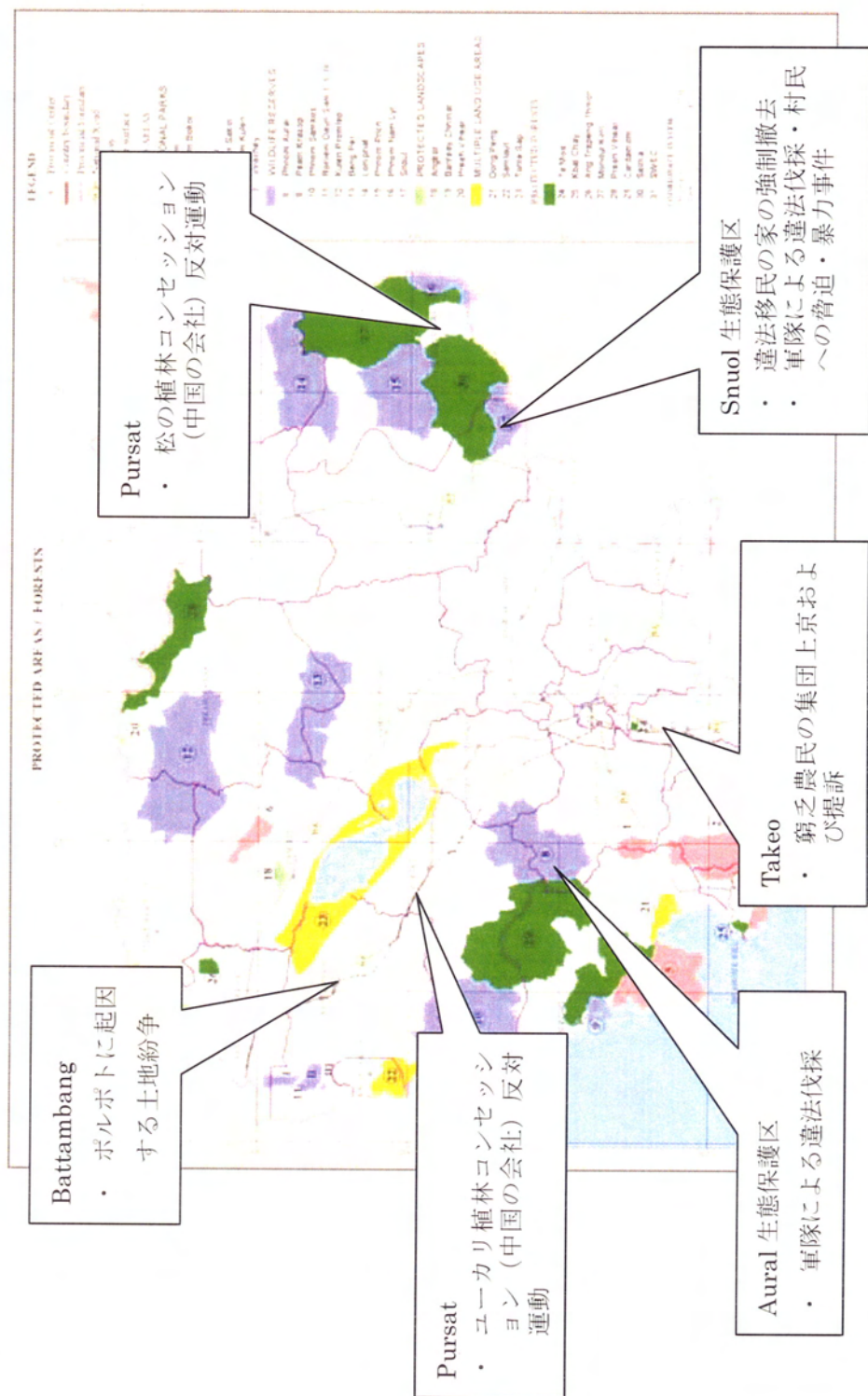


図 1 2004 年 11 月新聞記事によって判明した紛争地域

Villagers Who Came to Capital Promised Money to Buy Rice

BY PRAK CHAN THUL
AND LEE BERTHAUME
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

More than 650 hungry villagers from Takeo province rumbled out of Phnom Penh with smiling faces Tuesday after being promised money to buy rice from a man claiming to be a government official.

The villagers, hailing from Samraong district, arrived in the capital from their drought-stricken area around 10 am Tuesday hoping for food from King Norodom Sihamoni.

They had paid 3,000 riel each to make the trip from Chonleat Dai, Pieng Veng and Dak Po villages in Roveang commune, and had taken shelter from the sun under some trees near Wat Botum and the Ministry of Interior's bodyguard department headquarters. For several hours, police watched as the villagers milled around, waiting for a response. Chonleat Dai village Chief Teh Phen said the drought had left many villagers hungry and desperate.

"People are just suffering," said Teh Phen, 67. "Some families don't have even a cup of rice

to eat."

Around 3 pm, a man who claimed to be the governor of Samraong district, but who would not give his name, told the villagers "his excellency" would pay them \$37.50 per truckload of villagers if they returned home. The man did not say who "his excellency" referred to before rushing to his car and driving away.

Takeo Governor Kuch Chanthha confirmed Tuesday evening that he had agreed to pay 100,000 riel (around \$25) to each of the eight truckloads of villagers.

Gov't Says Begging Villagers Should Go Home

BY LUKE REYNOLDS
AND YUN SAMEAN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY 24.11.04

Villagers who traveled from one beggar, Ros Sre, 53, squatting outside the National Assembly. She and nine others from Prey Veng's Ba Phnom and Mearang districts were camped in the wet dirt under a banyan tree on Sunday morning.

"It is only this year that I have come here to beg. It's very shameful, but we still don't have any money, so we will have to stay here a few days longer," she said.

As drought pushes destitute villagers to the capital's sidewalks, officials are pleading with people in affected provinces to stay put.

The homeless and poor will not be allowed to camp in public parks, Kep Chuktema said. "We need to keep the capital quiet and beautiful," he said.

The governor said the municipality has no strategy to keep rural people from entering the city, though beggars and recently emigrated day laborers say police threaten them with arrest or beatings for loitering.

Khieu Sopheak, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry, said villagers who face possible food shortages shouldn't waste money on a fare to Phnom Penh. "This is a ridiculous problem. It is better that they stay at home," he said.

Though an exact figure is unknown, at least scores of farmers left thirsty rice fields in Prey Veng and Kompong Speu provinces last

記事2 Battambang 土地紛争

B'bang Villagers To Harvest Contested Land

BY YUN SAMEAN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

29 NOV 04

Anticipating clashes with soldiers, at least 100 Battambang province villagers will harvest rice today on some 180 hectares of contested land that they claim was seized from them and sold by former Khmer Rouge soldiers in 1997, a villager representative said Sunday.

Chhoeum Ny said she will lead at least 100 villagers representing 112 families farming the land to harvest rice they planted in April.

Villagers will bring hoes, axes and knives to fend off anyone who tries to stand in their way, she said.

"We are very poor. If they do not harvest, we will starve to death," Chhoeum Ny said. "So, although there will be violent action

against us, we have to harvest."

The 112 families had owned 360 hectares of rice fields in the district since 1984, she said, but when remaining Khmer Rouge soldiers defected to the government in 1997, they took the land and sold it to 46 other families.

