



Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation – Religion – King

ជាតិ ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ ព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនា

Royal Government of Cambodia



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT 2004 and 2005

Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
Council for the Development of Cambodia

February 2006



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FOREWORD

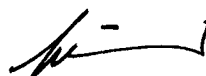
As part of its mandate the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC/CRDB) publishes a Development Cooperation Report (DCR). The purpose of this report is to present a summary of the information on disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by Cambodia's external development partners. It includes both current and historical information on disbursements of ODA from bi-lateral and multi-lateral development cooperation partners, the International Financial Institutions as well as Non-Governmental Organizations.

The first DCR for Cambodia was issued by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in late 1994 to review development cooperation resources provided to Cambodia for the years 1992/93. From then on the DCRs have been prepared by CDC/CRDB with assistance from UNDP. The information presented in the DCRs is based on data collected by CDC/CRDB each year from development partners on their actual and planned disbursements. Although an effort is made to validate the data, the scope and reliability of the information presented in the Development Cooperation Reports depends largely on the quality of data provided by the development cooperation partners. It should be noted, however, that the ODA to Cambodia reported by some of the development partners may include expenditures incurred outside Cambodia.

The DCRs have now become an integral part of the documentation that is presented by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) at the Consultative Group meetings. The Development Cooperation Reports are also an important source of information for the Royal Government in its decision-making processes concerning development cooperation resources and for developing appropriate strategies to optimize the use of these resources for achieving Cambodia's development priorities. This report presents data on Cambodia's development cooperation partners' ODA disbursements in the years 2004 and 2005.

I would like to thank all development cooperation partners of Cambodia who have provided the data for this report. In particular, I would like to thank UNDP for its technical assistance to CDC/CRDB. This broad based assistance has helped the Royal Government in formulating its policies and institutionalizing processes to manage ODA in order to optimize the benefits of development cooperation resources for our people, to build effective partnerships with our national and international development cooperation partners.

Phnom Penh, 21 February 2006



KEAT CHHON, MP

Senior Minister, Minister of Economy and Finance
First Vice-Chairman of the Council for the Development of Cambodia

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. As part of its mandate, the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC/CRDB) produces a Development Cooperation Report (DCR) that provides information on Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by international development cooperation partners of Cambodia. This report is based on data collected by CDC/CRDB from all bi-lateral and multi-lateral partners including IFIs on actual and planned disbursements of their assistance to Cambodia.

2. This Development Cooperation Report presents preliminary estimates on ODA disbursements for the year 2005 and data on actual disbursements as reported by the development cooperation partners for the year 2004. As in the previous reports, the data on disbursements is summarized by type and terms of assistance, by sector, and by major development cooperation partner. It also includes a summary of ODA disbursements cross tabulated by development cooperation partner and sector and by province.

3. In terms of methodology, the data for the preparation of the Development Cooperation Reports is collected through a questionnaire. CDC/CRDB has developed a web-based system to collect information from bi-lateral and multi-lateral development cooperation partners on their disbursements. For the first time, the data reported in this document for the years 2004 and 2005 has been provided by development cooperation partners through CDC/CRDB ODA Disbursements website (CDC.KHMER.BIZ). As a starting point, CDC/CRDB had posted on the website the data for each development cooperation partner that they had provided for the last report and had asked them to verify and update the data for years 2004 and 2005. While only the concerned development partner is allowed to update their data, information on the website can be accessed by "visitors", thus, providing access to ODA information to the general public.

4. CDC/CRDB collects information for each on-going and planned program and project from development cooperation partners. Unfortunately, some of development cooperation partners do not provide detailed information on their supported programs and projects that makes the task of developing a comprehensive picture of ODA disbursements by type and term of assistance, sector, or the target geographic location of assistance a bit difficult. Also, not all partners have posted their disbursements information in time for the preparation of this report. The estimates presented here include estimates for the missing data based on the best available information, where possible. For the NGOs, information on disbursements is compiled from data reported to the NGO Department of the CDC/CRDB by the NGOs. The ODA disbursements information presented in this report is based on data that has been provided by development cooperation partners as of 16 February 2006.

5. In terms of classification of the ODA data by type and terms of assistance and sector, the OECD/United Nations standard classification methodology is used. Under this system, the type of assistance is classified in the following categories: Free-Standing Technical Cooperation; Investment-related Technical Cooperation; Capital/Investment Project Assistance for public investment projects; Budgetary Aid/Balance of Payments

Support; Food Aid and Humanitarian/Emergency Relief Assistance. More information on the definition of type and terms of assistance is provided in Annex II.

6. Many development cooperation partners implement their programs and projects, either in part or entirely, through UN agencies and/or through non-government organizations (NGOs). Also, a significant number of co-financing agreements are made by bi-lateral development cooperation partner agencies to deliver their programs through multi-lateral agencies and international financial institutions. In order to avoid "double counting", the disbursements data for the UN agencies after the year 2000 have been grouped into two categories. The first category shows their "total program delivery" irrespective of the source of funds. The second category represents an estimate of disbursements of UN agencies "own resources" in the delivery of their programs. Similarly, in the case of NGOs adjustments have been made to include only their "core and/or own resources" (funds from private sources, religious bodies, philanthropic organizations and other non-government funding bodies). Finally, the data on disbursements reported by development cooperation partners in their own currencies have been converted into US \$ using the United Nations official exchange rates.

7. The report begins with a brief analysis on economic performance in 2004 and 2005 in Section two. Section three presents information on pledges and disbursements of Official Development Assistance (ODA) received by Cambodia since 1992. The information on disbursements is provided by type and term of assistance, by sector and development cooperation partner, and cross tabulations of disbursements data by development cooperation partner and sector and by province.

2. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

8. The RGC's focused efforts to strengthen macroeconomic management and the implementation of the fiscal reforms have resulted in robust economic performance in 2004 and 2005, in spite of negative external factors such as higher oil price, SARS epidemic and concerns about the on-going avian flu, and adverse weather conditions in 2004. In 2004, real GDP grew by 7.7 percent, as compared to the revised GDP growth of 7.0 percent in 2003 and 5.2 percent in 2002. The preliminary estimate indicates that the economy grew by 7 percent in 2005, reflecting stronger growth in the agriculture sector, continued expansion of exports, tourism and construction activities. The estimated nominal GDP for 2004 was 19,630 billion CRs (approximately US\$ 4.9 billion). The inflation rate increased to 5.6 percent in 2004, mainly because of higher oil prices and higher rice prices due to drought along with price increases in the international market. In 2005, the continuing higher fuel prices have negatively impacted on all sectors, consumers, producers, and the government as well, and have pushed inflation up to about 6 percent. Gross international reserves have remained equivalent to around 2.5-2.7 months of import coverage in 2004 and 2005. Sharp fluctuations in the global currency markets also threw shadows on local foreign exchange market, as the riel-US dollar exchange rate became somewhat weaker in 2005 compared with the previous year. The riel depreciated year-on-year by about 2 percent in December 2005 as compared to a 1 percent depreciation in the same period of last year, though this rate is still within a manageable range.

9. In terms of the contribution of the main economic sectors to overall GDP, in current prices, the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector in 2004 accounted for 31.1 percent of GDP compared with 45.1 percent in 1993. The contribution of industrial sector continues to grow, more than doubling from 12.7 percent in 1993 to 27.5 percent in 2004, due to the rapid expansion in the textile, wearing apparel and footwear industry and continued strong construction activity. Although there has been significant growth in tourist oriented services sector, as a result of the rapid expansion in the industry sector, the share of the services sector in total GDP has declined from 39.5 percent in 1993 to 35.8 percent.

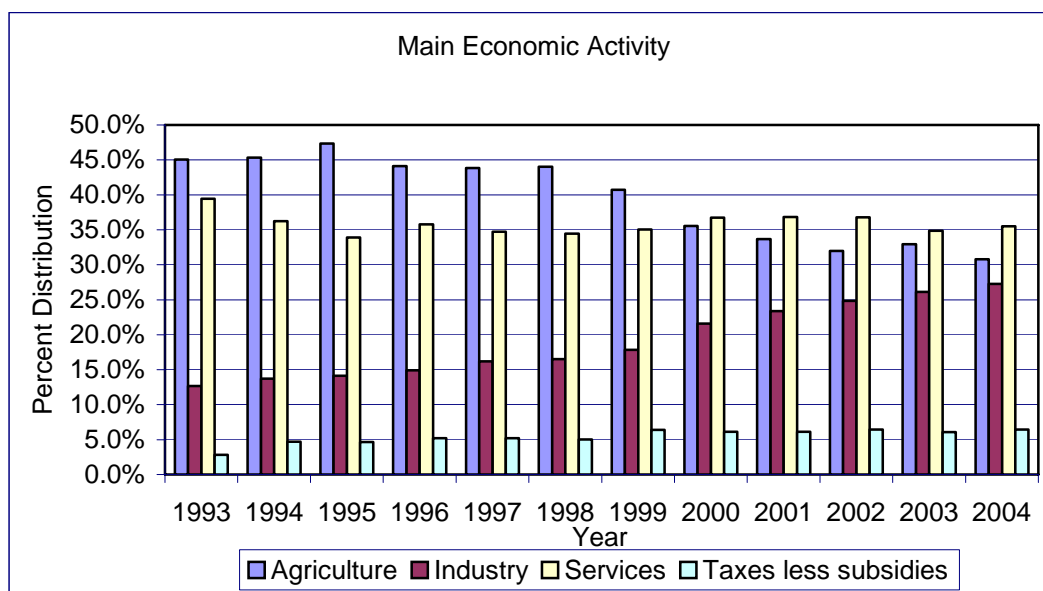
10. Due to drought, late floods and declining forestry production, the output of the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sector declined in 2004 by 2.0 percent as compared to an increase of 12.2 percent in 2003. Crops and fisheries gross value added declined 3.4 and 3.3 percent, respectively. Gross value added for inland and marine fish catch continue to trend downwards, with decreases of 4.6 and 7.8 percent respectively in 2004. The livestock and poultry grew by 4.3 percent. In the forestry and logging sector gross value added increased slightly, by 0.2 percent, in 2004. The turn around is due mainly to the strong growth in logging for timber for use in domestic construction and furniture manufacturing, offset by the continuing decline in illegal logging for export. Agricultural production grew by 4.5 percent in 2005, led by a 20 percent rebound in rice production.

11. The industry sector grew by 16.1 percent in 2004, as compared to 11.9 percent in 2003. The sector is dominated by manufacturing (75.4 percent) and construction (22.0 percent). Textile, wearing apparel and footwear manufacturing value added increased by 24.9 percent in 2004, following increases of 16.9 percent and 21.2 percent in 2003 and

2002 respectively. Exports in GSP products, mainly manufactured garments, have grown from 82.6 percent of Cambodia's total goods exports in 2003 to 88.8 percent in 2004. Construction value added also contributed strongly to 2004 growth, increasing by 13.2 percent compared to increases of 11.1 percent and 27.1 percent in 2003 and 2002 respectively. In 2005, the industrial sector grew by 10.7 percent, reflecting the continuing strength of the garment manufacturing sector that grew by 10.2 percent and the construction sector that grew by 13 percent. The value of garments exported increased from US\$ 1.98 billion in 2004 to US\$ 2.17 billion in 2005.

12. The services sector grew by 9.2 percent in 2004, as compared to 0.2 percent in 2003. Tourism continues to be the main contributor to growth in the services sector, with travel receipts from overseas tourists increasing by 50.4 percent in 2004. Tourists from overseas helped to contribute to growth in the hotel and restaurant industry (23.6 percent); transport and communications industry (6.2 percent); and other services (18.5 percent). In 2005, the services sector grew by 6.2 percent in real terms, with value added by hotels and restaurants increasing by 15 percent.

GDP BY MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CURRENT PRICES



Source: National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, "National Accounts of Cambodia: 1993-2004", June 2005.

13. Estimated nominal per capita GDP in 2004 was 1.435 million CRs, an increase of 11.2 percent from 2003. It has grown at an average annual rate of 6.7 percent over the last four years. Population growth during the same period has averaged 1.9 percent per annum. In real terms, GDP per capita was 1.319 million CRs in 2004, an increase of 5.6 percent from 2003. Real growth in GDP per capita has averaged around 4.4 percent over the last four years. Per capita GDP in US dollars has shown reasonable real annual growth of 4.6 percent in 2004, increasing to US\$ 328, compared to 3.6 and 3.4 percent in 2003 and 2002 respectively. Nominal GDP per capita increased from US\$ 325 in 2003 to US\$ 357 in 2004.

14. The progress in the implementation of fiscal reforms, in particular in revenue administration and public expenditure management, has yielded remarkable results. Total domestic revenues increased to 11.7 percent of GDP in 2005 from 11.3 and 10.2 percent in 2004 and 2003, respectively. Tax revenues increased to 8.7 percent of GDP in 2005 from 8.4 percent in 2004. The improvement in revenue collection reflects the effectiveness of several revenue collection measures introduced in the last quarter of 2003 and at the beginning of 2004. These included actions by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to recover revenue from Posts, Telephone and Telecommunications (PTT), the lease of government assets, as well as some additional measures such as further expansion of the tax base; increased collection of visa fees and tourism income.

15. In 2005, total domestic revenues are expected to increase to 2,591 billion CRs (approximately US\$ 629.2 million) from 2,212 billion CRs (US\$ 550.7 million) in 2004, and 1776 billion CRs (US\$ 446.7 million) in 2003. In 2005, domestic revenues collected consisted of 1,929 billion CRs in tax revenues, 555 billion CRs in non-tax revenues, and 106 billion CRs in capital revenues from privatization and other sources.

16. In 2004, total domestic revenue collected consisted of 1,648 billion CRs in tax revenues, 544 billion CRs in non-tax revenues, and 19 billion CRs in capital revenues from privatization and other sources.

17. In both 2004 and 2005, overall, the Royal Government has managed to contain total expenditure below targets, thus minimizing the need for domestic financing. In both years, total current public expenditures were lower than total domestic revenues collected both in nominal terms and as a percent of GDP. Total current expenditures decreased from 10.6 percent of GDP in 2003 to 9.5 and 9.3 percent in 2004 and 2005 (preliminary estimate).

18. In 2004, expenditures processed through the National Treasury totaled approximately 2,078.8 billion CRs (US\$ 515.7 million). These included 1,745.7 billion CRs (US\$ 433.1 million) on current expenditures, and 333.1 billion CRs (US\$ 82.6 million) on capital/development expenditures that were financed from domestic sources and channeled through National Treasury. The total capital expenditure in 2004, from both domestic and external sources, was estimated to be 1,260.6 billion CRs (US\$ 312.7 million).

19. In 2004, the composition of the total current expenditure of 1,745.6 billion CRs on civil administration, defense and security, and interest on loan, was as follows:

- Expenditures on the civil administration totaled 1,274.2 billion CRs (US\$ 316.1 million), representing 73.0 percent of total current expenditure. Of this, expenditure on salaries amounted to 343.6 billion CRs (US\$ 85.2 million) or 27.0 percent of the expenditure on civil administration.
- Expenditures on defense and security totaled 422.8 billion CRs (US\$ 104.9 million), representing 24.2 percent of total current expenditure. Of this, salaries amounted to 296.1 billion CRs (US\$ 73.5 million), representing 70.0 percent of the expenditure on defense and security.
- Interest on loans totaled 48.6 billion CRs (US\$ 12.1 million), representing 2.8 percent of total current expenditure.

20. The preliminary data on expenditures in the first eleven months of 2005 show that expenditures processed through the National Treasury totaled approximately 1,789,791 billion CRs. These included 1,475,767 billion CRs on current expenditures, and 314 billion CRs on capital/development expenditures that were financed from domestic sources and channeled through the National Treasury. The total capital expenditure during this period, from both domestic and external sources, was estimated to be 950 billion CRs.

21. The composition of the total current expenditure of 1,475.8 billion CRs in the first eleven months of 2005 on civil administration, defense and security, and interest on loan, was as follows:

- Expenditures on the civil administration totaled 1,092.7 billion CRs, representing 74.1 percent of total current expenditure. Of this, expenditure on salaries amounted to 324.1 billion CRs or 29.7 percent of the expenditure on civil administration.
- Expenditures on defense and security totaled 336.8 billion CRs, representing 22.8 percent of total current expenditure. Of this, salaries amounted to 255.8 billion CRs, representing around 76 percent of the expenditure on defense and security.
- Interest on loans totaled 46.3 billion CRs, representing 3.1 percent of total current expenditure.

22. Since 1993, overall economic performance has been quite impressive. Between 1993 and 2004, real GDP (in 2000 prices) has grown at an average annual rate of 7.1 percent, and preliminary estimates indicate that it grew by 7 percent in 2005. There has also been a sharp and noteworthy reduction in poverty levels. The results of the 2004 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey show that in 56 percent of the rural villages accounting for 65 percent of the rural population and urban areas that were included in same survey in both 1993 and 2004 -- the number of persons living below poverty line declined from an estimated 39 percent to 28 percent or by over 28 percent. The 1993 survey did not cover areas where Khmer Rouge soldiers were still active.

23. In a recent study on "Cambodia Poverty Assessment 2005" prepared by World Bank an attempt was made to develop an estimate of the poverty level in 1993 for the whole country by making backward projections based on data from the 1993 and subsequent surveys. Based on these backward extrapolations the study estimated the proportion of population living below the poverty line in 1993 to be 47 percent. Based on this estimate of the poverty level in 1993, the study concluded that population living below the poverty line has declined from 47 percent in 1993 to 35 percent in 2004. It found that, "as average household consumption has risen, Cambodians now have more productive assets and consumer durables and live in better houses. The improvement in living standards has been experienced by the poorest quintile (that is, the poorest 20 percent of the population) as well as the richest quintile -- albeit to a much lesser degree. Similarly, poverty has fallen in the countryside as well as the towns, although the fall has been far greater, and the level of poverty is now far lower, in the towns".

3. EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

3.1 PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

24. Since 1992, the development cooperation partners of Cambodia have pledged to provide a total of 6.04 billion US dollars of development assistance to Cambodia at the three meetings International Committee for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Cambodia (ICORC) that were held in 1993, 1994 and 1995, and at the seven Consultative Group Meetings that have been held since 1996. At the seventh CG meeting that was held in December 2004, pledges were made for the year 2005. Thus, for the years 1998, 2003 and 2004 no explicit pledges were made. Nevertheless, the development cooperation partners had disbursed US \$ 433.3 million in 1998, US \$ 539.5 million in 2003, and US\$ 555.4 in 2004 as development assistance to Cambodia. Including disbursements in 1998, 2003 and 2004, a total of around 6.27 billion US dollars have been disbursed by the end of 2005.

