

CAMBODIA

RURAL SECTOR NOTE AND BUSINESS PLAN

MARCH 2007

WORLD BANK - EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

BACKGROUND: COUNTRY AND SECTOR CONTEXT

Cambodia's culture, history and geography combine to present a unique context, opportunities and challenges for rural development:

- *Legacy of conflict and governance challenges.* Decades of conflict not only depleted the country's reserves of human talent and destroyed physical infrastructure, but also destroyed the institutional fabric of civil society and disrupted the continuity of social institutions and formal and informal rules. While there have been impressive achievements in reconstruction over the past 25 years, progress has been not been balanced. Improvements in building up technical skills and reestablishing road, water supply, electricity and communications networks have outpaced reforms in areas such as civil service and legal and judicial reform and contribute to significant governance constraints which impact public service delivery and the private investment climate. Accordingly, the Bank's Country Assistance Strategy for Cambodia for the period 2005 to 2008 has emphasized improvement of governance as the major requirement for increasing both the amount and effectiveness of public and private investment in support of growth and poverty reduction.
- *Cambodia has, from a regional perspective, a very good natural resource endowment and is well positioned to participate in strong regional growth.* Cambodia has the highest per capita endowments of arable land, water and freshwater fish, and amongst the highest endowments of forests in East Asia. It is located between two of the most dynamic economies in East Asia – Thailand and Vietnam, and as a member of ASEAN, benefits from the process of tariff reduction under the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement and the Early Harvest Program with China. In addition, in 2004, Cambodia, along with Nepal, became the most recent member of WTO. Thus, while rice continues to account for 85% of cultivated area and 45% of the value of production, there is a trend towards increased diversification supported in part by formal and particularly informal commercial agreements with neighboring countries.
- *Recent growth performance shows steady improvement but as with its neighbors, there are increasing concerns about the distribution of growth, particularly as regards rural areas.* Cambodia's economic growth reached 13.4% in 2005 and has averaged 8.1% over the past ten years (1995 to 2005). Agricultural growth, while highly variable, has also been improving, averaging 4.5% over the past ten years, and reaching 16.6% in 2005 based on improved weather for rice and increasing production of annual cash crops. However, while overall growth has been accompanied by a decline in estimated poverty rates from 47% in 1993/4 to 35% in 2004, there has been less decline in poverty amongst the 70% of the population in rural areas than in urban areas. In addition, the highest increase in inequality is within the rural population which accounts for 86% of the increase in overall inequality in Cambodia.
- *A major determinant of more balanced growth is improvement in the security of access of the rural poor to natural resources – particularly land.* 71 percent of **all** households depend primarily on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods though they utilize diverse sources of incomes (a combination of natural resource-based, agriculture and informal sector activities), with the poorest more dependent on common pool resources (fisheries and forestry). At the same time, villagers are indicating declining access to

land, forests and fisheries due to past exploitation and increased appropriation by powerful interests either through official concession agreements with Government or as a result of illegal encroachment. Landlessness in rural areas has been increasing and is estimated to be close to 20 percent, and 40 percent of rural households farm less than 0.5 hectares which is normally less than half the minimum area required to meet nutritional needs. The recent poverty assessment highlighted access to land title and the consequent incentives for investment, as well as distribution of land to the landless and land poor as amongst the most important public actions for reducing poverty. In addition, access to irrigation and more sustainable access to fisheries and forest resources were also found to be associated with lower poverty levels, particularly for villages with more limited market access.