Since then, the original families had no land on which to plant rice until they reclaimed 180 hectares in April and began to cultivate it, Chhoeum Ny said.

On Nov 22, two villagers from the group of 112 families were arrested in connection with the land dispute and charged with trying to destroy private property. Villagers reported Sunday that seven armed soldiers, hired by the 46 families, were guarding the contested field.

Yim Meng Ly, Battambang pro-

vincial director for rights group Adhoc, agreed Sunday that the 112 families were victims of land grabbing by former Khmer Rouge soldiers. He blamed provincial authorities for allowing the land to be sold to the 46 families without consulting the original residents.

Chao Kim On, secretary-general of the provincial land title department, said the department is mediating the dispute.

"The department does not regard one side as right or wrong. Through negotiations, both sides will receive the same benefit," Chao Kim On said. "If they use violence against each other, they will be punished."

Contact information for any of the 46 families was not available Sunday.

Disputed Land Harvested Despite Intimidation

By YUN SAMEAN

THE CAMBODIA DAILY

More than 60 villagers in Battambang province began harvesting their rice planted on contested land in Bavel district on Monday, despite earlier fears of violence, a villager representative said.

Villagers had anticipated clashes with armed soldiers who were guarding the fields Sunday. However, the villagers were able to harvest at least 1 hectare of rice without incident, said Heng Mel, speaking on behalf of some 112 families who have planted rice on about 180 hectares of disputed land.

The 112 families say they are victims of a land grab by former Khmer Rouge soldiers who defected to the government in 1997.

Some 360 hectares of land in the district, over which the families claim rightful ownership, were snatched by the soldiers and sold to 46 other families, the harvesters said.

"We will stay on the rice field until we finish harvesting," Heng Mel said, he added that the villagers have built temporary shelters on the fields.

In April, the villagers reclaimed 180 hectares of the land and planted rice. Their plans to harvest the crops this month reignited the conflict.

Two villagers from the group of 112 families were arrested Nov 22 in connection with the dispute and charged with trying to destroy private property.

Though the families were able

to begin their harvest, they still worried of possible violence.

Heng Mel said at least 10 soldiers were still guarding the land on behalf of the 46 families.

"We are very afraid of our security because it is very quiet here. There are no police to protect us," he said. "We have no weapons, so we will use axes and knives to protect ourselves."

Yim Meng Ly, provincial director of the rights group Adhoc, confirmed Monday that the soldiers had allowed the families to harvest. But he said, the conflict has not been resolved.

Battambang provincial Deputy police Chief So Sam An said late Monday that he will order local police officers to protect the villagers while they harvest.

B'bang Governor Takes Action in Land Dispute

By YUN SAMEAN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

About 60 Battambang province villagers stopped harvesting contested rice fields Tuesday after a standoff with more than 20 police, military police and RCAF soldiers, a village representative said.

Bavel district resident Heng Mel, part of a group of 112 families who claim the 180 hectares of paddy field were illegally seized from them by ex-Khmer Rouge soldiers, said villagers stopped the harvest after police threatened to arrest them.

Having started Monday, villagers had already harvested

2 hectares by the time they stopped Tuesday evening, and plan to return today despite police orders, he added.

"We will continue to harvest even if the police arrest us," he said.

Pech Tha, Bavel district deputy police chief, said he ordered his officers to stop the harvest after receiving an order from the district governor.

The 112 families claim they are the rightful owners of 180 hectares that they allege Khmer Rouge soldiers illegally sold to 46 other families when they defected to the government in 1997.

Battambang Governor Prach Chan sided with the 46 families Tuesday, saying he had decided to allow them to harvest the land, and that the 112 families should wait for the provincial land title department to consider the case.

"If the 112 families do not respect the order, then the new 46 families can file a complaint to the court and ask police to take measures against them," he said.

A coalition of local human rights groups will travel to the disputed area today to investigate the case, said Yim Meng Ly, provincial director of the rights group Adhoc.

The CAMBODIA DAILY

1,200 riel

Monday, November 29, 2004

Volume 30 Issue 53

Kratie Burns 100 Squatter Homes on Forest Preserve

Kratie authorities on Tuesday burned and cleared the houses of more than 100 families who had illegally settled and cleared forest within Snuol Wildlife sanctuary, officials said Sunday. The families began settling in the sanctuary from Kampot, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kompong Cham provinces in early 2003, said Snuol district Deputy Governor Sum Chuon. Provincial and district authorities had informed the people repeatedly that it is illegal to settle within the protected area, but the settlers refused to move, he said. Sum Chuon said forestry, environmental, provincial and district officials met in September and agreed to relocate by force the villagers who would not move. He said some of those evicted have already rebuilt their homes or moved to clear forest in another part of the sanctuary. "We will have to find a new strategy to relocate them again, otherwise all the forest will be cleared," Sum Chuon said. Former Kratie provincial governor Ly Sovhat said the settlers had originally grabbed land in the region of the sanctuary located in Mondoliri province. "They cleared the forest and constructed the cottages in Keo Seima district and then started to grab land inside the sanctuary in Snuol district," he said. (Kuch Naren)

November 19 – December 2, 2004

Logging crimes cited in Aural Sanctuary

By MICHAEL HAYES

A new report by the forest watchdog organization Global Witness (GW) describes widespread illegal logging in the Mount Aural Wildlife Sanctuary with the involvement of senior members of the Cambodian government.

The report, entitled "Taking a Cut: Institutionalized corruption and illegal logging in Cambodia's Aural Wildlife Sanctuary—a case study", lists numerous civilian and military officials by name as being involved in taking "payments levied through extortion" from the illegal timber trade.

"Conditions in Aural precisely illustrate the institutionalized corruption prevalent across the country and the government's

conspicuous failure to address it," says the report. "Aural also testifies to the lack of government commitment to preserving the country's protected areas, where cutting of trees is prohibited under any circumstances. The wildlife sanctuary's centerpiece, Aural Mountain, is Cambodia's highest peak and an important part of the country's natural heritage. In the absence of rule of law, however, Aural is not only subject to innumerable logging operations, but also plays host to a substantial downstream timber-processing industry."

Senior Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) officials from Military Region 3 are cited as being heavily involved in the forest crimes.

Officials from RCAF's Military Intelligence Division, the Prime Minister's Bodyguard Unit B-70, the Forest Administration, the Ministry of Environment and the National Police are also named.

The report, which is expected to be officially released today, also identifies 15 timber dealers and describes the links they maintain with government and military officials and the various ways that illegally felled timber is processed and transported, with much of the wood allegedly going to Vietnam.

While the amount of timber being cut in the sanctuary is difficult to verify, GW says that "by June [2004] there were approximately 20-40 trucks carrying timber out of

see FOREST CRIMES, page 9

Forest crimes

continued from LOGGING, page 1

the wildlife sanctuary each day. These vehicles vary in size. Most are small three ton trucks capable of transporting 3-5 [cubic meters] of sawn timber, although some businesses use much larger models with a capacity of around 35 [cubic meters]."

Information collected by GW indicates that in all of Aural District there were, in April 2004, 450 chainsaws, 65 sawmills operating band saws and 35 sawmills operating large fixed circular saws.

Both commercial grade wood and luxury grade species used for furniture are being cut and processed, according to GW.

technically, under Cambodian law, many of the woods are protected and may not be cut under any circumstance.