TABLE 1: ODA PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS: 1992 - 2005

(in millions of US \$)

	1992 & 1993	1994-1998	1999-2003	2004	2005 Preliminary	TOTAL 1992-2005
Pledges	1,000.0	2,284.2 ^a	2,255.2 ^b	....	504.2 ^c	6,043.6 ^d
Disbursements	572.1	2,205.9	2,408.8	555.4	524.9 ^e	6,267.0
Disbursements as % of Pledges	57.2%	77.6 ^f %	80.9 ^g %	...	95.2 ^h %	76.9 ⁱ %

^a Does not include data for 1998, when the CG Meeting was not held and therefore no pledges were made.

^b Does not include data for 2003, when the CG Meeting was not held and therefore no pledges were made.

^c Does not include data on pledge by NGOs.

^d Does not include data on pledges for the year 1998, 2003, and 2004, data on pledges by NGOs for 2002 and 2005 for which no pledges were made by NGOs..

^e Includes disbursements by NGOs.

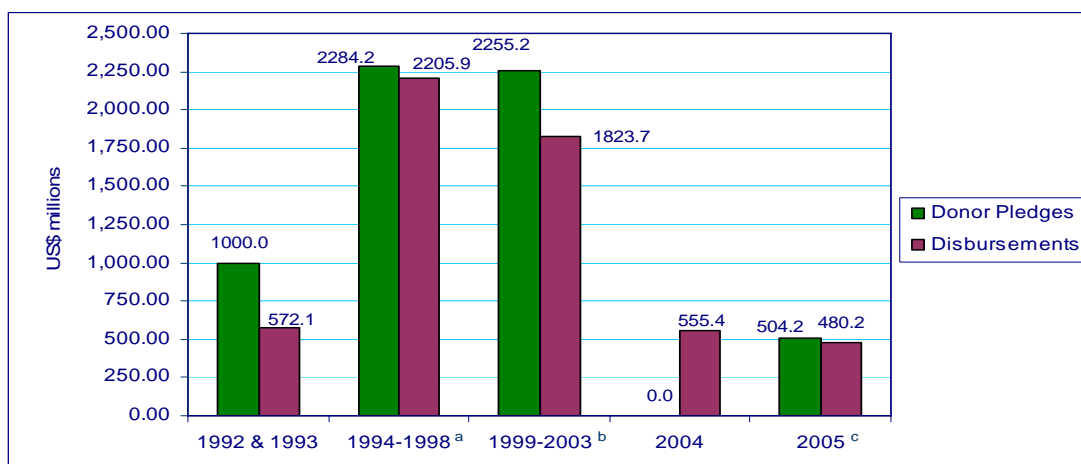
^f Excluding data on disbursements for the year 1998 for which no pledges were made.

^g Excluding data on disbursements for the year 2003 for which no pledges were made and disbursements by NGOs in 2002 for which no pledges were made by NGOs.

^h Excluding disbursements by NGOs in 2005 for which no pledges were made by NGOs.

ⁱ Excluding data on disbursements for the year 1998, 2003, and 2004 for which no pledges were made, and disbursements by NGOs in 2002 and 2005 for which no pledges were made by NGOs.

CHART 1: ODA PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS: 1992 - 2005



^a Excluding data on disbursement for the year 1998 (US\$ 433.3 millions) for which no pledges were made

^b Excluding data on disbursement for the year 2003 (US\$ 539.5 millions) and disbursement by NGOs in 2002 for which no pledges were made

^c Excluding data on disbursements by NGOs in 2005 for which no pledges were made

25. In response to appeal by the UN Secretary General, at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, held in Tokyo in June 1992, development cooperation partners pledged to provide around US\$ 880 million. Additional pledges were made at the first meeting of the International Committee for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Cambodia (ICORC), held in Paris in September 1993, raising the total pledges for 1992 and 1993 to US\$ 1 billion. At the second meeting of the ICORC, held in Tokyo in March 1994, and the third meeting of the ICORC, held in Paris in March 1995, development cooperation partners pledged to contribute some 770 million US\$ and 520 million US\$, respectively. The first Consultative Group Meeting for Cambodia was held in 1996 at which the major development partners of Cambodia pledged to provide US\$ 501 million for the year 1996 and the NGOs an additional 18 million US\$. At the 1997, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2004 CG meetings, the major development partners, excluding NGOs, had pledged US \$ 450 million, 471 million, 548 million, 556 million, US\$ 635.0 million, and US\$ 504.2 million, respectively.

26. As noted in the Development Cooperation Report for the years 2002 and 2003, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has been aware that the pledges made by bilateral and multilateral development partners at some of the CG meetings have included double counting. In particular, the pledges recorded for the UN agencies at the 4th (2000), 5th CG (2001) and 6th (2002) CG meetings were based on the concept of "programs delivered" by these agencies. It reflected the anticipated funding level of the programs that they expected to "deliver" irrespective of the source of funding. Thus, the recorded pledges for these years for UN agencies include: their "own resources" as well as resources mobilized from other in-country bilateral development cooperation partners. At the same time, the bilateral development partners have also included the funds they have programmed through UN agencies in their own pledges data resulting in a double counting of these amounts. A similar situation also exists in the case of funding for some NGO activities by bilateral development partners.

27. The problem of double counting also exists in the disbursement data reported by bilateral and multilateral development cooperation partners as well as NGOs. In the case of disbursements by multilateral institutions, CDC has made an attempt to address the issue of double counting by reporting their disbursements data under the following two headings:

- Disbursements on "programs delivered" that include the value of programs delivered and consists of both the UN agencies "own resources" as well as resources mobilized from other in-country sources.
- Disbursements made from "own resources" on programs delivered.

28. In the case of NGOs, an estimate of disbursements of their "own/core funds" has been prepared based on data provided by NGOs to the CDC/CRDB's NGO Coordination Department. This estimate is based on an analysis of the data on the sources of funding of each reporting NGO and excluding from the estimate contributions from in-country bilateral and multilateral sources.

29. At the last CG meeting held in December 2004, the World Bank had attempted to correct for double counting in recording pledges data. The data recently provided by the World Bank Office in Phnom Penh, summarized in Table 2, show the data for the year 2002 on pledges announced at the 6th CG meeting held in 2002 in column 2, and the adjusted pledge amounts for the year 2002 based on the new methodology is shown in column 3. The

changes to the 2002 pledges data, shown in Table 2, illustrate the approach that was used to the pledges made for the year 2005 at the CG meeting held in December 2004. Based on the revised definition, a total of US\$ 504.2 million was pledged by bilateral and multilateral development partners for the year 2005 at the December 2004 Meeting. In this report the pledges data for 2002 has also been changed from US\$ 635.0 to US\$ 513.8 million reflecting the revised definition of pledges used by the World Bank at the last CG meeting.

TABLE 2: WORLD BANKS ADJUSTMENTS TO PLEDGES DATA FOR 2002 AND PLEDGES FOR 2005
(in US\$ millions)

	PLEDGE REPORTED AT 2002 CG MEETING	REVISED PLEDGE BASED ON DEFINITION USED AT 2004 CG MEETING	PLEDGE MADE AT 2004 CG MEETING FOR 2005
Total Pledges	635.0	513.8	504.2
- Bilaterals	299.7	299.7	335.1
- European Commission	22.9	32.9	40.4
- Multilaterals	302.4	181.2	128.7
• ADB	117.0	64.0	46.6
• IMF	22.6	0.0	0.0
• UN system	87.8	42.2	37.1
• World Bank	75.0	75.0	45.0

Source: World Bank Office, Phnom Penh.

Table 3: PLEDGES AND DISBURSEMENTS: 2001 - 2005
(in millions of US \$)

Development Cooperation Partner Pledges and Disbursements	2001 Actual	2002 Actual	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 ^a Provisional	TOTAL 2001-2005	
						US\$	%
Development Cooperation Partner Pledges							
▪ UN Agencies	75.6	87.8	.....	.....	37.1	154.9	9.5%
▪ IFIs	195.0	214.6	.....	.....	91.6	425.6	26.1%
▪ EU Countries & EC	52.9	119.2	.....	.....	143.8	315.9	19.4%
▪ Bilateral development cooperation partners, excluding EU member countries	232.2	213.4	.....	.....	231.7	677.3	41.6%
▪ NGOs	55.0	^b			^b	55.0	3.4%
TOTAL	610.7	635.0^c			504.2^c	1,628.7^d	100.0%
Disbursements							
▪ UN Agencies							
- "Programs Delivered"	90.8	81.8	88.3	73.8	71.5	406.2	15.5%
- "Own Resources"	44.9	42.2	44.2	36.3	35.6	203.3	7.8%
▪ IFIs	114.7	149.2	149.2	128.5	120.8	662.4	25.3%
▪ EU Countries & EC	100.6	111.6	117.4	110.5	113.7	553.9	21.1%
▪ Bilateral development cooperation partners, excluding EU member countries	168.0	182.3	181.4	230.7	210.0	972.5	37.1%
▪ NGOs							
TOTAL^e	43.6	45.6	47.2	49.4	44.7	230.5	8.8%
	471.8	530.9	539.5	555.4	524.9	2,622.5	100.0%
Disbursements as % of Pledges	77.3%	76.4%			95.2%^f	88.2%^g	.....

^a CG Meeting was not held in year 1998 and 2003 and therefore no pledges were made. At the CG meeting held in December 2004 pledges were made for the year 2005 based on a revised definition and therefore no pledges recorded for the year 2004.

^b The amount pledged not stated at the CG Meeting.

^c Does not include the NGOs.

^d Excluding the years 2003 and 2004.

^e Includes only "own resources" disbursed by multilaterals.

^f Excluding disbursements by NGOs who did not make a pledge.

^g Excluding data on disbursements for the years 2003 and 2004, and disbursements by NGOs in 2002 and 2005.

30. Over the last five years, 2001-2005, disbursements have steadily increased from just under US\$ 472 million in 2001 to over US\$ 555 million in 2004 and the preliminary estimates indicate that they were around US\$ 525 million in 2005 (Table 3). Over the period of 2001-2005, the ratio of disbursements to pledges has also increased. The disbursement rate in 2002 based on data on pledges recorded at the CG meeting show a slight decline from 77.3 percent in 2001 to 76.4 percent in 2002. These on pledges for 2002 include a significant double counting. The disbursement rate for 2002 increases to 94.4 percent if calculated based on the revised estimate of pledges for 2002, US\$ 513.8 million, prepared by the World Bank that does not include NGOs, that is only disbursements of bi- and multilateral partners, US\$ 485.3 million. The disbursement rate in 2005 increased to 95.2 percent. The RGC is gratified by the support of its development cooperation partners and hopes that they will continue to provide their support to enable the RGC to implement its National Strategic Development Plan: 2006-2010.

3.2 DISBURSEMENTS BY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER

31. Over the entire period from 1992 to 2005, a total of around 6.3 billion US dollars have been disbursed by development cooperation partners (Table 4). These have included contributions of:

- 2,392.5 million US\$ or 38.2 percent of total ODA by non-EU member countries;
- 1,771.6 million US\$ or 28.3 percent of total ODA by UN System Agencies and the International Financial Institutions;
- 1,578.4 million US\$ or 25.2 percent of total ODA by EU member countries and EC
- 524.6 million US\$ or 8.4 percent of total ODA by NGOs.

32. By far the single largest contributor development cooperation resources to Cambodia is Japan. Since 1992, Japan has provided 21.0 percent of all development cooperation resources. Other major contributors of grant aid over the 1992-2005 period were:

- the UN System Agencies who have provided a total of 541.9 US\$ of their "own resources", representing 8.6 percent of development cooperation resources received by Cambodia.
- United States that has provided 444.0 million US\$. In recent years, the United States assistance in Cambodia has been delivered primarily through NGOs for which limited information is available.
- France that has provided 412.7 million US\$.
- European Commission that has provided 410.1 million US\$.
- Australia that has provided 286.0 million US\$.
- Sweden, that has provided 210.4 million US\$.

33. Among the three international financial institutions, ADB, IMF and World Bank, that have provided concessional loans with some grant elements, ADB is the largest contributor of this type of assistance. Between 1992 and 2005 its contributions have totaled US\$ 606.3 million or 9.7 percent of development cooperation resources received by Cambodia. ADB's disbursements over the 2001-2005 period have steadily increased from US\$ 48.7 million in 2001 to US\$ 76.7 million in 2004 and 84.6 million in 2005 (Table 5). The development cooperation resources from World Bank over the 1992-2005 period have totaled US\$ 466.6 million or 7.4 percent of total development cooperation resources received by Cambodia. In 2005, its disbursements were US\$ 36.2 million.

TABLE 4: DISBURSEMENTS BY MAJOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNERS*(in millions of US Dollars)*

Major Development Cooperation Partner	1999-2003		2004		2005		TOTAL 1992-2005	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES								
• Programs delivered: Total	437.6	18.2	73.8	13.5	71.5	13.6	...	
• Own resources disbursed	226.1	9.4	36.6	6.5	35.6	6.8	541.9	8.6
INT'L FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS								
• IBRD/World Bank	213.4	8.9	49.5	8.9	36.2	6.9	466.5	7.4
• Int'l Monetary Fund	81.7	3.4	2.4	0.4	0.0		156.8	2.5
• Asian Development Bank	278.4	11.6	76.7	13.8	84.6	16.1	606.3	9.7
Sub-total: UN Agencies and IFIs	799.6	33.2	164.8	29.7	156.4	29.8	1771.6	28.3
EUROPEAN UNION								
European Commission	137.5	5.7	15.0	2.7	24.6	4.7	410.1	6.5
Belgium	14.6	0.6	5.2	0.9	7.2	1.4	41.7	0.7
Denmark	18.1	0.8	5.8	1.0	4.8	0.9	79.9	1.3
Finland	6.0	0.3	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.6	15.9	0.3
France	136.7	5.7	23.0	4.1	24.2	4.6	412.7	6.6
Germany	69.4	2.9	14.1	2.5	13.1	2.5	148.5	2.4
Netherlands	21.1	0.9	1.6	0.3			84.9	1.4
Norway	9.6	0.4	3.4	0.6			30.3	0.5
Sweden	64.0	2.7	22.0	4.0	13.6	2.6	210.4	3.4
United Kingdom	58.1	2.4	17.0	3.1	22.8	4.4	144.1	2.3
Other EU members								
Sub-total: EU	535.1	22.2	110.5	19.9	113.7	21.7	1,578.4	25.2
MAJOR BI-LATERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNERS								
Australia	108.2	4.5	24.3	4.4	20.1	3.8	286.0	4.6
Canada	14.7	0.6	1.5	0.3	5.5	1.0	54.9	0.9
China	33.2	1.4	32.5	5.8	28.3	5.4	140.7	2.2
Japan	500.8	20.8	101.8	18.3	95.5	18.2	1,317.2	21.0
New Zealand	5.7	0.2	2.4	0.4			9.9	0.2
Republic of Korea	35.8	1.5	24.1	4.3	11.3	2.1	71.5	1.1
Russian Federation	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.1			15.4	0.2
Switzerland	5.4	0.2	3.2	0.6	2.5	0.5	11.1	0.2
United States	120.8	5.0	40.6	7.3	46.7	8.9	444.0	7.1
Other Bi-Lateral Development cooperation partners:	4.1	0.2					41.7	0.7
Sub-total: Bilateral development cooperation partners	830.9	34.5	230.7	41.5	210.0	40.0	2,392.5	38.2
Non-Governmental Organizations (Core/own Resources Only)	243.2	10.1	49.4	8.9	44.7	8.5	524.6	8.4
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,408.8	100	555.4	100	524.9	100	6,267.0	100

TABLE 5: DISBURSEMENTS BY MAJOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNERS: 2001-2005*(in millions of US Dollars)*

Major Development Cooperation Partner	2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Actual		2004 Actual		2005 Provisional		2001-2005 Total Disbursements	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES												
• Programs delivered: Total	90.8	19.2	81.8	15.4	88.3	16.4	73.8	13.3	71.5	14.1	....
• Own resources disbursed	44.9	9.5	42.2	8.0	44.2	8.2	36.3	6.5	35.6	6.8	203.3	7.8
INT'L FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS												
• IBRD/World Bank	43.1	9.1	47.2	8.9	63.7	11.8	49.5	8.9	36.2	6.9	239.6	9.1
• Int'l Monetary Fund	23.0	4.9	23.5	4.4	12.3	2.3	2.4	0.4	0.0		61.1	2.3
• Asian Development Bank	48.7	10.3	78.5	14.8	73.3	13.6	76.7	13.8	84.6	16.1	361.7	13.8
Sub-total: UN Agencies and IFIs	159.6	33.8	191.4	36.1	193.4	35.9	164.8	29.7	156.4	29.8	865.7	33.0
EUROPEAN UNION												
European Commission	22.7	4.8	25.8	4.9	32.7	6.1	15.0	2.7	24.6	4.7	120.9	4.6
Belgium	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.4	3.7	0.7	5.2	0.9	7.2	1.4	19.6	0.7
Denmark	2.8	0.6	4.8	0.9	4.3	0.8	5.8	1.0	4.8	0.9	22.5	0.9
Finland	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.6	8.6	0.3
France	36.0	7.6	28.3	5.3	25.9	4.8	23.0	4.1	24.2	4.6	137.6	5.2
Germany	10.0	2.1	17.2	3.2	17.6	3.3	14.1	2.5	13.1	2.5	72.0	2.7
Netherlands	3.6	0.8	3.7	0.7	2.8	0.5	1.6	0.3			11.7	0.4
Norway	1.2	0.2	3.4	0.6	2.7	0.5	3.4	0.6			10.6	0.4
Sweden	13.1	2.8	13.6	2.6	12.4	2.3	22.4	4.0	13.6	2.6	74.7	2.8
United Kingdom	8.7	1.8	11.6	2.2	15.4	2.8	17.0	3.1	22.8	4.4	75.6	2.9
Other EU members												
Sub-total: EU	100.6	21.3	111.6	21.0	117.4	21.8	110.5	19.9	113.7	21.7	553.7	21.1
BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNERS												
Australia	19.9	4.2	17.8	3.4	22.7	4.2	24.3	4.4	20.1	3.8	104.8	4.0
Canada	5.2	1.1	3.4	0.6	2.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	5.5	1.0	18.2	0.7
China	16.3	3.5	5.7	1.1	5.6	1.0	32.5	5.8	28.3	5.4	88.4	3.4
Japan	100.0	21.2	105.6	19.9	101.2	18.8	101.8	18.3	95.5	18.2	504.0	19.2
New Zealand	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.4	2.4	0.4			6.4	0.2
Republic of Korea	1.2	0.3	22.5	4.2	10.3	1.9	24.1	4.3	11.3	2.1	69.4	2.6
Russian Federation	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1			1.4	0.1
Switzerland	0		2.9	0.6	2.5	0.5	3.2	0.6	2.5	0.5	11.1	0.4
United States of America	23.8	5.1	22.1	4.2	34.3	6.4	40.6	7.3	46.7	8.9	167.6	6.4
Other Bi-Lateral Development cooperation partners	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1							41.7	0.0
Sub-total: Bilateral Development Cooperation Partners	168.0	35.6	182.3	34.3	181.4	33.6	230.7	41.5	210.0	40.0	972.5	37.1
Non-Governmental Organizations (Core/own Resources Only)	43.6	9.2	45.6	8.6	47.2	8.8	49.4	8.9	44.7	8.5	230.5	8.8
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	471.8	100	530.9	100	539.5	100	555.4	100	524.9	100	2,622.5	100

34. Detailed data on disbursements by major development cooperation partners for each year from 1992 to 2003 is presented as Annex III.