- *Other improvements in the general and rural investment climate are essential to increasing the competitiveness of agriculture and other rural enterprise activities.* Cambodia suffers from a significant technology gap relative to neighboring countries in terms of production, transport, storage, processing and further marketing. While infrastructure improvements are providing better linkages to markets in neighboring Thailand and Vietnam, there is little direct investment in Cambodia which can increase domestic value added and demand for raw materials. Compared to other countries in the region, foreign agribusiness investment which can bring capital, technology and market access is negligible and focused mainly on activities such as plantations for pulp and paper which generate very limited employment, or informal traders who source raw material for processing in neighboring countries. Progress in overall trade facilitation needs to be complemented by more streamlined and transparent business and taxation regulation, as well as improvements in the functioning of the legal system governing contractual and property rights. At the same time, public services focused on agriculture need to be improved, including appropriate public research, extension, market information and phytosanitary services; and the framework for establishment and development of production and marketing organizations encouraged.
- *Government's strategy for economic growth recognizes that there is considerable scope for stronger agricultural and general rural growth and is working to identify appropriate public support measures.* The Rectangular Strategy of the Third Mandate of the Royal Government and the subsequent National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSDP) identify improved performance of the agricultural sector, and natural resources management more generally as critical to ensuring a more balanced growth process. It commits to increased public investments in agriculture – in particular irrigation and technology – as well as better management of land, fisheries and forestry. However, these statements need to be complemented with more specific indications of Government's strategic direction in terms of agriculture and irrigation and natural resources management – particularly forests - to guide policy development and trade-offs, to focus public and private investments, and to support crucial reforms in the face of powerful vested interests.
- *In parallel with the development of more comprehensive strategies, there are some areas where there is sufficient strategic focus and demonstrated capacity to warrant immediate, increased investment.* In the area of land management, and particularly land administration, Government has already issued a clear policy statement and interim strategy framework, and has developed considerable service delivery experience which it now wants to expand into land distribution and land use planning. In protected areas

management there is significant experience, however there is a need to develop consensus around a more consistent technical approach with increased Government leadership.

- *Improving the framework for public and private investment in rural areas requires development of effective local governance.* Given its predominantly rural population and relatively weak communications linkages, Cambodia is particularly dependent on effective local government to facilitate demand driven investment and effective service delivery. Cambodia's 1,621 communes have been established as distinct political and administrative levels of government with a legally mandated intergovernmental fiscal transfer from the national to the commune level, the Commune/Sangkat (C/S) Fund, of 2.56 % of domestic revenue. In addition, an increasing proportion of donor funding is being provided to the communes for local-level development projects. However, resources available to communes are still quite limited, and their capacities, while steadily improving, are still weak. While the official core functions of the commune councils are still relatively limited, expectations are high regarding possible expanded agency functions, including the management of land, forests and fisheries. Concurrently, Government is finalizing its strategy and legal framework for broader decentralization through strengthening the role of districts and provinces in terms of administrative, budgeting and perhaps some political functions.

THE ISSUES

In 2005, we prepared a Rural Sector Strategy Note (RSSN) to consolidate our understanding of rural development issues based on our own and others' experience in Cambodia. We used the RSSN to discuss issues with Government, private sector, NGOs and other donors, as well as with rural families in the provinces. Out of this discussion, a number of priority issues were identified which are summarized in the final RSSN which was shared widely in Cambodia:

Significant improvements in how natural resources are managed are essential to support rural growth. Government will have to improve the resource information base, establish viable land use planning mechanisms, and develop socially acceptable mechanisms for allocating use rights to farmer households and communities. The legal framework and management systems for natural resources (land, forestry, fisheries and water) have to be strengthened in the short run. Key issues include:

- Improving land tenure security through land titling, while also increasing access to land for the landless and the land-poor and addressing the root causes of landlessness;
- Implementation of marine and freshwater management systems which ensure access of fisheries dependent communities while maintaining sustainability of stocks;
- Implementation of a combination of forest management systems which permit realization of local community, broader economic growth and biodiversity and other conservation benefits with emphasis on enforcement mechanisms based on transparency and both local and higher level accountability;
- Development of area-based water management systems to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts, allow for intensification of farming systems, and ensure sustained and good quality water supply services.

