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0. Summary

Preparations are well under way for the parliamentary elections to be held in July 2003. The pre-election period has proceeded rather well so far compared to previous elections but has still been marred by political killings and unrest, including the anti-Thai riots in January 2003. Lately the impact of SARS has been reflected in a substantial drop in tourist influx and a higher inflation rate. The negotiated deal in March on a Khmer Rouge trial has been welcomed by most Cambodians and international observers although reprehensions have been expressed based on the poor progress of legal and judiciary reform and related matters. Forestry issues in late 2002 have been widely observed and discussed i.a. by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, describing it as a “Cambodian tragedy”. The concerns have resulted in the non-disbursement of the delayed Structural Adjustment Credit.

The Development Cooperation Programme is in progress to reduce the number of sectors in that the Rural Roads project have been terminated and the demining programme is in a stage of being phased out. New interventions have been put in place to support the decentralization and governance process supported by donors. A National Programme Officer took up his post with the office in June 2002. The office premises have been extensively renovated and measures are implemented to prepare for an enlarged delegation to the office.

1. Introduction

This report formally covers the period October 2002 to March 2003. In many cases, however, the report may serve as an Annual report for 2002, extended into covering the first quarter of 2003. It will be noted that the focus will still be on events from October 2002 to March 2003. Recent development (into the second quarter of 2003) of relevance to activities described in the report may also have been included on a few occasions.

2. Political and general development

Following the commune elections in February 2002, work on **preparation for the general elections to be held on 27 July 2003** started in the spring of 2002. An amended Law on the Election of the National Assembly was enacted by parliament in September. The reformed National Election Committee (NEC) was approved by the same body end of October, 2002. Although criticism has certainly been voiced by the opposition concerning the composition of the reformed NEC, there is a general consensus as to the merit of down-sizing the NEC from 11 to five members and to the fact that the responsibility for the registration of voters was transferred to the new Commune Councils.

The performance of the new NEC is so far generally seen as satisfactory and largely impartial. It has taken strategic measures to enable equal access to media for political parties, opened up for constructive dialogue with the civil society and NGOs and shown readiness to consult with a variety of stakeholders including the international and donor community on crucial issues. Nevertheless, critique of the NEC's not being impartial is still voiced by the opposition, in particular by organizations receiving large amounts of funding from various United States-affiliated sources with a seemingly clear mission to upset the present political power-base. A number of new opposition parties were formed during the period. Although more than 40 parties have registered with the Ministry of Interior only around 10 are estimated to actually participate in the elections.

Voter registration took place in January–February 2003. As a result, 93,95% of all eligible voters in Cambodia (6 341 834 persons) have been duly registered. For the first time in Cambodia, permanent, computerized registers of electors were established. The Cambodia Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (COHCHR) recorded a number (10) of illegal arrests and detentions during the registration process.

Harassment and outright violence against political opponents have for long been features of Cambodian politics and elections. Since the commune elections in February 2002 the COHCHR has recorded 11 cases (five Funcinpec, five Sam Rainsy, one CCP) where known political activists have been killed with possible political motivation. Three of the perpetrators have been tried and sentenced so far.

Cambodia entered ASEAN in 1999 and has held the chair since July 2002. The **ASEAN summit was held in Phnom Penh early**

November 2002. Cambodia made an obvious – and largely successful but costly – attempt to live up to the expectations of this new partnership. Prime minister Hun Sen’s performance as the chair of the event was widely applauded by otherwise critical and sceptical foreign, including Western, observers and media. Favourable reports on the good performance by the Cambodian government were also received after the likewise well organized and managed ASEAN meeting on tourism and security, held in Phnom Penh 27 January 2003. (The day after, the Mid Term CG meeting was held between RGC and donors, to a large extent focusing on legal and judicial reform and forestry matters. More on these issues below.)

The good impressions of Cambodia’s performance as ASEAN chair were, however, seriously damaged by the disastrous **anti-Thai riots in Phnom Penh** two days after the closure of this regional meeting. The incident offset most, if not all, goodwill gains made by Cambodia up till then in the context of the ASEAN co-operation.

The riots’ immediate cause was an alleged remark by a Thai actress saying that Angkor Wat should be returned to Thailand. The remark was played up by media and student organizations, appealing to inherent anti-Thai sentiments in Cambodia, and spurred on by incendiary remarks i.a. by the prime minister. Furthermore, when the demonstrations started very little was done by the authorities to stop the havoc. Thai-owned business, industry and hotels in Phnom Penh were burned and ransacked, including the destruction of the Thai Embassy, which was set on fire by the mob. The ensuing break off in diplomatic relations between Cambodia and Thailand, closing of borders between the countries and a significant slow-down in business relations have had serious repercussions on Cambodia in a political and more general sense. Reparations in the order of 50–60 MUSD have been demanded by Thailand and most of it has been accepted by Cambodia. So far, close to 6 MUSD, the estimated cost for rebuilding the Thai embassy, has been paid out and the Thai ambassador returned at the end of April. However, diplomatic relations have not yet been fully normalized.

At the end of the first quarter 2003 the **impact of the SARS virus** has been clearly visible. Although no case has been reported in Cambodia so far, together with the consequences of the war in Iraq on overall air traffic and the anti-Thai demonstrations in January, a drop in the influx of tourists of 22 percent has been reported compared to the same period last year. Due to these reasons there has also been an increase in the inflation rate (see below).

3. Democratic governance and human rights

Negotiations on the **Khmer Rouge Trial** between the Government of Cambodia and the UN, which were stalled in February 2002, resumed in March 2003. The UN head negotiator Hans Corell then entered into a draft agreement with the Government on the trial of former Khmer Rouge leaders. Funding of the tribunal, estimated to 19 MUSD, would be done by voluntary contributions from member states. The UN Secretary General, supported by i.a. Sweden, professed to having preferred the trials to be financed out of the regular UN budget because of the delays the system of voluntary contributions has caused to the UN-governed trial process in Sierra Leone. The Khmer Rouge agreement has lately been approved by the UN General Assembly.

Only senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes and human rights violations of this regime will be tried, according to the agreement. Only crimes committed between April 17, 1975 and January 6, 1979 could come before the court and lead to a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. The trial is largely welcomed by Cambodians and by the international community.

However, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the Cambodian opposition are critical, claiming the prevailing impunity of law in Cambodia and its present government would undermine any attempt at a fair trial. Related to this, in December 2002, the former Khmer Rouge regional commander Sam Bith was sentenced to life in prison (there is no capital punishment in Cambodia) for killings in 1994 of three young western tourists in the southern province of Kampot. Two of his subordinates and accomplices in this crime had already been given life-long sentences in September 2002.

No progress has been recorded in the field of the much needed **legal and judiciary reform**. The Council for Legal and Judicial Reform, created by royal decree just one day before the CG meeting in Phnom Penh June 2002, has only met once since its establishment. Strategic legislation, necessary to tackle impunity and corruption such as the Statue on Judges and Prosecutors, the Reform of the Supreme Council of Magistrates and the Anti-Corruption Law, has not been acted upon or stalled. The passing of the Law on Domestic Violence has been blocked by parliamentarian opposition and bureaucracy for more than two years, despite forceful advocacy and lobbying. Apparent lack of political will,

vested interests and high stakes in the forthcoming elections have all but obliterated hopes for positive development in this area in the near future.

