

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**COUNTRY STRATEGY AND PROGRAM UPDATE
(2002-2004)**

CAMBODIA

July 2001

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 30 June 2001)

Currency Unit	–	Riel (KR)
KR1.00	=	\$0.00026
\$1.00	=	KR3,815

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADF	-	Asian Development Fund
AIDS	-	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
COS	-	country operational strategy
CSP	-	country strategy and program
GAP	-	Governance Action Plan
GDP	-	gross domestic product
GMS	-	Greater Mekong Subregion
HIV	-	human immunodeficiency virus
IPF	-	indicative planning figure
NBC	-	National Bank of Cambodia
PBA	-	performance-based allocation
SEDP	-	Socioeconomic Development Plan
TA	-	technical assistance

NOTES

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION

A. Recent Political and Social Developments

1. Cambodia continues to enjoy political stability under the leadership of Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen, who has been head of a coalition Government since late 1998. The long-term vision of the Government is based on its Triangle Strategy. The first side of the strategic triangle is building peace, restoring stability, and maintaining security for the nation and the people. The second side is Cambodia's integration into the region, and normalization of relationships with the international community. The third side is to promote economic and social development by implementing an ambitious reform program that was agreed upon after intense discussion and consideration.

2. With the adoption recently of the Commune Election Law and the Commune Administration Law, the country has started preparing for the first commune elections, scheduled for February 2002. These are important steps in the Government's program to deconcentrate the central administration to the provincial level, and devolve certain powers and functions to the commune level. In February 2001, the Government adopted its Governance Action Plan (GAP). A key aspect of the GAP is the public administration reform program, which is in the preparatory stage. The Land Law was prepared following an extensive consultation process—involving also the nongovernment organization community—and is expected to be approved by the National Assembly by the middle of this year. At the Consultative Group meeting held in Tokyo on 12-13 June 2001, the Government reiterated its strong commitment to continued reforms, including a full and timely implementation of the GAP.

B. Economic Assessment and Outlook

3. The economy continued to expand while macroeconomic stability was maintained. In Riel terms, the gross domestic product (GDP) grew 5.4 percent in 2000, down from 6.9 percent in 1999 (Appendix 1). This decline in growth can be attributed to decreased productivity in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, which account for 37.6 percent of the total economy. The country was hit with the worst flood in 70 years in the second half of 2000. Estimated loss due to the floods was around \$100 million, with significant damage also to the country's already weak infrastructure. Industry grew rapidly, led by the textiles and apparel, and construction subsectors. In 2000, the current budget surplus (current tax revenues minus current expenditures) decreased from 2.1 percent of GDP in 1999 to 1.7 percent in 2000. Although revenues were up around 8 percent, current expenditures rose by 12 percent. Both this increase in expenditures and relative decline in revenues were caused by the floods in late 2000. The overall budget deficit increased from 4.1 percent of the GDP in 1999 to approximately 6.0 percent of the GDP (estimated range is 5.5 - 6.9 of the GDP) in 2000. This gap was almost entirely financed by loan and grant support from aid agencies.

4. Prices have remained stable in 1999 and 2000, with inflation of 4.0 percent in 1999 and - 0.8 percent in 2000. The economy is characterized by "dollarization" (the wide circulation of foreign currency in the domestic money supply), which limits the ability of the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) to influence monetary policy. The exchange rate has remained stable at around KR3,700-3,800 to the dollar for the last three years, leading to a real revaluation of the riel against the Thai baht and the Vietnamese dong. The trade balance and current account deficit remained steady in 2000, at -12.8 percent and -10.5 percent of the GDP, respectively. This was largely financed by loans and grants from aid agencies. The value of textile exports

grew by 50 percent for the first semester of 2000 compared with the first semester in 1999. Exports are expected to continue playing a leading role in growth. The number of tourist arrivals also increased by around 40 percent in the first semester of 1999.

5. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates that the economy will grow at a rate of 5 percent in 2001 and 6 percent in 2002. These are in line with the Government's forecast growth rates of 6.1 percent for 2001 and 2002. The country faces numerous challenges to maintain this rate of growth. Many highways and rural roads are still in poor condition, effectively limiting the access of many rural households to markets. The financial sector is weak and is not effectively serving as an intermediary; likewise access to rural credit is limited. Electrification is limited and many regions of the country have little or no access to electricity. Human capital is also low, and the growing HIV/AIDS¹ infection rate puts future growth at risk.

C. Implication for the CSP

6. The strategic thrust of the country strategy and program, and the three priority areas (rural economic development, human resource and social development, and private sector development) remain valid in the light of the current development situation. The CSP can be further strengthened by providing a sharper focus on the implications of the state reform program—especially decentralization and deconcentration of public administration—and by enhancing the poverty impact of sector interventions to support the Government's goal of achieving its poverty reduction targets, in the light of the projected GDP growth. The stable macroeconomic environment will continue to facilitate the implementation of the CSP.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CSP

A. Poverty Reduction

7. According to the Cambodian study of poverty assessment (Ministry of Planning, 1999), 36 percent of the population has a per capita consumption level below the poverty line: KR54,000 per head per month or about \$14 (less than \$0.50 a day). As in other countries in the region, over 90 percent of the poor live in rural areas. Approximately 70 percent are employed in agriculture. If an annual real GDP growth rate of 6 percent is achieved over the period 2001-2005, income would reach approximately \$320 per capita, up from the current \$271. Such growth would reduce poverty significantly, assuming that there are no adverse changes in income distribution. Cambodia's poverty gap index is 8.7, which means many of the poor are just below the poverty line. The Government hopes to reduce poverty to just over 31 percent by 2005.

8. ADB assisted in formulating Cambodia's Second Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP-II, 2001-2005), which is the key strategic document for reducing poverty in the country. National Assembly approval is expected before the end of the year. In formulating SEDP-II, a participatory poverty assessment (PPA) was undertaken to inform decision makers on the concerns of the poor. The launch of the first draft of the SEDP-II was at a high level forum at which civil society, the funding community, and government line ministries voiced their views on the Government's strategic poverty reduction vision. The forum endorsed the thrust of the strategy, which has three broad goals: (i) long-term, sustainable economic growth of 6-7 percent a year; (ii) equitable distribution of income at the national level, in the urban and rural areas and

¹ HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

between genders; and (iii) sustainable utilization of natural resources and environmental protection.

9. With this background, ADB's CSP update was prepared on the basis of the 2000 country operational strategy (COS), the draft SEDP-II, the PPA and issues presented at the high level forum. These recent activities will strengthen and update the COS, and further ADB's country program 2002-2004. Following approval of the CSP update and finalization of the SEDP-II, a partnership agreement reflecting key priorities of the Government and ADB will be signed with the Government by the end of 2001.

B. Thematic Priorities

1. Economic Growth

10. Sustainable and equitable economic growth is one of the three goals of the Government's poverty reduction strategy. Although necessary, such growth is not sufficient for achieving poverty reduction. Cambodia's population is relatively young and is growing rapidly, and the economy will need to continue to grow to support new entrants into the workforce. Otherwise, wages will stagnate and poverty reduction will be limited. To achieve the poverty reduction goal, the performance of agriculture needs to further improve, while the legal environment and physical infrastructure need to be strengthened to achieve private-sector-led growth. The Government continues to implement its reform program, with emphasis on governance, public financial management, decentralization and financial reforms in a stable macroeconomic environment. ADB will continue to support important elements of the reform program.

2. Human Development

11. Cambodia's human development index in 1998 was 0.512, which placed the country in 136th position among 174 developing countries according to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2000 *Human Development Report*. At the time of the general population census of Cambodia in 1998, infant mortality was 104 per 1,000 live births (Appendix 2). Only 32 percent of households had access to a safe water supply, 15 percent of households had electricity, and less than 15 percent had toilet facilities in the home. The adult literacy rate in 1998 was 68 percent. Net primary and lower secondary enrollment rates were 90 and 23 percent, respectively, reflecting high dropout and repetition rates. Physical infrastructure remains poor in both the health and education sectors, and the wages of service providers remain inadequate despite recent measures to improve them.

12. The poor quality of human resources remains a principal long-term constraint on economic development in Cambodia. Wages remain low, as does labor productivity. Less than 1 percent of the population has had any form of training beyond high school. ADB will continue to include capacity building and training in all the projects it supports, while spearheading major reforms in basic education and continuing to support basic skills development.

13. HIV was first detected in 1991 and has now been detected in all regions of the country. The highest prevalence rates are in urban areas, and in the southeast, central provinces, and along the Thai border. It is estimated that at least 3.8 percent of all sexually active adults (15-49 years old) in the population are now HIV positive, that close to 50,000 people become infected each year, and that more than 12,000 new cases of full-blown AIDS occur each year. HIV's prevalence rate in Cambodia is the highest in Southeast Asia, and is rising at the highest rate.

ADB will continue to support the Government's as well the communities' efforts to improve the human development situation, including support for specific HIV programs. ADB will also assist in addressing the epidemic by supporting regional programs.

3. Gender and Development

14. Cambodia continues to experience serious gender disparities. Women have less access to health and education services, to paid employment, to land-ownership and other property rights; and have fewer opportunities to ensure that their views are included in the political process. The Government is committed to addressing gender imbalances (as reflected in the GAP), and aims to ensure that an appropriate gender focus is integrated into the planning and implementation process. ADB will continue to actively support the Government's policy, by direct support to the Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs—whose mandate is the mainstreaming of gender issues in development—as well as a sharper focus on gender issues in relevant ADB-supported projects.

15. As of 1998, 2.4 percent of pregnant women, 42.6 percent of commercial sex workers, and 19.1 percent of indirect commercial sex workers were infected with HIV. Women also bear primary responsibility for caring for family members with HIV/AIDS. Cambodia has become a sending, receiving, and transit country for trafficking of women and children. There are an estimated 88,000 Cambodian women in Thailand, and an estimated 40-60 percent of sex workers (14,000) in Cambodia say they were forced or tricked into the business. Other young girls turn to the sex industry as they have few viable alternatives. Poverty, social upheaval, underdeveloped legal infrastructure, and weak law enforcement are all contributing to the rapid growth of the sex industry.

4. Good Governance

16. In January 2001, the Government finalized and published its Governance Action Plan, a document that is also highly relevant for ADB's country strategy and program. The GAP focuses on two categories of governance reform critical to Cambodia's development. The first category consists of five cross-cutting areas: (i) judicial and legal reform, (ii) public finance, (iii) public administration, (iv) anticorruption, and (v) gender equity. The second category consists of reforms in two specific areas: (i) demobilization of the armed forces, and (ii) natural resources management. ADB supported a governance assessment study, which assisted the Government in completing the GAP. ADB's continued support to the Government's reform agenda follow a two-pronged approach. Key elements of the GAP will be integrated into ADB-supported sectorwide development initiatives, and second, direct support will be given to certain aspects of public administration reform, decentralization, public finance reform, gender equity, and natural resources management. ADB is supporting public financial management, and certain key aspects of public administration reform. The loan and TA pipeline includes a number of governance-related projects. In addition, a number of sector projects (especially in education, health, rural development, and agriculture) will be formulated to support and assist in implementing reforms in public financial management, public administration, and gender equity.

5. Private Sector Development

17. Unlike in many countries in transition, the role of state-owned enterprises in Cambodia is limited to only a few sectors. Developing the private sector in Cambodia requires investing in the physical, legal, and financial infrastructure necessary to support a vigorous private sector. Recently, steps were taken to improve the dialogue between the Government and the private

sector, including the establishment of a number of thematic working groups. The Government is in the midst of an ambitious reform of the financial sector, which is an essential step to promoting economic growth and the private sector. In December 2000, the NBC revoked the licenses of 11 nonviable banks, and placed 16 banks, classified as conditionally viable, under agreements requiring compliance with restructuring measures and prudential regulations by the end of 2001. Only a few of the existing banks were granted unconditional operating licenses. There are currently no commercial banking services outside of Phnom Penh and a few other cities, and rural microfinance is limited. ADB will continue to provide policy, investment, and technical assistance support for physical infrastructure, financial sector reform and development (including rural finance), and improvements in the legal framework. ADB is supporting the establishment of the Mekong Project Development Facility, which will provide financing to small and medium-scale enterprises.

6. Environmental Protection

18. Forestry and fisheries are vital natural resources for Cambodia's overwhelmingly large rural population. Poverty is pervasive in rural Cambodia and many people depend on these natural resources for their livelihoods and subsistence existence in combination with small-scale, family-size farms. In recent years, pressure on these resources has intensified as Cambodia experiences a long period of political stability, along with a liberalized economy and a rapidly expanding postwar population. Recognizing this pressure, the Government, with external assistance, has taken concrete steps to develop strategies to manage these resources in a sustainable manner. Central to the strategy is the development of legal instruments to promote sustainable forest and fisheries management. The Government is currently in the advanced stages of formulating both forestry and fisheries legislation. In addition, the passage of the Land Law, expected in the middle of this year, and its implementation will assist in resolving environmental governance problems. A protocol governing the operations of an independent monitor for forest crime prevention has been signed by all parties. Further work is needed to ensure community participation and legal transparency in forestry.