Increased transformation of the smallholder agricultural sector away from subsistence towards greater commercial orientation, including regional specialization, will be essential to increase productivity and incomes of farmers. Key issues include:

- In the short-term, MAFF needs to focus, in collaboration with other partners, on a clear agricultural development strategy, which will be the basis for subsequent resource allocation decisions and specific implementation programs. An urgent and special effort should be directed towards (i) redefining the role of the public sector in agriculture, (ii) reviewing the role and responsibilities of key public institutions at central and local levels, starting with the ministry and its provincial departments and district offices, and (iii) completing ongoing agriculture sector SOEs privatization;
- Strengthening core support services to the sector, selectively focusing public resources on public goods: (i) further elaborate the national research and extension system development strategy, in order to have it evolve into a pluralistic, cost-efficient and demand-driven system; (ii) strengthen MAFF's capacity, in collaboration with other partners including private sector, to develop and implement food safety and quality standards as an element of agricultural products competitiveness on domestic and export markets; (iii) study constraints to the development of emerging rural producers organizations; and (iv) strengthen epidemiology surveillance system (both for plants and animals) as well as early warning systems to monitor climatic changes (floods, drought);
- Developing integrated programs to improve the performance and competitiveness of core sub-sectors – rice, livestock, fisheries, rubber, cash crops and niche products, for which substantial work has already been conducted.

Investments in basic social services and infrastructure, as well as the broader business environment, which will also support the development of off-farm activities. Key issues include:

- Strengthening the strategic orientations of infrastructure investments, including consistency of infrastructure development planning with local and regional development planning, strengthening local government capacity to prioritize, plan and manage local infrastructure and service delivery, enhancing the contribution of the private sector in service delivery, and improving cost-recovery in rural infrastructure and services;
- The strategic development of the rural road network to facilitate integration of rural areas with the national and regional economy;
- Expanding rural power supply and electricity coverage;
- Reducing the costs of microfinance operations and facilitating the development of new finance services.
- Ensuring access to and quality of rural social services.

Finally, the RSSN recognizes the importance and impact of several cross-sectoral agendas for the development of rural areas, including in particular:

- Decentralization and local governance, which are at the core of management reforms in the rural sector.
- Private sector development, with a growing recognition of the role of non-farm incomes in the rural economy and in the infrastructure development and management and service delivery;
- Public sector management, in particular civil service reform and public expenditure management.
- Anti-corruption and legal and judicial reforms.

THE BANK’S PRIORITIES IN SUPPORTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Bank’s priority in rural areas is improving the livelihoods of rural households and particularly the poor. Our objective is to ensure that all rural households are able to contribute to and participate in rural growth and poverty reduction in Cambodia. However, the Bank has limited resources which we want to ensure have the greatest impact, so in our Cambodia Country Assistance Strategy, we focus on:

- Improving the climate for private sector investment – particularly trade facilitation
- Strengthening public service delivery – particularly through public financial management and seeking opportunities to support public administration reform
- Increasing the access of local communities to natural resources and their participation in management – particularly for land and forest resources
- Supporting greater social accountability – particularly through support to strengthened local government and civil society activity

All of the above areas have important implications for rural economic growth and poverty reduction but the third and fourth pillars – natural resource management and social accountability are particularly focused on rural areas. Accordingly, we are committed to participate and support the relevant Technical Working Groups led by Government with lead facilitation from development partners such as Canada (Land), Denmark (Forestry and Environment), Australia and France (Agriculture and Water) and Sweden (Decentralization and Deconcentration).

HOW WE WORK TOGETHER

In our country strategy we are committed to “lead by example” in support of the harmonization and alignment agenda. In the context of rural development this means:

- Commitment to support the relevant Government and Donor Technical Working Groups (TWGs) – Land; Agriculture and Water; Forest and Environment; Fisheries; and Decentralization and Deconcentration. - as the principle platform for policy dialogue, sector monitoring and coordination of development assistance.
- Implementing analytical work in collaboration with other partners and as a principle contribution to the agenda established by the relevant TWG(s) – both in support of development of Government-owned sector strategies as well as focused analysis on priority issues.
- Where feasible (existence of commonly agreed sector strategies and effective Government leadership), move from a project-based to a program-based approach based on implementation of an agreed strategic framework.

In addition, given the importance of improving governance in rural areas, there is emphasis on building transparency, accountability and participation in terms of “how business is done” in all rural development activities from policy formulation to the management of state assets and service delivery. We are fortunate to have a small, but dedicated group of Cambodian staff who are committed to ensuring that we collaborate with a broad cross section of Cambodian society, and in particular the rural families we work for.