A number of **high-profile killings** have occurred during the last few months. In February a senior monk was assassinated in central Phnom Penh. Two weeks later, Om Radsady, a senior adviser to the Funcinpec president and on the CDRI board, was shot to death. Both murders were carried out in broad daylight, execution style. Both deaths have been written off as “ordinary” crimes/robberies by the authorities, a claim seriously questioned by many. Lately also a prominent judge, potentially to be nominated for the KR trial, was killed in a similar fashion.

Since October–November **2002 Forestry issues** have come to the forefront as an illustrative but sad example of “Governance in practise”. The disclosure of and subsequent consultations with the local communities of the Forestry Management Plans of the companies enjoying forestry concessions have not been done in a satisfactory way. Very little time was given for the consultations and the plans were only available in a small number of copies. This disclosure and consultation process is a part of the conditions agreed for the release of a Structural Adjustment Credit agreed by the World Bank and RGC in 2000 and to a minor part also financed out of Sida funds. Although the Bank through its local office tried hard to facilitate the process the responsible government institution, the Department of Forestry and Wildlife, DFW, under the Ministry of Agriculture, was not seen as doing their part. A climax came 5 December 2002 when a “sit-in” demonstration by villagers outside DFW was violently dispersed by riot police.

As reported by the Independent Forestry Monitor, the NGO Global Witness, GW, one of the villagers later died by a heart attack, possibly caused by violent handling by the police when breaking up the demonstration. GW and the Government have been at odds for a long time because of GW’s reporting of continued, rampant and very lucrative illegal logging in the forestry areas, seriously affecting the living conditions of forest villagers. The distribution of the GW report on the incident 5 December prompted the government to unilaterally terminate GW’s monitoring mandate by 22 January 2003. In fact, this report and the handling of the Independent Forestry monitor developed into the single most prominent issue during the **Mid Term CG at the end of January 2003**, together with the discussion on Legal and Judicial Reform.

During 2002 hundreds of refugees from the central highlands in Vietnam, **montagnards**, were resettled in the United States. About one hundred still remain in refugee camps at the outskirts of Phnom Penh awaiting clearance from US authorities. Following clampdowns by the Vietnamese authorities, including long prisons sentences for the alleged “ring leaders” (up to 9 years in prison), new groups of montagnards crossed the border to Cambodia. UNHCR claimed that many of these new refugees were hiding in malaria-infested forests for fear of being caught by Cambodian military and police pressured by the Vietnamese authorities. Villagers in the border provinces were reported as not daring to offer refugees any assistance for fear of retribution. During the period two Chinese members of the Falun Gong movement and at least one dis-

sident buddhist monk from Vietnam, were alleged to have been forcefully repatriated, in spite of refugee status with the UNCHR. These cases are violations of the 1951 Refugee Convention, which Cambodia has signed and ratified.

The **UN high commissioner for human rights**, Mary Robinson paid a visit to Cambodia at the end of August 2002. In a speech to the National Assembly she forcefully addressed the issue of the increased trafficking of women and children in Cambodia. The **Special Representative of the UN Secretary General**, Peter Leuprecht, made three visits to Cambodia between June 2002 and March 2003. He has expressed concern over the increase in land disputes, often involving violence and also paid particular attention to the issue of forestry concessions and the lack of transparency, violations of HR and threats to poor people's livelihoods which had characterized the whole concession process. The loss of forests and the way this is happening was referred to as a Cambodian Tragedy.

International adoptions continued to be a contentious issue with allegations of "baby-trafficking" and corruption. Due to this, DCS intervened with Swedish NIA to prevent Swedish adoption agencies from initiating adoptions from Cambodia to Sweden. A draft law on International Adoptions has been elaborated but appears far from being adopted.

4. Economic development

4.1 Macro-Economic Trends and Perspectives:

The Cambodian economy still performed satisfactory in 2002, judging from some of the indicators. The GDP growth was 5 percent, less than the 6.3 percent in 2001. The growth was still led by garment exports and tourist industry. The inflation, measured by consumer price index, increased from 0.7 percent in 2001 to 3 percent in 2002. However, in the first quarter of 2003 the inflation rate have been almost 2 percent which is attributed to rumours related to the SARS virus, changes in oil prices because of the war in Iraq and the upcoming elections. The previously stable exchange rate is also reported to have been affected but in March 2003 the US Dollar still stood at 3,950 riels.

The Cambodian garment export was USD 1,375 million in 2002, 23 percent more than in 2001. Of this total 70 percent was shipped to the US market. However, the total investments in garment industry declined considerably to just USD 18 million in 2002 from USD 100 million in 2001. The tourism sector has continued to be the second most important contribution to the economic growth. About 800 thousands international visitors arrived in 2002, 30 percent more than in 2001, but as mentioned above, the first quarter of 2003 registered a substantial decrease in tourist inflow.

There was a small rise in investments in 2002, to USD 243 millions. However, erratic tax practices, smuggling, the weak legal system, poor infrastructure and widespread corruption have all been identified as detrimental factors. The anti-smuggling team set up in December 2001 is not efficient. Amendments to the Investment Law have only been foreseen to be adopted end of this year or beginning of 2004. There is limited progress in the process towards reaching the accession requirements for WTO membership. A Medium Term Expenditure Framework for priority social sectors including education has been established. The cost in 2002 for drought and flooding has been estimated to more than USD 30 million.

4.2. Public Finance and Fiscal Reform:

The Government Budget for 2003, adopted by the National Assembly in January 2003 was set at 707 million USD. The Gross Domestic Product is calculated to be some 3.2 billion USD. The annual contribution by

donors to the Government budget is estimated to be some 400 million USD – clearly Cambodia is very dependant on donor contributions. Over the last years, there has been a gradual increase of expenditures in social sectors, from 30.4 percent in 2001 to 32.9 in 2002, expected to reach 33.1 percent in 2003. The expenditure to defence and security dropped from 30.1 percent in 2001 to 24.7 percent in 2002, projected to 22.0 percent in 2003. The total budget deficit in 2002 was USD 193 million. The current revenue was USD 434 million, 96 percent of the target. Although moderate fiscal reform programmes were introduced in mid 2001 and new tax measures in early 2002, the tax collection was still below target. Another major problem is the slow disbursement of government budget to ministries, provinces and commune councils thus severely hampering development efforts.

4.3 Development Planning and Poverty Reduction:

The Second Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP II) was launched in July 2002. It is the guiding strategy for the partners in the medium term. It proposes a series of pro-poor policies to promote sustainable economic growth with equity and to increase the opportunities to combat poverty.

The National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) has been adopted and officially launched on March 3rd, 2003. The active participation and contribution of line ministries, donors, and civil society including NGOs has not been as evident as expected. The Council for Social Development (CSD) at the Ministry of Planning has been responsible for coordinating the preparation of NPRS. CSD acknowledges that the preparation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy is an ongoing learning process building upon gradual experience, continuous studies and monitoring of the process. The NPRS is expected to be the national plan to combat poverty and act as a framework for existing planning measures.