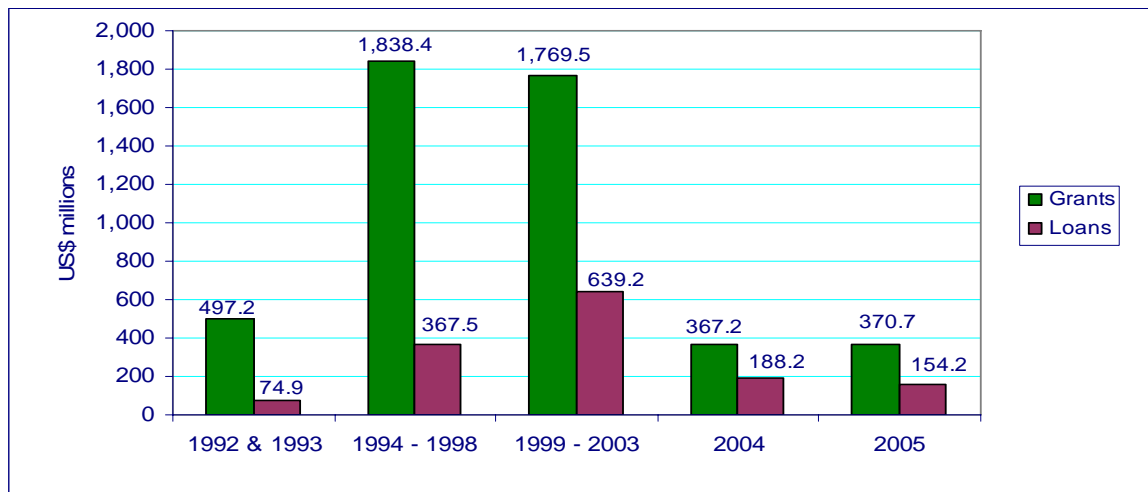
3.3 DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

35. Over the period of 1992-2005, grants have constituted 77.3 percent of total ODA disbursements. In more recent years, however, the proportion of loans in total ODA disbursements has increased. During the second mandate of the Royal Government, 1999-2003, the loans component of the ODA constituted 26.5 percent of total ODA disbursements (Table 6). The loans component increased to 33.9 percent of total ODA disbursements in 2004 and has declined to 29.4 percent of total disbursements in 2005.

TABLE 6: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE
(in millions of US \$)

Terms of Assistance	1999-2003		2004		2005		TOTAL 1992-2005	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
GRANTS	1,769.5	73.5	367.2	66.1	370.7	70.6	4,843.0	77.3
LOANS	639.2	26.5	188.2	33.9	154.2	29.4	1,424.0	22.7
TOTAL	2,408.8	100.0	555.4	100.0	524.9	100	6,267.0	100.0

CHART 2: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE: 1992 - 2005



36. Overall, over the last five years, 1999- 2005, the composition of grants and loans has been changing from year to year. While the loans component has been maintaining an upward trend, there have been significant year to year fluctuations. The loans component of ODA disbursements increased from 26.5 percent of total ODA in 2001 to 34.5 percent in 2002 (Table 7). In 2003, the loans component declined to 30.8 percent of total ODA disbursed and then increased to 33.9 percent in 2004 and then declined to 29.4 percent in 2005. The increase in the loans portion of disbursements has implications for future national budgets because of the resulting increase in the size of the national debt and related debt service charges. The Ministry of Economy and Finance will be monitoring closely the financing of development programs/projects through loans; and will conduct comprehensive reviews of development programs/projects proposed to be financed through loans as an integral element of the prioritization/decision-making process. At this stage of development of Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia places a high priority on securing financing of development programs/projects through grants from Cambodia's development partners.

**TABLE 7: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION PARTNER CATEGORY: 2001-2005**

(in millions of US Dollars)

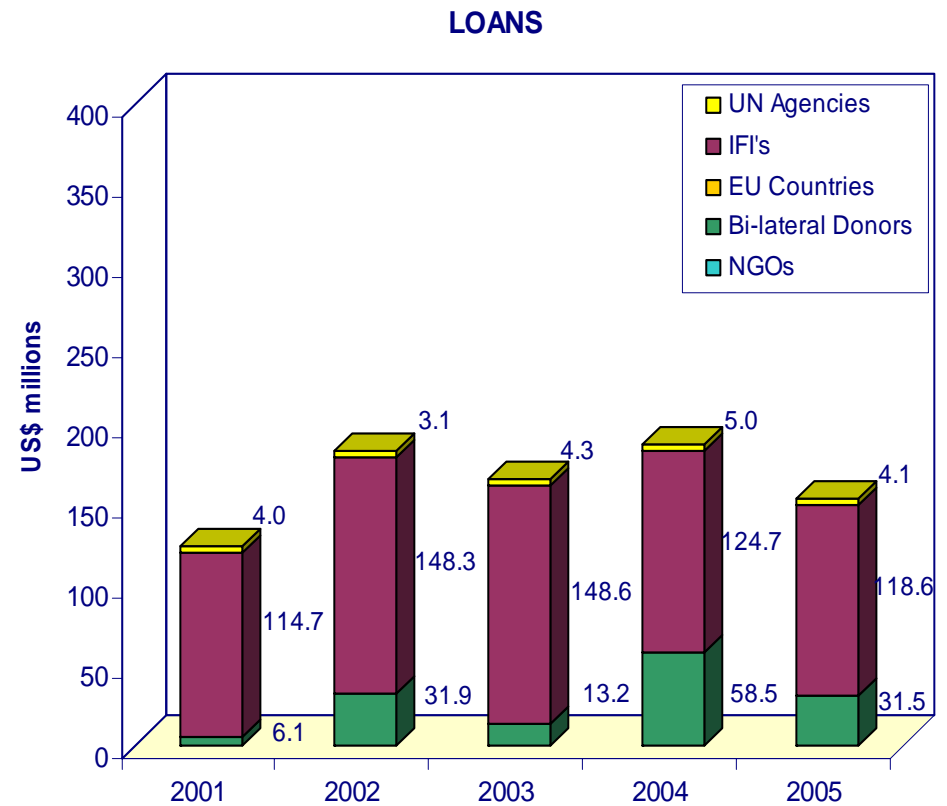
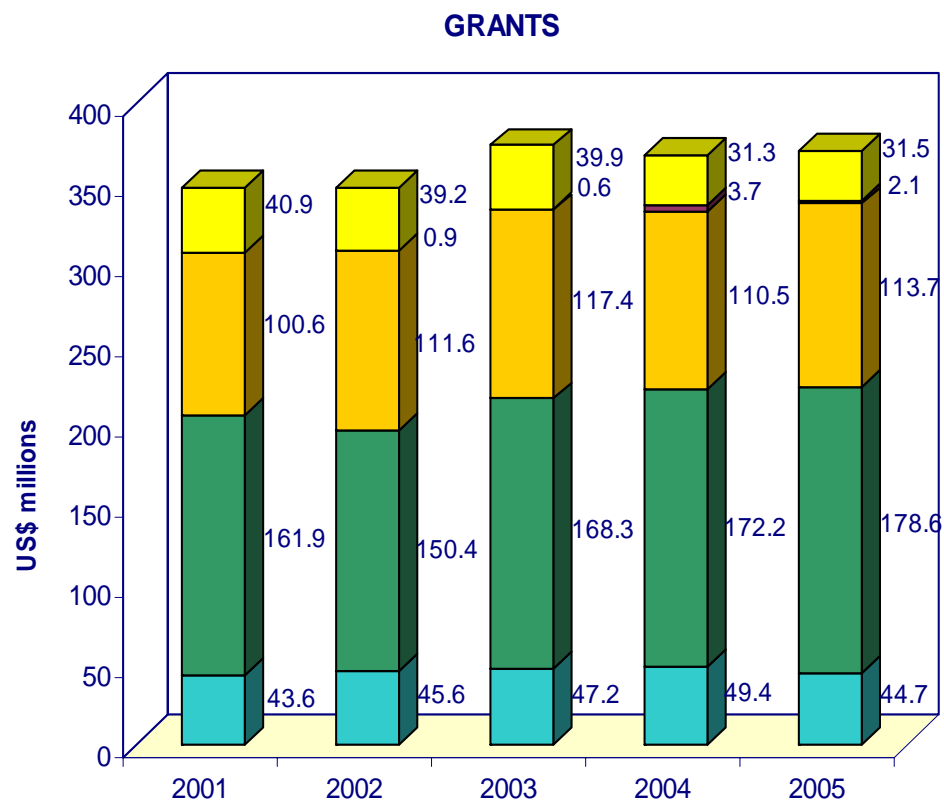
Terms of Assistance	2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Actual		2004 Actual		2005 Provisional		Total Disbursements 2001-2005	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
GRANTS												
▪ UN Agencies	40.9	8.7%	39.2	7.4%	39.9	7.4%	31.3	5.6	31.5	6.0	182.8	7.0%
▪ IFIs	0.0	0.0%	0.9	0.2%	0.6	0.1%	3.7	0.7	2.1	0.4	7.4	0.3%
▪ EU Countries & EC	100.6	21.3%	111.6	21.0%	117.4	21.8%	110.5	19.9	113.7	21.7	553.9	21.1%
▪ Bilateral development cooperation partners, excluding EU countries	161.9	34.3%	150.4	28.3%	168.3	31.2%	172.2	31.0	178.6	34.0	831.3	31.7%
▪ NGOs	43.6	9.2%	45.6	8.6%	47.2	8.8%	49.4	8.9	44.7	8.5	230.5	8.8%
Sub-total	347.0	73.5%	347.7	65.5%	373.4	69.2%	367.2	66.1	370.7	70.6	1,805.9	68.9%
LOANS												
▪ UN Agencies	4.0	0.9%	3.1	0.6%	4.3	0.8%	5.0	0.9	4.1	0.8	20.5	0.8%
▪ IFIs	114.7	24.3%	148.3	27.9%	148.6	27.6%	124.7	22.5	118.6	22.6	655.0	25.0%
▪ EU Countries & EC	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
▪ Bilateral development cooperation partners, excluding EU countries	6.1	1.3%	31.9	6.0%	13.2	2.4%	58.5	10.5	31.5	6.0	141.1	5.4%
▪ NGOs	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sub-total	124.9	26.5%	183.2	34.5%	166.1	30.8%	188.2	33.9	154.2	29.4	816.6	31.1%
TOTAL												
▪ UN Agencies	44.9	9.5%	42.2	8.0%	44.2	8.2%	36.3	6.5	35.6	6.8	203.3	7.8%
▪ IFIs	114.7	24.3%	149.2	28.1%	149.3	27.7%	128.5	23.1	120.8	23.0	662.4	25.3%
▪ EU Countries & EC	100.6	21.3%	111.6	21.0%	117.4	21.8%	110.5	19.9	113.7	21.7	553.9	21.1%
▪ Bilateral development cooperation partners, excluding EU countries	168.0	35.6%	182.3	34.3%	181.4	33.6%	230.7	41.5	210.0	40.0	972.5	37.1%
▪ NGOs	43.6	9.2%	45.6	8.6%	47.2	8.8%	49.4	8.9	44.7	8.5	230.5	8.8%
TOTAL	471.8	100.0%	530.9	100.0%	539.4	100.0%	555.4	100.0	524.9	100.0	2,622.5	100.0%

3.4 DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

37. The composition of ODA disbursed by type and terms of assistance of the total ODA that has been reported by development cooperation partners to have been delivered to Cambodia since 1992, around 6.3 billion US dollars, was as follows (Table 8):

- 2.4 billion US\$ or 37.7 percent of total ODA was provided as “free-standing technical cooperation”, nearly all of it as grants.
- 2.2 billion US\$ or 35.9 percent of ODA was “investment project assistance”. Over 47 percent of this type of assistance was delivered as loans.
- 670 million US\$ or 10.7 percent of ODA since 1992 was provided as “food aid, emergency and relief assistance”, all of it as grants.
- 491.6 million US\$ or 7.8 percent was provided as “budgetary aid/balance of payments support”. Around two-thirds of this assistance was in the form of loans and one-third as grants.
- 484.5 million US\$ or 7.7 percent of ODA was provided as “investment-related technical cooperation”, a small proportion of which, 5.3 percent, was as loans and the rest as grants.

**CHART 3: DISBURSEMENTS BY TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND DONORS CATEGORY
2001-2005**



38. Over the period of 1992-2005, the composition of ODA by "type of assistance" has changed significantly. The share of "free-standing technical cooperation" increased from 20.5 percent of total ODA received in 1992 and 1993, to 40.2 percent in the 1994-98 period, and 44.1 percent during 1999-2003. In 2004, it is reported to have declined to 31.9 percent of total disbursements and increased again in 2005 to 34.7 percent of total disbursements. The share of "investment project assistance" in total ODA has steadily increased from 17.5 percent in 1992 and 1993, to 34.2 percent over 1994-98, and 36.2 percent of total ODA during 1999-2003. In 2004 and 2005, this type of assistance accounted for 46.9 percent and 49.8 percent of total disbursements. It should be noted, however, that a large share of "investment project assistance" was financed through loans: 57.9 percent of this type of assistance in 1999-2003, 72.2 percent in 2004, and 59 percent in 2005.

TABLE 8: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE
(in millions of US Dollars)

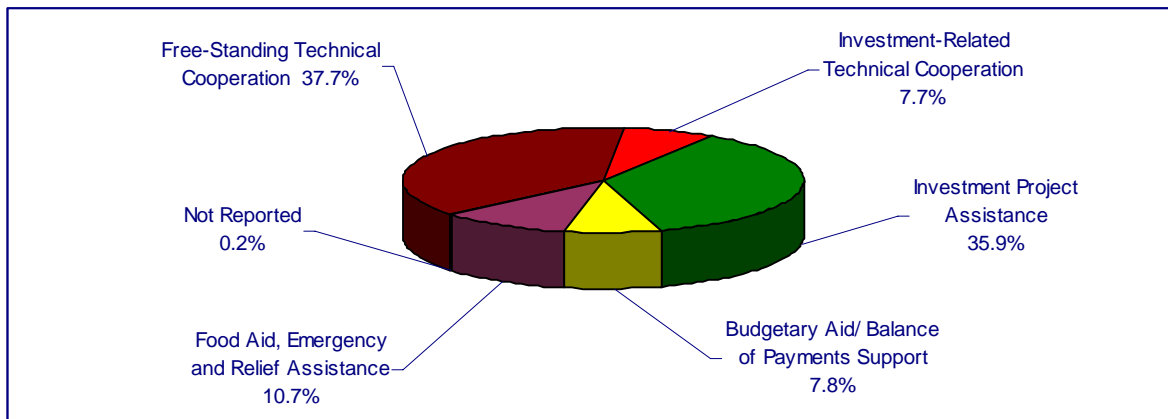
Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	1999-2003		2004		2005		TOTAL 1992-2005 Disbursements	
		US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation	Grants	997.8	44.1	177.1	31.9	182.2	34.7	2,347.7	37.5
	Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.8	0.2
	TOTAL	997.8	44.1	177.1	31.9	182.2	34.7	2,361.5	37.7
Investment-Related Technical cooperation	Grants	152.4	6.3	86.4	15.6	56.3	10.7	458.7	7.3
	Loans	23.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.4
	TOTAL	176.2	7.3	86.4	15.6	56.3	10.7	484.5	7.7
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	367.4	15.3	72.6	13.1	107.1	20.4	1,190.5	19.0
	Loans	504.9	21.0	188.2	33.9	154.1	29.4	1,058.6	16.9
	TOTAL	872.2	36.2	260.8	46.9	261.2	49.8	2,249.0	35.9
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	80.8	3.4	6.4	1.1	2.7	0.5	165.7	2.6
	Loans	110.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	325.8	5.2
	TOTAL	191.4	7.9	6.4	1.1	2.7	0.5	491.6	7.8
Food Aid, Emergency and Relief Assistance	Grants	171.1	7.1	20.2	3.6	17.1	3.3	670.4	10.7
	Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	171.1	7.1	20.2	3.6	17.1	3.3	670.4	10.7
Not Reported	Grants	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.8	5.3	1.0	10.0	0.2
	Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.8	5.3	1.0	10.0	0.2
Total Disbursements	Grants	1,769.5	73.5	367.2	66.1	370.7	70.6	4,843.0	77.3
	Loans	639.2	26.5	188.2	33.9	154.2	29.4	1,424.0	22.7
	TOTAL	2,408.8	100.0	555.4	100.0	524.9	100.0	6,267.0	100.0

39. The two categories – "free-standing technical cooperation" and "investment project assistance" – continue to be the two major areas of support accounting for 73.6 percent of total ODA disbursed over the period of 1992-2005. It should be noted that while "free-standing technical cooperation" is by and large composed of grants, the "investment project assistance" consists of both loans and grants. The detailed data on ODA disbursements by type and terms of assistance and by year for the period of 1992-2005 is presented in Annex IV.