INCREASING EVERYONE'S KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

In the belief that better informed participants can lead to more constructive discussion, more effective policies and better use of public funding, the Bank is committed to supporting better understanding of rural development issues. We are supporting a multi-year partnership with researchers, Government, donors and NGOs which are intended to build Cambodian capacity on policy research and analysis as well as generate new information:

- Natural Resources Management Framework: Given population increase and limited rural urban migration, competition for access to natural resources is increasing, requiring the capacity to set resource use priorities on the basis of multiple objectives and stakeholder inputs. The “NRM Framework” is being developed with Government, NGO, private sector and donor partners to introduce cross-sectoral analysis of the issues, identify appropriate resource planning and management options, as well as gaps in property rights and technical capacities required for more equitable and transparent utilization of resources. Follow on work in support of integrated analysis, will include assessment of the status and trend in land use, including drivers of forest encroachment, implications for environment, equity, growth and assessment of broad land use priorities from national/global perspective.
- Agrarian Structure: What are the trade-offs faced under different configurations of agricultural land holdings to support a growth and export-oriented rural economy? Preliminary work suggests that Cambodia, like other countries, can pursue its growth objectives through both small scale and large scale farms, depending on the type of crop and Government's commitment to provide a supporting environment for organizational innovations such as contract farming and agricultural cooperatives, and prioritization of public investments for rural infrastructure and extension support. This analytical work, to be completed in 2007, and also supported by Australia, Canada, Germany and Japan, incorporates assessments of Cambodia's agricultural and agribusiness sector, as well as relevant international experience to provide evidence based input in support of decisions to address trade offs in allocation of state lands between large plantations and distribution to the landless, as well as in the setting of priorities for public investments in support of agriculture and agribusiness development.
- Environmental Monitor: Biodiversity Conservation: Cambodia has benefited from extensive support, particularly for protected areas management, from donors and particularly international NGOs. The Environmental Monitor will synthesize the stakeholder experience to-date through a participatory process involving Government, NGOs and donors within a common framework. This work is expected to provide the basis for establishing more consistent approaches to prioritization, management planning, engagement of local communities, and financial sustainability, in which the role of Government and other indigenous institutions can be expanded as capacities improve. This work, to be completed in 2007, is expected to support the Forest and Environment Technical Working Group in developing a common strategic approach to biodiversity conservation.
- National Forest Management Plan for the “post-concession” era. What options does Government have to improve forest resource management to meet Cambodia's multiple objectives of resource sustainability, needs of local communities, biodiversity protection, domestic timber products supply, and state revenues? The suspension and reduction of the forest concession system has left a management gap over up to half of Cambodia's territory. There are significant challenges and tradeoffs in moving from a centrally managed system focused on commercial benefit to one which better engages local

- communities to address multiple needs and objectives. This work, expected to be carried over the coming two years, will support the Forest and Environment Technical Working Group with development of a forestry program for implementing the shift in management priorities and approaches.
- Mekong Basin Water Management: In collaboration with the Mekong River Commission, the Bank is supporting riparian members to identify and assess cross-border basin initiatives. In Cambodia, initial interest has indicated the lower Mekong River Basin and perhaps the Sekong River may be areas of focus. This work, expected to be completed in 2008, and also supported by ADB and Danida, is expected to identify “win-win” policy and investment opportunities to improve the access to and management of water resources.

In addition to these specific activities, we are facilitating knowledge sharing through our participation in the Technical Working Groups. In both cases, we are endeavoring to share relevant international experience and analysis, as well as providing our comments on strategies and policies.

RESULTS FOR RURAL FAMILIES

In those areas where Government’s strategy development is relatively well advanced or where there is significant, successful practical experience to draw upon, the Bank is providing direct financial support through “policy based” and “investment” grants and credits. Through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Operation (PRSO) the Bank and other partners will provide budget support based on progress in meeting a number of agreed prior actions related to the four CAS pillars. Under the first PRSO (2007) these are focused on performance with distribution of land titles, improving the legal framework for indigenous communal titling, land distribution and transparency in managing economic land concessions. It is expected that as progress is made towards agreed strategies for forestry, biodiversity conservation and decentralization, that these will also be incorporated into the program for future PRSOs.