To avoid overlaps in development directions, the next NPRS and the SEDP III will be merged into a single strategic document. This is intended to enhance ownership and further mainstream participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of poverty reduction activities in Cambodia.

5. Development co-operation

5.1 General

The World Bank co-chaired Consultative Group meeting in Phnom Penh in June 2002 resulted in a number of new or renewed benchmarks to be followed up in forthcoming CG meetings. Although receiving tough criticism by the donors, in the end the overall pledge of contributions to Cambodia was at over 600 million USD, more than previous years. It is interesting to note, though, that the actual donor disbursement in 2002 was estimated at some 400+ million USD as previously mentioned. Inflated pledging is part of the reason for the difference but slow disbursements and different ways of calculating donor contributions add to the discrepancy.

The Mid Term CG at the end of January 2003 recorded very little progress on the legal sector and governance issues, as previously mentioned. The social sector reform programme has been faring slightly better, as well as the performance of fiscal indicators. However, there is little expectation that any progress will be seen in most sectors until possibly some time after the elections in July 2003. The next CG meeting does not even have a firm date set. It is believed to take place late 2003 or possibly even early 2004.

The Mid Term CG in January was co-chaired by the Asian Development Bank. At the end of March 2003, both the World Bank Country Manager as well as the European Commission Delegation Head left their assignments after more than three years in country. The UNDP resident representative is expected to leave her post by the end of this year.

5.2. Swedish Development Co-operation

5.2.1 General

Since the adoption of the new 5-year Swedish Country Strategy for Cambodia in January 2002 the Development Cooperation programme has continued to be geared towards a reduction of the number of sectors. The Swedish support to the Upstream Project, mainly concerned with rural roads infrastructure, was completed by end of March 2003. The Sida supported humanitarian/development interventions in demining are now in a stage of being phased out, although this support is still on a three years grace period. The intended increased focus on the governance issues is gradually coming into place and is mainstreamed

into many programmes even outside those with a direct Democracy and Human Rights impact. Judging from experiences in Cambodia during 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 this direction is well merited and deserves longterm attention, perseverance and patience. Focus on gender issues is being pursued e.g. within the education sector. It might, however, in the future be possible to further increase the attention on other cross-cutting issues such as environment and HIV/AIDS-awareness.

5.2.2 Disbursements and programming

In 2002, 132 million SEK was disbursed out of the country frame, slightly less than expected, due to late disbursement requests by programme implementing agencies. Outside the country frame, it was noted that no further disbursement (since the first tranche in 2001) was made to the Structural Adjustment Credit.

During the period, the following new (specific) agreements have been signed:

- Continued support to the Partnership for Local Governance (PLG) Project/Seila Programme through UNDP, 2003–2005 (MSEK 141.5);
- Support to the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI) for the implementation of a Decentralization Research Project, November 2002–2006, in co-operation with DfID (MSEK 4.0);
- Support to the Commune Council Development Project (CCDP) within the framework of a co-financing agreement with the ADB, 2003–2005 (MSEK 30.0);
- Core support to the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, November 2002–2005 (MSEK 5.7);
- Support to the 2003 General Elections in Cambodia through a UNDP Trust Fund arrangement, 2003 (MSEK 5.0)
- Continued core support to the UN Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights in Cambodia (COHCHR), 2003–2004, incl. support to COHCHR 2003 election project, (MSEK 7.0).

5.3 Project and Programmes within the Country Frame:

5.3.1 Primary Education and Education Sector Support:

1) Education Sector Support and Partnership Development:

The Education for All (EFA) National Plan 2003–2015 has been prepared during the last year and will be launched soon. It is intended to consolidate and extend a number of Government social economic planning initiatives. The EFA policy and planning process and objectives have been guided by SEDP II and NPRS. Additionally, the design and planning for the long term EFA program is based on integration between medium education policy, strategy and program priorities set out in the Education Strategic Plan (ESP), Education Sector Support Program (ESSP) and long term EFA interventions.

The First Joint Annual Review of Education Sector Support Program (ESSP) took place in September 2002. Findings show that policies and strategies are pro-poor. Partnership commitments of last year have been achieved. A “sector reform culture” was reported to be in place in MoEYS, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. However, finan-

cial planning, management and monitoring systems has to be given more attention. In addition, the relation between MoEYS and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF) is crucial for a better flow of funds and a transparent financial system. The teachers' working conditions are massively affected by the much needed comprehensive reform of the entire civil service. The slow and incomplete releases of 2002 Priority Action Program funds, including those to the education sector, are of great concern.

2) *The Expanded Basic Education Programm (EBEP),
2002–2005 (through UNICEF):*

The first half of 2002 was a preparatory stage for increased interaction between senior management team in the Ministry and better coordination of plans between departments. Extensive technical assistance was needed for the preparation of the coordinated work plan.

The sub-program “Basic Education Capacity Building Priorities for SWAp Readiness” has contributed to the development of the Sector Wide Approach and ownership with the Ministry. Cooperation and trust is reported to develop rapidly. The support provided by Sida to keep the SWAp process going has been crucial and should continue in the future. UNICEF continues to play an active role as a key partner and Chair of the Social Sector Working Group, and has intensified the advocacy for Quality Basic Education for All. Support was also provided for PAP monitoring and drafting of an enabling Education Act and the National EFA Plan 2003–2015. A Five Year Gender Mainstreaming Strategy drafted with UNICEF/Sida assistance was officially approved by MoEYS in July 2002. This is the first line ministry to have such a strategy. However, gender mainstreaming remains to be an area of great concern.

Cambodia's education sector reform process appears to be on the right track. The new Expanded Basic Education Program has continued to provide significant contributions to this process. The technical review and the follow up study of the MoEYS/UNICEF/Sida Expanded Basic Education Program during 2002 is planned to take place in May 2003, “back-to-back” to (immediately before) the ESSP review.

5.3.2 *Rural development, Decentralization and Local Governance*

1. *The Seila Programme, the PLG project (through UNDP)*

In December 2002 Sida signed agreements with the government of Cambodia and UNDP on continued support to the UNDP/Sida/DFID Partnership on Local Governance Project (PLG) for the remaining project period 2003 – 2005. The agreed amount was 141,5 MSEK out of which 1,5 MSEK was set aside for Sida's follow-up and monitoring of the project.

Legislation on the decentralization reform was enacted in 2001. Based on experiences from the Carere/Seila Programme, the **Commune/Sangkat Fund (C/S Fund** – Sangkat being a commune in urban areas) was established after the commune elections in February 2002. For its first year of operation the government allocated 5,0 MUSD. An additional 1,4 MUSD was contributed by the PLG. This amount allowed for a large number of C/S councils to have both development

and administrative means for 2002. However, only those communes (509 out of 1 621) with capacity to develop plans and budgets (a result of previous Seila-support) were allocated funds, on an average of 9000 USD, for development and administration. Remaining communes were only to be given funds for administration costs in the order of 1 300 USD per commune. Disbursements for development activities in 2002 were made largely according to plans. The administrative portion of the allocation to be paid to all communes in Cambodia was, however, seriously delayed and often not disbursed at all during the whole of 2002.