19. In the inland fisheries sector, a recent decision released more than 50 percent of fishing lots from private holdings, and turned them over to local communities for management. The decision was made following numerous complaints and reports from villagers that fishing lot owners prevented them from conducting subsistence fishing, even in areas designated for communal fishing. Early reports indicate that, as a result of opening up the fisheries, unrestrained fishing is taking place. The Department of Fisheries is closely examining community fishery projects supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization as a possible model for further expansion, when the community fisheries subdecree is approved. ADB will support changes in natural resources management of the lake through a sector development program.

7. Regional Cooperation

20. A key element of the enabling environment for private sector development is regional and global integration, which is a high priority of the Government. In addition to participation in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation Program, Cambodia joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and applied for membership in the World Trade Organization. ADB intends to support continued efforts to broaden Cambodia's reintegration into the global economy by assisting its participation in the GMS program through TAs and selected investments, compatible with ADB's overall program in Cambodia.

21. The first regional project under the GMS program was the 1998 Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City Highway Project, currently being implemented. The Primary Road Restoration Project indirectly supports the GMS regional transportation program. The road network project scheduled for 2003 might also support GMS objectives. The Integrated Natural Resource Management Project scheduled in 2002 is being prepared under a GMS regional TA. In addition to these investments financed with Asian Development Fund (ADF), Cambodia will continue to benefit from GMS regional TAs designed to enhance regional development opportunities, encourage trade and investment among GMS countries, resolve or mitigate cross-border problems, and meet common resource and policy needs. Investments in the pipeline include GMS projects in telecommunications, tourism, and rail transport.

III. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A. Portfolio Performance Implementation

22. Lending to Cambodia was resumed in 1992 and steadily increased until the political turbulence in 1997 caused a one-year suspension of lending. From 1992 to 30 June 2001, ADB approved 16 loans amounting to \$483.6 million, all from ADF resources. With the completion of Loan 1199-CAM: Special Rehabilitation Assistance Project, Loan 1345-CAM: Power Rehabilitation, and Loan 1445-CAM: Agriculture Sector Program in 2000, there are currently 13 active loans with a net loan amount of \$257.7 million, of which about \$188.3 million or 73 percent remains to be disbursed. As of 30 June 2001, ADB's 76 TAs to Cambodia have amounted to about \$57 million.

23. Overall portfolio ratings of the ongoing ADB-assisted projects have generally been good (Appendix 3). Of 13 ongoing projects, 2 are classified as highly satisfactory in terms of both implementation progress and development objectives.² The remaining 11 were rated as satisfactory in both implementation progress and development objectives. Start-up activities such as loan signing have generally been as scheduled, but loan effectiveness has been slipping recently. In 2000, contract awards amounted to \$114.4 million, which was about 123 percent of the year's projection compared with about 19 percent in 1999. Disbursements as of 31 December 2000 reached \$50.8 million or 100 percent of the year's projection, compared with about 56 percent in 1999 and 72 percent in 1998. As of 30 June 2001, contract awards amounted to \$12.4 million, or about 29 percent of this year's projection. Disbursements in the same period were \$20.8 million, representing 37 percent of projections.

24. Overall, the Government has been successful in eliminating many systemic issues that had been hampering efficient project implementation. Areas identified in the last Country Portfolio Review Mission Action Plan that need further attention include (i) delegation of contract awards approval authority within line ministries, (ii) delegation of direct access to imprest accounts to the project directors/project managers within line ministries, (iii) effective use of international consultants, and (iv) effective transfer of knowledge from international consultants to counterpart staff. Compliance with loan covenants, particularly the timely submission of audited project accounts and financial statements, has generally been satisfactory.

B. Counterpart Funding

25. In Cambodia, there are no issues regarding counterpart funding.

² Loan 1446-CAM: *Basic Education Textbook*, for \$20 million, approved on 20 June 1996; and Loan 1447-CAM: *Basic Health Services*, for \$20 million, approved on 20 June 1996.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation

26. Given the limited duration of ADB assistance to Cambodia, it is still too early to systematically assess the impact of its interventions. However, since ADB was the first major funding agency to return to Cambodia, its interventions came at a critical time and undoubtedly have had a positive impact. The Special Rehabilitation Assistance Loan³ is the only project that was postevaluated. The project had several components: support for road, rail, agriculture, and education sectors. The project was rated successful. The performance of both the Government and ADB was rated successful. ADB contributed to smooth project implementation through intensive supervision by review missions, while the Government generally complied with loan covenants, except for two relating to timely provision of counterpart funds and maintenance of project facilities.

IV. COUNTRY PERFORMANCE AND LENDING LEVELS

A. Proposed Lending Level

27. The lending level for Cambodia is \$75 million based on the performance-based allocation (PBA) system. Poor performance would result in a lower indicative planning figure (IPF) in a given year, up to 20 percent below the base case allocation. Good performance will indicate achievement of a policy and institutional environment conducive to a higher development impact and a more efficient use of scarce resources, and will result in a higher IPF, up to 20 percent higher than the base case allocation. Under the base case scenario, macroeconomic stability is maintained, the execution of budget implementation for each of the four priority sectors is in line with overall budget performance, portfolio performance is in line with the agreed upon targets, and progress is made in the area of forest management and prevention of illegal logging. The triggers for the low and high case scenarios are in Appendix 4.

B. Loan Program

28. The basis for the lending program is the 2000 COS and the draft SEDP-II. In addition, the Government's own assessment of the country's needs, as reflected in Socio-Economic Development Requirements and Proposals, tabled at the Consultative Group meeting in Tokyo, in June 2001, was taken into account. Accordingly, poverty reduction remains the overarching objective and the sharp focus of the assistance program. At the request of the Government, ADB agreed to be the facilitator in the education, water resources, and transport sectors, and that is reflected in the program.

29. The proposed lending program for 2002-2004 consists of 11 firm projects costing \$225 million, or \$75 million a year (Appendix 4). The 2004 program includes two standby loans, costing a total of \$58 million. Additionally, the program contains three projects under the subregional GMS program, for a total of \$85 million, or an average of \$28 million a year. Average actual lending from 1992 to 2000 was about \$66 million, with an average of \$71 million in the last four years. Core poverty and poverty intervention projects constitute 73 percent of the program for 2002-2004. The project selection briefs are in Appendix 6.

³ Loan 1199-CAM(SF): *Special Rehabilitation Assistance Project*, for \$68 million approved on 26 November 1992.

C. Technical Assistance and Economic and Sector Work Program

30. The technical assistance (TA) program is envisaged to be about \$5 million annually. The focus of the program will be on capacity building in governance as well as sectors in which ADB is involved, project preparation, and economic and sector work. To further strengthen the lending pipeline, and thereby provide increased flexibility to respond to changing needs and allow for PBA implementation, the 2002-2004 program contains 11 PPTA projects, or 45 percent of the total number of TA projects. Although the situation has been improving in recent years, the country continues to suffer from an extraordinary lack of capacity to manage the development process at all levels of Government. With the Government's commitment to decentralization, this lack is likely to become even more acute. To augment ADB's scarce grant resources, capacity building activities will also be financed from selected loans, while co-financing will play an increasingly important role. The concept papers for the TAs for 2002 are in Appendix 6.

31. Economic and Sector Work (ESW) underpins ADB's assistance program and provides the basis for policy dialogue (Appendix 5). Recently conducted or initiated studies cover governance, transport, poverty assessment, education, TA effectiveness, and the financial sector. These form the basis for the ongoing and planned lending program. ESW is planned in decentralization, rural development, and public financial management.

D. Summary of Changes

32. In the 2002 lending program, the Road Network II project has been deferred to 2003, while a loan for Capacity Building in Support of Public Administration Reform has been added. The program for 2003 has one new loan, Local Governance/Deconcentration Project.

APPENDIXES

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^a
A. Output Growth						
GDP Growth (constant 1993 prices, percent)	8.4	3.5	3.7	1.5	6.9	5.4
Agriculture	10.0	(0.7)	5.8	2.5	4.8	(2.7)
Industry	20.9	11.1	20.4	7.7	12.0	29.0
Services	5.7	3.1	(3.7)	(0.6)	5.8	3.1
B. Savings and Investment (current prices)						
Gross National Savings (percent of GDP)	8.7	9.1	12.9	10.7	14.2	11.3
Gross Domestic Investment (percent of GDP)	12.4	15.6	15.8	13.6	17.5	14.1
C. Money and Inflation (annual percent change)						
Money Supply (M2)	44.3	40.4	16.6	15.7	17.3	26.9
Consumer Prices (final quarter basis)	2.8	9.0	9.1	12.6	0.00	0.5
D. Government Finance (percent of GDP)						
Revenue	8.5	9.0	9.6	8.9	11.5	11.9
Expenditure	16.5	16.1	13.9	14.9	15.6	17.4
Overall Fiscal Balance (excluding grants)	(7.5)	(7.1)	(4.2)	(5.9)	(4.1)	(5.5)
Overall Fiscal Balance (including grants)	—	(0.3)	(0.5)	(2.7)	(1.5)	(1.7)
E. Balance of Payments						
Trade Balance (percent of GDP)	(15.6)	(17.5)	(11.1)	(9.4)	(14.3)	(12.4)
Current Account Balance (percent of GDP) ^b	—	(17.3)	(8.8)	(7.4)	(8.5)	(10.3)
Domestic Exports (growth rate, percent) ^c	—	10.1	81.0	13.0	17.9	38.0 ^d
Retained Imports (growth rate, percent) ^c	—	20.4	5.8	1.6	21.4	29.4 ^d
F. External Payments Indicators						
Gross Official Reserves (\$ million)	182	234	262	390	422	529 ^d
(months of imports of goods and services)	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.6	3.3	5.8 ^d
External Debt Service ^e	—	—	1.2	2.1	1.8	—
External Debt (percent of GDP)	—	—	65	73	69	—
G. Memorandum Items						
GDP (current prices, KR billion)	7,543	8,325	9,149	10,543	11,646	11,923
Official Exchange Rate (KR per \$, midpoint average)	2,467	2,640	2,991	3,774	3,814	3,861
GDP (current prices, \$ million)	3,058	3,153	3,059	2,794	3,054	3,090
Per capita GDP (current prices, \$)	288	290	274	244	261	255
Per capita GDP (constant prices, \$) ^f	223	230	232	231	236	239
Population (million)	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.7	12.1

() = negative value, — = not available

GDP = gross domestic product

^a Provisional

^b Excluding official transfers.

^c Some imports are reexported to neighboring countries, e.g., Viet Nam.

^d Based on the first three quarters of 2000.

^e As percent of domestic exports of goods and services, convertible currencies only.

^f GDP in constant 1993 prices is converted to dollars using the 1993 official exchange rate and then divided by the population estimate to obtain real GDP per capita. It is not directly comparable to real GDP per capita in other countries.

Sources: Ministry of Economy and Finance, National Institute of Statistics, National Bank of Cambodia, Cambodia Development Resource Institute, International Monetary Fund, staff estimates.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS
Table A2.1: Social Indicators

Item	1985	1990	Latest Year
Population Indicators			
Total Population (million)	7.5	8.6	12.1 (2000)
Annual Population Growth Rate (% change)	3.18	2.72	2.54 (2000)
Social Indicators			
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	4.6 (1987)	4.5 (1992)	4.5 (1998)
Maternal Mortality Rate (per hundred thousand live births)	—	900	470 (1998)
Infant Mortality Rate (below 1 year; per '000 live births)	145	123 (1992)	104 (1998)
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	46	50 (1992)	53.5 (1998)
Female	—	—	55.2 (1998)
Male	—	—	51.5 (1998)
Adult Literacy (%)	29 (1980-1985)	35	68.0 (1998)
Primary School Gross Enrollment Rate (%) ^a	42 (1970-1975)	—	90.0 (2000)
Female	35 (1970-1975)	—	84.0 (2000)
Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate (%) ^a	10 (1970-1975)	—	23.0 (1999-2000)
Female	6 (1970-1975)	—	7.0 (1999-2000)
Child Malnutrition (% of under age 5)	20 (1980-1985)	38	49 (1998)
Population Below Poverty Line (%)	—	—	36.0 (2000)
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%			
Highest 20%			47.6 (1997)
Lowest 20%			6.9 (1997)
Population with Access to Safe Water (%)	—	36 (1988-1991)	32 (1990-1998)
Population with Access to Sanitation (%)	—	14 (1988-1991)	—
Government Education Expenditure (% of GDP)	—	0.70 (1991)	1.3 (1999)
Government Health Expenditure (% of GDP)	—	0.30 (1991)	1.0 (1998)
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (15-49 years old)	—	—	3.7 (1998)
Human Development Index		0.186	0.512 (1998)
Human Development Index (Rank) ^b		148	136 (1998)

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome

^a Gross enrollment ratio is defined as the number enrolled in a level of education, whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level, expressed as a percentage of the population in the age group 6-10 years for primary school, 11-13 years for lower secondary school, and 14-16 years for upper secondary school.

^b For 1990 and 1995, a total of 173 and 174 countries, respectively, were ranked from high to low human development, using the human development index as basis.