The report documents an extensive system of bribes and pay-offs that are made by wood traders, machinery operators and transporters to a variety of government entities. It also underscores how difficult it would be to stop the illegal trade. "Anyone trying to break the timber industry is not only going up against well-connected businesses, but also the full spectrum of official institutions profiting through informal taxation," says the report. "The latter are much more powerful than the businesses and in most cases they are armed."

TURDAY AND SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27-28, 2004

The CAMBODIA DAILY

NATIONAL NEWS

Logging Dispute Leaves Villager Hospitalized

By LOR CHANDARA
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

A Kratie province villager received medical treatment in Phnom Penh on Friday after he was seriously beaten by an RCAF soldier in apparent revenge for local efforts to prevent military-linked logging in Snuol district, rights workers said.

Prak Nhim, 44, was hit on the head with a bottle and beaten unconscious on Thursday afternoon by a member of RCAF's Border Battalion 204, Adhoc spokesman Chan Soveth said on Friday.

The unprovoked attack in the middle of a Kratie village followed a Nov 22 operation by some 200

local community forest leaders, commune officials and villagers who fanned out in forested areas around Snuol district's December 2 commune to apprehend illegal loggers.

Two chain saws, allegedly belonging to members of the military, were confiscated from the site of freshly logged trees, Chan Soveth said. "I am innocent. They hurt me maybe because I joined the force to oppose their illegal activity," said Prak Nhim, who identified his attacker as "Meng"—a member of battalion 204. "I think the soldier got angry with me over this," he said Friday.

Chan Soveth called for govern-

ment action on illegal logging in the northeast. "There are a lot of abuses and illegal logging by the powerful, especially the soldiers," he said.

Yim Yean, commander of Kratie military sub-region, said on Friday he was unaware of the attack or military involvement in illegal logging, but admitted it was possible that individual soldiers were involved. Border Battalion 204 troops are already the focus of an investigation by Kratie Provincial Court Prosecutor Penh Vibol into allegations that members of the unit were involved in the torture and death of a fellow soldier and the torture of a farmer.

NATIONAL

Villagers Say Soldiers Threatening Activists

By KUCH NAREN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

A Kratie province villager beaten by an RCAF soldier Thursday said he will return home today after recovering in a Phnom Penh hospital from an attack that villagers claim was part of a widespread campaign of harassment against community forestry activists.

Prak Nhim, from Thmor Hal-veal commune, said his attack, in which soldier Chan Meng knocked him unconscious with a drinking glass, was the most serious of repeated attempts by soldiers to intimidate villagers.

"I feel scared that other villagers and my family will be attacked again by RCAF officials, because they continue to threaten us though the people are innocent," Prak Nhim said Sunday.

The threats intensified after members of a local community forestry group confiscated several chain saws in a crackdown on illegal logging inside Snuol Wildlife Sanctuary on Nov 22, he and other villagers said.

Community forestry activist leader Mom Sakhim, from neighboring Khsim commune, said soldiers began threatening villagers the day they confiscated the chain saws. Soldiers threatened to kill her and any other villager who tried to confiscate chain saws or crack down on illegal logging, she said.

They also said they will shoot

villagers and community leaders in the legs," Mom Sakhim said.

The harassment has left villagers terrified and reluctant to continue to fight illegal logging in the area, she said.

Snuol district Deputy Governor Sum Chuon said he had heard reports of harassment before the attack but that threats ceased in the aftermath.

He also played down the significance of the soldier's actions, saying the soldier and the victim were both drunk at the time and acting aggressively.

"If the RCAF soldier was really a bad guy, he would have used his gun to shoot the villager to death, but instead he only wanted to threaten the villager," he said.

General Choeun Sovantha,

commander of the military region that includes Kratie province, said that he was unaware of the incident and declined to comment Sunday.

A report released earlier this month by forestry watchdog Global Witness named RCAF officials as major players in Cambodia's illegal logging industry, with poor soldiers forming the base of a patronage system that funnels the profits into the pockets of senior commanders.

"Without a radical change in approach, Cambodia will continue to bear the burden of a military whose core capacity is the theft of the country's natural resources, rather than protection of its borders," Global Witness said in the report.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2004

The CAMBODIA DAILY

NATIONAL

Police Stop March Against Paper Plantation

By SOLANA PYNE
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

KRAKOR DISTRICT, Pursat Province—Police and Military Police cut short a march on Tuesday by more than 100 farmers in protest of a company's plans to clear their forest and rice fields to make way for an acacia tree plantation.

Bun Vanna, Krakor district police chief, said the villagers needed authorization from the Ministry of Interior, and showed a reporter a letter signed by Krakor district Governor Srey Kosal.

"I would like to certify that the district authority has no right to allow a demonstration. Demonstrations are under the authority of the Ministry of Interior according to the demonstration law," the Nov 29 letter stated.

According to the 1991 law on demonstrations, however, protesters need only the permission from local authorities in the areas in which they wish to march.

Targeted by a grenade attack during a protest Nov 13, the villagers planned to march from

their homes in Ansa Chambak commune to a work site inside the 315,000 hectare-plus economic concession belonging to land and timber giant Pheapimex Co Ltd.

Police stopped the march on National Route 5 several kilometers from the land concession.

In Kompong Chhnang province's Baribor district authorities there also prevented villagers in their district from joining the protesters in nearby Pursat province, villagers said. The villagers, however, continued their protest by the roadside after they were stopped. Villagers said they were motivated to march after Pheapimex company representatives and provincial officials showed them a concession map Friday.

According to the map, Pheapimex controls not only the forest they rely upon to supplement their incomes, but also the land on which thousands of hectares of their rice fields are planted, as well as a local pagoda.

"We have to stand up to protect our rice fields and our forest,"

said 33-year-old Chem Dara.

Meanwhile, concession operations were in full swing Tuesday.

More than 170 workers have been hired from neighboring provinces in the last four days, said military police officer Pin Ly, who was guarding the Pheapimex site with some 15 other officers.

Several hectares of land have been bulldozed and workers are preparing a nursery to cultivate saplings for the paper plantation. The company has also dammed two streams which feed several villages in the commune.

Though the land was conceded to Pheapimex, the Chinese company Wuzhishan Group LS is manning the operations, according to Chinese site managers who declined Tuesday to comment further on the company's plans.

Wuzhishan is clearing thousands of hectares of land with herbicide and burn off in Mondolkiri province in preparation for a massive pine tree plantation.

Gov't halts land clearing after grenade attack

BY VONG SOKHENG
AND LIAM COCHRANE

The Ministry of Interior has ordered the Pheapimex company to stop work on its massive land concession in Pursat after a hand grenade injured eight protesters and local activists fled to Phnom Penh fearing further persecution.

Clearing for the proposed eucalyptus paper pulp plantation has been halted until the Ansa Chambok commune council can study how the development will affect local people and discuss changing the boundaries of the concession site.

The order came after a meeting between Nouth Saan, Secretary of State at the Minister of Interior, Ung Samy, governor of Pursat, and a first deputy governor of Kampong Chhnang on November 17, said Saan.

"I gave instructions to the governors of Pursat and Kampong Chhnang to survey the impact on the villagers and their farming," he said.

Saan said that provincial police had identified two male suspects in the grenade attack, but would conduct a thorough investigation before arresting them.

At 12:45am on November 13, a hand grenade exploded about five meters from a group of people sleeping near the commune council office about 10 kilometers from the concession site.