The commune elections in February 2002 were part of the decentralization efforts and the national governance reform. Therefore, the inter-ministerial Seila Task Force proposed that support should be extended to all provinces and municipalities, including Phnom Penh, as from 2003. PLG donors and the government agreed to use Seila/PLG funds to cover the whole country as late as December 2002. By the end of March 2003 the government of Cambodia, assisted by the PLG, had made commendable progress in expanding the Seila system to all 24 provinces. While the PLG support staff was certainly stretched, all 1,621 C/S councils had been trained in the preparation of commune plans and investment programs required before requesting disbursement from the C/S Fund. The risks of expanding the Seila Programme too rapidly had been highlighted by i.a. the Sida/DFID appraisal team and by other observers (PAG and PAT/ DFID/Sida Advisory Team). Inability to manage a greatly expanded decentralisation support and fear that resources would be too scant to offer sufficient support and training were viewed as potential problems and risks. However, the expansion, going from 381 to 1 621 communes in less than two years, has proven largely successful so far.

Although it is early in the process the level of participation in the new planning process introduced as part of the decentralization reform has been judged satisfactory by e.g the DFID/Sida advisory team. However, the process was not without flaws. Too much emphasis was placed on the planning process and too little on prioritising needs and ensuring projects favoured by communes are feasible and technically sound. The evident lack of financial management and technical capacity at both the provincial and commune levels is set to hamper implementation and follow-up of investments made as a result of the planning process.

The C/S Fund for 2003 was allocated 2,0 MUSD from PLG resources to be added to the government's contribution of approximately 10 million USD. However, no funds have yet been transferred from the national budget and no disbursements have been made to C/S councils in 2003. This casts a shadow over the decentralization process and the government's commitment to the reform. It has been alleged the cause for this situation is cash-flow problems associated with costs incurred by the anti-Thai riots and the up-coming elections. The PLG donors have addressed their concern in a letter to the minister of finance and chairman of the Seila Task Force.

The Seila Task Force completed the Seila Natural Resource Management Mainstreaming Strategy during 2002. With funding from Danida, an 18-month pilot project with the purpose to provide experience in supporting NREM-mainstreaming through the commune development planning process was initiated in three provinces in early 2003.

The project design and implementation draws extensively on the experience gained in the Seila CNRM project in Ratanakiri (see below).

Seila Task Force concluded negotiations with the World Bank on a 22 MUSD Rural Investment and Local Governance (RILG)-loan expected to come into effect in mid 2003. Preparations for negotiations with IFAD on the inclusion of a new IFAD loan under the Seila framework were ongoing.

The second **Seila Forum** was held in Phnom Penh in December 2002. A commitment made by the government in the course of this event was that the Seila Task Force would work closely with Ministry of Finance and Economy to design a pilot for the use of commercial bank accounts by five or six commune councils in 2003. No progress has been recorded so far.

DFID, in close consultation with Sida, concluded negotiations with a British-Swedish consultancy consortium for a **Permanent Advisory Team (PAT)**, to follow up and monitor the Seila Programme and PLG support for the remainder of the project period. The PAT made two missions to Cambodia so far.

The Seila Natural Resource Management (CNRM) project in Ratanakiri Province

The single most important event affecting the CNRM project during the period was the preparation of a forest management plan and a social and environmental impact assessment report for the Pheapimex forest concession in the Ratanakiri and Steung Treng provinces. Start up of the improvement of a major road from Vietnam and traversing the province was, however, delayed to the end of 2003. In particular the granting of the forest concession (expected since the concessionaire is alleged to have close links to top level government officials) would strike at the heart of the CNRM project's key objective which is "Communities have control over and/or access to the natural resources they traditionally used." In the Seila Forum in December 2002, Sida expressed concern over the developments in Ratanakiri.

The fact that legal framework of relevance for the project (a sub-decree on communal land, a sub-decree on state land and a sub-decree on community forestry) is still not in place continued to have negative implications on the project.

Sidas Permanent Advisory Group (PAG) for the CNRM project conducted two missions to Cambodia, in September 2002 and March 2003. The March mission was directly connected to issue of the Pheapimex concession. The consultants' conclusion was that Sida should argue for a considerable expansion of those CNRM activities, which are *directly* related to the key objective on control and access to natural resources, and expected to make the most significant contribution to project objective fulfilment.

2. Commune Council Development Project, CCDP (through ADB)

In December 2002 Sida signed a co-financing agreement with the Asian Development Bank on three years (2003 – 2005) support to the "Commune Council Development Project" (CCDP). In this first ever co-financing venture with the ADB in Cambodia, the Bank provides MUSD

10 on soft loan terms and Sweden and the Dutch Government MSEK 30.0 and MUSD 2.4 respectively, on a grant basis. While the ADB-credit will be used for investment in commune council buildings and related facilities the Sida funds are earmarked for capacity building, training and awareness raising. The Dutch contribution for upgrading of civil registration practices – a task now delegated to the commune councils – will contribute to achieve a situation where the majority of the newly elected commune councils will have the facilities, equipment, systems, training, popular understanding and support required to function effectively.

Work on commune council infrastructure was commenced in February 2003 but capacity building and other “softer” activities have been delayed to May 2003 due to a much drawn out process of procurement of the required consultancy services. An Australian firm, SAGRIC, has been selected in international competition. The short-listed Swedish company unfortunately failed to submit a final tender.

The project, executed by the Ministry of Interior department for local administration, DoLA, is designed to be complementary to other donor supported programmes, notably the Seila programme. Sida’s support to Cambodia’s decentralization reform in a co-financing agreement with the ADB is to some degree based on the need for better coordination between ADB support to the decentralization reform and the since long Sida-supported Seila set-up. Sida’s presence in both “camps” provides an opportunity to act as bridging agent.

3. The Decentralization Research Project (through CDRI):

In November 2002 CDRI launched a four-year policy oriented research programme on decentralization in Cambodia, based on the research framework prepared by PADRIGU Consultants (Dr Joakim Öjendal) and CDRI earlier in 2002. A Norwegian researcher, Dr Caroline Rusten, was appointed programme manager. The research team has not yet been fully staffed due to difficulties to recruit qualified local researchers.

End of March 2003 CDRI conducted an inception seminar and presented the outline of two studies, “Decentralization Design” and “Local Government Performance and Responsiveness”. The DFID/Sida Permanent Advisory Team for Seila, also assigned to monitor the progress of the research programme i.a. recommended that CDRI defines a set of testable hypotheses and that an External Advisory Panel of prominent researchers is appointed. The total budget is 1.3 million USD, out of which Sida’s contribution is 0.4 million.

4. Rural roads – Upstream Project (through ILO):

The project, concerned with maintenance and surfacing of tertiary roads in 4 provinces in the northwest of Cambodia, was completed in March 2003 after a final three months time extension. All funds have been disbursed by the end of 2002.

The Terminal Report indicates some of the results of the project. 3.5 million workdays of direct rural employment have been generated through the application of Labour Based Appropriate Technology. More than 550 kms of rural roads have been constructed or maintained.