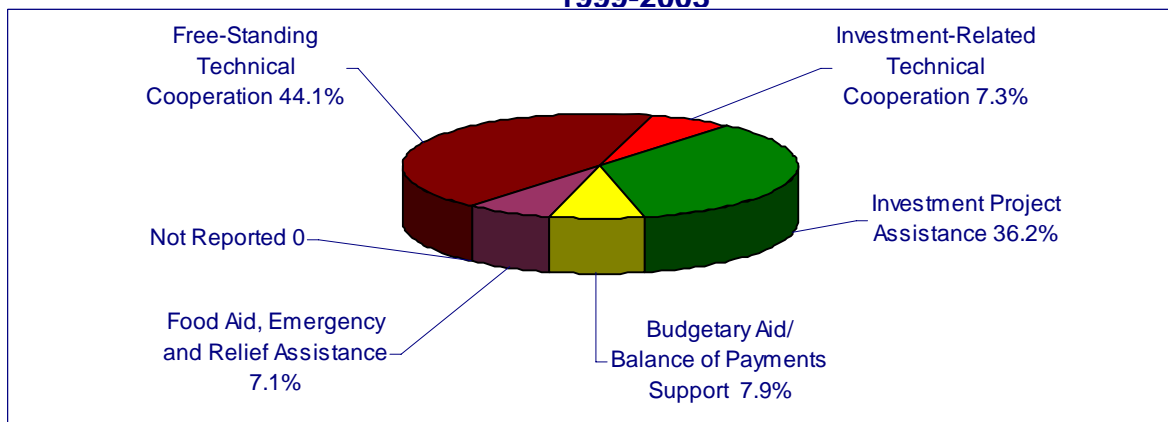
40. Over the period of 2001-2005, ODA disbursed as:

- *Investment Project Assistance* was the largest component, 43.3 percent, of ODA received by Cambodia during 2001-2005 (Table 9). Together with Free-Standing Technical Cooperation these two types of assistance constituted nearly 80 percent of total ODA received during 2001-2005. Over the last five years, investment project assistance increased from 189.8 million US dollars in 2001 accounting for 40.2 percent of ODA to 261.2 million representing 49.8 percent of ODA received in 2005. A large part of this type of assistance is being financed through loans: 51.3 percent in 2001, 71.6 percent in 2002, 59.3 percent in 2003, 72.2 percent in 2004, and 59 percent in 2005.

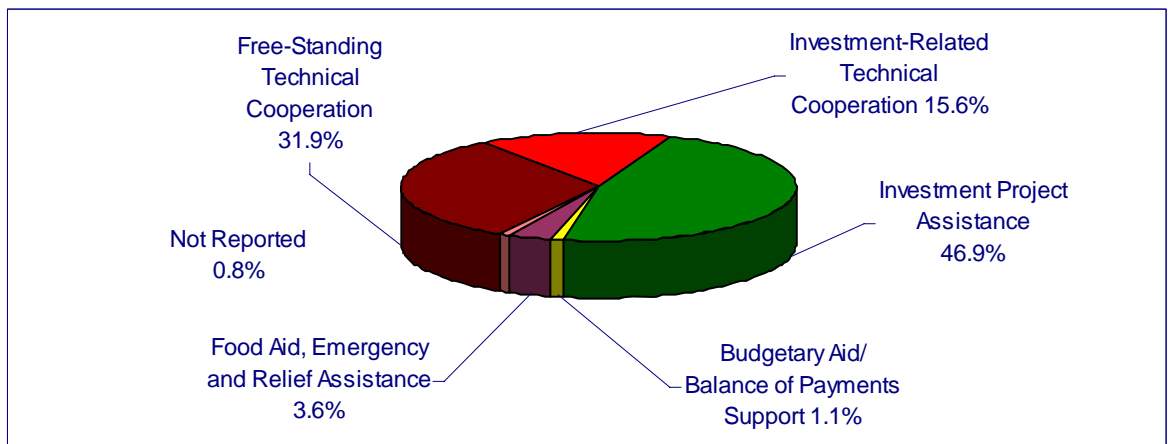
**CHART 4: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE
1992 - 2005**



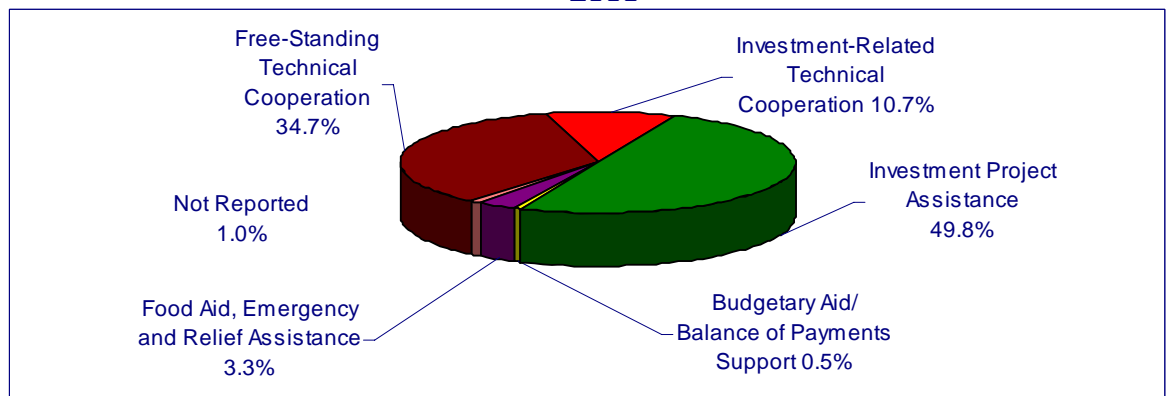
1999-2003



2004



2005



- *Free-Standing Technical Cooperation* constituted the second largest component, 36.2 percent, of total assistance. Nearly all of this type of assistance has been as grants (Table 9). There are significant year to year fluctuations in the proportion of this type of assistance in the data reported by development partners. In 2001, this type of assistance constituted 37.3 percent of all ODA. The proportion increased to 42.9 percent in 2002 then declined to 34.4 percent in 2003, and 31.9 percent in 2004. It increased to 34.7 percent of total ODA in 2005. It should be noted, however, that the size of this type of assistance as well as some of these fluctuations may be due to misclassification of the activities reported as Free-Standing Technical Cooperation. Over the next year, CDC will be reviewing the reported data to develop more reliable information.
- *Investment-Related Technical Cooperation* constituted the third largest component, 10.6 percent, of total assistance. ODA disbursement in this category had steadily increased from US\$ 26.3 million in 2001 to US\$86.4 million in 2004. In 2005, they declined to US\$ 56.3 million.
- *Budgetary Aid/Balance Payments Support* has steadily declined from 46 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2005.
- *Food Aid, Emergency and Relief Assistance* accounted for 4.7 percent of total ODA disbursed over the last five years, 2001-2005. As should be expected the amount disbursed has fluctuated over the years from a high of 33.6 million in 2001 following the severe floods to a low of 17.1 million US dollars in 2005.

TABLE 9: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE: 2001-2005

(in millions of US Dollars)

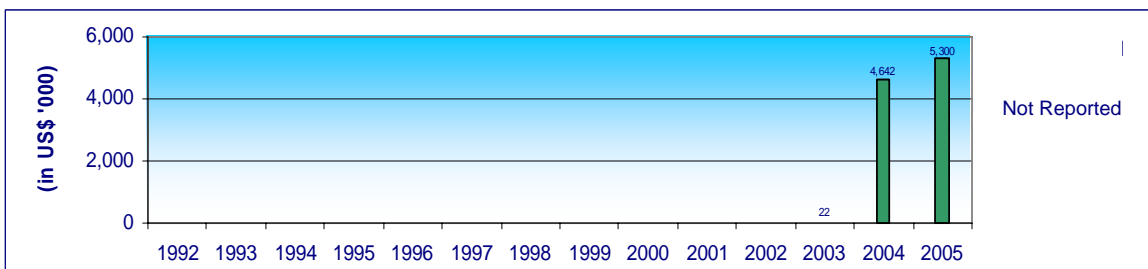
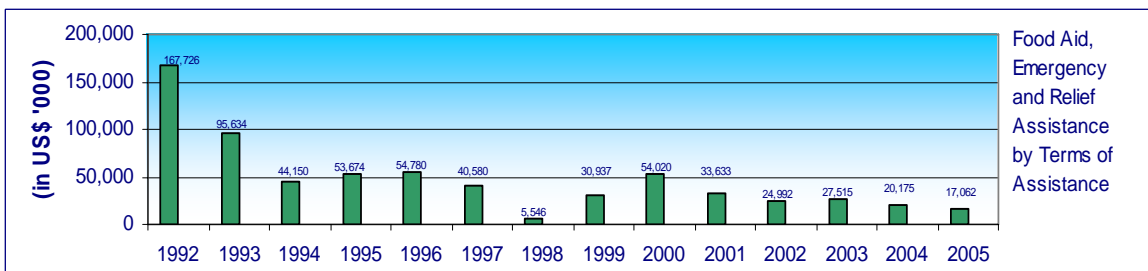
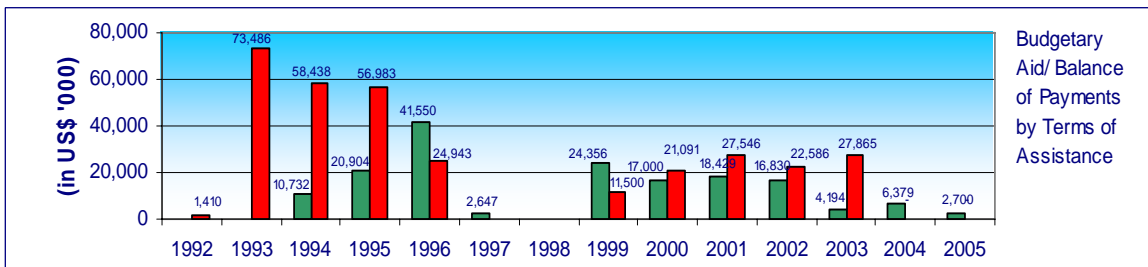
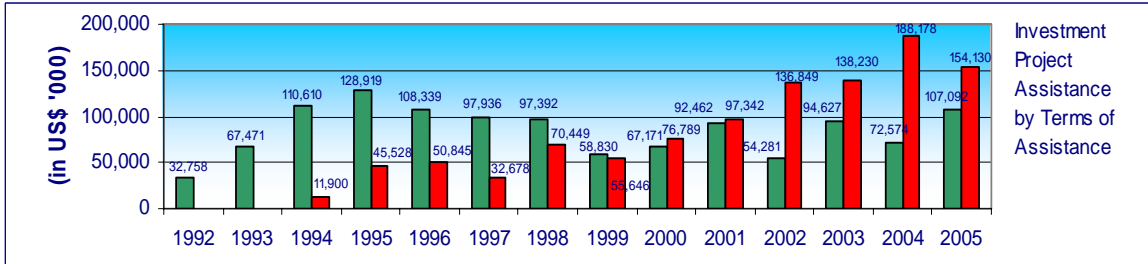
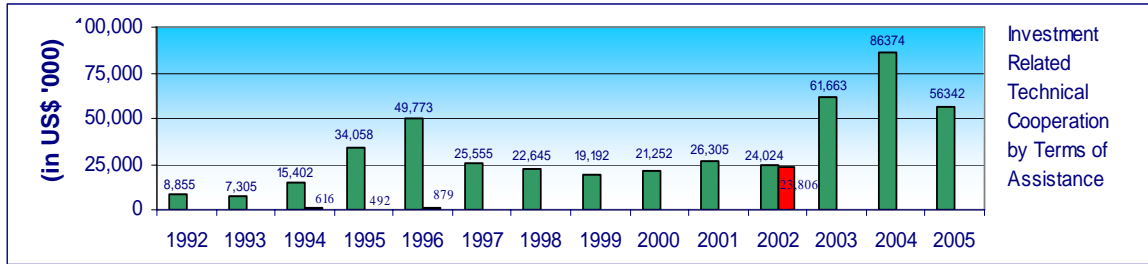
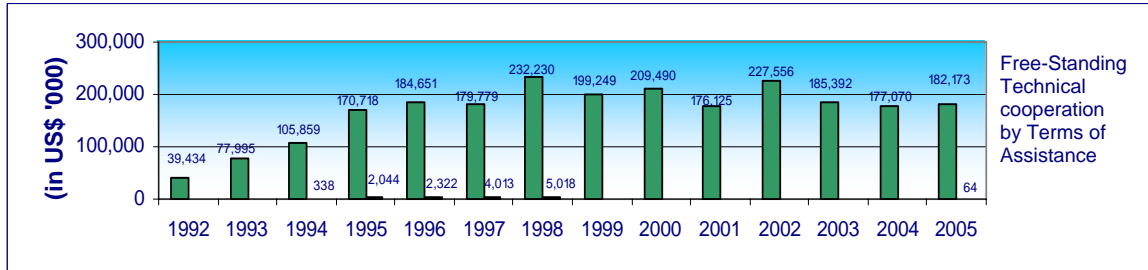
Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Actual		2004 Actual		2005 Provisional		2001-2005 Total Disbursements	
		US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
Free-Standing Technical cooperation	Grants	176.1	37.3	227.6	42.9	185.4	34.4	177.1	31.9	182.2	34.7	948.3	36.2
	Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
	TOTAL	176.1	37.3	227.6	42.9	185.4	34.4	177.1	31.9	182.2	34.7	948.4	36.2
Investment-Related Technical cooperation	Grants	26.3	5.6	24.0	4.5	61.7	11.4	86.4	15.6	56.3	10.7	254.7	9.7
	Loans	0	0	23.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.9
	TOTAL	26.3	5.6	47.8	9.0	61.7	11.4	86.4	15.6	56.3	10.7	278.5	10.6
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	92.5	19.6	54.3	10.2	94.6	17.5	72.6	13.1	107.1	20.4	421.0	16.1
	Loans	97.3	20.6	136.8	25.8	138.2	25.6	188.2	33.9	154.1	29.4	714.7	27.3
	TOTAL	189.8	40.2	191.1	36.0	232.9	43.2	260.8	46.9	261.2	49.8	1,135.8	43.3
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	18.4	3.9	16.8	3.2	4.2	0.8	6.4	1.1	2.7	0.5	48.5	1.9
	Loans	27.5	5.8	22.6	4.3	27.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.0	3.0
	TOTAL	46.0	9.7	39.4	7.4	32.1	5.9	6.4	1.1	2.7	0.5	126.5	4.8
Food Aid, Emergency and Relief Assistance	Grants	33.6	7.1	25.0	4.7	27.5	5.1	20.2	3.6	17.1	3.3	123.4	4.7
	Loans	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	33.6	7.1	25.0	4.7	27.5	5.1	20.2	3.6	17.1	3.3	123.4	4.7
Not Reported	Grants	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.8	5.3	1.0	10.0	0.4
	Loans	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.8	5.3	1.0	10.0	0.4
Total Disbursements	Grants	347.0	73.5	347.7	65.5	373.4	69.2	367.2	66.1	370.7	70.6	1,805.9	68.9
	Loans	124.9	26.5	183.2	34.5	166.1	30.8	188.2	33.9	154.2	29.4	816.6	31.1
	TOTAL	471.8	100.0	530.9	100.0	539.5	100.0	555.4	100.0	524.9	100.0	2,622.5	100.0

41. Based on information provided by development partners, the major contributors to different types of assistance in the years 2004 and 2005 were as follows:

- *Free-Standing Technical Cooperation*: Total ODA reported by development cooperation partners to have been disbursed in this category amounted to US\$ 177.1 million in 2004 and US\$ 182.2 million in 2005. In 2004, the major contributors were: NGOs, United States, UN agencies, Germany, European Commission, and United Kingdom. In 2005, the major contributors were: United States, NGOs, UN agencies, European Commission, France, and United Kingdom.

CHART 5: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE, TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND YEAR 1992-2005

Term of Assistance: ■ Grants ■ Loans



- *Investment-Related Technical Cooperation*: Disbursements for this type of assistance declined significantly in 2005 to US\$ 56.3 million from 86.4 million in 2004. The top three major contributors in 2004 have included: Japan (US\$ 34.8 million), France (US\$ 17.5 million), and Australia (US\$ 10.3 million). In 2005, the three major contributors have included: Japan (US\$ 20.8 million), Australia (US\$ 10.8 million), and United Kingdom (US\$ 7.7 million).
- *Investment Project Assistance*: Disbursement for this type of assistance were US\$ 260.8 million in 2004 and US\$ 261.2 million in 2005. In 2004, the five major contributors were: Asian Development Bank (US\$ 76.7 million), Japan (US\$ 52.4 million), World Bank (US\$ 49.5 million), China (US\$ 31.8 million), and Republic of Korea (US\$ 20.2 million).
- *Budgetary Aid/Balance of Payments Support*: Disbursements for this type of assistance have declined significantly from US\$ 46.0 million in 2001 to US\$ 2.7 million in 2005. In 2004, of the total US\$ 6.4 million, Japan had contributed US\$ 4.6 million and Sweden US\$ 1.8 million. In 2005, of the total US\$ 2.7 million disbursed, European Commission had contributed US\$ 2 million and Sweden US\$ 0.7 million.
- *Food Aid and Humanitarian/Emergency Relief Assistance*: The total disbursements in this category were US\$ 20.2 in 2004 and US\$ 17.1 million in 2005. The UN Agency, World Food Programme (WFP), was the largest contributor in both years: US\$ 12.2 million in 2004 and US\$ 14.0 million in 2005. Australia contributed US\$ 7.6 million in 2004 and 2.9 million in 2005.

3.5 DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR

42. Over the entire period from 1992 to 2005, Health sector has received the largest share of development cooperation resources (12.7 percent), followed by Transport/Infrastructure sector (12.4 percent), Area/Rural Development (12.2 percent), Education/Human Resource Development (10.8 percent), Development Administration (10.1 percent), and Economic Management (8.4 percent). Details on disbursements for other sectors are summarized in Table 10, and data on disbursements by sector for each year from 1992 to 2005 is presented as Annex V.

43. The data reported by development cooperation partners for the last five years, 2001-2005, show significant changes from year to year in the share of total ODA disbursed in some sectors (Table 11). However, it is not clear whether these changes are attributable to an increase in the number of cases where the data on a sector has not been reported by development cooperation partners or whether these are real changes. In 2002, for 1.9 percent of the total ODA that has been reported to have been disbursed, the sector of program/project activity was not identified. This proportion increased to 7.9 percent of total ODA reported to have been disbursed in 2003.