Around 800 people, mostly farmers, had been demonstrating against development of a forested area where locals traditionally gather wild food when rice supplies run low.

"We were sleeping near the police, but there were no police to take measures immediately after the attack," said Um Hout, 60, a leader of the peaceful protest.

Six people were taken to hospital in Phnom Penh with moderate to serious injuries but were expected to be discharged soon, said human rights group Licadho. Two others were slightly wounded in the blast.

Initial media reports quoted police blaming protesters for the attack, saying they were trying to bring the Pheapimex company into disrepute, but Kong Sophara, chief of provincial police in Pursat, said police would not arrest the protesters as suspects.

Two of the protest leaders—Um Hout and Lek Thourng, 71—traveled to Phnom Penh on November 16 after rumors emerged of threats to assassinate them.

Hout said that the threat was leaked to protesters to intimidate the leaders of the demonstration, saying there would be no obstacle for doing business after they were killed.

The authenticity or source of the threat could not be confirmed by the *Post*.

However, Kek Galabru, president of human rights group Licadho,

said they had received reports that four policemen visited the home of Hout and were worried about the safety of the men.

The day after the grenade blast, 200 people in a convoy of 16 trucks set off for Pursat town to see the governor but were stopped by police, who parked a jeep across National Route 5.

Two hours later, with several hundred vehicles backed up along the road, the police removed their jeep and blamed the traffic chaos on protesters, ordering them to disperse.

Galabru said further protests were planned to stop the company.

The two Pheapimex concessions are the largest awarded by the government, with adjoining plots covering 315,028 hectares across Pursat and Kampong Chhnang provinces. The legal limit for economic concessions is now 10,000 hectares.

Prime Minister Hun Sen presided over the signing ceremony for the deal on December 25, 2000.

Four Chinese workers were found on the development site, managing seven sawmills and two bulldozers, said Chan Soveth, an investigator for local human rights NGO Adhoc.

The government asked Pheapimex to remove the bulldozers from the site, but the company representative requested they remain, said Nouth Saan, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Interior.

They are contributing to a plundering of Cambodia's natural resources

Pheapimex Co could not be contacted by the *Post*.

The violence in Pursat highlighted a damning report on land concessions for economic use, released this month by Peter Leuprecht, special representative to the United Nations Secretary General on human rights in Cambodia.

The study concluded that the government's policies are wrong and said he was shocked at the human rights violations concessionsaires have caused.

Leuprecht condemned the use of violence in Pursat and urged police to conduct a "serious" investigation.

"I am following very closely what's happening in Pursat [involving] Pheapimex. I think it's just another illustration of the seriousness of the problem, and

that more and more the people affected are resisting [by] launching protests, which I personally find understandable," Leuprecht told a press conference on November 14.

He called for economic land concessions to be "reconsidered" and alternatives pursued.

On October 18, Hun Sen announced a moratorium on land concessions for economic use, but it is unclear whether this applies only to new contracts or those already operating.

In total, the government has signed 26 contracts with companies to develop plantations of acacia, eucalyptus, palm oil, cassava, rubber and cashews, said the report.

But behind the pretense of legitimate business operations, illegal logging was the main activity of the concessionaires, Leuprecht said on November 14.

"They are contributing to a plundering of Cambodia's natural resources," said Leuprecht.

Leuprecht said there were small signs the government was starting to back down on land concessions for economic use.

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries assured him that the 18,300 hectare contract with Green Rich company in Koh Kong will not be granted, and the 199,999 hectares originally granted to Wuzhishan LS Group for pine trees would be reduced to 10,000 hectares.

The CAMBODIA DAILY

Volume 30 Issue 54

Tuesday, November 30, 2004

1,200 riel

Clearing of Grasslands Igniting Villagers' Anger

BY SOLANA PYNE
AND KUCH NAREN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

O'REANG DISTRICT, Mondolkiri province - A Chinese company is burning vast swathes of Mondolkiri's famed grasslands in preparation for a massive pine tree plantation that workers say will cover thousands of hectares of land.

Despite official denial that the project is moving forward, Wuzhishan LS Group has already imported more than 500 workers from Kompong Cham province, and started at least two of 10 planned pine nurseries, several

company workers said.

To ready hillsides for planting during the next rainy season, the company has been spraying herbicide in O'Reang district and then setting the hillsides on fire since July, said the company workers interviewed last week.

"The company will plant from the Vietnamese border to the other end of O'Reang district," said a Cambodian member of staff at one of the company's pine nurseries in O'Reang district's Sen Monorom commune, approximately 10 km from Sen Monorom town. The staff member declined to reveal his name.

That nursery alone already has more than 1 million pine seedlings, enough for more than 100,000 hectares. One thousand more workers are scheduled to arrive within months, several workers at the nursery claimed.

The project has moved forward despite complaints from more than 2,000 villagers, mostly indigenous Phnong minorities, living in three villages. They said last week that the land awarded to the company includes traditional grazing and burial grounds, and that there have been reports of illnesses since the herbicide

Continued on page 2

Burning...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

spraying and burning began.

The smoke from the burning has choked their villages, causing heart palpitations, dizziness, congestion, nausea and eye infections, said Por Le, 34, an indigenous Phnong woman who lives in Sen Monorom commune's Pou Hsam village.

"Many villagers felt dizzy, and had headaches, sometimes they vomited or had diarrhea," she said.

Por Le's 17-year-old daughter began vomiting violently and had to be taken to a clinic after drinking stream water that villagers suspect was contaminated by the herbicide, she said.

Officials have both denied and downplayed the developments in Mondolkiri province.

Agriculture Minister Chan Sarun said on Monday that Wuzhishan had not been granted any land.

"It is not official, the Ministry of Agriculture has not yet approved it," Chan Sarun said. He declined to explain how the company had been allowed to proceed with its work in Mondolkiri, which can be easily seen from the road to the provincial capital.

Mondolkiri Agriculture Department Director Hor Bun Heang said in September that the com-



Solana Pyne/The Cambodia Daily
The burning of grasslands in Mondolkiri province, left, by Chinese timber company Wuzhishan has led to protests from local villagers. The land is sprayed with herbicides and burned to make way for pine plantations, above.

pany had been granted 10,000 hectares of land. A Wuzhishan company representative in Phnom Penh also confirmed last week that work was under way in Mondolkiri and other provinces.

District and commune authorities, meanwhile, said they have not been consulted about the Wuzhishan project.

"I tried to inform the provincial authorities to take action against the company that uses the herbicide to kill the grass and that affects the people's health. But the provincial authorities ignore their complaints and the company refuses to meet with locals," El

Buncy, Sen Monorom commune police chief, said last week.

The Wuzhishan project first came to light in a letter dated Aug 9 from the Council of Ministers to Agriculture Minister Chan Sarun and obtained by The Cambodia Daily.

The letter, which referenced Prime Minister Hun Sen, asked that Chan Sarun grant Wuzhishan 10,000 hectares, and then "to resolve the land policy and land title law by negotiating with the donors very soon" in order to grant 199,999 hectares.

The company is backed by Choeng Sopheap, the owner of

land and timber giant Pheapimex Co Ltd, according to officials, including Hor Bun Heang.

Wuzhishan also appears to be involved in recent clearing on controversial land concessions awarded to Pheapimex in Pursat and Kompong Chhnang provinces, in which protesters against the forest clearing were the target of a grenade attack earlier this month.