96 kms of secondary irrigation canals have been rehabilitated. Relevant technical training materials have been developed and translated into Khmer. The IRAP process, Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning, has been developed and refined over the years of the project. Through this process, facilitated by the project staff, it has been possible to set priorities and improve the access to markets, schools, dispensaries and other facilities, in close collaboration with the villagers themselves. In that way the project has contained an important contribution to the development of decentralisation and governance.

The project has also contributed to research and trials about the technically best and most cost-efficient solutions for maintenance and cover of rural roads for use by both the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. It is reassuring to note that both the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are about to start enlarged road improvement and maintenance projects based on the results of the Upstream project.

5. Humanitarian de-mining – CMAC Trust Fund and Mine Detection Dog Project (through UNDP and the Swedish Armed Forces):

The number of casualties in Cambodia inflicted by mines and UXO (unexploded ordinance) is still more than 800 annually. Approximately 150 of these are resulting in deaths and another 200 are causing amputations on the wounded, according to available data. There is only a slight decrease compared to previous years. The main actors, under the overall guidance and coordination of CMAA, the Cambodian Mine Action and Victims Assistance Authority, are CMAC, Cambodian Mine Action Centre, which is supported by Sida through a UNDP Trust Fund agreement, MAG, the Mines Advisory Group, and the Halo Trust.

In 2002, CMAC cleared almost 11.6 million sqm in 8 provinces, up 14% on the set target. Generally, 2002 has been reported to be a good year to the organisation, in spite of late disbursements of international funding and an increase in the number of incidents during mine clearing. These shortcomings have been addressed through training, altered routines and an increased “mine awareness” among the rural population. Also, a more stable organization has been achieved through quality assurance programmes and improved monitoring of activities. A new 5 year strategy has begun 2003. As a part of this strategy the number of international technical advisors have been reduced and they are now less than 10. The idea is to make more use of shortterm advisory assistance. This is expected to contribute to increased sustainability of the organisation.

The last disbursements to the UNDP Trust Fund under the previous agreement were done during the first quarter of 2003. However, since mid 2002 discussions have been under way on the modalities for the future relation to CMAC with a clear profile to phase out the Swedish support in the years to come.

The Mine Detection Dog Project, supported by Sweden since 1996 is now fully integrated into CMAC. MDD teams cleared more than 1.1 million sqm in 2002, which was more than 20% up on the set target. Areas for construction of schools, dispensaries, roads, bridges and wells

were among those covered. All in all, 221 personnel mines, 10 tank mines and 136 UXOs were unearthed.

The Swedish TA support provided by the Swedish Armed Forces was officially terminated in a ceremony at the CMAC Training Centre in Kampong Chhnang in mid December 2002, in the presence of Lieutenant General Jan Jonsson. However, 2 of the Swedish advisors of the SAF support are retained under the new agreement for continued support, reached in 2003 between CMAC and the Norwegian People's Aid, NPA (Norsk Folkehjelp). It is planned to continue into mid 2005. There is a possibility to hire shortterm consultants for another year after that date, thus constituting the last of the Swedish TA support to CMAC.

5.3.3. Support to Cambodia Development Resource Institute, CDRI

CDRI has continued to focus on national development priorities and key sectors, notably poverty reduction, decentralization, strengthening democratic processes and election related conflict prevention. CDRI's founder and director, Ms Eva Mysliwiec announced in December 2002 that she would retire from her post at the end of 2003. CDRI's board was entrusted with the task to recruit a successor. Some other posts are also under recruitment. In spite of this, CDRI has managed to perform according to expectations. Operational goals set for 2002 were (largely) implemented.

The agreement on a Natural Resources and Rural Livelihoods programme, signed between CDRI and DANIDA in April 2002, generated extensive debate on the issue of logging concessions. Later CDRI produced a policy vision paper on the environment sector as a basis for stakeholder discussions. This DANIDA-funded programme, together with the Sida/Dfid-commissioned 4-year decentralization research project and CDRI's work on the Poverty Monitoring and Analysis (PMA) Project have contributed to a better financial basis for the organization's work. (The Decentralization Research Programme and the PMA-work are covered under separate headings in the report.)

The week-long development workshop for provincial governors, organized by CDRI for some years, was again held in May 2002 with continuing commitment from the Ministry of Interior. The seminar is unique in that it provides provincial leaders an opportunity to receive the latest research based information on a number of development issues and thus a possibility to influence national policy makers. Topics in the 2002 seminar were i.a. economic performance, poverty monitoring indicators and rural livelihoods. The Cambodian Government has requested CDRI to institutionalize the event.

The CDRI Centre for Peace and Development (CPD) implemented a series of peace-building training seminars for a broad range of constituencies from civil society, public administration, and commune councils in the reconciliation in former KR-controlled areas. Work since mid-2002 has focused on election related issues: the amendment of the 1998 National Election Law, the reform of the NEC but also on security and media access. The COPCEL group (Conflict Prevention in Cambodian Elections) under CPD has provided a unique forum for dialogue between government and civil society (including members of political parties,

police and armed forces) on often highly contentious election-related issues.

CDRI has sought to strengthen its resource base and its international network and has now established long-term institutional collaboration with international institutions such as the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) in Japan.

5.3.4. Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Project, PMA (through UNDP):

In July 2002, CDRI finally recruited the international senior economist to work with PMA Technical Unit (PMATU). Backstopping have been provided by CDRI and IDEA International-Canada. The PMATU has emphasized setting up of the Poverty Management Information System (PMIS) to be used in the Household Socio-Economic Survey in 2003–04. A Millennium Development Goals (MDG) assessment methodology note has also been prepared. PMATU has also been involved in the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS) for which it has prepared specific chapters.

The second Tri-Partite Review Meeting (TPR) on the Capacity Development for Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Project was held 23 January 2003. The discussion was i.a. concerned with the possible need for structural changes to the project as also mentioned in the reports by the two institutions involved in technical assistance to the project. Unfortunately, these reports were only received after the TPR. It has been noted that the balance between the long-term capacity development, the main objective of the project, and immediate needs to contribute to NPRS development has been fragile and ill-defined. The project has also encountered serious management problems.

5.3.5. The Consultancy Fund

The utilization of the Consultancy Fund remained rather low. The fund has i.a. been spent on equipment to CDC for the preparation of the 2002 CG meeting in Phnom Penh, contributions to the Integrated Fiduciary Assessment and Public Expenditure Review, the 2002 National Aids Conference, legal training conducted by IDLI (now IDLO) and financing of travel costs for Cambodian participants in Sida's international training programme.

In 2003, funds will be used i.a. for financial support of the government's task-force on the Khmer Rouge Trial and part-financing of the Joint six-months Forest Sector Review Mission of the Working Group on Natural Resource Management, expected to start in June 2003.

5.3.6. Demobilization

The process to demobilize some 15,000 former soldiers – under a World Bank led scheme partly financed with Swedish funds under the SAC credit – have continued to be marred by distrust, delays and accusations of partiality. Whereas the World Bank follow-up team maintains that the demobilized persons are genuine former soldiers there have been serious misgivings about the procurement process for the reintegration packages that went with the programme. There is still an on-going process to establish if this has been done in a correct manner. The second phase in-

tended to start in the beginning of 2003 will not be initiated until after the parliamentary elections in July 2003, if at all.