TABLE 10: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR*(in millions of US Dollars)*

Sector	1999-2003		2004		2005		TOTAL 1992-2005 Disbursements	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
Economic Management	199.4	8.3	10.5	1.9	15.2	2.9	527.0	8.4
Development Administration	177.7	7.4	26.4	6.5	45.3	8.6	635.8	10.1
Natural Resources	39.4	1.6	19.6	3.5	19.7	3.8	95.6	1.5
Education/ HRD	269.8	11.2	73.4	13.2	74.3	14.2	674.3	10.8
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries	179.9	7.5	45.3	8.1	33.5	6.4	458.9	7.3
Area Development	273.2	11.3	60.5	10.9	45.5	8.7	765.8	12.2
Industry	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.4	8.4	1.6	12.1	0.2
Energy	82.5	3.4	12.9	2.3	14.5	2.8	243.1	3.9
International Trade	1.7	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.7	0.3	6.2	0.1
Domestic Trade	3.5	0.1	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	22.5	0.4
Transport	284.5	11.8	82.0	14.8	79.2	15.1	780.0	12.4
Communications	10.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	70.1	1.1
Social Development	275.9	11.5	43.7	7.9	40.3	7.7	522.4	8.3
Health	355.4	14.8	95.9	17.3	116.5	22.2	796.4	12.7
Disaster Preparedness	38.0	1.6	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	46.1	0.7
Humanitarian Aid and Relief	184.4	7.7	18.4	3.3	15.6	3.0	520.7	8.3
Not Reported	32.8	1.4	43.9	7.9	13.3	2.5	89.9	1.4
Total Disbursements	2,408.8	100.0	555.4	100	524.9	100	6,267.0	100.0

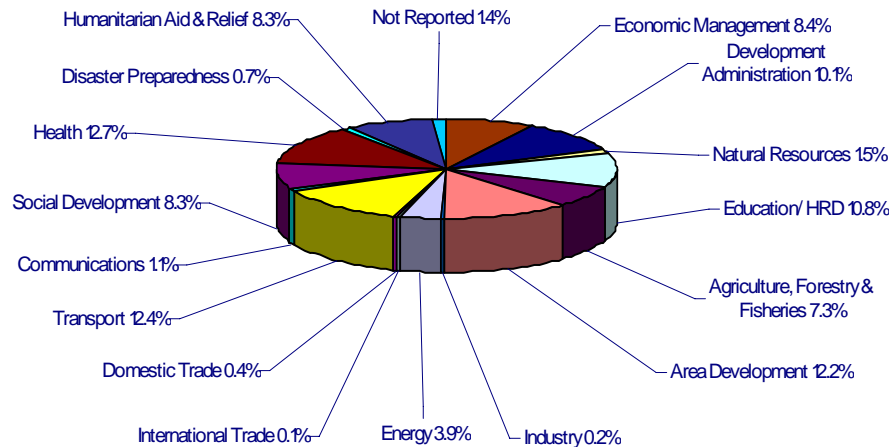
TABLE 11: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR: 2001-2005*(in millions of US Dollars)*

Sector	2001 Actual		2002 Actual		2003 Actual		2004 Actual		2005 Provisional		2001-2005 Total Disbursements	
	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%	US\$	%
Economic Management	46.4	9.8	54.7	10.3	32.9	6.1	10.5	1.9	15.2	2.9	159.7	6.1
Development Administration	38.3	8.1	46.2	8.7	25.5	4.7	36.4	6.5	45.3	8.6	191.7	7.3
Natural Resources	1.0	0.2	15.3	2.9	18.2	3.4	19.6	3.5	19.7	3.8	73.8	2.8
Education/ HRD	45.0	9.5	68.9	13.0	75.0	13.9	73.4	13.2	74.3	14.2	336.6	12.8
Agri., Forestry, Fisheries	35.4	7.5	37.0	7.0	37.8	7.0	45.3	8.1	33.5	6.4	188.9	7.2
Area Development	61.9	13.1	50.0	9.4	35.9	6.7	60.5	10.9	45.5	8.7	253.7	9.7
Industry	0	0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	8.4	1.6	11.4	0.4
Energy	5.7	1.2	6.3	1.2	20.3	3.8	12.9	2.3	14.5	2.8	59.7	2.3
International Trade	0	0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.3	2.4	0.4	1.7	0.3	5.9	0.2
Domestic Trade	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	5.7	0.2
Transport	59.7	12.7	78.1	14.7	65.6	12.2	82.0	14.8	79.2	15.1	364.6	13.9
Communications	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	5.5	0.2
Social Development	69.6	14.8	64.1	12.1	81.0	15.0	43.7	7.9	40.3	7.7	298.8	11.4
Health	66.1	14.0	67.6	12.7	83.1	15.4	95.9	17.3	116.5	22.2	429.1	16.4
Disaster Preparedness	0	0	15.0	2.8	22.9	4.2	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	43.2	1.6
Humanitarian Aid and Relief	40.1	8.5	14.2	2.7	15.9	3.0	18.4	3.3	15.6	3.0	104.3	4.0
No Reported	0	0	10.3	1.9	22.4	4.2	43.9	7.9	13.3	2.5	89.9	3.4
Total Disbursements	471.8	100.0	530.9	100.0	539.5	100.0	555.4	100	524.9	100	2,622.5	100.0

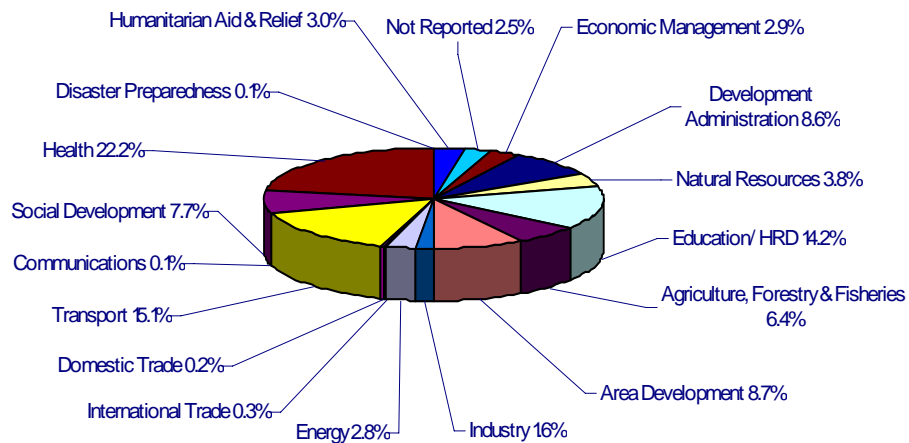
44. Looking at the data that has been reported by development cooperation partners, the notable year to year changes in the sector composition of ODA disbursed over the period from 2001 to 2005 (Table 11) are as follows:

- Declines: both in terms of the volume and the share of ODA disbursed in the Economic Management Sector where ODA disbursed has declined from US\$ 46.6 million representing 9.8 percent of ODA disbursed in 2001 to US\$ 10.5 million representing 1.9 percent of ODA disbursed in 2004, and US\$ 15.2 million representing 2.9 percent of ODA disbursed in 2005; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector where after a steady increase from US\$ 35.4 million (7.5 percent)

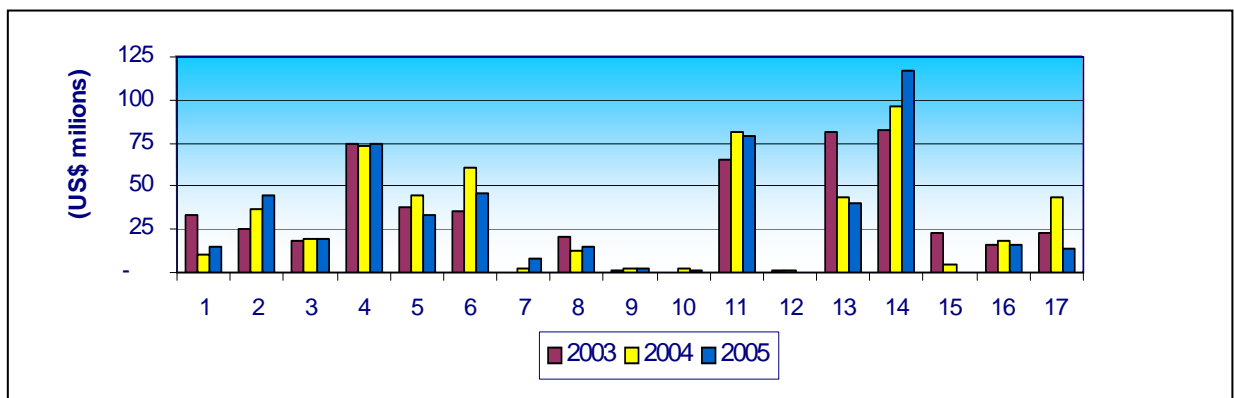
**CHART 6: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR
1992 - 2005**



2005



2003, 2004, 2005



Sector Code

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Economic Management | 7. Industry | 13. Social Development |
| 2. Development Administration | 8. Energy | 14. Health |
| 3. Natural Resources | 9. International Trade | 15. Disaster Preparedness |
| 4. Education/HRD | 10. Domestic Trade | 16. Humanitarian Aid & Relief |
| 5. Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries | 11. Transport | 17. Not Reported |
| 6. Area Development | 12. Communications | |

of ODA disbursed in 2001 to US\$ 45.3 (8.1 percent) of ODA disbursed in 2004, it declined to US\$ 33.5 million or 6.4 percent of ODA disbursed in 2005; Area/Rural Development sector from a high of US\$ 61.9 million representing 13.1 percent of ODA disbursed in 2001 to US\$ 45.5 million representing 8.7 percent of ODA disbursed in 2005. The Social development sector received increasing support until 2001 when US\$ 69.6 million representing 14.8 percent of total ODA were disbursed in this sector. Since 2003, ODA support for this sector has declined to US\$ 40.3 million or 7.7 of total ODA disbursed in 2005.

- **Increases:** Both the volume and share of ODA disbursements for Health and Education/HRD sectors have significantly increased over the last five years. In the case of the Health sector ODA disbursements have increased from US\$ 66.1 million or 14.0 percent of total ODA that is reported to have been disbursed in 2001 to US\$ 116.5 million or 22.2 percent of ODA disbursed in 2005. In the case of the Education/HRD sector ODA disbursements have increased from US\$ 45.0 million or 9.5 percent of total ODA that is reported to have been disbursed in 2001 to US\$ 74.3 million or 14.2 percent of ODA disbursed in 2005. There was also a significant increase in support for the Natural Resources and Energy sectors in the last five years, although from a very low base. In 2001, total ODA disbursed in the Natural Resources Sector was US\$ one million by 2005 it has increased to US\$19.7 million. ODA disbursements in the Energy sector totaled US\$ 5.7 million in 2001 and are reported to be US\$ 14.5 million in 2005.

3.6 DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER IN 2004 AND 2005

YEAR 2004

45. In the year 2004, the top five major contributing development cooperation partners in seven sectors that accounted for more than three-quarter of total ODA disbursed in 2004 were as follows (Table 12):

- i. Health sector: total ODA disbursed in 2004 – US\$ 95.9 million representing 17.3 percent of total ODA in 2004 - five main contributors were: United States of America working through NGOs (US\$ 25.4 million), UN Agencies (US\$ 10.2 million), United Kingdom (US\$ 10.1 million), Japan (US\$ 8.0 million), and European Commission (US\$ 3.6 million).
- ii. Transport/Infrastructure sector: total ODA disbursed in 2004 – US\$ 82.0 million representing 14.8 percent of total ODA in 2004 - five main contributors were: China (US\$ 31.8 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 19.0 million), World Bank (US\$ 16.1 million), Japan (US\$ 10.3 million) and Republic of Korea (US\$ 3.7 million).
- iii. Education/HRD sector, total ODA disbursed in 2004 – US\$ 73.4 million representing 13.2 percent of total ODA in 2004 - five main contributors were: Republic of Korea (US\$ 13.5 million), Japan (US\$ 13.5 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 12.1 million), Sweden (US\$ 6.7 million), and Germany (US\$ 6.5 million).
- iv. Area/Rural Development: total ODA disbursed in 2004 – US\$ 60.5 million representing 10.9 percent of total ODA in 2004 - five main contributors were: Japan (US\$ 26.7 million), Sweden (US\$ 10.4 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 5.6 million), Australia (US\$ 3.8 million), and UN Agencies (US\$ 3.0 million).

- v. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector: total ODA disbursed in 2004 – US\$ 45.3 million representing 8.1 percent of total ODA in 2004 - five main contributors were: Asian Development Bank (US\$ 15.7 million), Japan (US\$ 5.7 million), UN Agencies (US\$ 5.1 million), Australia (US\$ 5.1 million), and France (US\$ 4.2 million).
- vi. Social Development: total ODA disbursed in 2004 – US\$ 43.7 million representing 7.9 percent of total ODA in 2004 - five main contributors were: World Bank (US\$ 7.9 million), Japan (US\$ 7.0 million), Australia (US\$ 6.9 million), UN Agencies (US\$ 4.7 million), and Asian Development Bank (US\$ 1.5 million).
- vii. Development Administration: total ODA disbursed in 2004 – US\$ 36.4 million representing 6.5 percent of total ODA in 2004 - five main contributors were: United States support to NGOs (US\$ 13.2 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 4.5 million), Sweden (US\$ 3.3 million), Japan (US\$ 3.2 million), and UN Agencies (US\$ 3.0 million).

Information on the sector composition of the ODA disbursed by development cooperation partners in the year 2004 is presented in Table 12.

46. The development assistance from the NGOs in 2004 was concentrated in the following areas: Health sector, Social Development sector, Area Development, Education/HRD, and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector.

YEAR 2005

47. In the year 2005, the top five major contributing development cooperation partners in six sectors that accounted for nearly 83 percent of total ODA disbursed in 2005 were as follows (Table 13):

- i. Health sector: total ODA disbursed in 2005 – US\$ 116.5 million representing 22.2 percent of total ODA in 2005 - five main contributors were: United States of America working through NGOs (US\$ 27.1 million), Japan (US\$ 20.5 million), United Kingdom (US\$ 12.8 million), UN Agencies (US\$ 9.4 million), and Asian Development Bank (US\$ 4.4 million).
- ii. Transport/Infrastructure sector: total ODA disbursed in 2005 – US\$ 79.2 million representing 15.1 percent of total ODA in 2005 - five main contributors were: China (US\$ 25.8 million), Japan (US\$ 16.8 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 16.6 million), World Bank (US\$ 14.0 million), and Republic of Korea (US\$ 4.3 million).
- iii. Education/HRD sector, total ODA disbursed in 2005 – US\$ 74.3 million representing 14.2 percent of total ODA in 2005 - five main contributors were: Japan (US\$ 18.1 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 12.0 million), Republic of Korea (US\$ 7.0 million), European Commission (US\$ 6.4 million), and UN Agencies (US\$ 6.4 million).
- iv. Area/Rural Development: total ODA disbursed in 2005 – US\$ 45.5 million representing 8.7 percent of total ODA in 2005 - five main contributors were: Japan (US\$ 14.3 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 9.7 million), United Kingdom (US\$ 7.3 million), Germany (US\$ 2.3 million), Australia (US\$ 2.3 million).
- v. Development Administration: total ODA disbursed in 2005 – US\$ 45.3 million representing 8.6 percent of total ODA in 2005 - five main contributors were: United States support to NGOs (US\$ 16.4 million), Asian Development Bank

(US\$ 5.1 million), UN Agencies (US\$ 4.1 million), United Kingdom (US\$ 3.9 million), Japan (US\$ 3.9 million).

- vi. Social Development: total ODA disbursed in 2005 – US\$ 40.3 million representing 7.7 percent of total ODA in 2005 - five main contributors were: France (US\$ 6.3 million), Australia (US\$ 5.5 million), World Bank (US\$ 5.1 million), UN Agencies (US\$ 5.1 million), and Asian Development Bank (US\$ 4.3 million).
- vii. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector: total ODA disbursed in 2005 – US\$ 33.5 million representing 6.4 percent of total ODA in 2005 - five main contributors were: Japan (US\$ 9.5 million), Australia (US\$ 5.0 million), UN Agencies (US\$ 4.1 million), and France (US\$ 4.0 million), and Asian Development Bank (US\$ 3.6 million).

Information on the sector composition of the ODA disbursed by development cooperation partners in the year 2005 is presented in Table 13.

48. The development assistance from the NGOs in 2005 was concentrated in the following areas: Health sector, Social Development sector, Area/Rural Development, and Education/HRD sector.