Protesters in the two provinces said workers told them that Wuzhishan has been managing the clearing.

Observers have urged the government to take action to ensure that land concessions are only allowed to proceed in accordance with the law, and to the benefit of local communities.

Hun Sen vowed last month to revoke illegal concessions and redistribute land to the poor.

Teak Seng, country director of the NGO World Wildlife Foundation, which has projects in Mondolkiri, praised Hun Sen's Oct 18 speech, and noted that the government should ensure that concessions are awarded transparently, with the consultation of locals and with thorough and independent assessments of the environmental and social impacts.

"If the government has the willingness to address these issues, they will be resolved quickly," Teak Seng said.

"It's very much dependent on the will of the government."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2004

The CAMBODIA DAI

REGIONAL

19 Jailed Over VN Logging

DEUTSCHE PRESSE-AGENTUR

HANOI - Ninetecn people including 10 government officials were sentenced to between four and one-half and 16 years in prison in Vietnam's biggest-ever deforestation case, a court official said Sunday.

The defendants were convicted of a range of offenses, including illegal logging and giving and receiving bribes, the court official said.

Defendants included two former forestry managers, eight forest rangers, six directors of private companies and three drivers, according to a court official from Kon Tum province who requested anonymity.

In 2003, Nguyen Huu Cam, the former manager of a forestry project in Kon Ka Kinh national park, was given permission by local authorities to cut 2,000 cubic meters of wood from the park, the court official said.

This permission was illegally resold, with bribes changing hands, to private companies and passed onto another manager, Le Anh Dan, the court official said.

"With the help forest rangers who were guided by the managers, the private companies took

over 3,200 cubic meters of protected wood from the national park," the court official said.

Dan was given 16 years in prison and Cam 14, at the end of the 11-day trial in Kon Tum Saturday, the court official said.

"Police confiscated nearly 2,400 square meters of wood worth \$264,000 from forest ranger stations and a site where logging was taking place," the court official said from the central highland province 590 km north of Ho Chi Minh City.

The latest high-profile figure to be arrested was Deputy Trade Minister Mai Van Xau, who is being investigated for taking large bribes in return for the allocation of garment export quotas. Fighting rampant corruption could become more pressing as the wealth gap in the communist country continues to grow.

Although there are occasional high-profile cases of officials being punished for graft, Vietnam fares badly on anti-graft assessments.

Anti-corruption group Transparency International ranked Vietnam 102 out of 145 countries in terms of the level of graft earlier this year.

Billions in aid ineffective

A decade of pouring foreign aid into Cambodia has done little to stem the tide of poverty and hunger or fight pandemic corruption, and donors are part of the problem.

By RICHARD WOODD

The 30 major donors whose aid collectively keeps the Cambodian government and economy afloat are going into their annual Consultative Group meeting with the government on December 6 with mostly negative messages.

After a decade of pumping \$500-600 million of foreign aid per year into Cambodia, little has been achieved in terms of poverty, public health, corruption, accountability, governance and jobs, says the World Bank in its briefing paper called "Cambodia at the crossroads."

Other reports by the US Agency for International Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the Economic Institute of Cambodia, draw similar conclusions.

The indications from the World Bank report are that public revenues will not improve significantly for 10-15 years, and the donors may be asked to make greater financial commitments to prevent the country sliding further into decline.

Some reforms proposed or be-

gun by the government's new Rectangular Strategy are seen as offering benefits, but not for some time, says the WB's country manager Nisha Agrawal.

The World Bank remains extremely concerned about more people starving, more children dying of disease, endemic corruption, weak governance, lack of jobs, rape of natural resources, land-grabbing, and warns that growth could collapse after the garment industry preferential quotas end December 31.

However, the donors are part of the problem, Agrawal told the *Post*. "We believe part of the problem is the ineffective way we donors are providing assistance. Because of our complicated procedures, the lack of co-ordination, gaps in important areas and duplications in others, and high volumes of aid coming in the form of technical assistance, it's not being well used. We need to harmonize what we do collectively and align our missions with the country's priorities."

"At the next CG meeting, what is less important is the amount of

aid and what is more important is the quality of that aid. How do we deliver at less cost to government and where does it go?"

The donors are now setting the benchmark issues for the two-day conference. This involves reviewing progress on the benchmarks set two years ago. (There was no CG last year due to the absence of an elected government.) The 2002 benchmarks were: legal and judicial reform, natural resources management, social sectors budgetary disbursements, and fiscal management and public administration reform. Most of these are likely to remain on the agenda.

According to those involved in negotiations, there is strong support for this year's benchmarks to include initiatives to develop agricultural growth, and full disclosure of information relating to land concessions for economic purposes.

NGOs and civil society organisations are lobbying for a voice at the CG. They will stage their own public "shadow" CG on November 30. The official CG is closed to the

see INEFFECTIVE, page 9

Not – we don't know.

"The big concern is how to get agriculture growth going. That's the key. Not enough analysis has been done to understand what are the most binding constraints for agriculture growth. The danger is that without that analysis there is knee-jerk reaction that says: we need to get agriculture growth going, that means we have to invest in irrigation. But we don't know if that is the constraint. It might be something as simple as farmers needing to be able to read advisory literature; they might need adult literacy training rather than formal education. What kind of agriculture is most suitable for this country which has relatively large expanses of land relative to population?"

The WB is supporting a 25,000 in-depth household survey which is being carried out this calendar year in order to present a detailed picture of the country's poverty situation for next year's CG.

"What is worrisome in this debate currently is that we're seeing a very simplistic view about what is needed to restore

growth," Agrawal said. "There is this idea that because we need growth, we therefore need to invest in agriculture and infrastructure, and not in health and education. That's how it's being viewed and articulated, and that's a very dangerous idea. What's important is an understanding of the constraints to growth, and it could very well turn out to be completely different to what is assumed."

Shyam Bajpai, the Asian Development Bank country director, echoes similar sentiments.

"Where Cambodia needs to move in the future to reduce poverty and increase investment is agriculture," he says. "We have to reduce the cost of doing business. And we have to stop planning and start doing. We need growth diversification from garment and tourism. We need to look more carefully at distributional aspects—growth without distribution of the benefits won't reduce poverty. You can have growth of 6 to 7 percent a year without seeing any decreases in poverty. If there was a large boost in agriculture, there would be distribution benefits."

Ineffective

continued from BILLIONS, page 1

public. Spokespersons for both LICADHO and the NGO Forum told the *Post* that land-concession for economic purposes had become a major issue and they wanted to see meaningful action by the government.

On "capacity building", Agrawal said it should be within the capacity of the government to deliver their own programs. "We believe donors, instead of trying to teach others, have been doing it for them. They have been substituting their own people. There are an estimated 800 foreign advisers here, and that is large by any standards, including African countries." The report said these advisers cost donors collectively more than the government's total wages bill.

"What country would literally allow foreigners to arrive and take over the running of the government? Maybe 10 years ago that is what was needed, capacity was so depleted. Now this is a different Cambodia; if we were to hand over to them they would do it willingly. Un-

less the Cambodians take a strong stand and demand to do it themselves, the donors will not give up. It's a very easy way of providing aid. You just put in an adviser and you feel like you know what's going on. Government leadership is the key. The Ministry of Finance and the CDC have taken a very firm line on this, and we hope to see some action."