The Bank is also providing financial support through projects which finance specific investments in capacity building, improving local governance systems, infrastructure development or provision of goods. In terms of on-going rural development projects, the Bank financing is focused in the areas of natural resources management – again, mainly land and protected areas – and decentralization. Consistent with the broader strategic approach to rural development support, these projects are increasingly focused on building local community and decentralized government capacity. The Land Management and Administration Project is co-financed with Germany, Finland and Canada and while supporting a broad range of land management activities, is focused on development and implementation of a transparent and low-cost service delivery model for land titling. The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project (BPAMP), which is also supported by the Global Environment Facility is assisting Government to develop its own standards and approaches to protected areas management based in part on the experience gained from significant NGO support over the years. The Rural Investment and Local Governance Project (RILGP) worked with Government’s former Seila Task Force and the new National Committee for Management of Decentralization and Deconcentration Reforms to strengthen local governance, by enhancing the inclusiveness, transparency and accountability of local government structures and decentralized development processes, and improve local service delivery by funding the C/S Fund for public goods identified as priorities through the decentralized planning process. A grant from the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)

supports building the capacity of communities, NGOs and Government to work together in expanding community forestry management in Cambodia. As a result of this support the Bank hopes to contribute to:

- The issuance of one million land titles by 2008
- Support from RILGP has helped to make the C/S Fund one of the most efficient and transparent components of the national budget. Since 2004, C/S Fund cash releases have been on schedule and aligned with approved budget credits.
- Completion of 2,500 priority rural infrastructure sub-project, valued at over \$20 million, in over 1,000 communes in 14 provinces by 2007.
- Incidence of unplanned agricultural expansion, wildlife poaching, and illegal logging reduced in Virachey National Park
- 400 community forestry management programs established based on training of 4,000 community members.

Over the remaining two years of our current country strategy, new projects are planned to support emergency preparedness and response for avian influenza, piloting of land distribution to the poor and new phases of support for extending titling and other land administration services to more beneficiaries (LMAP 2) and continued support to commune councils to build capacity and deliver infrastructure and other locally demanded investments (RILGP Additional Financing), as well as to strengthen and support the new district-level structures expected to be created and assigned key service delivery functions as part of the upcoming Organic Law on Decentralization and Deconcentration (RILGP-II). A follow on project is being prepared to broaden protected areas support, particularly incorporating community based management approaches. Finally, based on progress with their specific basin planning in the context of cooperation under the Mekong River Commission, there is the potential for water management subprojects – including irrigation and flood control – involving transnational rivers and basins. Amongst the results anticipated from this support are:

- Widespread adoption of recommended practices for the control and eradication of HPAI among poultry producers, distributors, and retail vendors.
- Distribution of state land and livelihood support to 10,000 poor, landless households as a model for scale up nationwide.
- Scaled-up support through the C/S Fund to increase official fiscal transfers to the commune level, providing an additional \$35 million to support local infrastructure through more effective commune councils in all provinces.
- Support development of a new inter-governmental fiscal system to the district level, and through this provide investment funds for cross-commune public goods, as well as support for enhancing service-delivery capacities and strengthening accountability relationships at the district level.
- Sustainable management mechanisms extended to four additional protected areas
- Improved land use planning, management of state lands and expansion of titling services.

Looking beyond the focus of the current country strategy, our support will depend on the progress within the TWGs in defining strategies and coordinated programs of support, as well as progress by Government in implementing policy reforms. These include priorities to support agricultural competitiveness which may emerge from the on-going agrarian structure analysis and agriculture and water strategy work, as well as expanded support to forestry if an agreed program of reforms is defined and implementation initiated.