TABLE 12: DISBURSEMENTS BY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER AND SECTOR: 2004

(in thousands of US Dollars)

Major Development cooperation partner	Term	Eco. Mgt.	Dev. Adm.	Nat Res.	Edu/ HRD	Agri.	Area Dev't	Industry	Energy	Int'l Trade	Domestic Trade	Transport	Communications	Social Dev.	Health	Disaster Preparedness	Humanitarian Relief and Food Aid	Not Reported	TOTAL	
United Nations Agencies																				
• Programs Delivered : Total	GRANT	342	3,501	2,522	9,590	473	18,103	61		73	194			10,802	18,237	4,637	211	69	68,814	
	LOAN				4,980	4,980														4,980
• Own resources disbursed	GRANT	195	3,018	1,159	3,745	153	2,978			54	194			4,666	10,236	4,637	211	69	31,314	
	LOAN				4,980	4,980														4,980
International Financial Institutions																				
• IBRD/World Bank	GRANT		172											146	1,071					1,390
	LOAN			4,414	549	3,510	154		2,469			16,080		7,789	1,009		12,092			48,066
• International Monetary Fund	GRANT	2,359																		2,359
• Asian Development Bank	LOAN	1,270	4,494		12,101	15,671	5,584		4,656			19,022		1,538	1,909				10,417	76,662
Sub-Total for UN Agencies and IFI's	GRANT	2,554	3,191	1,159	3,745	153	2,978	0	7,125	54	194	35,102	0	4,812	11,307	4,637	211	69	35,063	
	LOAN	1,270	4,494	4,414	12,650	24,161	5,738	0	7,125	54	194	35,102	0	9,327	2,918	0	12,092	10,417	129,708	
	TOTAL	3,824	7,685	5,572	16,395	24,314	8,716	0	7,125	54	194	35,102	0	14,139	14,225	4,637	211	10,486	164,771	
European Union																				
European Commission	GRANT		1,399	1,383	2,270	782	997			844				1,325	3,617	116	2,011	277	15,020	
Belgium	GRANT	104	16	38	1,633	98	2		156		43	301		1,387	1,321	99			5,200	
Denmark	GRANT	779		4,011	375	564	65												5,793	
Finland	GRANT																		3,298	
France	GRANT	323			4,205				1,056	1		395		880					16,180	
Germany	GRANT		1,084	231	6,517	434	2,776			136				848	1,383			687	14,096	
Italy	GRANT																			
Netherlands	GRANT		900											713					1,613	
Norway	GRANT				1,111		609							1,148	499				3,367	
Sweden	GRANT		3,261		6,732		10,406										1,624		22,024	
United Kingdom	GRANT		528	5,647	98	337								346	10,059				17,015	
Other EU Member States	GRANT																			
Sub-Total for EU	GRANT	1,206	7,188	11,309	18,738	6,420	14,855	0	1,212	981	43	696	0	6,648	16,878	215	3,636	20,442	110,465	
	TOTAL	1,206	7,188	11,309	18,738	6,420	14,855	0	1,212	981	43	696	0	6,648	16,878	215	3,636	20,442	110,465	
Major Bi-Lateral partners																				
Australia	GRANT	206	2,091	254	1,996	5,049	3,812					318		6,927	1,140		2,487		24,279	
Canada	GRANT		184		61	46								233	61	31		857	1,472	
China	GRANT		43		550										50				1,980	
	LOAN											1,337							30,490	
												30,490							30,490	
Japan	GRANT	4,964	3,217	1,780	13,523	5,728	26,733	2,194	4,534	52	1,952	2,306	991	7,014	7,959			10,801	93,747	
	LOAN											8,014							8,014	
New Zealand	GRANT	254	10	32	954	67	75			501	4			397	150				2,445	
Republic of Korea	GRANT	20			737	655	654			860			78		338			831	4,172	
	LOAN		2,349		13,922							3,696							19,966	
Russian Federation	GRANT				350														350	
Switzerland	GRANT				94		277	22					138	97	2,557				3,185	
United States of America	GRANT		13,240		1,765									240	25,363				40,607	
Sub-Total for Bilateral Development cooperation partners	GRANT	5,444	18,784	2,065	20,030	11,545	31,551	2,215	4,534	1,412	1,956	3,960	1,207	14,907	37,619	31	2,847	12,488	172,236	
	Loan		2,349		13,922							42,200							58,470	
	Total	5,444	21,133	2,065	33,951	11,545	31,551	2,215	4,534	1,412	1,956	46,160	1,207	14,907	37,619	31	2,847	12,488	230,706	
NGOs (Core/Own Resources Only)	GRANT		358	640	4,337	2,982	5,362	98						8,054	27,145			473	49,449	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	TOTAL	10,474	36,364	19,586	73,421	45,261	60,484	2,313	12,871	2,447	2,193	81,959	1,207	43,748	98,867	4,882	18,425	43,889	555,392	

TABLE 13: DISBURSEMENTS BY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER AND SECTOR: 2005
(in thousands of US Dollars)

Major Development cooperation partner	Term	Eco. Mgt.	Dev. Adm.	Nat Res.	Edu/ HRD	Agri.	Area Dev't	Industry	Energy	Int'l Trade	Domestic Trade	Transport	Communications	Social Dev.	Health	Disaster Prevention	Humanitarian Relief and Food Aid	Not Reported	TOTAL
United Nations Agencies																			
• Programs Delivered : Total	GRANT	48	4,453	2,639	12,252	638	15,689	15		258	5			10,187	16,445	244	3,044	104	66,020
	LOAN			1,113	4,327	43												64	5,503
• Own resources disbursed	GRANT	55	4,137	1,636	6,351	40,23	1,308			213	5			5,075	9,357	244	3,044	81	31,548
	LOAN																	64	4,087
International Financial Institutions																			
• IBRD/World Bank	GRANT	81	202		595				163					127	981				2,148
	LOAN			5,599	854	3,115			2,274		169	14,023		4,964	1,164		1,892		34,054
• International Monetary Fund	GRANT																		
	LOAN																		
• Asian Development Bank	LOAN	11,802	5,134		12,006	3,624	9,739	6,835	9,476			16,612		4,320	4,396			625	84,571
Sub-Total for UN Agencies & IFI's	GRANT	136	4,338	1,636	6,946	43	1,308	0	163	213	5			5,202	10,338	244	3,044	81	33,696
	LOAN	11,802	5,134	5,599	12,861	10,762	9,739	6,835	11,750		169	30,635		9,284	5,560		1,892	689	122,712
	TOTAL	11,938	9,473	7,235	19,807	10,805	11,047	6,835	11,913	213	174	30,635		14,486	15,898	244	4,936	770	156,407
European Union																			
European Commission	GRANT	97	1,882	1,729	6,386	2,304	888		40	1,292	176			2,187	1,650	117	5,189	711	24,647
Belgium	GRANT		296		4,657	95	136					67		243	1,715				7,207
Denmark	GRANT	731		3,141	405	503	25								33				4,838
Finland	GRANT																	3,244	3,244
France	GRANT	671	3,134		2,676	4,042	25	528	1,564	244				6,265	5,004				24,249
Germany	GRANT	1,203	1,266	236	855	94	2,287					1,467		1,407	3,605			660	13,081
Netherlands	GRANT																		
Norway	GRANT																		
Sweden	GRANT	41	1,580		4,144		7,323										513		13,600
United Kingdom	GRANT		3,944	5,799	30	298									12,763				22,834
Other EU Member States	GRANT																		
Sub-Total for EU	GRANT	2,742	12,101	10,905	19,153	7,336	10,684	528	1,603	1,536	176	1,632	0	10,102	24,768	117	5,702	4,615	113,700
	TOTAL	2,742	12,101	10,905	19,153	7,336	10,684	528	1,603	1,536	176	1,632	0	10,102	24,768	117	5,702	4,615	113,700
Major Bi-Lateral partners																			
Australia	GRANT	407	2,140	475	2,102	4,988	2,260						175	5,519	742		1,342		20,150
Canada	GRANT		450											143				4,914	5,508
China	GRANT		524	49			1,463	924	1,015					488					13,104
	LOAN											10,581							15,245
Japan	GRANT	103	3,924	297	18,138	9,460	14,328						233	2,495	20,484		3,619	2,871	90,532
	LOAN														4,959				4,959
New Zealand	GRANT																		
Republic of Korea	GRANT																		
	LOAN				6,998							4,280							11,278
Russian Federation	GRANT																		
Switzerland	GRANT						141							1	2,376				2,518
United States of America	GRANT		16,378		3,272										27,092				46,742
Sub-Total for Bilateral	GRANT	510	23,417	821	23,512	14,449	18,191	924	1,015		768	22,453	408	8,646	50,693		4,961	7,785	178,553
Development cooperation partners	LOAN				6,998							24,484							31,482
	TOTAL	510	23,417	821	30,510	14,449	18,191	924	1,015		768	46,936	408	8,646	50,693		4,961	7,785	210,036
NGOs (Core/Own Resources Only)	GRANT		285	776	4,812	906	5,534	95						7,084	25,130	12		85	44,719
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	TOTAL	15,190	45,276	19,737	74,282	33,495	43,455	8,382	14,531	1,749	1,119	79,203	408	40,318	116,490	373	15,599	13,255	524,862

3.7 DISBURSEMENTS BY PROVINCE IN 2004 AND 2005

49. The Royal Government needs reliable information on the regional distribution of the ODA to ensure that ODA supported activities are in line with the Government's regional development priorities. This the second time that the Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC/CRDB) has attempted to collect information on the geographic location of the activities/beneficiaries of ODA supported activities. As compared to previous survey the development cooperation partners have reported information the geographic location of their programs activities for the years 2004 and 2005.

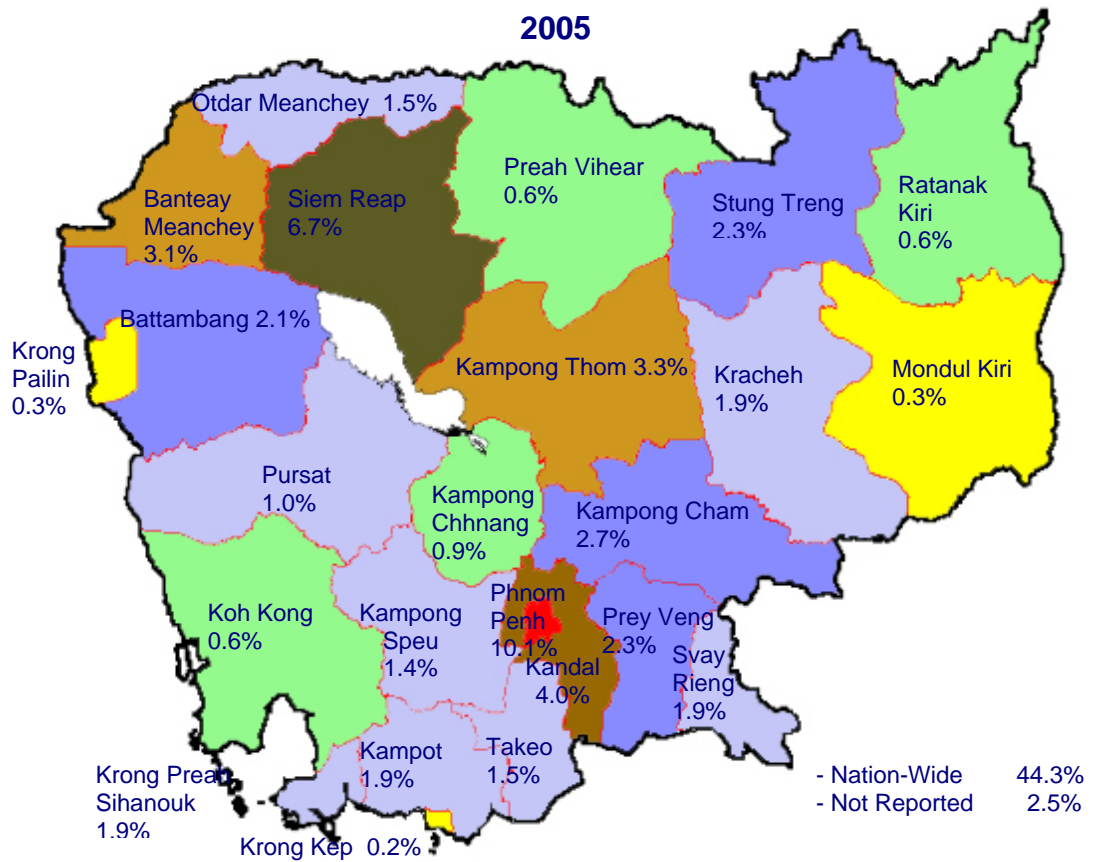
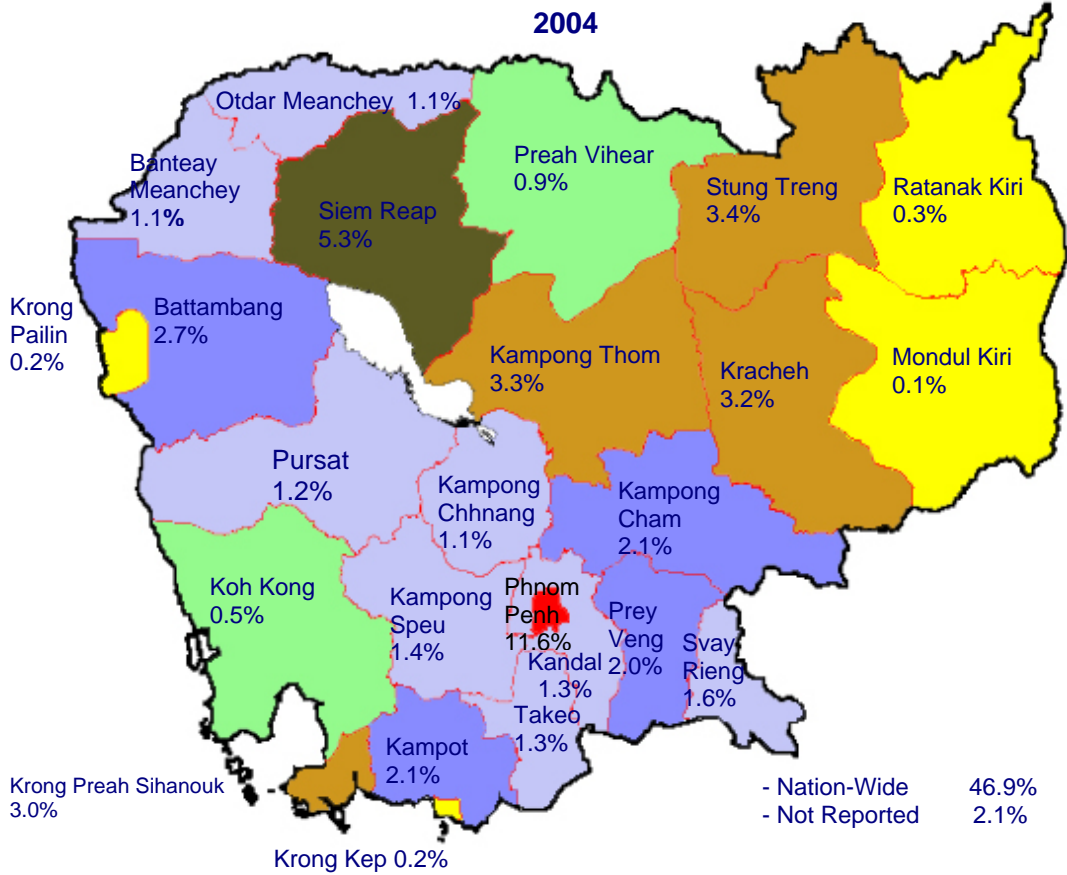
TABLE 14: ODA DISBURSEMENTS BY PROVINCE: 2004 & 2005

PROVINCE	DISBURSEMENTS in thousands of US\$			
	2004		2005	
	US\$	%	US\$	%
Banteay Meanchey	5,935	1.1%	16,523	3.1%
Battambang	15,227	2.7%	11,272	2.1%
Kampong Cham	11,615	2.1%	14,351	2.7%
Kampong Chhnang	5,950	1.1%	4,971	0.9%
Kampong Speu	7,865	1.4%	7,546	1.4%
Kampong Thom	18,089	3.3%	17,084	3.3%
Kampot	11,701	2.1%	10,020	1.9%
Kandal	7,243	1.3%	21,005	4.0%
Koh Kong	2,781	0.5%	3,208	0.6%
Kracheh	17,676	3.2%	10,005	1.9%
Mondul Kiri	553	0.1%	1,409	0.3%
Phnom Penh	64,206	11.6%	53,162	10.1%
Preah Vihear	5,166	0.9%	3,112	0.6%
Prey Veng	11,209	2.0%	12,235	2.3%
Pursat	6,618	1.2%	5,253	1.0%
Ratanak Kiri	1,902	0.3%	2,936	0.6%
Siem Reap	29,436	5.3%	35,020	6.7%
Krong Preah Sihanuk	16,490	3.0%	9,713	1.9%
Stung Treng	18,992	3.4%	12,068	2.3%
Svay Rieng	8,817	1.6%	9,894	1.9%
Takeo	7,264	1.3%	8,009	1.5%
Otdar Meanchey	6,144	1.1%	7,862	1.5%
Krong Kep	857	0.2%	879	0.2%
Krong Pailin	1,345	0.2%	1,678	0.3%
Nation-Wide	260,412	46.9%	232,734	44.3%
Not Reported	11,901	2.1%	12,914	2.5%
TOTAL	555,392	100.0%	524,862	100.0%

50. The highlights of the data on ODA disbursements by province provided by development partners for the years 2004 and 2005 are as follows:

- For just over 60 percent of ODA reported to have been disbursed in 2004, and nearly 57 percent in 2005, the geographic location of ODA supported programs and projects activities was reported as "Nation-Wide" or "Phnom Penh" or was "Not Reported".

CHART 7: PERCENT OF ODA DISBURSEMENT BY PROVINCE: 2004, 2005



* This is not an official map of the boundaries and is presented here only to illustrate the distribution of ODA by region.

Percent of Total ODA Disbursed

	2004	2005
Nation-Wide	46.9%	44.3%
Phnom Penh	11.6%	10.1%
Not Reported	2.1%	2.5%
Total	60.6%	56.9%

- After Phnom Penh, the province of Siem Reap received the second highest proportion of ODA in both 2004 and 2005. It received 5.3 percent of total ODA disbursed in 2004 and 6.7 percent of the ODA disbursed in 2005.
- In addition to Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, a list of the top ten provinces that have received the most ODA in 2004 and 2005 is as follows:

2004		2005	
Province	% of Total ODA Disbursed to the Province	Province	% of Total ODA Disbursed to the Province
i. Stung Treng	3.4%	i. Kandal	4.0%
ii. Kampong Thom	3.3%	ii. Kampong Thom	3.3%
iii. Kracheh	3.2%	iii. Banteay Meanchey	3.1%
iv. Krong Preah Sihanouk	3.0%	iv. Kampong Cham	2.7%
v. Battambang	2.7%	v. Prey Veng	2.3%
vi. Kampong Cham	2.1%	vi. Stung Treng	2.3%
vii. Kampot	2.1%	vii. Battambang	2.1%
viii. Prey Veng	2.0%	viii. Kampot	1.9%
ix. Svay Rieng	1.6%	ix. Kracheh	1.9%
x. Kampong Speu	1.4%	x. Svay Rieng	1.9%

51. Detailed data on the contribution of various development cooperation partner categories (UN System Agencies, IFIs, EU, etc.) in each province is presented as Annex VI.

4. CONCLUSIONS

52. The Royal Government of Cambodia faces daunting development challenges. Although significant progress has been made, much remains to be done. The development cooperation partners of Cambodia have been generous in supporting Cambodia's development efforts. The RGC is gratified by the support of its partners and hopes that they will continue to provide their support to enable Cambodia to achieve its goal of reducing poverty among its people.