5.3.7. 2003 General Elections

The costs of the 2003 general elections have been estimated at MUSD 12.5 (to be compared to the MUSD 24 for 1998 elections and MUSD 17.0 for 2002 commune elections). The government has committed to pay MUSD 5.0 with the balance being mobilized from external donors. Sida has contributed MSEK 5.0 under an agreement with the UNDP signed in March to be utilized for operational and technical assistance through the UNDP coordinated support to NEC. Approximately MUSD 6.0 in donor funding had been agreed or indicated by early April. The largest contribution, MUSD 2.2 was being prepared by Japan while the EU has so far has declared it would limit its support to certain technical assistance and election monitoring.

In addition to the support to NEC another MSEK 2.4 will be provided by Sida for election-related human rights education and monitoring by COHCHR and by local monitoring organizations through Forum Syd's democracy programme.

5.3.8. Other

Sida's International Training Programme

During 2002, a total of 31 Cambodians, 7 women and 24 men, participated in 24 different ITP-courses. In the first quarter of 2003 three men and four women have taken part in four different courses. In November 2002 a representative of Sida's ITP unit visited Cambodia to meet with former course participants and to discuss application routines with DCS.

5.4 Support outside the Development Co-operation Agreement (DCA)

5.4.1. Support to Democracy Governance and Human Rights

1. The Cambodia Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, COHCHR

In 2002 COHCHR completed a strategic review of its activities and programmes in Cambodia in order to reduce programme and staff costs and to bring about greater financial stability in the Office's operations. The 2003 focus was decided to be on elections, legal & judiciary reform and protection work related to serious HR violations and the prevailing impunity in Cambodia. Land disputes will also be high on the agenda. Some of the provincial COHCHR offices were closed and some programmes terminated, notably the Judicial Mentor Programme and the HR-training of the Cambodian police. The international staff positions were reduced from 23 to 13.

The Office has assisted the Ministry of Interior and the NEC in revising the electoral law, including drafting internal regulations of the new NEC and codes of conduct for election officials and candidates. Further it has examined the commune-election related killings. A seven-month project on the 2003 general elections was launched with the objectives to help minimize election irregularities and election-related human rights

violations and to provide reliable information and analysis on election-related human rights issues. Valuable information have been shared with the government/NEC and the donor community, e.g. in the context of the monthly elections meetings chaired by the NEC and UNDP.

In March 2003 a special election office was set up in Kompong Cham Province (often beset by violence in times of elections) and one mobile monitoring team (out of three) dispatched to the provinces.

Cooperation with local NGOs and civil society focused on legal assistance to juvenile offenders, discrimination against HIV/AIDS orphans, advocacy against corruption and the promotion of minority and indigenous peoples' rights.

The Office continued to be affected by the inadequacy of the Geneva HQ to meet its operational and rapid-response needs. Lack of clarity and delay in financial situations as well as late recruitment and fielding of new staff are examples of the problems experienced by the Cambodia office. Although these shortcomings have been criticized by Sida, continued Swedish core support to COHCHR has lately been agreed with 7.0 MSEK for 2003–2004.

2. Democracy Programme through Forum Syd and Diakonia

In coalition with other donors, Forum Syd and Diakonia and their partners in Cambodia contributed to the "NGO Statement to the 2002 Consultative Group Meeting on Cambodia". They have also continued to lobby for legal and judiciary reform and a nation-wide anti-corruption curriculum. They participated actively in various political processes, e.g. the reform of the National Election Committee. Several of their local partners have participated in the ongoing NPRS process, and played an active role in the drafting of the laws on domestic violence and trafficking.

Although generally cooperation with local partners have been good, in 2002 much attention was given to follow up of financial and management problems within some of them, demanding unforeseen resources and time. Hence, cooperation with the election-related NGO Coffel was ended after allegations were proven true in independent investigations and audits. For another, the Cambodia Institute of Human Rights, Forum Syd took the lead with the Asia Foundation to follow up on the alleged financial mismanagement which eventually resulted in terminated support. Further, Diakonia decided to stop its support to HRVC, Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia since HRVC was not able to solve problems in a satisfactory manner. The financial situation of a number local partner organizations worsened as a result of the Asia Foundation's decision to cut down on their assistance to democracy related programs/projects. This was the result of changed priorities of USAID, previously a principal provider of funds to many NGOs. To adjust to this Forum Syd and Diakonia workplans for 2003 were revised and reduced. Contract with six out of the original 20 local NGOs benefiting from the co-operation were ended.

Diakonia has appointed a full time Regional Coordinator, based in Chiang Mai. The new area representative for Cambodia, took up her duties in August 2002. Forum Syd's new democracy programme coordinator took over in December 2002. The two organizations strengthened

their mutual information exchange on ongoing programs and activities, including participation in respective partner meetings and the fielding of a jointly recruited advisor to work on capacity and organizational development in both Forum Syd's and Diakonia's partner organizations.

End of March 2003 DCS/DESA organized a workshop in Phnom Penh on "Furthering democratic governance in Cambodia through support to civil society" with the participation of international and local NGOs. The objectives, which were achieved, were 1) to map the civil society in Cambodia and to discuss its role for development and furthering democracy and human rights, and 2) to provide input and guidelines for Forum Syd's and Diakonia's preparations of proposals on 2004–06 democracy programmes.

3. Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-CAM)

In December 2002, Sida entered into a new three-year agreement with DC-CAM allocating a maximum amount of 5.7 MSEK as core support. (0.3 MSEK was set aside for follow-up purposes). Disbursements of funds from 2004 were, however, made conditional on the performance of management audit to be performed at the end of 2003. Discussions have been held with DC-CAM's major donor the Dutch Government and with Norway on conducting a joint audit.

As a result of the recent break-through in the UN-Cambodia negotiations on the establishment of a Khmer Rouge tribunal, DC-CAM's activities and achievements in mapping and documenting have been given increased attention in Cambodia and internationally. This has created a growing demand on DC-CAM for additional research and documentation work, sometimes hard to meet due to a limitation of staff and other resources.

5.4.2 Budget (Balance of Payment) Support

The Swedish contribution, 40 million SEK, to the World Bank led Structural Adjustment Credit to Cambodia, decided in 2001 at a total amount of 19 million USD, has not yet been fully disbursed. Whereas the first tranche, 24 million SEK, was disbursed in 2001 to support the demobilization programme, the second tranche tied to developments within the Cambodian forestry sector has been seriously delayed. As described above, the release of funds was stalled after the disclosure and consultation process was found to be seriously affected by the lack of genuine participation of the concerned villagers. After consultations on the release of the SAC i.a. with Sida the Bank decided to halt the disbursement until a thorough investigation of the disputed Forestry Management plans has taken place. Unfortunately, this indicates that for both of the areas supported by the SAC, demobilization and forestry matters, there have been conditions detrimental to the use of budget support.

A follow-up mission on the use of budget support in general and the on-going SAC in particular was undertaken by the Sida regional economist in October–November 2002. It had already before this mission been decided that there would be no Sida financed budget support for the year 2003. A renewed assessment is foreseen to decide on the possibilities for budget support in 2004.