She said she was also keen to see the government-initiated budgetary reforms take root and flourish. "The government has put together a very credible package of reforms. It is going to take a long time and the message for donors is they have to be patient and make long term commitments where they are required."

"By long term, I mean, to make the budget meaningful will take 10 years. It has to be done year by year, step by step. It's such a comprehensive program that 10 donors have come together to fund it. This can make a huge difference to public resource development."

The public financial accounting program will be announced

by the PM on the Sunday night before the CG.

Agrawal said another area "where things are moving relatively well, notwithstanding some short-term problems, is the overall approach to land management and land distribution. The Ministry of Land Management plans to give titles to 1 million families over two years and another million after that, and that will give almost the whole population a land title."

"Now there is a very bold program to redistribute land to the landless poor. I'm talking about the unused economic concessions being converted into social concessions. Some of these are major reforms and will change the way Cambodia develops."

In Cambodia, the fact that in the last decade poverty has not reduced, "means all of us are doing something not right. It's the collective results of the whole country program that need to be looked at, not just individual projects. You know we can build a very nice school, but if you don't pay the teachers well, the pupils have to pay them bribes every day. Is that project working or

付属資料10: 主要道路及び主要道路卜ナ-別改良実績(1999～2004)

付属資料 10 主要道路リスト及び主要道路ドナー別改良実績 (1999~2004)

付属資料 10/表 10-1 一桁国道リスト

(出所 : MPWT)

Road No.	Origin~Terminal	Road Length (Km)	Bridge	
			Nos	Length (m)
1	Phnom Penh-Svay Rieng- Bavet (VN Border)	167.1	24	981.45
2	Ta Khmau-Takev-Phnom Den (VN Border)	120.6	48	607.00
3	Phnom Penh - Kampot - Veal Rinh	202.0	89	1,898.00
4	Chaomchau - Kampong Speu - Krong Preah Sihanouk	226.0	39	1,344.40
5	PhnomPenh-Battambang-Serei Saophoan-Poipet (Thai border)	407.5	199	3,422.00
6	PhnomPenh-Kampong Thom-Siemreap-Serei Saophoan	418.8	224	4,209.00
7	Skun-KampongCham-Kratie-Stung Treng-Voeun Kham (VN Border)	483.5	62	1,522.00
Total		2025.5	685	13,983.85

付属資料 10/表 10-2 二桁国道リスト

(出所 : MPWT)

Road No.	Origin~Terminal	Road	Bridge		Remarks
		Length(Km)	Nos.	Length (m)	
11	Neak Loeung - Peam Cheang	90.275	20	882.00	
13	S. Rieng - Kg. Trach	38.080	8	103.00	
21	Ta Khmau - Chrey Thom	74.900	76	1750.10	
22	Takev - Angk Tasaom	9.620	0	0.00	
31	Kus - Kampong Trach	55.100	14	170.80	
32	Rolous Kia - Bouk kor	33.500	37	323.00	
33	Kampot - Luxsonn	51.650	36	289.70	
33a	PK 163+090 - Dn. Chang oeur	18.300	2	8.50	
41	Kang Keng - Ream	10.300	2	18.50	
42	PK 14+000 - Batdoeng	22.000	7	72.00	
44	Kg. Speu - Roleak Kangcheung	83.600	21	471.8	
46	PK 87+877 - Kirirom	28.000	4	111.00	
48	PK 142 + 350 - Koh Kong	152.22	33	606.00	
51	Odongk - Kampong Tram	61.200	14	317.60	
52	Wat Ponley - Chhnok Tru	7.980	0	0.00	No Bridge
53	Kg. Chhnang - Sdok ach Romeas	28.180	7	82.50	
54	Krakor - Tonlesap	5.300	0	0.00	No Bridge

Road No.	Origin~Terminal	Road	Bridge		Road No.
		Length(Km)	Nos.	Length(Km)	
55	Krakor · St. Samrong	23.540	12	115.50	
56	Sisophon · Samrong	108.000	22	356.30	incomplete
57	Battambang · Paiyoukha	94.000	62	645.10	
59	Toul Samrong · Lvea	15.210	1	3.70	incomplete
61	Thnalkaeng · Preak khdam	16.100	0	0.00	No bridge
62	Bakham · Prey Totueng	20.600	10	57.50	
63	Siemreap · Tonlesap	14.300	1	6.50	
64	Kg. Thom · Tbaeng M. Chey	157.000	12	85.60	incomplete
66a	Angkor Wat · PK 321+690	30.25	3	58.40	
66b	PK 5+460 · PK 19+620	6.200	1	29.00	
67	Siemreap – Anlong Veng	115.490	43	616.90	
68	Kralanh · Samraong	78.950	42	558.50	
70	Pr. Totueng · Peam Chi Kang	13.350	3	261.00	
71	Traeung · Kampong Thmar	57.595	3	43.00	
72	Kreak – Viet Nam Border	13.670	1	12.00	
73	Prasat · Chhloung	58.000	12	299.00	
74	Snoul – Viet Nam Border	18.950	1	3.00	
76	PK266(7) · O Cheng	335.000	41	713.50	incomplete
76a	Ratanakiri – Ta Veang	47.500	14	168.50	
78	PK 459+700 · VN Border	198.000	56	772.00	
78a	PK 584+170(78) · Veun Say	40.000	3	53.50	
	Total	2,231.910	624	10,065.00	

付属資料 10/表 10-3 三桁州道リスト (出所: MPWT)
(リジョン I: メコン川下流域とトンレサップ湖ではさまれるカンボジア南西部)

Road No.	Origin-Terminal	Total length (km)
101	PK59+140(RN1)-Kg. Kong	37.690
102	P.P PK!+400(RN3)-St,Preaek Thnot	12.450
103	Wat Staeng-PK8+300(R102)	11.160
104	Kg.Tuol-PK20+120(RN2)	9.630
105	Kg.Kantuot-Siem Reab	6.800
106	Tram Khnar-Kg.Chamlang	23.240
107	Wat Prasat-Trapean Srang	5.560
108	Thnal Totweng-Kg.Chak	26.000
109	PK75+460-Takaev	0.990
110	Tkaev-Kbal Pou	11.800
111	Kg.Chrey-Rominh(Takaev)	15.000
112	Tonloab-Bapol(Takev)	17.000
113	Pratheat-Pou Ta Suy	15.900
114	Tany(RN31)-PK97-250(RN2)	16.350
115	Chhuk-PK108+800(RN31)	19.590
116	PK126+500-Preak Tuk Meas	4.220
117	PK134+00-Tonn Honn	10.950
118	Kg.Trach-Srea Chea	11.000
119	PK153+200(RN33)-Phum Kbal Romeas	2.000
120	PK153+200(RN33)-Phum Pau(Kampot)	6.560
121	Kampot Krong-Kamchay(Toek Chhu)	8.400
122	PK7+00-(PR121)-Kampot	4.200
123	PK148+720(RN3)-Kampot	25.200
124	Kg.Tram-PK127+00(RN3)	85.270
125	Tram Khnar(RN3)-Kg.Spueu	33.980
126	PK36+470(RN3)-PK3+00(PR127)	24.500
127	Kg.Spueu-Voat Prey Totueng(RN3)	31.000
128	PK36+00(RN3)-PK5+0(PR127)	4.000
129	PK2+250(RN44)-Batdoeng	30.590
130	PK16+350(RN51)-Preak Phnov(RN5)	18.700
131	PK58+800(RN44)-Kantout(PK43,RN55)	46.000