53. Since 1992, the development cooperation partners have reported to have provided to Cambodia US\$ 6.3 billion. So far, much of this assistance has been planned, managed and delivered by development partners with limited ownership of development choices and management process by concerned Cambodian institutions. The Royal Government has now prepared a single National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) for the years 2006-2010 in close consultation with all development partners and the civil society to implement the policies outlined in the Rectangular Strategy. *The NSDP: 2006-2010, is the single, overarching document containing RGC's priority goals and strategies to reduce poverty rapidly, and to achieve other CMDGs and socio-economic development goals for the benefit of all Cambodians.* It operationalizes the Rectangular Strategy to achieve its intended goals. Also, a Public Investment Program for 2006-2008 has been prepared to support the implementation of the NSDP. Both of these documents were approved by the Royal Government at a Cabinet meeting on 27 January 2006. These two documents have been formulated to guide development cooperation partners to align and harmonize their efforts to improve aid-effectiveness and to secure a higher "net transfer of resources" than has been the case in the past. The Royal Government urges multilateral, international development cooperation partners, and NGOs to ensure that their country assistance strategies are aligned with the priorities outlined in the NSDP and their development programs and projects are aligned with the PIP.

54. In spite of the commitments of the international community in international arenas, including the Rome (2003) and Paris Declarations (2005), some practices of the development cooperation partners that have roots in the era of the 1990s, a period that various studies have characterized as a period of "donorship", continue. The challenge for the multilateral, international development cooperation partners of Cambodia, and NGOs is to quickly translate the commitments made in the international arena into concrete operational actions to change their practices to provide room to the Royal Government to assume ownership of its development management processes in an environment of cooperation, mutual trust, and mutual accountability to improve ODA effectiveness in order to maximize its benefits for the people of Cambodia.

55. There is now an urgent need to leave behind the practices of the 1990s, when development cooperation activities were planned, managed and delivered by development partners with limited ownership of development choices and management process by concerned Cambodian institutions. A review by the Secretariat of Government-Donor Coordination Committee (GDCC) in December 2005 of the joint (Government-Donor) Technical Working Group's (TWGs) progress in implementing the RGC's Action Plan on Harmonization and Alignment revealed that while on those activities that required

Government action significant progress has been made, there has been only limited progress in areas where the development partners were to take specific actions. Also, another study on harmonization and aid coordination in Cambodia commissioned by DFID concluded that both within the Government and among development partners there is not yet a full understanding of the internationally agreed commitments made in the Rome and Paris Declarations. The Royal Government recognizes that it needs to strengthen the awareness of the Rome and Paris Declarations among officials of the ministries and agencies and has taken concrete steps in 2005. The Royal Government would like to see an equal commitment and political will among the development partners to work towards meeting their commitments of the Rome and Paris Declarations. In the spirit of the Rome and Paris Declarations, there is now an *urgent need for development cooperation partners to give a high priority to:*

- harmonizing their practices to minimize the burden on implementing institutions and to reduce wastage through duplication of activities in order to enhance ODA effectiveness;
- aligning their support with the Royal Government's development priorities outlined in the just completed National Strategic Development Plan for 2006-2010;
- ensuring that management arrangements of ODA supported programs and projects follow the OECD/DAC guidelines on best practices for "managing for results" and the principle of Government ownership of the development management process; and
- ensuring that there is a greater net transfer of ODA resources, that are targeted to reach the poor and vulnerable, to reduce poverty and to achieve Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals.

56. To enhance ODA effectiveness, the Royal Government would like Government institutions responsible for implementing the development programs and projects to take a greater ownership and responsibility for making efficient and effective use of available development resources. The Royal Government urges development cooperation partners to follow the principles and practices outlined in RGC's Strategic Framework for Development Cooperation Management, the National Operational Guidelines for grant assistance, and the Standard Operating Procedures for loan assistance; as well as ensure that their country assistance strategies are aligned with the priorities outlined in the NSDP and their development programs and projects are aligned with the PIP.

57. At this stage of development of Cambodia, the Royal Government of Cambodia places a high priority on securing financing of development programs/projects through grants from Cambodia's development partners. The agriculture and rural development sectors play an important role in reducing poverty. Both of these sectors require continuing support of Cambodia's development cooperation partners in order to achieve the poverty reduction targets of the NSDP and Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals.

ANNEX I

LIST OF ACRONYMS FOR MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES IN CAMBODIA

AsDB	-	Asian Development Bank
AFD	-	Agence Française Pour Developpement
AusAID	-	Australian Agency for International Development
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
EU / EC	-	European Union/ European Commission
GTZ	-	Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (Federal Republic of Germany)
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JBIC	-	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
KfW	-	Krediansfalt fur Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation of the Federal Republic of Germany)
NORAD	-	Norwegian Agency for International Development
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Authority
UK-ODA	-	United Kingdom-Overseas Development Administration
UK-DFID	-	United Kingdom-Department for International Development
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
IBRD/WB	-	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development/ World Bank
UN	-	United Nations Agencies
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	-	United Nations Volunteers
UNCDF	-	United Nations Capital Development Fund
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organization

ANNEX II

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Development cooperation partner - The origin of Funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations).

Date of questionnaire completed- The date on which the questionnaire was completed.

Currency used throughout questionnaire – The currency used in reporting the disbursements data. Most bilateral development partners report their disbursement data in their national currencies.

Q1. Development cooperation partner project/program number – The official project/program number assigned by the development partner to the project/program.

Q2. Official title – The project/program title that appears in the project/program official document.

Q3. Project/program objectives – The project/program objectives as stated in the official project/program document.

Q4. Responsible ministry - The responsible Ministry is the entity in a recipient country's Government which has the overall responsibility for the project. It can consequently be said to be the recipient government counterpart of the executing institution.

Q5. Executing Institution - The executing institution is the institution actually executing the program or project, from its inception to its completion. This includes the delivery of inputs as well as ensuring that the project meets its objective. The executing agency can be the development cooperation partner itself, the recipient Government, or an intermediary institution executing the project on behalf of the development cooperation partner. A subcontractor is not an executing institution but an implementer of an activity for the executing institution.

Q6. Beneficiary Institution - The beneficiary institution is the institution receiving the assistance of the development activity. There may be several such beneficiary institutions for anyone project. A recipient government department or ministry may be a beneficiary institution. The beneficiary institution should not be confused with the responsible ministry.

Q7. Project/program approval date - Approvals are considered to be made on the date the loan or grant agreement (specifying amount, financial terms and conditions and purpose of loan or grant) is signed. For certain special disbursements, e.g., emergency contributions, etc. the disbursement date should be taken as the date of approval.

Project/program start date – The actual start date of the implementation of the project/program.

Project/program completion date – Actual, if already completed, or planned completion date of the project/program.

Q8. Total project/program budget – The total resources committed to the project/program from all sources. (For an explanation of “committed” please see definition of “commitment” on next page).

Q9. Terms of Assistance

Grant - The provision of funds by a development cooperation partner that does not require reimbursement or repayment from the Royal Government of Cambodia. This includes “grant-like” flows, i.e. loans for which the original commitment stipulates that service payments (in local currency) are to be made into the account in the borrowing country to the benefit of that country.

Loan - The provision of resources, excluding food or other bulk commodities, for relief or development purposes, including import procurement programmes, which must be repaid according to conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed.

Concessional Loan - The provision of funds by a development cooperation partner as a loan which consists of a minimum 25 percent grant element, thus qualifying it as an ODA transaction. It is also commonly referred to as a “soft” loan.

Non-Concessional Loan - Any other funds being provided by the development cooperation partner that must be reimbursed or repaid over a period of time under terms which do not make it eligible as ODA.

Q10. Type of Assistance

Free-standing technical co-operation (FTC) - The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s). FTC includes pre-investment activities, such as feasibility studies, when the investment itself has not yet been approved or funding not yet secured.

Investment-related technical co-operation (ITC) - The provision of resources, as a separately identifiable activity, directly aimed at strengthening the capacity to execute specific investment projects. Included under ITC would be pre-investment-type activities directly related to the implementation of an approved investment project.

Investment Project Assistance (IPA) - The provision of financing, in cash or in kind, for specific capital investment projects, i.e., projects that create productive capital which can generate new goods or services. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component.

Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (PBB) - The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects but which is instead provided in the context of broader development programme and macro-economic objectives and/or which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange. This category includes non-food commodity input assistance in kind and financial grants and loans to pay for commodity inputs. It also includes resources ascribed to public debt forgiveness.

Food aid (FOA) - The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as development cooperation partner-supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food production, when these are part of a food aid programme.

Emergency and relief (humanitarian) assistance (ERA) - The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well-being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category. Emergency and relief assistance is usually not related to national development efforts nor to enhancing national capacity. Although it is recorded as Official Development Assistance (ODA), its focus is on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.

Q11. Disbursements – Disbursements represent the actual international transfer of financial resources. They may be recorded at one of several stages: provision of good and services, placing of funds at the disposal of the recipient in an earmarked- fund or account, payment by the development cooperation partner of invoices on behalf of the recipient, etc.

Q12. Commitments - A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the development cooperation partner, to furnish assistance of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions and for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient country.

Q13. Sector: Whereas projects' areas of focus relate to development objectives, sectoral classifications organize projects according to their spheres of societal endeavour. For example, "productive" sectors create economic value by generating and distributing goods and services. "Infrastructure" sectors provide the basic installations and facilities on which communities depend. "Social" sectors provide for the mental, physical, and spiritual well-being of individuals and their communities. "Environmental" sectors sustain the earth's physical and biological assets. "Governance" sectors guide and administer the affairs of a state, community, organization or association. Sectoral classifications help provide the social and economic benchmarks used to measure a programme or project's impact. A project's sector will normally be the sector its implementing agency works in.

1. Economic Management, includes:
 - Macro-economic policy and planning
 - Fiscal policy and planning
 - Monetary policy and planning
 - Employment/livelihood policy and planning
2. Development administration, includes:
 - Public administration and management
 - Foreign aid coordination and planning (includes round tables, consultative group meetings and country programme review missions)
 - Debt management
 - Technology policy and planning
 - General statistics (including demography)
 - General cartography
 - Foreign affairs and international law (excluding trade law)
3. Natural resources, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Land use planning
 - Water resources planning
 - Environmental preservation and rehabilitation
 - Mineral resources exploration and exploitation
 - Coal, petroleum exploration and exploitation
 - Wildlife and national parks
 - Sea-bed resources
4. Education (HRD), includes:
 - Sector policy and planning (includes manpower planning)
 - Pre and primary schooling
 - Secondary schooling
 - Tertiary education
 - Technical and managerial education and training
 - Non-formal education (includes literacy and adult basic education)
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Research and development
 - Support services (includes credit, extension, input supply, crop protection, agrometeorology)
 - Food crops
 - Industrial crops
 - Livestock
 - Forestry
 - Fisheries (includes oceanography as it relates to fishing)
6. Area development, includes:
 - Integrated rural development
 - Village/community development (includes rural and urban cooperatives)
 - Settlements
 - Intercountry area development
 - River basin development
 - Regional planning and development

7. Industry, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Technological research and development
 - Support services (includes industrial estates and duty-free zones (only if industry-wide, otherwise under specific kinds of industry))
 - Cottage and small-scale industry
 - Medium-scale industry
 - Large-scale industry

8. Energy, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - New and renewable sources of energy (includes fuelwood, methane, synthetic, solar, biomass, wind, wave, etc.)
 - Hydroelectric power generation and transmission
 - Geothermal power generation and transmission
 - Conventional energy sources, generation and transmission (includes coal, petroleum, etc.)
 - Energy conservation (includes improved stoves)

9. International trade in goods and services, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Global trade policies and procedures (including GATT, GSP etc.)
 - International trade in primary goods (food, raw materials, etc.)
 - International trade in secondary goods
 - International trade in services (e.g., banking, insurance, etc.)
 - Export promotion

10. Domestic trade in goods and services, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Domestic marketing
 - Domestic trade
 - Tourism
 - Other service industries
 - Patents

11. Transport, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Road transport
 - Rail transport
 - Water transport and shipping
 - Air transport

12. Communications, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Postal services
 - Telecommunications
 - Television, radio and print media
 - Development support communication

13. Social development, includes:
 - Social legislation and administration (includes social security, occupational health and safety, legislation on women, etc.)
 - Urban development (includes sites and services, urban planning, etc.)
 - Drinking water and sanitation
 - Housing
 - Culture (includes preservation, copyrights, general libraries)
 - Prevention of crime and drug abuse

14. Health, includes:
 - Sector policy and planning
 - Primary health care (includes maternal and child health, nutrition)
 - Immunization and other disease control campaigns
 - Family planning
 - Hospitals and clinics

15. Disaster preparedness, includes:
 - Meteorology (as it relates to weather warning systems)
 - Seismic predictions
 - Early warning/food information systems
 - Relief planning and institutional preparedness
 - Physical measures

16. Humanitarian aid and relief, includes:
 - Refugees and returnees
 - Emergency relief (food, planning and logistics, medical supplies)

ANNEX III: DISBURSEMENTS BY MAJOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER AND YEAR: 1992-2005
(in thousands of US dollars)

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (Provisional)	Total Disbursements 1992-2005	
															US \$	%
United Nations Agencies																
- Total Delivered:Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,147	86,548	90,785	81,808	88,307	73,794	71,524	582,913	...
- Own Funds Disbursed	13,276	30,977	26,154	30,968	50,315	42,704	49,518	45,282	49,433	44,918	42,222	44,208	36,294	35,634	541,903	8.6
Int'l Financial Institutions																
- IBRD/World Bank	0	68	40,009	29,601	40,401	28,115	29,313	26,716	32,697	43,078	47,245	63,663	49,456	36,202	466,564	7.4
- International Monetary Fund	0	8,800	21,238	42,290	400	0	0	11,500	11,478	22,957	23,504	12,268	2,359		156,794	2.5
- Asian Development Bank	0	12,297	12,388	37,860	49,238	18,390	36,488	26,869	51,133	48,685	78,470	73,282	76,662	84,571	606,333	9.7
Sub-Total: UN Agencies & IFI's	13,276	52,142	99,789	140,719	140,354	89,209	115,319	110,367	144,741	159,638	191,442	193,421	164,771	156,407	1,771,595	28.3
European Union																
European Commission	32,118	19,068	9,163	28,886	57,622	36,793	49,291	28,279	27,945	22,679	25,833	32,717	15,020	24,647	410,062	6.5
Belgium	1,941	2,184	971	2,695	1,986	1,672	3,186	4,768	2,641	1,274	2,245	3,694	5,200	7,207	41,664	0.7
Denmark	3,997	5,880	5,844	5,129	20,813	5,076	4,461	2,684	3,529	2,847	4,762	4,258	5,793	4,838	79,910	1.3
Finland	1,696	679	575	0	0	112	250	700	3,269	1,199	868	0	3,298	3,244	15,889	0.3
France	5,797	32,260	35,807	62,237	42,887	26,492	23,216	18,586	27,800	36,047	28,348	25,922	23,039	24,249	412,687	6.6
Germany	2,637	2,483	3,349	13,896	9,607	10,082	9,838	12,319	12,225	10,020	17,226	17,597	14,096	13,081	148,457	2.4
Netherlands	17,159	11,147	9,980	3,447	11,542	3,257	5,671	6,053	4,912	3,606	3,732	2,753	1,613		84,873	1.4
Norway	7,876	3,105	806	924	1,441	2,149	1,000	1,020	1,310	1,151	3,387	2,735	3,367		30,271	0.5
Sweden	13,368	14,994	10,098	25,314	16,079	17,413	13,499	10,830	14,122	13,112	13,570	12,387	22,024	13,600	210,411	3.4
United Kingdom	7,032	5,075	7,099	10,700	4,134	2,250	9,866	9,416	13,000	8,711	11,644	15,367	17,015	22,834	144,143	2.3
Other EU Member States																0.0
Sub-Total: EU	93,621	96,875	83,692	153,228	166,111	105,296	120,278	94,655	110,753	100,646	111,616	117,430	110,465	113,700	1,578,366	25.2
Major Bi-Lateral Development cooperation partners																
Australia	10,511	15,917	13,792	27,508	20,172	27,296	18,205	18,390	29,417	19,873	17,795	22,689	24,279	20,150	285,993	4.6
Canada	5,821	6,584	4,512	4,261	3,179	4,179	4,756	2,579	818	5,243	3,392	2,624	1,472	5,508	54,928	0.9
China	912	871	7,089	3,129	10,850	9,496	14,345	2,994	2,610	16,325	5,723	5,573	32,470	28,349	140,736	2.2
Japan	66,897	102,025	95,606	112,402	111,000	59,843	71,372	88,000	106,021	100,023	105,604	101,159	101,761	95,491	1,317,203	21.0
New Zealand	0	0	243	254	209	43	1,003	804	1,002	718	1,280	1,912	2,445		9,912	0.2
Republic of Korea	0	30	0	0	252	0	50	1,048	706	1,199	22,498	10,322	24,138	11,278	71,521	1.1
Russian Federation	5,100	3,700	2,100	1,040	280	262	300	340	851	334	331	409	350		15,397	0.2
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,930	2,466	3,185	2,518	11,098	0.2
United States of America	35,551	33,809	31,701	45,149	28,761	30,509	30,364	23,000	17,608	23,848	22,092	34,266	40,607	46,742	444,007	7.1
Other Bi-Lateral Development cooperation partners	17,425	4,616	1,572	4,530	1,115	7,179	1,191	2,533	435	435	652				41,682	0.7
Sub-Total for Bi-lateral Development cooperation partners	142,217	167,552	156,615	198,273	175,818	138,807	141,586	139,688	159,468	167,998	182,297	81,419	230,706	210,036	2,392,478	38.2
Non-Government Organizations (Core Resources Only)	1,069	5,322	17,949	21,100	35,800	49,876	56,097	55,000	51,851	43,560	45,568	47,238	49,449	44,719	524,598	8.4
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	250,183	321,891	358,045	513,320	518,082	383,188	433,280	399,710	466,813	471,842	530,923	539,507	555,392	524,862	6,267,038	100.0

ANNEX IV: DISBURSEMENTS BY TYPE AND TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND YEAR: 1992-2005

(in thousands of US dollar)