CHALLENGES IN “MAKING IT HAPPEN”

In addition to combating corruption and addressing other broad issues of governance, there are a number of specific challenges faced in promoting rural development:

- A history of favoring powerful interests in the allocation of natural resources with a focus on private, rather than public benefit has created a climate of mistrust and conflict amongst Government and civil society. This has been acknowledged by the Prime Minister on several occasions. Accordingly, the Bank and other donors are in a difficult position in trying to mediate between often antagonistic stakeholders. This was highlighted in the case of forestry where the Bank’s support to concession reform was viewed as being too pro-Government and pro-business, and opposed to the interests of local communities.
- There is little tradition of transparency or accountability in the management of state assets generally, and this is certainly true in the case of natural resources. While progress is being made in instituting legally mandated participation and transparency mechanisms in the management of land and forest resources, implementation is weak and the only effective pressure on Government to improve performance comes from donors.
- As in many Governments, individual agencies work within “silos” and it is difficult to engender cross-ministerial cooperation. This very much applies to issues of forest management (across Forest Administration and Ministry of Environment), water management (Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Ministry of Industry and Mines, and Ministry of Rural Development), and decentralization (Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Rural Development), for example. However, parochial approaches to resource management are not able to simultaneously provide local, national and international benefits, or result in management vacuums which are filled by those working outside the official legal framework.
- Expectations regarding the role of local government – particularly commune councils but also provincial and district administrations, are rapidly exceeding capacity. Of particular concern is that weak capacity of councils and the local citizenry will undermine confidence in the ability of local government to express demand and provide transparency and accountability in the provision of public services and investments.

It is clear from our experience in Cambodia that we must help all those affected by the issues we are working on have a voice in the process of developing strategies, policies and actions. We also need to improve understanding of the role of the Bank and why we’ve made the choices we have in terms of what we work on and how we hope to help rural families. While we continue to emphasize transparency, participation and accountability in the work we support, we need to more actively follow up in the field to ensure this is being implemented. We also have a role in encouraging more inter-ministerial approaches to analysis and implementation of rural development issues with appropriate incentives. In terms of working with local government, this is another area where we can lead by example in demonstrating donor responsibility in assessing existing demands and capacity constraints prior to imposing additional functions, as well as seeking ways to streamline demands through better coordination with other donors and NGOs.

STAFFING AND RESOURCES

The technical skills of the rural development team are generally sufficient, particularly with the posting of a natural resources management specialist in Bangkok. However, in order to meet our

own and other's expectations for broad consultation, closer field supervision and active participation in TWGs, we will need to further strengthen field office capacity – particularly in the growing area of land management to support the TWG process and support the multi-year program of analysis and public dialogue of critical land issues in Cambodia. We will also need an additional rural development operations officer to support technical dialogue with TWGs and stakeholders and particularly to increase the frequency of field supervision, particularly focused on direct consultations with rural family clients. There is a good basis for implementing this incremental staffing as there is good collaboration amongst all sector and EXT staff in the field office. In addition, we will need on a part-time basis, a dedicated communications/outreach specialist who can assist task teams in sharing information in ways which reach a larger number of Cambodians, as well as in helping to communicate the strategic approach the Bank is taking in supporting rural development overall. The communications specialist should also monitor formal and informal communications through the press, NGO and other newsletters, bulletins, etc. to increase our understanding of the concerns and perspectives of Cambodian and other stakeholders. The timing is good for developing these capacities as several new operations are under preparation over the next one to two years which will require both improved communications and closer field supervision.

Annex 1: Rural Development Projects and Studies supported by the World Bank in Cambodia

I.A.: Current Projects

<i>Project</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Lead RGC Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Amount of WB Support</i>
Land Management and Administration Project	Improve land tenure security and promote the development of efficient land markets	2002 to 2007	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Germany, Finland, Canada,	Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Kandal, Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kampot, Sihanoukville	US\$24.3 million IDA Credit
Rural Investment and Local Governance Project	Improved local governance and provision of priority public goods at the commune level	2003 to 2007	Seila Task Force Secretariat through 2006; from 2007 National Committee for Management of Decentralization and Deconcentration Reforms (NCDD) Secretariat	Partnership for Local Governance (PLG – UNDP/DfID, Sida) through 2006; from 2007 Project to Support Democratic Development through Decentralization and Decentration (PSDD – UNDP/DfID/Sida)	14 provinces - Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu , Kratie, Otdar Meanchey, Pailin, Pursat, Prey Veng, Prey Vihear, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Takeo	US\$22 million IDA Credit
Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Project	Improve capacity of MoE to plan, implement and monitor an effective system of	2000 to 2007	Ministry of Environment	Conservation NGOs	Rattanakiri	US\$1.9 million IDA Credit US\$2.75 million GEF Grant