Road No.	Origin-Terminal	Total length (km)
132	Krang Chak(RN51)-PK42+500(RN44)	38.000
133	PK162(RN44)-Phum Ta Se(Pousat)	35.000
134	PK38+980-Pnum Odongk	7.700
135	PK29+020(RN5)-Peam Long Veaeak	11.425
136	Odoungk(PK39+445,RN5)-Chreab(Kampong Spueu)	61.000
137	Tbaeng kpous-PK6(R135)	15.000
138	Kampong Tralach-Tang Klauch	47.701
139	PK61+616(RN5)-Kampong Taches	6.250
140	PK67+500(RN5)-Kampong Prasat	4.800
141	Koak Banteay-PK17+890(RN53)	17.710
142	Kouk Banteay-PK17+890(RN53)	13.657
143	PK94+220(RN5)-Tonlesab	7.080
144	PK100+300-(RN5)-Prasneb	15.000
145	PK99(RN5)-Kran Sknar	23.000
146	Pousat(RN5)-Srae Ambel	163.000
147	Pousat(RN5)-Kanhchor	26.120
148	Pousat(RN5)^Peam Prous	157.000
149	Moung-Dontry	13.600
150	PK259+840(RN%)·Toipdei	12.000
151	PK271+142(RN5)-Raing Kesel	8.500
152	PK284+669(RN5)-Ou Sralau	5.538
153	PK290+860(RN5)River bank	3.350
154	PK290+860(RN5)-Voat Kaev(BB)	7.250
155	PK281+010(RN5)-Banan(BB)	19.276
156	PK292+850(RN5)-Doun Teab	5.020
157	Chun Doesva(RN5)	24.528
158	Mongol Borei(RN5)-Koi Meng	9.200
159	PK350+633(RN5)-Pailin	1.563
160	Chamkar-Chek(RN5)	130.000
161	Chreav(RN48)-Srae Ambel	5.000
	Sub-total	1469.998

付属資料 10/表 10-4 三桁州道リスト

(出所: MPWT)

(リジョン II: トンレサップ湖とメコン川上流部には含まれるカンボジア北部)

Road No.	Origin-Terminal	Total length (km)
201	PK336+352(RN6)-Tasaom	18.000
202	Puok(RN6)-Moung(RN68)	40.000
203	PK13(RP204)-PK23(RP203)	25.500
204	PK16.350(RN66a)-Phnum Kuleaen	25.000
205	PK322,350(RN63)-Phnum Kraom	3.850
206	Roluos(PK297.100,RN6)-Tonlesab	16.000
207	PK277.300(RN6)-Kg.Kleang	15.768
208	Kg.Kdel(RN6)-Labix(Siem Reab)	13.000
209	Kg.Kdel(RN6)-Boeng Mealea	44.000
210	Boeng Mealea-Koukae	52.000
211	PK92.280(RP213)-Preah Vihear(Prasat)	103.000
212	Choam Khsant-TaTrav	30.000
213	Phnum Daek(RN64)-Kg.Sralau	144.200
214	Thalabalivat-Mlu Prey	99.000
215	PK72.200+(RP213)-Chhaeb(Preah Vihear)	12.000
216	Kg.Putrea-Thalabarivat	34.000
217	Rovieng Preah Vihear-Spong	55.000
218	Rum Chek-Rovieng	22.000
219	PK199.910(RN64)-Kg.Trabaek	52.450
220	PK186.270(RN64)-Sambour Prey Kub	13.600
221	Kg.Boeng(Kg.Chhnang)-Sala Kok Tra	32.000
222	Bos Chek Prey-Preaek Kak(Kg.Cham)	32.622
223	Peam Chikan(Kg.Cham)-Preaek Kak(Kg.Cham)	56.000
224	PK63.352(RN6)-Skun(Kg.Cham)	16.200
	Sub-total	955.190

(出所: MPWT)

(リジョン III:ラタナキリ、モンドルキリ州を含むメコン川東部上下流域)

Road No.	Origin-Terminal	Total length (km)
301	PK459+700(RN7)-Vueun Say(R.Kin)	94.000
302	Boeng Thum(PK12,RP303)-PK11(RN78a)	0.000
303	Andoung Pech-Andoun Meas(R.Kin)	26.000
304	Pakhangbakaev(PK631,RN7)-Lumphat	40.000
305	Sambour-PK475.000(RN76)	135.000
306	Sandann-Sambour(Kracheh)	11.268
307	Kracheh-PK361(RN6 Mondol Kiri)	94.000
308	Kracheh-Tonle Bet(Kg.Cham)	107.000
309	Svay Chrah-Chhbung(Kracheh)	51.000
310	Snoul(Kracheh)-Nel(Kracheh)	12.000
311	PK201.050(RN7)-Chhroung	70.000
312	Mumot-Kg.Domrei	14.000
313	Memot-Vietnam border	30.000
314	Canch Chom(PK18.250,RP315)-Prey Sandaek	21.330
315	Thmar Kor(RN11)-Khamshay Mear	36.800
316	Svay Antor(RN11)Preak Kandieng)	35.880
317	Prasat(RN1)-Preak Kandeng	40.835
318	Kg.Soeng(PK70+020,RN1)-Chheu Kach	9.400
319	Svay Rieng-Kamchay Mea	58.860
320	Phum Thlok-Prey Veang border	11.800
321	Sala Kraolkou(RN1)-PK20.200(RP320)	11.110
322	PK34+365(RP319)-Kg.Trach	9.285
323	PK28+575(RN13)-Peam Metrei	12.095
324	PK18+520(RN13)-Vietnam border	6.520
325	PK18+540(RP324)- Vietnam border	7.460
326	Kg.Chak(RN13)- Vietnam border	22.170
327	Chi Phou(RN1)-PK16(RP326)	15.800
328	Prasoth(RN1)-Bama(R327)	10.600
329	Kmol Kou(PK102.820,RN1)- Salatanou(Vietnam border)	19.500
330	PK+.080(R329)-Kg.Chrey	5.640
331	PK13+390(RP329)-Kg.Krasang(Vietnam border)	8.110

Road No.	Origin-Terminal	Total length (km)
332	PK115+800(RN1)-PK+680(RP329)	9.390
333	Svay Rieng(PK124+560),RN1)-Kg.Chamlang	5.860
334	Prasoth(PK134+973,RN1)-Korki(PK6+300,RP337)	38.130
335	PK2+870(RP334)- Vietnam border	11.860
336	Kg.Rou(PK148+300,RN1)- Vietnam border	7.590
337	Chi Phou(PK148+300,RN1)- Vietnam border	7.590
338	PK162+180(RN1)-PK18+180(RP337),Svay Rieng	8.440
339	Sok Nok(PK14.320),RP337)- Vietnam border	13.700
	Sub-total	1130.023

付属資料 10/表 10-6 主要道路のドナー別改良実績(1999~2004)