Type of Assistance	Terms of Assistance	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Disbursements 1992-2005	
																US \$	% distribution
Free-Standing Technical Cooperation	Grants	39,434	77,995	105,859	170,718	184,651	179,779	232,230	199,249	209,490	176,125	227,556	185,392	177,070	182,173	2,347,722	37.5
	Loans	0	0	338	2,044	2,322	4,013	5,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	13,799	0.2
	Total	39,434	77,995	106,197	172,762	186,973	183,792	237,248	199,249	209,490	176,125	227,556	185,392	177,070	182,236	2,361,520	37.7
Investment-Related Technical Cooperation	Grants	8,855	7,305	15,402	34,058	49,773	25,555	22,645	19,192	21,252	26,305	24,024	61,663	86,374	56,342	458,744	7.3
	Loans	0	0	616	492	879	0	0	0	0	0	23,806	0	0	0	25,793	0.4
	Total	8,855	7,305	16,018	34,550	50,652	25,555	22,645	19,192	21,252	26,305	47,830	61,663	86,374	56,342	484,536	7.7
Investment Project Assistance	Grants	32,758	67,471	110,610	128,919	108,339	97,936	97,392	58,830	67,171	92,462	54,281	94,627	72,574	107,092	1,190,463	19.0
	Loans	0	0	11,900	45,528	50,845	32,678	70,449	55,646	76,789	97,342	136,849	138,230	188,178	154,130	1,058,562	16.9
	Total	32,758	67,471	122,510	174,447	159,184	130,614	167,841	114,476	143,960	189,804	191,129	232,857	260,752	261,222	2,249,025	35.9
Budgetary Aid/ Balance of Payments Support	Grants	0	0	10,732	20,904	41,550	2,647	0	24,356	17,000	18,429	16,830	4,194	6,379	2,700	165,721	2.6
	Loans	1,410	73,486	58,438	56,983	24,943	0	0	11,500	21,091	27,546	22,586	27,865	0	0	325,848	5.2
	Total	1,410	73,486	69,170	77,887	66,493	2,647	0	35,856	38,091	45,975	39,416	32,059	6,379	2,700	491,569	7.8
Food Aid, Emergency Relief Assistance	Grants	167,726	95,634	44,150	53,674	54,780	40,580	5,546	30,937	54,020	33,633	24,992	27,515	20,175	17,062	670,423	10.7
	Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	167,726	95,634	44,150	53,674	54,780	40,580	5,546	30,937	54,020	33,633	24,992	27,515	20,175	17,062	670,423	10.7
Not Reported	Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	4,642	5,300	9,964	0.2
	Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	4,642	5,300	9,964	0.2
TOTAL	Grants	248,773	248,405	286,753	408,273	439,093	346,497	357,813	332,564	368,933	346,954	347,683	373,412	367,214	370,668	4,843,036	77.3
	Loans	1,410	73,486	71,292	105,047	78,989	36,691	75,467	67,146	97,880	124,888	183,241	166,095	188,178	154,194	1,424,002	22.7
	Total	250,183	321,891	358,045	513,320	518,082	383,188	433,280	399,710	466,813	471,842	530,923	539,507	555,392	524,862	6,267,038	100

ANNEX V: DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR AND YEAR: 1992-2005

(in thousands of US dollars)

SECTOR	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Disbursements 1992-2003	
															US \$ '000	% Distribution
Economic Management	574	53,866	73,186	83,196	73,182	10,947	6,926	26,454	38,960	46,359	54,733	32,918	10,474	15,190	526,964	8.4
Development Administration	6,051	14,644	28,303	64,236	88,185	86,515	88,552	34,205	33,436	38,266	46,238	25,523	36,364	45,276	635,795	10.1
Natural Resources	315	1,236	1,541	1,072	3,349	5,844	3,469	2,842	2,133	979	15,279	18,181	19,586	19,737	95,563	1.5
Education/Human Resource Dev	15,763	28,520	28,884	42,336	34,738	48,269	58,251	40,457	40,496	44,983	68,859	75,023	73,421	74,282	674,282	10.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	16,875	27,528	24,269	36,650	64,559	18,012	12,428	25,567	44,141	35,381	36,972	37,790	45,261	33,495	458,928	7.3
Area / Rural Development	35,103	43,548	28,542	70,191	78,097	67,918	63,274	58,087	67,318	61,880	50,049	35,878	60,484	45,455	765,824	12.2
Industry	132	10	7	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	677	0	2,313	8,382	12,121	0.2
Energy	1,057	7,498	23,702	38,972	13,772	17,335	30,893	28,789	21,364	5,705	6,322	20,270	12,871	14,531	243,082	3.9
International Trade	0	0	0	58	168	50	0	0	0	0	235	1,488	2,447	1,749	6,195	0.1
Domestic Trade	300	0	297	273	2,016	7,448	5,404	957	90	1,543	629	244	2,193	1,119	22,512	0.4
Transport	8,682	45,126	57,743	78,299	60,249	37,236	47,072	33,935	47,140	59,712	78,081	65,607	81,959	79,203	780,043	12.4
Communications	860	1,350	2,086	3,936	22,344	16,761	11,010	5,560	677	1,239	1,516	1,172	1,207	408	70,126	1.1
Social Development	5,571	15,802	27,095	41,147	20,828	18,833	33,106	24,747	36,419	69,615	64,133	81,024	43,748	40,318	522,387	8.3
Health	15,483	28,867	20,788	24,877	43,696	32,027	62,969	70,864	67,710	66,081	67,610	83,097	95,867	116,490	796,426	12.7
Disaster Preparedness	2,359	220	0	0	0	164	141	4	15	1	15,050	22,906	4,882	373	46,115	0.7
Humanitarian Aid and Relief	141,058	53,676	41,602	28,077	12,299	15,829	9,785	47,242	66,915	40,098	14,203	15,937	18,425	15,599	520,745	8.3
Not Reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,336	22,450	43,889	13,255	89,929	1.4
TOTAL	250,183	321,891	358,045	513,320	518,082	383,188	433,280	399,710	466,813	471,842	530,923	539,507	555,392	524,862	6,267,038	100

ANNEX VI: DISBURSEMENTS BY PROVINCE: 2004 & 2005

(In thousand of us dollars)

No	PROVINCE	DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER GROUP	Disbursements					
			2004			2005		
			US\$	% Total	% Province	US\$	% Total	% Province
1	Banteay Meanchey	United Nations Agencies	881	0.2	14.8	1,055	0.2	6.4
		Int'l Financial Institutions	2,846	0.5	48.0	6,368	1.2	38.5
		European Union	1,091	0.2	18.4	1,802	0.3	10.9
		Bilateral	282	0.1	4.8	6,501	1.2	39.3
		NGOs	834	0.2	14.1	796	0.2	4.8
		Total	5,935	1.1	100	16,523	3.1	100
2	Battambang	United Nations Agencies	682	0.1	4.5	1,156	0.2	10.3
		Int'l Financial Institutions	5,349	1.0	35.1	4,623	0.9	41.0
		European Union	2,228	0.4	14.6	1,160	0.2	10.3
		Bilateral	3,385	0.6	22.2	1,652	0.3	14.7
		NGOs	3,583	0.6	23.5	2,681	0.5	23.8
		Total	15,227	2.7	100	11,272	2.1	100
3	Kampong Cham	United Nations Agencies	1,506	0.3	13.0	1,811	0.3	12.6
		Int'l Financial Institutions	3,884	0.7	33.4	3,053	0.6	21.3
		European Union	2,794	0.5	24.1	2,521	0.5	17.6
		Bilateral	788	0.1	6.8	4,408	0.8	30.7
		NGOs	2,643	0.5	22.8	2,557	0.5	17.8
		Total	11,615	2.1	100	14,351	2.7	100
4	Kampong Chhnang	United Nations Agencies	112	0.0	1.9	479	0.1	9.6
		Int'l Financial Institutions	2,822	0.5	47.4	2,084	0.4	41.9
		European Union	731	0.1	12.3	766	0.1	15.4
		Bilateral	749	0.1	12.6	273	0.1	5.5
		NGOs	1,537	0.3	25.8	1,368	0.3	27.5
		Total	5,950	1.1	100	4,971	0.9	100
5	Kampong Speu	United Nations Agencies	1,655	0.3	21.0	2,108	0.4	27.9
		Int'l Financial Institutions	1,166	0.2	14.8	1,848	0.4	24.5
		European Union	2,395	0.4	30.5	2,210	0.4	29.3
		Bilateral	910	0.2	11.6	601	0.1	8.0
		NGOs	1,739	0.3	22.1	778	0.1	10.3
		Total	7,865	1.4	100	7,546	1.4	100
6	Kampong Thom	United Nations Agencies	2,785	0.5	15.4	2,702	0.5	15.8
		Int'l Financial Institutions	8,550	1.5	47.3	10,729	2.0	62.8
		European Union	3,236	0.6	17.9	2,973	0.6	17.4
		Bilateral	2,431	0.4	13.4	160	0.0	0.9
		NGOs	1,087	0.2	6.0	520	0.1	3.0
		Total	18,089	3.3	100	17,084	3.3	100
7	Kampot	United Nations Agencies	1,590	0.3	13.6	1,267	0.2	12.6
		Int'l Financial Institutions	5,089	0.9	43.5	4,051	0.8	40.4
		European Union	1,853	0.3	15.8	1,338	0.3	13.3
		Bilateral	2,375	0.4	20.3	2,505	0.5	25.0
		NGOs	794	0.1	6.8	858	0.2	8.6
		Total	11,701	2.1	100	10,020	1.9	100
8	Kandal	United Nations Agencies	543	0.1	7.5	750	0.1	3.6
		Int'l Financial Institutions	572	0.1	7.9	679	0.1	3.2
		European Union	321	0.1	4.4	239	0.0	1.1
		Bilateral	4,051	0.7	55.9	18,125	3.5	86.3
		NGOs	1,757	0.3	24.3	1,213	0.2	5.8
		Total	7,243	1.3	100	21,005	4.0	100

No	PROVINCE	DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER GROUP	Disbursements					
			2004			2005		
			US\$	% Total	% Province	US\$	% Total	% Province
9	Koh Kong	United Nations Agencies	89	0.0	3.2	198	0.0	6.2
		Int'l Financial Institutions	664	0.1	23.9	927	0.2	28.9
		European Union	760	0.1	27.3	1,242	0.2	38.7
		Bilateral	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		NGOs	1,267	0.2	45.6	842	0.2	26.2
		Total	2,781	0.5	100	3,208	0.6	100
10	Kracheh	United Nations Agencies	114	0.0	0.6	296	0.1	3.0
		Int'l Financial Institutions	825	0.1	4.7	744	0.1	7.4
		European Union	382	0.1	2.2	464	0.1	4.6
		Bilateral	15,944	2.9	90.2	8,045	1.5	80.4
		NGOs	410	0.1	2.3	456	0.1	4.6
		Total	17,676	3.2	100	10,005	1.9	100
11	Mondul Kiri	United Nations Agencies	80	0.0	14.5	132	0.0	9.4
		Int'l Financial Institutions	123	0.0	22.2	400	0.1	28.4
		European Union	80	0.0	14.4	158	0.0	11.2
		Bilateral	13	0.0	2.3	375	0.1	26.6
		NGOs	258	0.0	46.6	343	0.1	24.4
		Total	553	0.1	100	1,409	0.3	100
12	Phnom Penh	United Nations Agencies	3,304	0.6	5.1	4,229	0.8	8.0
		Int'l Financial Institutions	7,200	1.3	11.2	2,351	0.4	4.4
		European Union	3,445	0.6	5.4	3,504	0.7	6.6
		Bilateral	36,399	6.6	56.7	29,127	5.5	54.8
		NGOs	13,858	2.5	21.6	13,951	2.7	26.2
		Total	64,206	11.6	100	53,162	10.1	100
13	Preah Vihear	United Nations Agencies	98	0.0	1.9	132	0.0	4.2
		Int'l Financial Institutions	441	0.1	8.5	2,290	0.4	73.6
		European Union	385	0.1	7.5	204	0.0	6.5
		Bilateral	3,576	0.6	69.2	406	0.1	13.0
		NGOs	666	0.1	12.9	81	0.0	2.6
		Total	5,166	0.9	100	3,112	0.6	100
14	Prey Veng	United Nations Agencies	2,431	0.4	21.7	2,662	0.5	21.8
		Int'l Financial Institutions	4,028	0.7	35.9	4,890	0.9	40.0
		European Union	2,292	0.4	20.5	2,617	0.5	21.4
		Bilateral	1,761	0.3	15.7	1,211	0.2	9.9
		NGOs	697	0.1	6.2	855	0.2	7.0
		Total	11,209	2.0	100	12,235	2.3	100
15	Pursat	United Nations Agencies	111	0.0	1.7	214	0.0	4.1
		Int'l Financial Institutions	4,111	0.7	62.1	3,243	0.6	61.7
		European Union	854	0.2	12.9	1,074	0.2	20.5
		Bilateral	1,297	0.2	19.6	281	0.1	5.4
		NGOs	245	0.0	3.7	440	0.1	8.4
		Total	6,618	1.2	100	5,253	1.0	100
16	Ratanak Kiri	United Nations Agencies	79	0.0	4.2	106	0.0	3.6
		Int'l Financial Institutions	867	0.0	45.6	1,954	0.4	66.6
		European Union	325	0.2	17.1	210	0.0	7.1
		Bilateral	368	0.1	19.3	307	0.1	10.4
		NGOs	262	0.0	13.8	359	0.1	12.2
		Total	1,902	0.3	100	2,936	0.6	100
17	Siem Reap	United Nations Agencies	1,765	0.3	6.0	2,008	0.4	5.7
		Int'l Financial Institutions	5,141	0.9	17.5	6,895	1.3	19.7
		European Union	2,176	0.4	7.4	2,455	0.5	7.0
		Bilateral	8,655	1.6	29.4	11,386	2.2	32.5
		NGOs	11,699	2.1	39.7	12,276	2.3	35.1
		Total	29,436	5.3	100	35,020	6.7	100

No	PROVINCE	DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER GROUP	Disbursements					
			2004			2005		
			US\$	% Total	% Province	US\$	% Total	% Province
18	Krong Preah Sihanuk	United Nations Agencies	26	0.0	0.2	60	0.0	0.6
		Int'l Financial Institutions	4,944	0.9	30.0	2,641	0.5	27.2
		European Union	2,519	0.5	15.3	1,221	0.2	12.6
		Bilateral	8,048	1.4	48.8	5,434	1.0	55.9
		NGOs	953	0.2	5.8	357	0.1	3.7
		Total	16,490	3.0	100	9,713	1.9	100
19	Stung Treng	United Nations Agencies	188	0.0	1.0	203	0.0	1.7
		Int'l Financial Institutions	783	0.1	4.1	1,554	0.3	12.9
		European Union	1,793	0.3	9.4	1,809	0.3	15.0
		Bilateral	15,902	2.9	83.7	8,045	1.5	66.7
		NGOs	326	0.1	1.7	457	0.1	3.8
		Total	18,992	3.4	100	12,068	2.3	100
20	Svay Rieng	United Nations Agencies	1,337	0.2	15.2	1,394	0.3	14.1
		Int'l Financial Institutions	4,502	0.8	51.1	5,401	1.0	54.6
		European Union	1,542	0.3	17.5	1,883	0.4	19.0
		Bilateral	891	0.2	10.1	716	0.1	7.2
		NGOs	545	0.1	6.2	501	0.1	5.1
		Total	8,817	1.6	100	9,894	1.9	100
21	Takeo	United Nations Agencies	1,200	0.2	16.5	653	0.1	8.1
		Int'l Financial Institutions	1,994	0.4	27.4	3,133	0.6	39.1
		European Union	825	0.1	11.4	1,414	0.3	17.7
		Bilateral	1,080	0.2	14.9	1,089	0.2	13.6
		NGOs	2,165	0.4	29.8	1,720	0.3	21.5
		Total	7,264	1.3	100	8,009	1.5	100
22	Otdar Meanchey	United Nations Agencies	440	0.1	7.2	612	0.1	7.8
		Int'l Financial Institutions	1,677	0.3	27.3	5,288	1.0	67.3
		European Union	2,638	0.5	42.9	1,302	0.2	16.6
		Bilateral	499	0.1	8.1	325	0.1	4.1
		NGOs	890	0.2	14.5	336	0.1	4.3
		Total	6,144	1.1	100	7,862	1.5	100
23	Krong Kep	United Nations Agencies	5	0.0	0.6	6	0.0	0.7
		Int'l Financial Institutions	318	0.1	37.1	463	0.1	52.7
		European Union	400	0.1	46.6	281	0.1	32.0
		Bilateral	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
		NGOs	134	0.0	15.6	129	0.0	14.6
		Total	857	0.2	100	879	0.2	100
24	Krong Pailin	United Nations Agencies	85	0.0	6.3	125	0.0	7.5
		Int'l Financial Institutions	579	0.1	43.0	740	0.1	44.1
		European Union						
		Bilateral	79	0.0	5.9	79	0.0	4.7
		NGOs	602	0.1	44.7	733	0.1	43.7
		Total	1,345	0.2	100	1,678	0.3	100
25	Nation-Wide	United Nations Agencies	15,189	2.7	5.8	11,201	2.1	4.8
		Int'l Financial Institutions	59,251	10.7	22.8	40,860	7.8	17.6
		European Union	70,824	12.8	27.2	75,755	14.4	32.6
		Bilateral	114,648	20.6	44.0	104,80	20.0	45.0
		NGOs	499	0.1	0.2	111	0.0	0.0
		Total	260,412	46.9	100	232,73	44.3	100
26	Not Reported	United Nations Agencies	0	0.0	0.0	74	0.0	0.6
		Int'l Financial Institutions	747	0.1	6.3	3,564	0.7	27.6
		European Union	4,575	0.8	38.4	5,099	1.1	39.5
		Bilateral	6,579	1.2	55.3	4,177	0.8	32.3
		Total	11,901	2.1	100	12,914	2.5	100

No	PROVINCE	DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PARTNER GROUP	Disbursements					
			2004			2005		
			US\$	% Total	% Province	US\$	% Total	% Province
	TOTAL	United Nations Agencies	36,294	6.5	...	35,634	6.8	...
		Int'l Financial Institutions	128,477	23.1	...	120,77	23.0	...
		European Union	110,465	19.9	...	113,70	21.7	...
		Bilateral	230,706	41.5	...	210,03	40.0	...
		NGOs	49,449	8.9	...	44,719	9.4	...
		Total	555,392	100		524,86	100	