Sources: National Institute of Statistics, various surveys; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Health; Youth and Sports; MOP.1998. Cambodia Human Development Report 1998; UNDP. Human Development Report, various issues; World Bank. World Development Report, World Development Indicators; various issues; FAO Production Yearbook, various issues; Cambodian Authorities, UNAIDS, staff estimates.

TableA2.2: Environmental Indicators

Item	1980	Latest Year	
Energy Efficiency of Emissions			
GDP Per Unit of Energy Use (PPP \$/kg oil equivalent)	—	—	
Traditional Fuel Use (% of total energy use)	100	89.3	(1996)
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (total metric tons)	0.3	0.5	(1996)
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (per capita metric tons)	0.0	0.0	(1996)
Water Pollution			
Emissions of Organic Water Pollutants (kg/day)	—	12,078.0	(1997) ^a
Industry Share of Emissions of Organic Water Pollutants			
Wood (%)	—	5.8	(1997) ^a
Primary Metals (%)	—	0.0	(1997) ^a
Paper and Pulp (%)	—	3.4	(1997) ^a
Chemical (%)	—	3.3	(1997) ^a
Food and Beverages (%)	—	59.2	(1997) ^a
Textiles (%)	—	24.7	(1997) ^a
Land Use and Deforestation			
Forest Area ('000 km ²)	—	98	(1995)
Average Annual Deforestation (km ²)	—	1,638	(1990-95)
Average Annual Deforestation (% change)	—	1.6	(1990-95)
Rural Population Density (people per km ² of arable land)	—	259	(1997)
Arable Land (% of land area)	11.3	21	(1997)
Permanent Cropland (% of land area)	0.4	0.6	(1997)
Biodiversity and Protected Areas			
Nationally Protected Areas ('000 km ²)	—	28.6	(1996)
Percent of Total Land Area	—	16.2	(1996)
Mammals (number of threatened species)	—	23	(1996)
Birds (number of threatened species)	—	18	(1996)
Higher plants (number of threatened species)	—	5	(1996)
Reptiles (number of threatened species)	—	9	(1996)
Amphibians (number of threatened species)	—	0.0	
Urban			
Urban Population (millions)	0.8	1.7	(1998)
Percentage Urban	12	15	(1998)
Per Capita Water Use	—	—	
Wastewater Treated (percent)	—	—	
Per Capita Solid Waste Generation (kg/day)	—	—	
Air Pollution			
City population ('000)	—	—	
Total Suspended Particulates (micrograms per cubic meter)	—	—	
Sulfur dioxide (micrograms per cubic meter)	—	—	
Nitrogen dioxide (micrograms per cubic meter)	—	—	

— = not available, GDP = gross domestic product, km² = square kilometer, PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a Data refer to most recent year between 1993 and 1997.

Source: World Bank. 2000 World Development Indicators. (On-line). Available: <http://www.worldbank.org/wdi>

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE
Table A3.1: Implementation, Disbursements and Postevaluation Results of
Public Sector Projects
 (as of 31 December 2000)

A. Project Portfolio	Net Loan Amount		Rating (No.)											
	\$ million	%	Total		Implementation Progress				Development Objectives					
			No.	%	HS	S	PS	U	HS	S	PS	U		
Agriculture/Natural Resources	57.3	16.9	3	23.1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-		
Energy	18.7	5.5	1	7.7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Finance and Industry	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Transport and Communications	115.9	34.3	3	23.1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-		
Social Infrastructure	90.5	26.8	5	38.5	2	3	-	-	2	3	-	-		
Multisector/Others	55.7	16.5	1	7.7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Total	338.1	100.0	13	100.0	2	11	0	0	2	11	0	0		
B. Disbursements					OCR		ADF		Total					
1) Total funds available for withdrawal (\$ mn, active loans only ^a)					0.0		338.5		338.5					
2) Disbursed amount (\$ mn, cumulative, active loans only ^a)					0.0		133.8		133.8					
3) Percentage disbursed [(2)/(1)] (%)					0.0		39.5		39.5					
4) Disbursements (\$mn, active loans only ^a , Jan-Dec 2000)					0.0		50.8		50.8					
5) Disbursement ratio (%) ^b					0.0		19.1		19.1					
C. Net Transfer of Resources ^c (\$million)					OCR		ADF		Total					
1996					0.0		31.7		31.7					
1997					0.0		9.7		9.7					
1998					0.0		28.4		28.4					
1999					0.0		24.9		24.9					
2000					0.0		49.3		49.3					
D. Postevaluated Projects (by Year of PPAR Circulation)										1996-2000				
1. Postevaluation Rating (as of 31 December 2000)										No.	%			
Highly Successful										0	0.0			
Successful										1	100.0			
Partly Successful										0	0.0			
Unsuccessful										0	0.0			
No Rating										0	0.0			
Total										1	100.0			
2. Postevaluation Rating by Sector 1996-2000 (as of 31 December 2000)			Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Energy			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance and Industry			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Social Infrastructure			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport and Communications			0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others/Multisector			0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total			0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0

ADF= Asian Development Fund, HS= highly satisfactory, OCR= Ordinary capital resources, PS= partially satisfactory, S= satisfactory, U=unsatisfactory.

^a Includes loans closed during the year.

^b Ratio of disbursement during the year over the undisbursed net loan balance less cancellations at the beginning of the year. Effective loans during the year have also been added to the beginning balance of undisbursed loans.

^c Includes private sector projects for countries with private sector operations.

Table 3.2: Status of Project Implementation
Public Sector Projects
(as of 31 December 2000)

Sector	Project Title	Net Loan Amount		Approval Date	Effectiveness Date	Closing Date		Project Progress (%) completed)	Contract Awards (\$ million)	Cumulative Disbursement (\$ million)	Project Performance Rating	
		OCR (\$ million)	ADF			Original	Revised				Implementation Progress	Development Objectives
AGR	Rural Infrastructure Improvement	0	22.03	28 Sep 95	10 Jan 96	30 Jun 02	30 Jun 02	74	13.08	12.34	S	S
AGR	Stung Chinit Irrigation And Rural Infrastructure	0	15.87	05 Sep 00	28 Feb 01	30 Jun 07	30 Jun 07	0	0.00	14.94	S	S
AGR	Rural Credit And Savings	0	19.38	27 Apr 00	29 Mar 01	29 Mar 06	29 Mar 06	0	0.00	13.74	S	S
ENE	Provincial Power Supply	0	18.74	05 Dec 00	00 Jan 00	31 Dec 04	31 Dec 04	0	0.00	12.33	S	S
T&C	GMS:Phnom Penh To Ho Chi Minh City Highway	0	37.15	15 Dec 98	09 Nov 99	30 Jun 03	30 Jun 03	15	22.11	6.55	S	S
T&C	Primary Roads Restoration	0	64.89	21 Sep 99	30 Jun 00	31 Jan 04	31 Jan 04	8	53.26	9.26	S	S
T&C	Siem Reap Airport	0	13.83	12 Dec 96	13 Jun 97	30 Jun 00	31 Dec 01	75	10.18	5.29	S	S
SOC	Phnom Penh Water Supply & Drainage	0	18.02	26 Sep 96	08 Sep 97	30 Jun 03	30 Jun 03	46	14.33	4.31	S	S
SOC	Basic Skills	0	16.61	30 Aug 95	20 Nov 95	31 May 01	30 Nov 01	75	13.36	0.72	S	S
SOC	Basic Education Textbook	0	18.48	20 Jun 96	28 Oct 96	30 Apr 02	30 Apr 02	78	14.06	0.00	HS	HS
SOC	Provincial Towns Improvement	0	18.95	17 Dec 99	11 Apr 00	31 Dec 05	31 Dec 05	11	0.06	0.00	S	S
SOC	Basic Health Services	0	18.48	20 Jun 96	27 Sep 96	30 Jun 02	30 Jun 02	70	17.08	0.00	HS	HS
OTH	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation	0	55.69	21 Dec 00	22 Dec 00	30 Jun 04	30 Jun 04	0	0.00	0.00	S	S
Total		0	338.13						157.52	79.48		

AGR - agriculture and natural resources; ENE - energy; F&I - finance and industry; HS= highly satisfactory, S= satisfactory, SOC - social infrastructure; T&C - transport and communications; OTH - others/multisector

LENDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 2002-2004
Table A4.1: Country Specific Triggers for 2002

Low Scenario	Base Case	High Scenario
Macroeconomic environment deteriorated	Macroeconomic stability maintained	Macroeconomic performance sustainable and strong, with strong revenue mobilization
Execution of budget implementation for each of the 4 priority sectors is significantly below overall budget performance.	Execution of budget implementation for each of the 4 priority sectors is in line with overall budget performance.	Quality of spending in the four priority sectors strongly improved.
Portfolio performance is significantly below the targets agreed upon with the Asian Development Bank (ADB).	Portfolio performance is in line with the targets agreed upon with ADB.	All projects under implementation are rated "successful" or higher.
No progress has been made in the area of forest management and prevention of illegal logging.	Progress has been made in the area of forest management and prevention of illegal logging.	Sustainable forest management plans have been approved, and a significant number of concession agreements have been signed. Steps have been taken to effectively implement priority measures outlined in the Governance Action Plan.

Table A.4.2: Lending Program

Sector/Project Name	Poverty Classification	Thematic Priority	Year of PPTA	Total Project Cost	Project Cost Financing (\$ million)					
					ADB			Gov't	Cofinancing (Others)	
					OCR	ADF	Total			
2002 Firm Loans										
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
Integrated Natural Resources Management	CPI	ENV/GG	1999	50.0	-	35.0	35.0	5.0	10.0	
Subtotal				50.0	-	35.0	35.0	5.0	10.0	
Social Infrastructure										
Basic Health Services II	PI	HD/GD	2001	44.0	-	35.0	35.0	9.0	tbd	
Subtotal				44.0	-	35.0	35.0	9.0		
Others/Multisector										
Capacity Building in Support of Public Administrative Reform	NC	HD		6.5	-	5.0	5.0	1.5	tbd	
Subtotal				6.5	-	5.0	5.0	1.5		
Total				100.5	-	75.0	75.0	15.5	10.0	
Subregional										
Tourism Infrastructure Development	NC	RC/PSD	1999	12.0	-	10.0	10.0	2.0	tbd	
Total				12.0	-	10.0	10.0	2.0		
2002 Standby Loan										
Road Network Improvement II	NC	RC	2002	43.0	-	30.0	30.0	10.0	3.0	
Total				43.0	-	30.0	30.0	10.0	3.0	
2003 Firm Loan										
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
Agriculture Sector Development	CPI	GG/GD	2001	44.0	-	35.0	35.0	9.0	tbd	
Subtotal				44.0	-	35.0	35.0	9.0		
Transport and Communications										
Road Network Improvement II	NC	RC	2002	43.0	-	30.0	30.0	10.0	3.0	
Subtotal				43.0	-	30.0	30.0	10.0	3.0	
Others										
Local Governance/Decentralization	PI	GG	2002	16.0	-	10.0	10.0	2.0	4.0	
Subtotal				16.0	-	10.0	10.0	2.0	4.0	
Total				103.0		75.0	75.0	21.0	7.0	

ADF = Asian Development Fund, CPI = core poverty intervention, ENV = environmental protection, GD = gender and development, GG = good governance, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, HD = human development, NC = not classified, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PI = Poverty Intervention, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, PSD = private sector development, RC = regional cooperation

Sector/Project Name	Poverty Classification	Thematic Priority	Year of PPTA	Total Project Cost	Project Cost Financing (\$ million)					
					ADB			Gov't	Cofinancing (Others)	
					OCR	ADF	Total			
Subregional										
GMS: Telecommunications Backbone Phase I	NC	RC/PSD	2000	20.0	-	15.0	15.0	5.0	tbd	
Total				20.0		15.0	15.0	5.0		
2003 Standby Loans										
Northwest Irrigation Sector	PI	HD	2001	31.5	-	25.0	25.0	6.5	tbd	
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	PI	GG/GD	2001	28.0	-	20.0	20.0	6.0	2.0	
Total				59.5	-	45.0	45.0	12.5	2.0	
2004 Firm Loans										
Agriculture and Natural Resources										
Northwest Irrigation Sector	PI	HD	2001	27.0	-	21.0	21.0	6.0	tbd	
Subtotal				27.0	-	21.0	21.0	6.0		
Social Infrastructure										
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	PI	GG/GD	2001	28.0	-	20.0	20.0	6.0	2.0	
Skills Development II	PI	HD/GD	2002	14.0	-	11.0	11.0	3.0	tbd	
Subtotal				42.0	-	31.0	31.0	9.0	2.0	
Energy										
Provincial Power II	NC	PSD	2002	25.0	-	20.0	20.0	5.0	tbd	
Subtotal				25.0	-	20.0	20.0	5.0		
Finance and Industry										
Capacity Building in Rural Finance	CPI	PSD/GD		4.0	-	3.0	3.0	1.0	tbd	
Subtotal				4.0	-	3.0	3.0	1.0		
Total				98.0	-	75.0	75.0	21.0	2.0	
Subregional										
GMS: Railway Development	NC	RC/PSD	2002	45.0	-	40.0	40.0	5.0	tbd	
Total				45.0	-	40.0	40.0	5.0		
2004 Standby Loans										
Education Sector Development II	CPI	HD/GD	2002	36.0	-	28.0	28.0	8.0	tbd	
Financial Sector Development II	NC	PSD/GG	2003	38.0	-	30.0	30.0	8.0	tbd	
Total				74.0	-	58.0	58.0	16.0	0.0	