Road No	Road Section	Distance (Km)	Year of Implementation		Total Cost in US \$ million	Donor Fund Project Name	Contractor	Physic. %	Remark
			Start	End					
RN 1	PP (Monivong Bridge) to Neak Loung	56				Japan Grant Aid			Under Study
	PK62+010 to PK167+461 Neak Loung - Bavet	105	9/12/99	4/03/03	22,857,987.65	ADB Loan 1659 CAM(SF)	CEC-Nopawong	100 %	
	S-14R1PK48.200 and PKb 53.300	Two Bridges	22/07/02	10/08/02	4,620.00	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	FA	100 %	Structure
	S-03R1b PK48+200 and PK90+300	Two Bridges	19/03/02	25/06/02	354,627.00	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	KCE	100 %	
	S-12R1e PK89+248 and PK90+197	Two Bridges	26/02/02	01/02/03	750,000.00	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	CEC-Nopawong	100 %	
	S-05R1b PK24 to PK64	36	19/03/02	28/08/03	1,509,926.00	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
	S-02R1a PK63 to PK64	100 m	19/03/02	25/06/02	150,724.32	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	KCF	100 %	
RN 11	S-01R11a PK69 to PK86	7	24/03/01	12/06/01	143,389.12	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	FA	100 %	
	S-07R11c-1 PK61 to PK74	13	13/05/02	05/09/03	2,267,237.91	ADB Loan 1659 CAM(SF)	Shanxi	100 %	
	S-08R11c-2 PK74 to PK91	17	13/05/02	05/09/03	2,227,372.00	ADB Loan 1659 CAM(SF)		100 %	
	S-09R11c-3 PK126 to PK151	35	13/05/02	05/09/03	1,822,344.00	ADB Loan 1659 CAM(SF)	Thavon	100 %	
	S-10R11c-4 PK126 to PK151	25	13/05/02	05/09/03	2,176,824.00	ADB Loan 1659 CAM(SF)	Mong Reththy	10 %	
	S-11R11b PK83+08 to PK133+100	16 Bridges	27/05/02	21/07/03	1,770,227.28	ADB Loan 1659 CAM(SF)	Noppawong	100 %	
	S-01aR11aPK103+27 to PK1256+PK492	22,221	10/04/02	01/10/02	141,490.34	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	FA	100 %	
RN 2	Takeo to VN Border	52	2003	3005	Ready Bid Selection	Counterpart Fun Non Grant Aid (Japan)	CIENCOI	30 %	
	S-06R2b PK11 to PK78	67	03/07/02	28/08/03	1,276,628.16	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
	S-04R2a PK114 to PK125	11	19/03/02	25/06/02	356,304.00	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	Ving Chueng	100 %	
	PK18+500 to PK45	26.50	22/05/02	18/07/03	1,534,244.42	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SF)	Boothai Sangca	100 %	
RN 21	PK50 to PK77+448	27,448			3,955,867.35	National Fund	Amey Engineering DPWT Kandal Province-HEC(MPWT)	100 %	
RN 3	PK12 to PK148 P-Penh to Komport	136	03/01/03	07/01/04	2.72	IDA Credit No. 3472 Emergency Flood		100 %	On Going Project
	Kampot to Trapeang repou	32.5				Korean Loan	KUKDONG Co.	Start	
	Veal renh to Trapeang repou	21.5	14/03/01	08/01/04	11,631,559.98	WB	China Geo Engineering Cooperation	87 %	
RN 31	PK0 to PK55 Bek Kus to KG Trach	55	03/01/03	07/01/04	5.5	IDA Credit No. 3472 Emergency Flood	TIVANAN	80 %	On Going Project
RN 33	PK0 to PK42 Komport to KG Trach	42	03/01/03	07/01/04	2.44	IDA Credit No. 3472 Emergency Flood	TIVANAN	80 %	On Going Project

RN 4	Chaom Chau to Sihanouk ville	213				US Grant Aid		100 %	BOT
RN 48	Chamka Ioung to Koh Kong Province	106				Thai and Cambodia Fund	SAHAKARN VISAWAKARN	Start	
Road No	Road Section	Distance (Km)	Year of Implementation		Total Cost in US \$ million	Donor Fund Project Name	Contractor	Physic. %	Remark
			Start	End					
RN 5	5B	50	01/12/00	01/12/03	9,824,258.64	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SE)	Nawarat Patanakarn PCL (Thai)	100 %	
	5E	6 Bridges	06/11/01	06/05/03	845,063.66	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SE)	The Seabord Cambodia Co. Ltd	100 %	
	5CPK220 to PK303	83	01/12/00	01/12/03	15,532,885.20	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SE)	Nawarat Patanakarn PCL (Thai)	100 %	
	5D1F2	13	07/12/01	07/08/03	1,457,398.58	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SE)	Public Works Battambang	100 %	
	5D2F2	16	07/12/01	07/08/03	1,732,178.58	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SE)	Public Works Battambang	100 %	
	5A1F2PK91 to PK109.3	18.3	27/02/02	27/11/03	1,541,602.66	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SE)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
	5A2F2PK109.3 to PK128.6	19.3	27/02/02	27/11/03	1,686,684.35	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SE)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
	5A3F2 to PK128.6 to PK147.2	18.6	27/02/02	27/11/03	1,633,766.18	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SE)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
	5A4F2PK147.2 to PK171	23.8	27/02/02	27/11/03	1,655,631.49	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SE)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
RN 51	Juntion RN4 to Juntion RN5	38.5	2003		5,804,600.00		WKK and CIENCO 6	80 %	On Going Project
RN 6	6BPK167 to PK237	70	01/12/00	01/12/03	12,309,683.25	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SF)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd Muhibbah Engineering BHD (Malaysia)	100 %	
	Kampong thom - Siem reap	72.36	07/01/02	04/09/04	17,002,948.73	WB	China Road and Bridge Corp.	100 %	
	6A1F2	16	07/12/01	07/08/03	1,524,921.37	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SE)	Public Works Battambang	100 %	
	6A2F2	20	07/12/01	07/08/03	1,888,595.20	ADB Loan 1824 CAM(SE)	Public Works Battambang	100 %	
RN 61	PK0 to PK16 Prek Kdam To RN 6A	16	03/01/03	07/01/04	0.96	ID Credit No. 3472 Emergency Flood	CHINA GEZUBA Company	100 %	
NR 7	7A	74	01/12/00	01/12/03	9,149,572.25	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SF)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
	7B	17	06/11/01	06/11/03	1,890,822.67	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SF)	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
	7C	15	06/11/01	06/11/03	2,176,413.67	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SF)	China Geo Engineering/coe JV	100 %	
	7D	15	06/11/01	06/11/03	1,886,161.69	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SF)	The Seabord Cambodia Co. Ltd	100 %	
	7E	83	26/10/00	01/12/03	11,196,721.20	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SF)	China Jilin	100 %	
NR 5	D2F2 (Drawing Works)	4.93	27/08/02	27/02/03	381,010.80	ADB - FRFP	Nawarat Patanakarn PCL (Thai)	100 %	
NR 6	R1F2	35.3	15/08/02	15/08/03	1,293,970.26	ADB - FRFP	Muhibbah Engineering Co. Ltd	100 %	
NR 5	R2F2	4 Bridges	15/08/02	15/08/03	436,541.44	ADB - FRFP	Khaou Chuly MKK	100 %	
RN 71	PK0 - PK34	34	11/12/02	11/12/03	1,909,344.42	ADB Loan 1697 CAM(SF)	Mong Reththy Group Co. Ltd	100 %	

Pho Perh	Charles de Gaulle and Monireth	3.05	24/02/02	01/07/03	797,736.91	WB	Noppawong	100 %	
Krung Road	Sihanouk Ville	2.6	21/11/02	29/01/03	364,442.22	WB			