5.4.3 Emergency Relief

More than two million people were affected in 2002 by the country's worst droughts since 1995. Another 1.4 million suffered from effects of severe flooding. Although a limited number died it has been estimated that the loss to the country were some 30 million USD. No consolidated appeal for international assistance was forwarded.

5.4.4. Regional

The establishment of the SENSEA office in Bangkok is seen as a positive development and a possibility for the office in Phnom Penh to improve the dialogue with partners in Cambodia. Discussions have been ongoing on how to best liaise with the new office but so far no firm arrangements have been made.

The other new regional office in Bangkok on Humanitarian Assistance ("Emergency relief") has not yet visited Cambodia. The immediate need for such a visit has also not been identified by the Phnom Penh office. However, a visit is scheduled for early autumn 2003.

As previously, excellent contacts are maintained with the Regional Coordinator on Democracy and Human rights issues based in Bangkok. The new officer took up her post in September 2002. She has visited Cambodia twice so far, for weeklong duty trips.

The follow-up from Stockholm (Sida/NATUR) and Bangkok/Penang of the Mekong River Commission activities continues to function well. Formal and informal coordination work without problems.

6. The Office

In June 2002 a National Programme Officer took up his post with the office. He was mainly to be concerned with the education sector, poverty reduction programmes and follow-up of economic development. He participated in the yearly seminar in Stockholm for NPOs from Sida offices worldwide, back-to-back to the Education seminar arranged by DESO/UND. In March 2003 he visited Laos to liaise with and learn from the Education NPO based in the Swedish Embassy in Vientiane.

End of June and beginning of July 2002, the former Head of DCS and the Second Secretary (both of whom had been with the office for three years or more) left their assignments. A shortterm replacement for the post as Head of the Development Cooperation Section supported the office from end August till early October 2002 when the new Counsellor and Head of office took up his post.

The office is considered for a widened/partial delegation as from next year. This has given rise to a renewed discussion about the administrative resources of the office, the need for improved communication facilities etc. An increase in consular matters and a request by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm to assist in arranging a Swedish Trade Promotion visit has also caused extra strain on the office. As requested in the Country Plan, a visit by Sida's Field Controller took place in early February 2003. The report from the visit pinpoints a number of measures to be undertaken and prerequisites to be in place before a widened delegation of economic and administrative powers should be given to the office. A shortterm assignment of an experienced Sida person working on administrative matters for 4–6 months is foreseen in the second half of 2003. A visit by a senior archivist is also expected as a preparation for wider delegation.

In February 2003 the office spent a day and a half on an office retreat ("planning days") i.a. to discuss the Field Controller's report, Job Descriptions and the overall functioning of the office.

An extensive renovation and reconstruction of the office premises took place in December 2002 and into the new year, in the wake of the evacuation of the ILO-office in the ground floor. The work has resulted in a generally better layout of the Sida office, one new room added to the office, an enlarged library/conference room and better security i.a. in the entrance area. The renovation has been followed-up with the procurement of some new office furniture and will be completed soon.

The office building is shared with the Danida office and a new joint waiting room has been created downstairs. A favourable contract has been entered into with Danida on the maintenance and operation of the office. The new arrangement has worked out very well so far.

7. Reports and Documentation

A list of selected reports and documents received by DCS during the period is given in Annex 2.

Annex 1

Agreement/ Contrib. Numbers	Financial follow-up CAMBODIA Country Programme, updated 14 May 2003, MA	Status	Agreement Period	Amount agreed	Amount planned up to & agreement incl. 02	Disb'd up to & incl. 02	Disb'd 2003 as at 30/04	Estm'd Disb. 2003	Estm'd Disb. 2004	Estm'd Disb. 2005	Estm'd Disb. 2006
1. Country Allocation, Cambodia											
1A. Dev Coop Agreement											
1. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE & HR											
				58 800	27 000	15 800	10 000	20 000	21 000	21 000	7 000
A7230007	CDRI cont budget support	A	0101-0406	9 000		7 000		2 000			
	<i>CDRI cont budget support</i>	I	0401-0612		9 000			3 000	3 000	3 000	
A7300406	CDRI decentral study (Seila)	A	0211-0612	4 000		800		200	1 000	1 000	1 000
	Judicial Reform/Media/other)	I	0401-0612		10 000			3 000	3 000	3 000	
A7260287	UNDP National election 2003	A	0301-0312	5 000				5 000			
A7265104	Decentralization/ADB	A	0212-0606	30 000			10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	
A4100164	Poverty Monitoring Analysis UNDP3	A	0107-0406	10 800		8 000		2 800			
	<i>Poverty Monitoring Analysis UNDP4</i>	i	0401-0512		8 000			4 000	4 000		
2. SOCIAL SECTORS							0	43 000	47 000	45 000	0
A7240001	Expanded Basic Ed Prog	A	0201-0512	150 000		44 532		43 000	32 000	30 000	
	<i>Educ.Sector Programme Support ???</i>	I	0401-0812		100 000			15 000	15 000		
3. INFRASTR. PRIV.SECT. URB. WATER/SAN.							0	0	0	0	
Rural Development											
26820019	ILO Upstream, Roads	A	9801-0306	54 800		54 800					
4. AGRIC. FISHERY AND ENVIRONMENT							25 123	50 506	47 500	43 500	0
Rural Development											
A7300527	Seila (incl CNRM/ICRC&PAG)	A	0107-0306	46 125		41 776	6	6			
A7300616	Support to Seila Programme II	A	0301-0606	141 500			25 117	50 500	47 500	43 500	
5. HUMANITARIAN							6 046	15 046	12 000	8 000	0
A7400205	CMAC Trust Fund	A	0004-0302	23 849		20 582	1 046	1 046			
A7401170	Extension UNDP TF	A	0107-0306	25 000		20 000	5 000	5 000			
	<i>CMAC TF new phase</i>	I	0301-0606/12		30 000			9 000	12 000	8 000	
6. OTHER							102	2 000	5 345	3 000	3 000
A4400057	Consultancy Fund	A	0201-0506	8 500		1 155	102	2 000	5 345		
	<i>Consultancy Fund</i>	I	0501-0806		8 000				3 000	3 000	
TOTAL DISB. DEV.COOP.AGR.							41 271	130 552	132 845	120 500	10 000
<i>out of which agreed</i>								123 281	56 300	35 500	30 000
Planning Forecast – DCA Cambodia								2 003	2 004	2 005	2 006
1. Annual Allocation (Total 330 for 3 years)								110 000	110 000	110 000	
2. Act/Planned disbursements								130 552	132 845	120 500	
3.Total balance/deficit in DCA								-20 552	-43 397	-53 897	