	National Protected Areas					
Community Forestry	Help forest dependent villages, the Forest Administration, NGO partners and local governments to explore innovative approaches to collaborative forms of forest stewardship and participatory monitoring	2006 to 2008	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	NGOs	Ratanakiri, Kg Thom, Kratie, Kompot and Pursat	US\$ 1.8 million Japan Social Development Fund Grant

I.B.: Proposed Projects

<i>Project</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Lead RGC Agency</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Planned amount of WB Support</i>
Avian and Human Influenza Control and Preparedness Emergency Project	Support the implementation of the Cambodia Comprehensive AHI National Plan, which is designed to minimize the threat posed to humans and the poultry sector by AHI infection in Cambodia, and to prepare for, control, and respond if necessary to a human influenza pandemic.	2007 to 2010	National Committee for Disaster Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Ministry of Health	UNDP, FAO, WHO	Not yet determined	US\$6.0 million IDA Grant, US\$2.0 million AHI Facility Grant US\$3.0 million Japan PHRD Grant
Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development	Sustainable mechanism for providing land and livelihood assistance to poor, landless households	2007 to 2012	Council for Land Policy	Germany, NGOs	Kg. Cham, Kratie, and third province to be determined	US\$10 million IDA Grant
Rural Investment and Local	Improved local governance and	2007-2010	National Committee for Management of	Project to Support Democratic	All	US\$35 million IDA Grant

Governance – Additional Financing	provision of priority public goods at the commune level		Decentralization and Deconcentration Reforms (NCDD) Secretariat	Development through Decentralization and Decentration (PSDD – UNDP/DfID/Sida)		
Rural Investment and Local Governance Project II	Improved local governance and service delivery at the sub-national level	2009 to 2014	National Committee for Management of Decentralization and Deconcentration Reforms (NCDD) Secretariat	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	US\$30 million IDA Grant
Land Management and Administration Project II	Not yet determined	2009 to 2014	MLMUPC	Not yet determined– part of sectoral program	Not yet determined Not yet determined	US\$10 million IDA Grant
Environment and Protected Areas Management Project	Improve the capacity of MoE to plan, implement and monitor an effective system of National Protected Areas as a key part of their broader natural resource management program, and (2) enhance the capacity of MOE for systematic environmental planning and	2008 to 2013	MoE	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	US\$8.0 million IDA Grant

	management.					
Mekong Integrated Water Resource Management Regional Project	(a)implementation of the approved water utilization rules/procedures and further development of the regional tools to assess infrastructure impacts on water quality and quantity and (b) supporting policy development and capacity building at the national level towards regional IWRM.	2008 to 2013	Cambodian National Mekong River Committee/Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Mekong River Commission, other riparian National Mekong River Committees	Finland	Not yet determined	For Region: US\$9.0 million IDA Grant US\$7.0 million GEF Grant US\$1.5 million Japan PHRD Grant Cambodia allocation not yet determined

II.A: Major rural development studies supported by the World Bank

<i>Study</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>RGC Focal Point/TWGs</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Planned Completion Date</i>
Natural Resources Management Framework	Develop consensus on priority cross cutting and sectoral actions/activities	MEF, MAFF, FA, MLMUPC, MoE	Danida/Dfid, other donors, NGOs	Initial, agreed version in 2007 with regular updates
Agrarian Structure	Raise awareness of tradeoffs inherent in different policies affecting access to land and public services	MAFF, SNEC, Council for Land Policy/TWG Land, TWG Agriculture and Water	Australia, Canada, Germany	June 2007
Environmental Monitor:	Synthesize stakeholder	MoE, Forestry and	Conservation NGOs	Late 2007

Biodiversity Conservation	experience and knowledge regarding approaches to effective conservation of biodiversity in Cambodia.	Environment TWG		
Mekong Regional Water Study	Provide input to riparian discussions on key water management issues to be addressed through regional cooperation activities	National Mekong River Committee	ADB, Japan, Danida	June 2007