ADF = Asian Development Fund, CPI = core poverty intervention, ENV = environmental protection, GD = gender and development, GG = good governance, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, HD = human development, NC = not classified, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PI = Poverty Intervention, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, PSD = private sector development, RC = regional cooperation

Table A4.3: Technical Assistance Program, 2002-2004

Sector/Project Name	Responsible Division	Type of TA	Amount (\$ '000)		
			ADB	Others	Total
2002					
Agriculture and Natural Resources					
Capacity Building in Natural Resources Management	AWFN	ADTA	600.0	0.0	600.0
Subtotal			600.0	0.0	600.0
Finance and Industry					
Capacity Building in Banking & Financial Sector Management	IWFI	ADTA	800.0	0.0	800.0
Subtotal			800.0	0.0	800.0
Social Infrastructure					
Education Sector Development	AWEH	ADTA	800.0	0.0	800.0
Basic Skills Development	AWEH	PPTA	400.0	0.0	400.0
Tariff Study for Phnom Penh Water Supply	AWWU	ADTA	100.0	0.0	100.0
Subtotal			1,300.0	0.0	1,300.0
Transport and Communications					
Road Network Improvement II	IWTC	PPTA	800.0	0.0	800.0
Subtotal			800.0	0.0	800.0
Others/Multisector					
Capacity Building for SEDP-II Monitoring and Evaluation	PW3	ADTA	600.0	0.0	600.0
Local Governance/Decentralization	PWOD	PPTA	500.0	0.0	500.0
Capacity Building in the Ministry of Women's Affairs, II	PWOD	ADTA	400.0	0.0	400.0
Subtotal			1,500.0	0.0	1,500.0
	Total		5,000.0	0.0	5,000.0
2003					
Agriculture and Natural Resources					
Rural Development Strategy	AWAR/AWFN	ADTA	500.0	0.0	500.0
Agriculture Sector Reform Support ^a	AWAR/AWFN	ADTA	800.0	0.0	800.0
Subtotal			1,300.0	0.0	1,300.0
Social Infrastructure					
Education Sector Development II	AWEH	PPTA	600.0	0.0	600.0
Capacity Building in Decentralized Management of SWSS ^b	AWEH	ADTA	600.0	0.0	600.0
Subtotal			1,200.0	0.0	1,200.0
Energy					
Provincial Power Transmission and Distribution	IWEN	PPTA	600.0	0.0	600.0
Subtotal			600.0	0.0	600.0
Finance and Industry					
Financial Sector Development Program II	IWFI	PPTA	500.0	0.0	500.0
Subtotal			500.0	0.0	500.0

ADTA = advisory technical assistance, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, SWSS =

Sector/Project Name	Responsible Division	Type of TA	Amount (\$ '000)		
			ADB	Others	Total
Others/Multisector					
Governance Action Program	PWOD	PPTA	500.0	0.0	500.0
Capacity Building in Law and Development	OGC	ADTA	800.0	0.0	800.0
	Subtotal		1,300.0	0.0	1,300.0
	Total		4,900.0	0.0	4,900.0
Subregional					
Railway Development (under GMS program)	IWTC	PPTA	400.0	0.0	400.0
	Subtotal		400.0	0.0	400.0
	Total		400.0	0.0	400.0
2004					
Agriculture and Natural Resources					
Small-Scale Livestock Development ^a	AWAR/AWFN	PPTA	700.0	0.0	700.0
Rural Infrastructure Sector Development	AWAR/AWFN	PPTA	700.0	0.0	700.0
	Subtotal		1,400.0	0.0	1,400.0
Transport					
Road Network Improvement III	IWTC	PPTA	600.0	0.0	600.0
	Subtotal		600.0	0.0	600.0
Social Sectors					
Institutional Strengthening of the National AIDS Authority	AWEH	ADTA	400.0	0.0	400.0
	Subtotal		400.0	0.0	400.0
Others/Multisector					
Capacity Building in Economic Policy Management	PW3	ADTA	800.0	0.0	800.0
Capacity Building for Statistical Development	EDRC	ADTA	600.0	0.0	600.0
Strengthening Decentralized Public Financial Management	PWOD	ADTA	800.0	0.0	800.0
Development of Tourism Infrastructure	AWWU	PPTA	700.0	0.0	700.0
	Subtotal		2,900.0	0.0	2,900.0
	Total		5,300.0	0.0	5,300.0

ADTA = advisory technical assistance, AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, SWSS =

^a Includes \$100.0 for the Ministry of Women's and Veteran Affairs (MWVA).

^b Includes \$150.0 for MWVA.

**Table A4.4: Lending Program, 2002-2004, By Poverty Classification,
Thematic Priority, and Sector**

Classification	2002		2003-2004	
	No.	%	No.	%
A. By Poverty Classification				
1. Core Poverty Intervention	1	25.0	3	25.0
2. Poverty Intervention (Noncore)	1	25.0	4	33.3
3. Not classified	2	50.0	5	41.7
Total	4	100.0	12	100.0
B. By Thematic Priority				
1. Environment	1	25.0	0	0.0
2. Gender and Development	0	0.0	0	0.0
3. Good Governance	0	0.0	3	25.0
4. Human Development	2	50.0	3	25.0
5. Private Sector Development	0	0.0	3	25.0
6. Regional Cooperation	1	25.0	3	25.0
Total	4	100.0	12	100.0
C. By Sector				
1. Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	25.0	2	16.7
2. Energy	0	0.0	1	8.3
3. Finance and Industry	0	0.0	2	16.7
4. Social Infrastructure	1	25.0	3	25.0
5. Transport and Communications	0	0.0	3	25.0
6. Others/Multisector	2	50.0	1	8.3
Total	4	100.0	12	100.0

ECONOMIC AND SECTOR WORK PROGRAM

Type of ESW	Strategic or Operational Objective	Modality
1 Economic Work		
(i) Country Economic Review	Review of the Cambodian economy and important structural and sectoral changes relevant to ADB operations	Staff
2 Thematic Work		
(i) Natural Resources Governance and Poverty (2002)	To establish and review the linkages between natural resources management and poverty	Staff Consultant
(ii) Pro-poor Macroeconomic Policies (2003)	To investigate the linkages between macroeconomic policies and poverty alleviation	Staff Consultant
3 Sector Work		
(i) Tariff Study for Phnom Penh Water Supply	To optimize the tariff structure, including ensuring a life-line tariff for the poor, in order to achieve a more efficient management of the water supply	ADTA 2002
(ii) Rural Development Strategy	To assist the Government in formulating a strategy for Rural Development which would assist in achieving higher rural economic growth	ADTA 2003
4 Capacity-Building ADTAs		
(i) Capacity Building in Banking and Financial Management	To support the implementation of the Financial Sector Program, through capacity building and training	ADTA 2002
(ii) Capacity Building in Education	To support the implementation of the Education Sector Development Program	ADTA 2002
(iii) Capacity Building for SEDP-ii Monitoring and Evaluation	To build up the capacity of the Government and local communities to monitor the implementation and impact of the 5-year plan	ADTA 2002
(iv) Capacity Building in the Ministry of Women's Affairs	To assist the ministry in developing capacity to mainstream gender concerns	ADTA 2002
(v) Capacity Building in Decentralized Management of Small Water Supply Systems	To build capacity at the local level to manage small water supply systems	ADTA 2003
(vi) Capacity Building in Law and Development	To build capacity to improve the application of the law in specific sectors	ADTA 2003
(vii) Institutional Strengthening of the National AIDS Authority	To further develop the institutional capacity to address the AIDS epidemic	ADTA 2004
(viii) Capacity Building in Economic Policy Management	To further develop capacity in the Government to formulate and implement economic policies	ADTA 2004

ADTA = advisory technical assistance, AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome, SEDP = socioeconomic development plan

PROJECT SELECTION BRIEFS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONCEPT PAPERS

Table A6.1: Project Selection Brief for Integrated Natural Resources Sector Development

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Natural Resources
Subsector	Fisheries, forestry
Project Division:	AWFN
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Henry Tucker
Programs Division:	Barend Frielink
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP:	\$35 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$1.6 million RETA ongoing
Attached ADTA:	
Proposed ADTA Amount:	\$800,000
Start Predesign Phase:	tbd
Start Design Phase:	tbd
Approval Year According to CSP:	2002
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministries of Environment, Agriculture Forests and Fisheries, and Rural Development
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	tbd
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	<p>The past decade has seen growing pressure on Cambodia's natural resource base and emerging impact from urban and industrial development. The pressure is largely driven by unsustainable natural resource exploitation such as illegal logging and subsequent watershed destruction, overfishing, and depletion of fish spawning grounds. Poverty is both a cause and a symptom of unsustainable exploitation of the environment. Other causes include policy, legislative, and institutional weaknesses in addition to insufficient knowledge of the interrelation between economic development and the environment, and between poverty eradication and the environment. Nowhere is the threat greater than in the Great Lake of the Tonle Sap basin, and surrounding riparian areas. The proposed Integrated Natural Resources Sector Development Project is intended to support the Government's efforts to develop a coherent policy and legal framework and management structure for the sustainable use of the country's natural resources and protection of the environment in and around the Great Lake. The development objectives are to develop community-based natural resources and environmental management systems to ensure protection, sustainable and equitable use of the natural resources was to contribute to improved livelihoods of poor people in rural communities. These objectives will be achieved by providing riparian communities the tools and resources required to develop sustainable, integrated management systems for their natural resources – forests, fisheries, and agriculture – and by supporting the emergence of decentralized government structures for natural resource</p>

	and environment planning and management. In the Tonlé Sap inundation zone the project will include (i) basic infrastructure at two key sites for multi-purpose landing facilities, (ii) support for establishing community-based fisheries management and demarcation of fishing areas and sanctuaries, (iii) a program to build capacities for establishing community-based natural resources and environmental management systems, (iv) basic waste management systems for floating and riparian communities, (v) support to develop alternative livelihood sources, and (vi) capacity building for the executing agencies.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	ADB RETA 5822: Protection and Management of Critical Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Basin is currently preparing feasibility studies for a policy loan to Cambodia and investment loan projects for two critical wetlands: the Tonlé Sap Great Lake in Cambodia, and the Siphandone area of the Mekong River, in the Lao PDR. In addition, ADB and UNDP are collaborating to prepare a biodiversity conservation component for the proposed Project for the Tonlé Sap to be financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The loan project will assist in defining policies and legal frameworks in the environmental and fisheries sectors, and developing and supporting community-based integrated natural resources management systems for the fisheries and agricultural systems of the inundation zone of the wetlands.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB has been involved in forest sector reform since 1999, assisting the Government to prepare a draft forest law, community forestry guidelines, and improved forest management standards. ADB also co-chairs the aid agency working group on natural resources. The institution is delivering or will soon deliver a comprehensive program of services and development for the rural poor through irrigation, rural roads, water supply and sanitation, and agriculture projects.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	tbd
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Environmental protection/core poverty intervention
Environmental Classification	B
Social Issues	Improving the quality of life of the rural poor who depend for their subsistence on the exploitation of natural resources, while simultaneously trying to protect the long-term viability of those resources presents a great challenge to the Government and the aid community. Without economic opportunities, pressure on resources is unlikely to abate, whereas the most basic economic opportunities are derived from natural resources.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, GEF = Global Environment Facility, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Table A6.2: Project Selection Brief for Second Basic Health Services

A. Data	
Project Number:	32430
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Social Infrastructure
Subsector:	Health and Population
Project Division:	AWEH
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Indu Bhushan, Senior Project Economist
Programs Division:	A. Barend Frielink, Programs Officer
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP:	\$35.0 million (ADF)
Proposed Lending Modality:	Project Loan
PPTA:	Second Basic Health Services
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$600,000
Attached ADTA:	None
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Predesign Phase:	May 2001
Start Design Phase:	September 2001
Approval Year According to CSP:	2002 Firm
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Health
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	Dr. Mam Bun Heng, Ministry of Health
B. Description	
Brief Description and Rationale of the Project:	ADB has been one of the lead aid agencies in the sector and is financing the Basic Health Services Project that aims to strengthen community-based health services in five provinces. The current project ends in June 2002. The proposed Project will build on the achievements of this project and will cover the same 27 operational districts in five provinces. In each operational district, the proposed project will pursue the following objectives: (i) improve health status of communities, households, and individuals, particularly those of the poor; and (ii) increase appropriate utilization of essential health services that can prevent avoidable morbidity and mortality, particularly due to poverty and economic disadvantage.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	The MOH has undertaken a comprehensive health sector review that summarizes the major issues in the health sector and suggest available options.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB is one of the leading donors in the health sector and has provided significant assistance in the past. It also enjoys a good relationship with the Ministry of Health and with all major donors in the sector. ADB can provide assistance for large investments that cannot be done by other donors except the World Bank.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	-
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Human development/gender and development
Environmental Classification:	tbd
Social Issues:	Studies show that the poor and women face significant constraints in seeking public health services. The TA will identify specific interventions and policy conditions to lower the barriers that the poor face in using health services.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, MOH = Ministry of Health, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A6.3: Project Selection Brief for Capacity Building in Support of Public Administrative Reform