Agreem./ Contrib. Numbers	Financial follow-up CAMBODIA Country Programme, updated 14 May 2003, MA	Status	Agreement Period	Amount agreed	Amount planned	Disb'd up to & incl. 02	Disb'd 2003 as at 30/04	Estm'd Disb. 2003	Estm'd Disb. 2004	Estm'd Disb. 2005	Estm'd Disb. 2006
1 B. Outside dev coop agreement								7 500			
1. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE & HR				43 200	24 500	20 404	7 451	14 272	14 792	10 732	7 500
A7230010	Democracy programme FS	A	0101-0406	18 000		12 800	2 600	5 200			
A7230011	Democracy prog Diakonia	A	0101-0406	9 000		5 928	1 500	3 072			
	<i>Demo. Prg FS</i>	<i>I</i>	0401-0612		16 000			5 500	5 500	5 000	
	<i>Demo. Prg. Diakonia</i>	<i>I</i>	0401-0612		8 500			3 000	3 000	2 500	
A7260163	SAT Team Demo/HR	A	0207-0506	3 200		176	351	1 000	1 292	732	
A7265106	COHCHR 03-04	A	0301-0506	7 000			3 000	4 500	2 500		
A7265101	Documentation Centre cont	A	0212-0606	6 000		1 500		500	2 500	1 500	
OTHER				4 188	2 800	1 930	837	2 214	1 400	1 400	0
A4100400	Programme Funded Staff (PO-02)	A	9801-0403	3 609		1 809	744	1 800			
	<i>Programme Funded Staff (PO-02), cont</i>	<i>I</i>			2 800			1 400	1 400		
A4400058	NPO	A	0205-0312	379		121	85	214			
A4400060	PUM	A	0301-0402	200			8	200			
TOTAL DISB. OUTSIDE DEV.COOP.AGR.				47 388	27 300	22 334	8 288	16 486	16 192	12 132	7 500
<i>out of which agreed</i>								17 229	9 821	970	410
TOTAL DISB. COUNTRY ALLOCATION				555 962	192 300	220 979	49 559	147 038	149 037	132 632	17 500
<i>out of which agreed</i>								140 510	66 121	36 470	30 410
INDICATIVE COUNTRY ALLOCATION								145 000	130 000	140 000	150 000

Agreem./ Contrib. Numbers	Financial follow-up CAMBODIA Country Programme, updated 14 May 2003, MA	Status	Agreement Period	Amount agreed	Amount planned	Disb'd up to & incl. 02	Disb'd 2003 as at 30/04	Estm'd Disb. 2003	Estm'd Disb. 2004	Estm'd Disb. 2005	Estm'd Disb. 2006
2. Outside country allocation											
8. ECONOMIC REFORMS				40 000	45 000	24 000		16 000	0	0	0
A4100152	BPS 2	A	0109-0404	40 000		24 000		16 000			
	KHM 2004 Budget support I	<i>I</i>	???		45 000						
OTHER				3 000		3 000		0	0	0	0
A72005024	Drug Control, UNDCP	A	0009-0506	3 000		3 000					
TOTAL DISB. OUTSIDE COUNTRY ALLOCATION				43 000	45 000	27 000		16 000	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL CAMBODIA				598 962	237 300	247 979	49 559	163 038	149 037	132 632	17 500

Annex 2

List of selected reports and documents received by the DCS during the reporting period April 2002–March 2003

1. Politics

2. Economy and Development Planning

National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003- 2005 by Council for Social Development, 20 December 2002, officially launched 03 March 2003.

Enhancing Rural Livelihoods by CDRI. January–March 2003.

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy by CDRI. February 2003.

Final report on a short-term mission to National Institute of Statistic “Designing the next Socioeconomic Survey for Cambodia” by Sten Johansson. 22 December 2002–9 January 2003.

Flash Report on the Cambodian Economy by CDRI. November–December 2002.

Annual Progress Report on Capacity Development for Poverty Monitoring and Analysis by CDRI. 26 December 2002.

Second Draft of the annual progress report on the PMA Project in Cambodia by the IDEA Int’l Institute to UNDP. 22 December 2002.

Private Sector in Cambodia- Glimpses from case studies by CDRI. July–Sept. 2002.

Flash report on the Cambodian Economy by CDRI. July–Oct. 2002

Towards a population and development strategy from Cambodia by Ministry of Planning. July 2002.

Second Five Year Socioeconomic Development Plan 2001–2005 of National Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy by Ministry of Planning, July 2002.

Consultative Group Meeting for Cambodia 20–21 June 2002 by CDC. July 2002.

Cambodia’s Annual Economic Review–2002 by CDRI.

Cambodia Statistical Year Book 2001 by Ministry of Planning. May 2002

Development Cooperation Report 2001 by CDC/CRDB. May 2002.

Socio-Economic Development Priorities and the Official Development Assistance needs by RGC. May 2002.

3. Society – General

Cambodia Human Development Report: Social Aspects of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Cambodia Progress Report by UNDP. June 2002.

Report on the evaluation of strengthening HIV/AIDS/STDs Prevention Education for Secondary Schools in Cambodia Project funded (Foundation Mondiale SIDA, World Aids Foundation, UNESCO) by MoEYS, School Health Department. 1 July 2002.

Discussion with Koh Kong Uniform Servicemen about Sex, Condom Use, HIV/ AIDs/ STIs and General Health Services on “Sex is as essential as rice” by Care International. June 2002.

Summary Report of the illicit drug situation in Cambodia 2002 by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Report on 100 cases of road accident in Phnom Penh cooperated with Calmette Hospital by Handicap International. July 2002.

4. Democratic Governance and Human Rights

The Fifth Report on Democratic Governance and Human Rights in Cambodia (on civil society) by SAT/SPM Consultants. March 2003

Report on Advisory Service and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights by Mr. Peter Leuprecht, Special Representative of the Secretary – General for Human Rights in Cambodia. 18 December 2002.

The Evaluation of a Cambodian Election Process by CDRI October–December 2002.

The Fourth Report on Democratic Governance and Human Rights in Cambodia (appraisal of ADB decentralization project) by SAT/SPM Consultants. September 2002.

Report on Situation of Human Rights in Cambodia by Mr. Peter Leuprecht, Special Representative of the Secretary – General for Human Rights in Cambodia. 27 September 2002.

Discussion paper on the reform of the National Election Committee Cambodia by UNDP. July 2002.

Urgent need for Judicial Reform by Amnesty International. 19 June 2002.

NGO recommendations to enhance the success of the Royal Government of Cambodia’s Governance Action Plan by NGO Forum on Cambodia. June 2002.

Advocacy in Cambodia: increasing democratic space by Forum Syd, Pact, Oxfam, CIDSE and Danchurch Aid. June 2002.

Discussion paper on Legal and Judicial Reform by Office of Council of Ministers. June 2002.

The Third Report on Democratic Governance and Human Rights in Cambodia (on legal & judiciary reform) by SAT/SPM Consultants. May 2002.

Aid- Memoir on Legal and Judicial Reform Mission by World Bank. 24 May 2002.

Formulation of a “Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy for Cambodia” by Ministry of Commerce.

5. Education

Plan of Action on Expanded Basic Education Programme 2003 by UNICEF.

Progress report on Expanded Basic Education Program by UNICEF period covered January–December 2002. March 2003.

Utilization report on Expanded Basic Education Program by UNICEF period covered January–December 2002. March 2003.

Education Operational Research- lessons learned from the field by NGO education partnership and MoEYS. January 2003.

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Halving poverty by 2015 is one of the greatest challenges of our time, requiring cooperation and sustainability. The partner countries are responsible for their own development. Sida provides resources and develops knowledge and expertise, making the world a richer place.



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