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Governance
Subsector	
Project Division:	PWOD
Contact Person in Division	Clay Wescott
Program Division	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$5 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	
Proposed TA Amount:	
Start Pre-design Phase:	
Start Design Phase:	
Approval Year (CSP):	2002
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	Pen Thirong
B. Description	
Brief Description of Project Rationale:	To (i) assist the Ministry of Economy and Finance to institutionalize nationally sanctioned annual and medium-term budget/expenditure management systems in four priority ministries (health, education, rural development, agriculture) and in all deconcentrated provinces, and (ii) assist four priority ministries and all deconcentrated provinces to fully institute nationally sanctioned systems for internal audit and performance monitoring/management.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	Preparations for Public Administration Reform has been supported by UNDP and GTZ over the last year, while ADB provided a consultant to support key technical work of the National Administration Reform Council.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has been a key supporter of the Government's efforts to improve the governance situation in Cambodia, including a Governance Assessment (which assisted the Government in finalizing its Governance Action Plan), and Public Finance Management (including budgeting and auditing). ADB is also supporting interventions in the four priority sectors in which it has substantial knowledge and experience. Taken together, this experience is a solid basis for ADB's support for the reform process.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	
Environmental Classification:	
Social Issues:	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, GTZ = German Agency for Technical Cooperation, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Table A6.4: Project Selection Brief for Tourism Infrastructure Development

A. Data	
Project Number:	33029-03
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Social Infrastructure
Subsector:	Urban Development and Housing
Project Division:	AWWU
Contact Person in Projects Division:	L. Weidner
Programs Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$10.0
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	RETA 5893: Mekong/Lancang River Tourism Infrastructure Development
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$600,000
Attached ADTA:	None
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Predesign Phase:	October 1999
Start Design Phase:	June 2001
Approval Year According to CSP:	2002
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Tourism
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	tbd
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project:	The purpose is to promote and strengthen subregional cooperation and tourism development within the GMS countries. The cross border interrelatedness of the infrastructure development projects will create a unique opportunity for the GMS countries to work jointly on promoting the Mekong/Lancang River as a tourism destination. The implementation of the TA will result in a feasibility study that analyzes potential development projects and selects the projects that are considered highest priority in each country. Potential projects include construction of riverside access in Phnom Krom port, Phnom Penh, and at border, tourism rest and convenience areas, water supply and sanitation in Siem Reap and Phnom Krom, sewage treatment, resource management plan in Angkor, and road links. The Project has potential for a public-private partnership for developing a museum in Angkor Wat which will be explored in further detail during implementation of the RETA.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	ADB TA 3200: Strengthening Tourism Planning has successfully assisted the Ministry of Tourism in developing a draft legal framework for sector development. The ongoing TA 3454: Capacity Building in Tourism Planning is expected to review and update tourism sector policy and development plans, implement quality assurance systems, design and establish a computer-based tourism information system, and develop a tourism training and coordination center.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has played for years a lending role in promoting subregional cooperation in the GMS region.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Regional cooperation

Environmental Classification:	tbd
Social Issues:	tbd

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance.

Table A6.5: Project Selection Brief for Agriculture Sector Development

A. Data	
Project Number:	34380
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Agriculture
Subsector:	Crop Production
Project Division:	AWAR
Contact Person in Division:	Masahiro Otsuka
Program Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$35 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	Sector Development Program (SDP)
PPTA:	Agriculture Sector Development proposed for 2001
Proposed TA Amount:	\$600,000
Start Pre-design Phase:	April 2001
Start Design Phase:	November 2001
Approval Year according to CSP:	2001
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	Chan Tong Yves, Secretary of State
B. Description	
Brief Description of Project Rationale:	Under the Agriculture Sector Program, ¹ the Government successfully implemented policy and institutional reform measures to introduce market principles in the agriculture sector, which was under a centrally planned regime until the early 1990s. During the forthcoming Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP: 2001-2005), the Government aims at transforming the agriculture sector into a driving force to achieve faster economic growth in rural areas and reduce the incidence of rural poverty. ADB's operational strategy also aims at achieving faster economic growth in rural areas through enhanced agricultural productivity. In line with this strategy, the proposed SDP will further promote agricultural growth within a market-oriented policy framework. In view of the past experience in the agriculture and rural development sector in Cambodia, stakeholder participation in planning and implementation will be an integral part of ADB's strategy.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	In conjunction with ADB's ongoing ADTA, ² the Government has formulated subsector work plans for the next five years during the Second SEDP with respect to agricultural materials standards, marketing information, research and extension services, water resource development, and land administration. These plans will be looked into during the proposed TA.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has been assisting the Government in implementing policy and institutional reform measures during the last five years, and has accumulated substantial knowledge and experience in sector operations. ADB's Cambodia Resident

¹ Loan 1445-CAM: *Agriculture Sector Program*, for \$30 million, approved on 20 June 1996. The loan was closed on 5 September 2000 with the release of the second and final tranche, amounting to about \$13.5 million.

² TA 2591-CAM: *Agricultural Policy Reform Support*, for \$1.5 million, approved on 20 June 1996. This TA will be closed on 30 June 2001.

	Mission also cochairs with FAO the meetings of aid agencies' local consultative subgroup on agriculture and food security. This role gives ADB advantage in supporting the proposed SDP.
In case its attached ADTA is proposed, indicate the rationale and scope:	Being considered
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Core poverty intervention (human development)
Environmental Classification:	tbd
Social Issues:	tbd

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, SDP = sector development program, SEDP = socioeconomic development plan.

Table A6.6: Project Selection Brief for Road Network Improvement II

A: Data	
Project Number:	30240
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Transport
Subsector:	Road sector
Project Division:	IWTC
Contact Person in Projects Division:	M. Mizutani
Programs Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$30 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	
PPTA:	Road Network Improvement II
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$800,000.00
Attached ADTA:	None
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Predesign Phase:	
Start Design Phase:	
Approval Year According to CSP:	2003
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	H.E. Mr. Khy Tainglim (Minister of MPWT)
B. Description	
Brief Description of Rationale of Project:	The Project will improve national and provincial road network that can provide better access for poor people in rural areas to the mainstream of the economy and social services. The Project will also provide the opportunity for private sector participation in the transport sector. The project scope will be based on the findings of ADTA: Transport Sector Strategy (2001).
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	ADB will assist the Government in formulating a comprehensive and integrated transport sector strategy for developing of an efficient transport system in 2001.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	The Government expects ADB to take the lead among aid agencies in formulating a transport sector strategy.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Poverty reduction
Environmental Classification:	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, MPWT = Ministry of Public Works and Transport, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A6.7: Project Selection Brief for Local Governance/Decentralization

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Governance
Subsector:	
Project Division:	PWOD
Contact Person in Division:	Clay Wescott
Program Division:	PWOD
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$10 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	
Proposed TA Amount:	
Start Pre-design Phase:	
Start Design Phase:	
Approval Year According to CSP:	2003
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Interior
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	
B. Description	
Brief Description of Project Rationale:	Beginning in 1999, the Government has been embarking on broad-ranging reforms to the state – covering areas of public administration and finance, legal and judicial reform, reforms to the military, and sub-national reforms, notably, commitments to decentralization (the creation of elected commune councils) and deconcentration (the delegation of central ministry functions to provincial authorities). Decentralization reforms are among the most recent; roles and functions need to be clearly defined, and capacities strengthened.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	One component of TA-3634-CAM (Strengthening Public Financial Management, for \$1,200,000, approved 22 February, 2001), will be advising MEF on fiscal decentralization to the commune level, in the light of elections planned for February 2002. These topics will include defining the revenue and expenditure assignments to the communes, budgeting and reporting relationships, financial oversight, capacity building, and the budgetary impact of establishing commune-level institutions.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	Decentralization is central to the national public administration reform process which is central to the Government's poverty reduction strategy (as reflected in SEDP ii and PRSP). It also impacts directly on all ADB support to public sector, poverty-focused activities in health, education, rural development, and agriculture. Improved public finance management, greater output orientation, and effective legality controls are essential for a sector-specific and national governance reform process.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	
Environmental Classification:	
Social Issues:	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, MEF = Ministry of Economy and Finance, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, PRSP = poverty reduction and strategy paper, SEDP = socioeconomic development plan.

Table A6.8: Project Selection Brief for GMS Telecommunications Backbone Phase I

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Telecommunication
Subsector	
Project Division:	IWTC
Contact Person in Division	D. S. Pyo
Program Division	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$15.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	Project Loan
PPTA:	RETA 5915: Establishment of Backbone Telecommunications Network Project - Phase I
Proposed TA Amount:	\$150,000
Start Pre-design Phase:	2001
Start Design Phase:	2002
Approval Year (CSP):	2003
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	The objectives of the project are to: (i) enhance the access to telecommunications services of the poor in the GMS; (ii) reduce the incidence of the "digital divide" in the GMS; (iii) improve the backbone telecommunications infrastructure in order to attract private investment in national telecommunications networks; and (iv) allow the interconnection of national networks of the six GMS countries. The project would also help in creating and fostering an investment environment that is conducive to private sector participation in the telecommunications sector in the GMS countries.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	Established leadership role in GMS region and proven expertise in cross border projects
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Regional Cooperation, private sector development
Environmental Classification:	
Social Issues:	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A6.9: Project Selection Brief for Northwest Irrigation Sector

A. Data	
Project Number:	34379
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Agriculture
Subsector:	Irrigation
Project Division:	AWFN
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Peter Logan
Programs Division:	Barend Frielink
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$25 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$1.2 million
Attached ADTA:	
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Predesign Phase:	tbd
Start Design Phase:	tbd
Approval Year According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	H.E. Veng Sakhon, Under Secretary of State
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project:	<p>More than 20 years of civil war and the near total collapse of the economy has resulted in deterioration of rural infrastructure, including irrigation systems, rural roads and markets. Despite the fact that 80 percent of Cambodians live in rural areas, almost no agricultural extension services were available until recently. As a result, yields of the major crop, rice, are far below those attained in neighboring Viet Nam and Thailand. The impact on the populace is clear: 75 percent of all people living below the poverty line are in agriculture. Thus, improvements in agricultural productivity are a worthwhile investment for poverty reduction. One key improvement is irrigation; as long as crops depend solely on rainfall, farming will remain a risky endeavor that attracts only low-risk, small-scale private investment. By providing reliable supplemental wet season irrigation and limited dry season irrigation, it will be possible to increase yields, introduce diverse crops and, in some cases, two cropping seasons.</p>
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	<p>ADB's Agriculture Sector Program loan addressed some key issues related to irrigation development including farmer management of systems, cost recovery measures, and use of pesticides. Last year ADB prepared the Stung Chinit Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Project, which will implement cost recovery and farmer management policies developed by the Government under the program loan. ADB is currently assisting the Government through an ADTA to refine its national water policy, and prepare a water sector profile, action agenda, and investment prioritization system. The ADTA is also providing institutional support to MOWRAM.</p>

Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	See above for a description of our experience in the sector. In addition, we are concurrently processing an agriculture sector development program, which will dovetail with the proposed Project by providing agricultural extension and support services in the basins where irrigation systems are rehabilitated.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	The PPTA will include pure advisory components designed to build on the work of the current ADTA.
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Economic development
Environmental Classification:	B
Social Issues:	Irrigation development can result in more hours of farm labor for women and children, whereas control of additional income earned usually rests with the male head of the household. Sustainability can be assured only if farmers are organized to cooperate on scheme operations and maintenance, and contribute in cash or in kind.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, MOWRAM = Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A6.10: Project Selection Brief for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

A. Data	
Project Number:	34382-01
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Social Infrastructure
Subsector:	Urban Development and Housing
Project Division:	AWWU
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Sergei Popov
Programs Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP:	\$20 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	Cambodia Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$700,000
Attached ADTA:	None
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Predesign Phase:	March 2001
Start Design Phase:	October 2001
Approval Year According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	H.E. Ly Thuch, Secretary of State in Charge of Technical Affairs
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project:	The main objective of Cambodia's socioeconomic development policy is poverty reduction. One of the primary manifestations of poverty is the lack of sustainable access to clean water and safe sanitation. Expansion and improvement of rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) services is a stated priority objective of the Government, but resources required to increase the level of coverage are scarce, and most assistance to the RWSS sector has so far been unsustainable. The Project will assist the Government to achieve its development targets for RWSS, and support its sector decentralization and reform initiatives. The Project will develop a large number of physical investment subprojects, provided on the basis of demand responsive approach and allowing for financial, technical, and social equity and sustainability of sector facilities. The Project will support a long-term sector policy framework that places the community at the top of the list of stakeholders and changes the role of MRD from an implementing to a facilitating agency of sector initiatives.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	The Swedish Agency for International Development and the Groupe Agence Francaise de Developpement (French Development Agency - AFD) have jointly financed the RWSS Planning and Capacity Building Project (PCBP) that started in January 1999 and is scheduled for completion in September 2001. The World Bank Water and Sanitation Program is implementing PCBP. With the assistance of PCBP, MRD has adopted a long-term sector policy framework, endorsed by the Government. A sector investment plan to meet the priority development needs of the sector is scheduled for completion before the expiration of PCBP.

Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB plays the facilitating role in the sector, and is a lead funding agency. The Project builds on the results of a policy dialogue developed through PCBP and will be supported by the other external assistance agencies, such as AFD.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	(i) Good governance; and (ii) gender and development
Environmental Classification Project:	B
Social Issues:	Community-based participatory sector development on the principles of equity and empowerment of communities, allowing households, women and vulnerable groups to improve access to safe, sustained and equitable water supply and sanitation services.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, AFD = Agence Francaise Developpement, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, MRD = Ministry of Rural Development, PCBP = planning and capacity building project, RWSS = rural water supply and sanitation, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A6.11: Project Selection Brief for Skills Development II

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Education
Subsector:	Technical, Vocational Education, and Training
Project Division:	AWEH
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Indu Bhushan
Program Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$11 million (loan)
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	Basic Skills Development
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$400,000
Attached ADTA:	None
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Pre-Design Phase:	January 2002
Start Design Phase:	June 2002
Approval Year, According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	Directorate of Technical, Vocational Education, and Training (DTVET) Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS)
Contract Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	H.E. Pich Sophoan Director General
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of the Project:	<p>The proposed Project aims to consolidate the gains and achievements of the ongoing Basic Skills Project (BSP, Loan 1368-CAM [SF]) and to build on the many successes of its TVET Component. BSP has been successful in its main objectives of capacity building and improving the training delivery system. Under BSP, the TVET structure in Cambodia has been reformed, TVET delivery institutions reorganized to make them more effective, new curricula for both the certificate and the diploma courses implemented, new workshops established and equipped to improve the quality of training, and numerous training programs conducted. In terms of human resources development, almost 50,000 trainees have benefited from various types of training. More important, many policy issues have been discussed and necessary institutional framework established, i.e., skills standards unit, accreditation unit, industrial liaison unit, and benefit monitoring unit.</p> <p>The proposed project will assist the Government in sustaining the activities of BSP and ensuring the optimal utilization of the created infrastructure.</p>
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	The Government has already prepared a proposal for the Project, which will be fine-tuned under the PPTA.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has been involved with the TVET subsector since 1996, under the BSP and is the leading international agency in the sector. ADB can provide all financial assistance required for the Project.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (Thematic Priority):	Human development/gender and development
Environment Classification	B

Social Issues	The PPTA will identify specific interventions and policy conditions to lower the barriers that the poor face in obtaining skills training. Poor people and women may have specific financial needs and often face severe constraints in seeking basic skills training. The PPTA will provide policy suggestions for reducing these barriers.
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ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, BSP = Basic Skills Project, DTVET = Directorate of Technical, Vocational Education, and Training, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A6.12: Project Selection Brief for Provincial Power Supply II

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Energy
Subsector:	Electric power
Project Division:	IWEN
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Michael Bristol
Programs Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$20 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF
PPTA:	2002
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$600,000
Attached ADTA:	tbd
Proposed ADTA Amount:	tbd
Start Predesign Phase:	
Start Design Phase:	
Approval Year According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	EDC
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	Yim Nolson (Deputy Managing Director)
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project:	The main components of the project will be (i) rehabilitation and expansion of the electricity systems in the remaining provincial capital towns, which are not of interest to the private sector, and (ii) a transmission line from Thailand to the northwestern part of Cambodia where the electrification ratio is about 10 percent and electricity tariffs are typically \$0.30-\$0.50/kWh. Tariffs should drop to about \$0.12/kWh. Transmission is a natural monopoly and the private sector is unlikely to be interested in financing this line. Required capital investment in the electricity sector is well in excess of the resources that EDC can mobilize. Other components of the project will include design of 2 small hydro projects for which BOT bids will be invited. There will be training and capacity building for EDC provincial staff.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	The direct beneficiaries of the Project will be domestic and SMEs in the provincial towns and villages, leading to increased markets for agricultural products, and hence reduced poverty in adjacent rural areas. Under TA 3295-CAM: Update of Power Rehabilitation II Study, it was determined that the line would be the least-cost method of supplying power to an increased number of consumers after 2006. The project will complement to AWAR's Rural Development Project and provide power for water supply, irrigation, and agricultural processing.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has an extremely good relationship with EDC and the appropriate ministries. Under Loan 1794-CAM (SF), the electricity systems in eight towns are being rehabilitated and the staff trained to operate the systems as independent profit centers. This Project will extend the work to the remaining provincial centers. Other funding agencies in the electricity sector are working in other geographic areas and disciplines.

Rational and Scope of attached ADTA:	ADTA will support Ministry of Mines and Energy to update the national provincial electrification plan.
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Economic growth
Environmental Classification:	B
Social Issues:	Minimal resettlement required.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, EDC = Electricité du Cambodge, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A6.13: Project Selection Brief for Capacity Building in Rural Finance Institutions

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Rural Development
Subsector:	Rural Finance
Project Division:	AWAR
Contact Person in Division:	Michiko Katagami
Program Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP:	\$3 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	TA Loan
PPTA:	None
Proposed TA Amount:	
Start Pre-design Phase:	August 2003
Start Design Phase:	November 2003
Approval Year According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	National Bank of Cambodia (NBC)
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	Deputy Governor
B. Description	
Brief Description of Project Rationale:	The Government launched important policy and regulatory reforms in rural finance in line with its rural credit policy and the new Financial Institutions Law. ADB is supporting these reforms under the Rural Credit and Savings Project (Loan 1741-CAM). The reforms include the transformation of the existing microfinance operations into licensed microfinance institutions (MFIs), introduction of licensing and supervising functions of the central bank, and establishment of a wholesale bank for rural finance institutions. During implementation of the sector reforms, it became clear that all the relevant institutions would need continuous technical support and training to proceed with their institutional reforms. The TA will assist the Government in establishing a system that will supply professional services required for the rural finance institutions over the medium to long term and help successful implementation of the sector reform.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	Under the ongoing ADTA, ¹ NBC has established a basic regulatory framework for microfinance institutions. The ongoing TA will be completed by 2003 and needs to be followed up by the proposed TA loan on an expanded scale.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has been involved in Cambodia's rural finance for the last five years with the commencement of rural credit review in ****, supporting the formulation of a rural credit policy, developing a rural credit and savings project, and assisting in the strengthening of the regulatory framework for microfinance institutions.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Core poverty intervention (private sector development)
Environmental Classification:	tbd
Social Issues:	tbd

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, MFI = microfinance institutions, NBC = National Bank of Cambodia, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

¹ TA 3270-CAM: *Capacity Building for Rural Financial Services*, for \$1.45 million, approved on 5 October 1999.

Table A6.14: Project Selection Brief for GMS Railway Development

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia/Thailand
Sector:	Transport
Subsector:	Rail
Project Division:	IWTC
Contact Person in Projects Division:	H. Carlsson
Programs Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$20.0 million (ADF)
Proposed Lending Modality:	Project loan
PPTA:	GMS: Thailand-Cambodia Rail Restoration Project
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$800,000.00
Attached ADTA:	None
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Predesign Phase:	mid-2001
Start Design Phase:	mid-2002
Approval Year According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	The Head of the Royal Railway of Cambodia (RRC)
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project:	Resumption of rail services between Cambodia and Thailand, which was discontinued in 1980, will promote regional cooperation, foster economic and social integration, and support increased trade and investment. It will reduce transport cost; improve services; reduce transport time, trade barriers, and damage on parallel road; and improve living conditions for the poor people living along these parallel roads.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	A strategy and prioritization of subregional transport (road, rail, water, and air) projects was carried out under RETA 5335. In 1996, ADB executed a transport sector study, which is being updated under TA 3651 during 2001/2002.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has deep and extensive involvement in the GMS transport program and it is the leading provider of assistance to the transport sector in Cambodia. ADB has also had extensive experience in supporting implementation of railway reform programs and projects in a large number of DMCs.
Rational and Scope of attached ADTA:	
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Economic growth/regional cooperation.
Environmental Classification:	A, or environmentally sensitive B. EIA or IEE depending on project scope.
Social Issues:	May involve minor land acquisition and resettlement.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment, IEE = Initial Environmental Examination, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance.

Table A6.15: Project Selection Brief for Education Sector Development Program II

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Education
Subsector:	Sector wide
Project Division:	AWD/AWEH
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Gudrun Forsberg, AWEH
Programs Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$28 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	Sector Development Program
PPTA:	2003
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$0.6 million
Attached ADTA:	Capacity Building for Education Sector Performance Monitoring
Proposed ADTA Amount:	\$0.8 million
Start Predesign Phase:	February 2003
Start Design Phase:	February 2003
Approval Year According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	HE. Pok Than, Secretary of State, MoEYS
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project:	To enable implementation of sectorwide education policy reforms, including provision of basic education services in underserved areas, public-private partnerships in upper secondary, TVET, and higher education; and deconcentration of program management to provinces, districts, schools, and institutions. The program will provide a program loan for policy reform, an investment loan for primary and secondary facilities, and capacity building TA.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	The program will enable implementation of the Government's PRSP and SEDP-II, and the education strategic plan (ESP) and education sector support program (ESSP) jointly approved by the Government, aid agencies, and NGOs at 2001 appraisal and Round Table.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	ADB has been central to ESP and ESSP formulation through capacity building. The ADB-supported PPTA and Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) have advanced the implementation of policy reform for over period 2000/2003.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	The ESP and ESSP are based on a rolling program related to an education medium-term framework (MEF). The proposed ADTA will assist with policy monitoring and strategy adjustment.
Development Objective (thematic priority):	Poverty intervention/human resource development
Environmental Classification:	C
Social Issues:	Equitable access to education and participation for the rural poor and girls, service quality improvement, and capacity building at decentralized level.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESP = education strategic plan, ESSP = education sector support program, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, MTF = medium term framework, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, PRSP = poverty reduction strategy paper, SEDP = socioeconomic development plan.

Table A6.16: Project Selection Brief for Financial Sector Development Program II

A. Data	
Project Number:	
Country:	Cambodia
Sector:	Finance
Subsector:	Multisector
Project Division:	IWFI
Contact Person in Projects Division:	Byoung-Jo Chun
Programs Division:	PW3
Tentative Loan Amount according to CSP:	\$30 million
Proposed Lending Modality:	ADF Program Loan
PPTA:	
Proposed PPTA Amount:	\$800,000
Attached ADTA:	None
Proposed ADTA Amount:	
Start Predesign Phase:	tbd
Start Design Phase:	tbd
Approval Year According to CSP:	2004
Proposed Executing Agency:	National Bank of Cambodia
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency:	H.E. Chea Chanto, Governor
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project:	<p>Cambodia's financial sector is at a rudimentary stage with limited financial intermediation and low public confidence. An underdeveloped financial system is one of the most significant constraints to achieving a broad-based sustainable economic growth and the Government's socioeconomic development objectives, including poverty reduction. Financial sector development has been hampered by numerous constraints such as (i) high risk related to uncertainties regarding law/contract enforcement due to the insufficient rule of law, (ii) high information costs stemming from lack of common accounting and audit standards and other information infrastructure, (iii) high operating costs due to the absence or weakness of liquidity management mechanism and other market infrastructure, and (iv) weak supervisory system and capacity.</p>
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others:	<p>ADB launched a Rural Credit and Savings Project for \$20 million in April 2000, and is expecting to launch a Financial Sector Development Program Loan (FSDP I) for \$30 million by the end of 2001. ADB has also assisted the Government in formulating a financial sector blueprint for 2001-2010, which is expected to be officially adopted as the Government's sector strategy.</p> <p>IMF has covered financial sector supervision and monetary policy under its Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, which started in 1999 and is ongoing. In addition, IFC initiated the Mekong Project Development Facility, one component of which targeted improving SME financing and developing new forms of financing.</p>

Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project:	In addition to assisting in formulating the Government's long-term sector strategy formulation, ADB will launch Cambodia's first comprehensive financial sector development program loan (FSDP I) in 2001. The program adopts a cluster approach, which will involve constant policy dialogue between ADB and the Government. Furthermore, the program loan will be supported by an ADTA which will provide timely assistance in the program implementation.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA:	To be advised.
Development Objective thematic priority:	Good governance/private sector development
Environmental Classification:	C
Social Issues:	To be advised.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = Economic and Sector Work, FSDP = financial sector development program, IFC = International Finance Corporation, IMF = International Monetary Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A.17: TA Concept Paper for Capacity Building in Natural Resources

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	AWD/AWFN, CARM, Henry Tucker
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	ADTA
Name of Associated Loan Project:	Integrated Rural Development and Natural Resources Management
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Agriculture/Fisheries; Environment
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Poverty intervention, environmental protection
Program Year: ²	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	August 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	July 2005
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The annual yield of the Tonle Sap fishery is about 200,000 tons, making it one of the most productive in the world, but it is heavily stressed by overfishing and habitat destruction. The Tonle Sap region has the highest incidence of poverty (38%) in Cambodia, and many of the poor are either permanent or seasonal residents of floating and riparian villages around the lake. Fish are the most important source of subsistence and income for the poorest households. Beginning in 2000, the Government has greatly expanded the fishing area designated for community management by reducing the commercial fishing lots. However, the Department of Fisheries (DOF) and the riparian villages do not have any prior experience in developing and implementing community management systems for fisheries and other natural resources. Sustainable management systems are needed as soon as possible to preserve the extraordinary productivity of the fisheries, and to protect the welfare and livelihoods of the riparian communities.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	Developing sound resource management systems at the local level will: (i) help protect the highly productive Tonle Sap fisheries and the environment in general; and (ii) allow more of the fish (and income from fishing) to accrue to the poor fishermen of the riparian communities, thus contributing to poverty reduction. Sustainable fisheries production through sound resource management is included in Priority Area One on rural economic development in the COS.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	(i) Capacity building in DOF to support the institutional change of focus from enforcement and control to social fisheries. (ii) Capacity building for riparian communities in land use planning and sustainable management of fisheries and other natural resources.

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) System(s) developed for DOF to cooperate with riparian communities to protect and rehabilitate fishery habitat and prevent destructive practices and overfishing. (ii) Land use plans prepared and community management systems for natural resources implemented in about 10 riparian villages in each of 5 provinces bordering the Tonle Sap. (iii) Flooded forest area rehabilitated and/or enlarged in Project villages according to local needs and fishery requirements. (iv) Environmental monitoring system implemented to track changes at the village level.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector, country, region (last five years)	None
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome 	
6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	Department of Fisheries in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
7. Cost and Financing Plan	\$1,000,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF 	Grant cofinancing (GEF, Capacity 21, etc.) will provide parallel support for biodiversity conservation and natural resources management to the Ministry of Environment and other agencies involved.
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, COS = country operational strategy, CSP = country strategy and program, DOF = Department of Fisheries, GEF = Global Environment Facility, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.18: TA Concept Paper for Capacity Building in Banking and Financial Sector Management

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	IWD/IWFI/Byoung-Jo Chun
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA):	
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Financial sector
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Private sector development
Program Year: ²	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	January 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	June 2003
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	<p>The proposed Financial Sector Development Program (FSDP) loan aims at developing a sound, market-based financial system in order to lay a solid ground for private sector development, the engine for sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>The TA intends to enhance the government's capacity and sense of ownership essential for implementing policy measures under the program loan. The TA will support the Government in (i) strengthening the banking sector, and (ii) developing and establishing interbank/money markets.</p> <p>The TA was supposed to be attached to Financial Sector Development Program loan, the first comprehensive financial sector program in Cambodia, if the budget were available for 2001.</p>
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	<p>The TA will support a well-functioning financial sector, including banks, insurance companies, etc., will provide resources for real economic activity that will create employment opportunities for the population.</p> <p>The TA will facilitate a well-diversified financial system that will increase the outreach of financial services to the rural and poor areas. In addition, the TA will promote public confidence in the banking sector, which, in turn, will enhance the capacity for resource mobilization and support wide-based economic growth and poverty reduction.</p> <p>The TA will support the program loan that is based on the Financial Sector Development Blueprint 2001-2010, the country's financial sector strategy. ADB formulated the blueprint, and the Government is expected to adopt it by September 2001.</p>
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	<p>The major components of the TA include</p> <p>Banking Sector Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft surveillance and inspection procedures including standardization of the reports submitted by commercial banks.

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a prompt corrective action system. • Draft regulations against anti-money laundering. • Assist the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) to adopt bank accounts and disclosure rules for the commercial banks consistent with IAS. • Draft a plan for and assist in establishing a credit bureau under the bankers association. • Draft a plan to establish a public registry for secured transaction. • Draft a plan to establish a deposit insurance system for commercial banks. • Draft an administrative circular to establish a Center for banking studies (CBS) as a subsidiary of NBC with separate management and account. • Design and conduct a central banking course for NBC professional staff in CBS, including a mandatory training program for entry-level professional staff. <p>Insurance Sector Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide on-the-job training for the Insurance Office. • Draft plan for developing of compulsory insurance. • Assist the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) in drafting a plan to divest MEF's share in the joint-venture insurance company. <p>Development of Interbank/Money Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist NBC and bankers association to establish an interbank market arrangement. • Draft a negotiable instruments law. <p>Capacity Building for Accounting/Audit System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train MEF official in monitoring and supervising the implementation of the accounting and audit law. • Design training mechanisms and courses to implement the accounting and audit law.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	<p>Corresponding to the scope, the expected outcomes and monitorable indicators include</p> <p>Banking Sector Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft procedures for surveillance and inspection including standardization of the reports submitted by commercial banks. • Prompt corrective action system design. • Draft regulations against money laundering. • A uniform chart of bank accounts and disclosure rules for the commercial banks consistent with IAS. • Draft plan for a credit bureau. • Draft plan for a public registry for secured transaction. • Draft plan for a deposit insurance system for commercial banks. • Draft administrative circular for center for banking studies (CBS) to be established as a subsidiary of

	<p>NBC with separate management and account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curriculum of a central banking course for NBC professional staff in CBS including a mandatory training program for entry-level professional staff. <p>Insurance Sector Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation materials and list of participants for the training for Insurance Office. Draft plan for developing compulsory insurance. Draft plan to divest MEF's share in the joint venture insurance company. <p>Development of Interbank/Money Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft design for an interbank market arrangement. Draft negotiable instruments law. <p>Capacity Building for Accounting/Audit system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation materials and list of participants to be trained in monitoring and supervising the implementation of the accounting and audit law. Design of training mechanism and curriculum for the courses to implement the accounting and audit law.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector, country, region (last five years)	PPTA for preparing financial sector program loan (approved in July 2000, commenced implementation from December 2000, will be completed by end June 2001)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> name, amount, status assessment of outcome 	
6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	NBC (Executing Agency), MEF, Ministry of Commerce and NBC (Implementing Agencies)
7. Cost and Financing Plan	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF 	\$800,000 (TASF)
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	2002

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CBS = Center for Banking Studies, CSP = country strategy and program, FSDP = financial sector development program, IAS = International Accounting Standards, JSF = Japan Special Fund, MEF = Ministry of Economy and Finance, NBC = National Bank of Cambodia, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.19: TA Concept Paper for Education Sector Development Program

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	AWD/AWEH/CARM/Gudrun Forsberg
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA):	N/A
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Education
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Poverty intervention/good governance
Program Year: ²	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	November/2001
Estimated Completion Date:	December 2004
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	ADB will support an Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) for \$38 million, based on the Government's Education Strategic Plan (ESP) 2001-2005. The ESP is based on the principle of performance-driven planning and allocation of resources for the delivery of educational services. ESP also supports the gradual devolution of functional responsibilities and resources for education service delivery to subnational authorities. This is consistent with the Government's commitment to administrative, political, and fiscal reforms particularly to deconcentration and decentralization. These reforms will have profound implications for government operations, not just at the province and commune levels but also for central ministries, such as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MOEYS). The ESP will present new challenges to MOEYS in monitoring performance and legal compliance of central, province, commune, and school authorities engaged in delivery of services. This ADTA is designed to complement ESDP to help MOEYS to deal with two critical requirements: monitoring agency performance against clearly defined outputs, responsibilities, and systems for planning, financing and delivering educational services; and (ii) monitoring the compliance of public and private providers of services under ESP with legal regulations designed to ensure the accountable, efficient, and transparent use of public resources.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	A strengthened governance and audit process in education will help combat corruption that tends to fall disproportionately on the poor; likewise, information systems to disseminate information on budget allocations and spending will increase transparency and contribute to better accountability to the poor. The ADTA will also support ADB's operational program in Cambodia by enhancing linkages between the education program and the Government's state reform

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

	process, especially decentralization, and the public reform process.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The TA will provide capacity building support in three areas: (i) improve planning and financial systems to enable annual adjustment of program priorities within medium term expenditure plan (MTEP) and annual budget allocations; (ii) monitor education system performance against clearly defined outcome and output targets, linked to revised systems for responsibilities and systems for planning, financing and delivering educational services, and (iii) enable greater delegation of authority for program planning, financial management and monitoring to provincial, district, commune and school/institution authorities. The TA will be implemented over a period of 18 months, with 25 person months of international and 36 person months of domestic consulting. In addition, the TA will provide (i) policy and strategy development planning seminars and stakeholder consultations, (ii) on-the-job mentoring for a core cadre of MoEYS strategic and program planners and monitoring staff and (iii) administrative and logistical support, related to TA implementation.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	The anticipated outcomes from the TA will include (i) strengthened MoEYS capacity to formulate and revise a rolling five-year education strategy and support program, including processes for appraisal and review, (ii) strengthened coordination mechanisms between central and provincial planning departments and planning cycles, including for priority program allocations, (iii) strengthened MoEYS capacity to prepare a rolling MTEP and education budget structure, including restructuring of the Department of Finance (iv) upgraded capability in MoEYS planning and technical department for definition of system and program performance indicators, linked to more comprehensive data collection and analysis systems, (v) improved capability at provincial, district, commune and school/institutional levels for priority program planning, monitoring and reporting, including both technical and financial aspects and (vi) improved inter-departmental coordination systems within MoEYS for priority program appraisal, review and adjustment, taking account of progress monitoring and impact survey results.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector, country, region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome 	TA. 3643-CAM: <i>Strengthening Public Financial Management</i> , for \$1.2 million, approved on 22 February 2001.
6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	MoEYS

7. Cost and Financing Plan (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF	(i) \$800,000 (JSF)
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADB = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, ESDP = education sector development program, ESP = education strategic plan, JSF = Japan Special Fund, MoEYS = Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, MTEP = medium term expenditure plan, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.20: TA Concept Paper for Basic Skills Development

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	AWD/AWEH/Gudrun Forsberg
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA):	Public Private Partnership in Education
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Education
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ¹ :	Poverty intervention/human development
Program Year: ²	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	December 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	August 2002
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	<p>ADB has supported the initial development of private sector involvement in technical and vocational education training (TVET) through the Basic Skills Project (Loan 1368-CAM), which has promoted the use of private and NGO TVET providers in urban and provincial areas. This Project has also initiated the development of quality assurance mechanisms, and standards monitoring for TVET. ADB has built this initiative in assisting the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS) with the development of an Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and Education Sector Support Program (ESSP), which advances private sector involvement to upper secondary, TVET, and higher education subsectors. These policies will be implemented through an Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) loan from early 2002. The ESDP loan is insufficient to expand private sector involvement, especially the use of the national training fund (NTF) and the nationwide network of private training providers. The PPTA will help design the expansion in private providers and the capacity building requirements for implementation of a growing private involvement in education, especially in TVET and higher education where there is clear evidence of demand. The project following the PPTA will focus on promoting NGO and private provision in underserved rural areas, thereby producing a positive impact on skills transfer, employment prospect, and income generation for the rural poor.</p>
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	<p>In Cambodia, there is a very strong correlation between education opportunity and poverty. The Government policy to encourage private cost sharing by the better-off in postsecondary education will protect public spending on basic education where the poor are better represented.</p> <p>Private sector involvement will also strengthen the training market signal for provision, and increase the</p>

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

	<p>labor market relevance of provision. This is consistent with both Government/MoEYS and ADB country strategy, as outlined in the PRSP and SEDP-II supported by ADB.</p> <p>The policy intervention is consistent with ADB-supported activities for skills training under the GMS human resource development program.</p>
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The PPTA will design interventions to implement MoEYS ESSP policies for (i) expanding of private involvement in postbasic education, (ii) designing of appropriate incentives for NGO and private providers, (iii) strengthening the quality assurance and regulatory capacity of MoEYS for both private and public providers.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	(i) A detailed strategy for implementing private-public partnership in postbasic education, (ii) a detailed and phased implementing plan for expanding private provision, and (iii) an MoEYS capacity building plan for regulating the private sector and (iv) a financing policy for cost sharing in postbasic education, especially for TVET.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector, country, region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome 	Loan 1368-CAM: <i>Basic Skills Project</i> helped designing initial interventions, and PPTA 3463-CAM: <i>Education Sector Development Program</i> has taken policy development and strategic interventions forward for private involvement. The lessons learned from the Basic Skills Project have been fully incorporated into the ESP and ESSP strategy and programs.
6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	Directorate General of Higher Education and TVET, MoEYS, and the National Training Board
7. Cost and Financing Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) \$400 000 (ii) None
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, ESDP = Education Sector Development Program, ESP = Education Strategic Plan, ESSP = Education Sector Support Program, JSF = Japan Special Fund, MoEYS = Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, NGOs = Nongovernment organization, NTF = national training fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, SEDP = socioeconomic development plan, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund, TVET = technical and vocational education training.

**Table A6.21: TA Concept Paper for Capacity Building for SEDP-II
Monitoring and Evaluation**

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	PWD, PW3, CARM, Barend Frielink
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA):	
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Others
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Others/good governance
Program Year: ²	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	March 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	July 2005
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	The Government is finalizing the formulation of the Second Socioeconomic Development Plan (SEDP-II), 2001-2005, which is expected to be approved by parliament by the end of 2001. ADB has assisted with its formulation, as was done for the first five-year plan. A key lesson learned from the implementation of the first plan was that continuous monitoring is of up most importance, to ensure that resource allocations are in line with the plan priorities. Additionally, the sharp poverty reduction focus of the second plan requires close monitoring of the poverty impact of the SEDP-ii. There is currently little or no capacity within the Government to monitor the implementation of the plan, and to provide adequate and timely evaluation of its performance.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	The success of the implementation of the SEDP-ii, and its impact on poverty, will depend in part on the ability of the Government to continuously monitor plan implementation, and where necessary take corrective action.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The TA will include (i) institution building, to ensure that the right type of institutional structures and linkages are built to allow continuous monitoring; and (ii) individual capacity building and training. The scope of the assistance includes (i) the provision of 15 person-months of international consulting services and 20 person-months of domestic consulting services to support all concerned agencies, (ii) workshops and surveys, and (iii) study tours.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Outcomes will include (i) a sustainable monitoring system for the SEDP-ii and subsequent plans, (ii) an institutional structure that enables continuous monitoring, (iii) a cadre of trained people to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities, and (iv) a series of monitoring reports.

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

<p>5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector, country, region (last five years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome 	<p>TA 2488-CAM: <i>Strengthening Capacity in Development Planning</i>, for \$850,000, approved on 19 December 1995. TA 2976-CAM: <i>Capacity Building in Development Planning, Phase II</i>, for \$910,000, approved on 31 December 1997.</p>
<p>6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)</p>	<p>Social Development Council</p>
<p>7. Cost and Financing Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) \$600,000 (ii) UNDP will finance capacity building specifically for poverty monitoring
<p>8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year</p>	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, SEDP = socioeconomic development plan, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

Table A6.22: TA Concept Paper for Local Governance/Decentralization

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	PWOD- Clay Wescott
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	Local Governance/Decentralization program loan
Country/Region	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector	Governance
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Poverty intervention, governance
Program Year: ²	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	January 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	October 2002
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	(i) to assist the Ministry of Interior to effectively implement Government's commitment to decentralization, and (ii) to prepare a local governance/decentralization loan consistent with both ADB and the Government's policies and commitments on governance reforms
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	Decentralization is a keystone of the Government's poverty reduction strategy (as reflected in the SEDP II and PRSP). It also impacts directly on all ADB support to public sector poverty-focused activities.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	Technical support for implementation of NCSC policy strategy, capacity building with NCSC members and subcommittees, design and drafting of regulations, institution support and training at commune and province levels.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Implementation of NCSC policy strategy against quarterly performance assessment. RRP for 2003 Loan approved.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector, country, region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome 	None
6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	Ministry of Interior
7. Cost and Financing Plan (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF	(i) \$500,000
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, PRSP = poverty reduction strategy paper, NCSC = National Committee to Support the Commune/Sangkat Councils, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, SEDP = socioeconomic development plan, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

Table A6.23: TA Concept Paper for Capacity Building in the Ministry of Women's and Veteran's Affairs II

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	PWD/PW3-PWOD/Y. Uehara
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA):	
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Others
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Core Poverty Intervention, gender and development
Program Year: ²	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	March 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	December 2003
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	To assist the Government in realizing gender mainstreaming and economic empowerment of women, stipulated in SEDP II
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	Address poverty reduction through mainstream gender interventions at the policy and institution levels. Directly relating to the thematic objective of gender and development
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • On-the-job and external training • Seminars and workshops • Microenterprise development policy formulation.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender issues fully integrated in the policy and sectoral levels. • Line ministries' capacity in identifying gender issues improved.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector, country, region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building for MOWVA \$400,000 (approved in December 1999) To be completed in September 2001 • Very good outcome as MOWVA to become more a catalyst and facilitator. Need further support to be fully effective and influential vis-à-vis the sectoral line ministries.
6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs Sector line ministries concerned.
7. Cost and Financing Plan (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF	(i) TASF, \$400,000
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, JSF = Japan Special Fund, MOWVA = Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

Table A6.24: TA Concept Paper for Small-Scale Livestock Development

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	AWD/ AWFN/ Allan Kelly
Type of TA (ADTA/PPTA/RETA)	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	Small Scale Livestock Development
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Agriculture/ Livestock
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Core Poverty intervention/ pro poor growth, and gender and development
Program Year: ²	2001
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	2002
Estimated Completion Date:	2004
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	<p>The agricultural sector provides livelihoods for over 85 percent of the population, and accounts for approximately 40 percent of GDP. Of this total, the livestock sub-sector accounts for approximately 8 percent of GDP. Existing agricultural productivity levels are low, with poor support services, access to inputs and marketing systems. With rural poverty levels of approximately 40 percent, increasing agricultural productivity is a key element to reducing poverty and improving livelihoods in Cambodia.</p> <p>Livestock activities, particularly small-scale livestock are an important component in the smallholder farming system and in rural households, providing both household nutrition and cash income. Women are the key participants in managing these small-scale livestock activities. Currently poor stock quality, poor livestock management and nutrition, and limited access to services result in low livestock productivity. Opportunities exist to improve smallholder and rural household capacity and capability to undertake such small-scale activities, and to improve the productivity of these enterprises, and household livelihoods.</p> <p>The TA will apply a participatory approach, and target poor households (smallholders, rural households and women headed households).</p>
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.)	<p>The ADB strategy in Cambodia endorses and supports the high priority the government has given to pro-poor sustainable economic growth in rural areas, as a pre-requisite for poverty reduction and economic growth in the country. The COS identifies key areas for improving agricultural productivity through: strengthening agricultural extension and support services, infrastructure, promoting private sector participation in input supply, processing and marketing, and access to rural finance.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

	The TA and ensuing loan will improve the livelihoods of poor rural households, support the development of strong local communities and institutions, enhance the role and status of women in improving household livelihoods and returns, and assist in creating the environment for productivity improvements in other agricultural sub-sectors.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The TA will include the following: (i) Undertake a livestock sector review, with a particular focus on small-scale livestock, which will involve: assessing policy, institutional, technical, production and marketing systems and frameworks; identifying constraints, issues and priorities; and strategies and options to address these constraints; (ii) Prepare an action plan, detailing investment strategies, institutional and supporting service sector requirements; (iii) Undertake the feasibility analysis and prepare an investment program.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	The key TA outputs will be a livestock sector review and the proposed investment program. The TA will also develop indicators to monitor project activities, to enable effective assessment of household small-scale livestock productivity, improved household livelihoods (in terms of returns and improved nutrition), poverty reduction, measures to assess access to technical, input supply and marketing services, and the impact of the project activities on particular gender groups.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector/country/region (last five years) • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome	No previous studies
6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Department of Animal Health and Production
7. Cost and Financing Plan (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF	\$800,000
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	tbd

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, COS = country operational strategy, CSP = country strategy and program, GDP = gross domestic product, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Table A6.25: TA Concept Paper for Rural Infrastructure Development

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	AWD/AWAR, CARM, TBD
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	PPTA
Name of Associated Loan Project:	Rural Infrastructure Sector Development
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Rural Infrastructure
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities:	Poverty Intervention, Economic Growth
Program Year:	2004
Expected Approval Date:	2004
Estimated Completion Date:	2004
B. Concept and Design	
Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	After the civil war, rehabilitation of rural infrastructure has remained as one of the main inputs required for enhancing economic growth. Capacity of decentralized institutions, and approaches to rural infrastructure development are being developed under ongoing projects of the ADB and other donors. By 2004 it will be timely to develop national sector-wide rural roads development policies and strategy, which could support development of planning, implementation and maintenance capacity in all provinces. Under a sector-wide development approach, the various approaches would be consolidated.
1. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	The majority of the poor live in the rural areas, where a lack of infrastructure is hampering economic and social development. The COS of Cambodia places high emphasis on rural infrastructure development, which has been proven highly effective in achieving poverty reduction and economic growth.
2. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	The PPTA will design interventions, which may include (i) improved infrastructure planning and management through stakeholder capacity building and participation; (ii) improved rural infrastructure, and its maintenance; (iii) increased access to economic opportunities of the rural poor; and (iv) institutional support for effective management, policy and strategy development.
3. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	(i) an effective decentralized system for planning, implementation and maintenance of rural infrastructure, together with supporting policies; (ii) improved institutional arrangements; (iii) an investment program for rural infrastructure.
4. Previous TAs on the Same Theme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name/amount/status • assessment of outcome 	TA No. 2059-CAM: Rural Infrastructure Improvement, approved for \$98,000 on 9 February 1994. The PPTA resulted in Loan No. 1385-CAM(SF): Rural Infrastructure Improvement, approved for \$25.1 million on 28 September 1995. The implementation of the loan is proceeding smoothly. Concepts of planning, construction and maintenance introduced under the

	loan are being replicated successfully under Loan No 1824-CAM (SF): Emergency Flood Rehabilitation Project.
5. Executing Agency/Implementing Agency	Ministry of Rural Development
6. Cost and Financing Plan	ADB: \$700,000 Others: to be decided
(i) ADB Financing (JSF,TASF)	
(ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF	
7. Country IPF for relevant year	\$ 5 million

Table A6.26: TA Concept Paper for Road Network Improvement III

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	IWTC, M. Mizutani
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA):	Road Network Improvement III
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Transport/Road
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Economic growth
Program Year: ²	2004
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	May 2004
Estimated Completion Date:	March 2005
B. Concept and Design	
9. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	Transport service sector is not well developed in Cambodia. Organizational reform of transport services together with necessary regulatory framework and investments are required to develop transport service sector to operate efficiently and provide better accessibility for the poor.
10. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	As noted in CAP (2001-2003), improving the transport system is vital to the development of Cambodia in general and specifically to the promotion of private sector involvement in development.
11. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	Strategies for promoting transport service industry will be identified in ADTA Transport Sector Strategy in 2001. The PPTA will address a reform and investment program for improving transport services and poverty impact assessment.
12. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a transport service sector reform program • Development of an investment program for promoting sector reform • Distribution of economic benefit through poverty impact assessment
13. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector/country/region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcome 	Transport Sector Strategy (TA 3651-CAM, \$850,000, approved on 27 April 2001) The outcome of the Transport Sector Strategy will be incorporated to the PPTA. Road Network Improvement II (PPTA; \$800,000; 2002)
14. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
15. Cost and Financing Plan (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF	\$800,000
16. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CAP = country assistance plan, CSP = country strategy and program, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

Table A6.27: TA Concept Paper for Development of Tourism Infrastructure

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned:	AWD/AWWU/ K. Tamaki
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA):	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA):	Development of Tourism Infrastructure
Country/Region (as applicable):	Cambodia
Sector/Subsector:	Social Infrastructure/ Others
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities: ¹	Environmental protection
Program Year: ²	2001
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr):	2004
Estimated Completion Date:	2005
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to be addressed in TA)	Cambodia's location in the midst of the GMS gives it a potentially advantageous position in capturing part of the rapidly growing tourist interest in the area. However, the quality of its tourism products and the management of its increasingly popular tourism destinations have to be at levels that can compete with products and destinations being offered in the GMS. There is a need to improve transportation infrastructure, to provide current and potential tourist destinations with accommodations of acceptable standard, water supply and sanitation, and other tourist facilities, to improve existing markets, and to develop handicraft centers to assist local communities in generating necessary income and also preserve traditional cottage industries. The TA will prepare a feasibility study of priority tourism infrastructure development projects and identify ways to strengthen management mechanisms to preserve and protect the cultural destinations, its environs, and its cultural and historical heritage.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (How the TA addresses the following.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty reduction/thematic priorities • country strategy (where applicable) • regional cooperation 	Environmental protection. The TA will promote the preservation and conservation of the natural and cultural environment. It will also result in more jobs and other income-generating activities directly contributing to reduction in poverty and improved living standards.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g. capacity building)	Subprojects comprise environmental improvements including upgrading of access roads, water supply and sanitation facilities, tourist rest and convenience areas, and solid waste management services, development of handicraft centers, construction of riverboat landings, and airport upgrading.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	Upgraded infrastructure facilities, preservation and conservation of the natural and cultural environment, increased tourism earnings.

¹ Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for ADB operations (for RETAs).

² Year of inclusion in the CSP or CAP for transition period.

<p>5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the sector/country/region (last five years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, amount, status • assessment of outcomes 	<p>ADB TA3200: Strengthening Tourism Planning (\$150,000), approved in 1999 and completed in 2000, has assisted the Ministry of Tourism in developing a draft legal framework for sector development. An ongoing TA 3454-Building Capacity in Tourism Planning (\$600,000) approved in 2000 is expected to review and update the Government's tourism sector policy and development plan; implement quality assurance system; design and establish a computer-based tourism information systems; and develop a tourism training and coordination center</p>
<p>6. Executing agency, implementing agency, counterpart agency (for RETAs as applicable)</p>	<p>Ministry of Tourism</p>
<p>7. Cost and Financing Plan</p> <p>(i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF)</p> <p>(ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF</p>	<p>\$700,000, JSF</p>
<p>8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year</p>	<p>tbd</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADBA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.