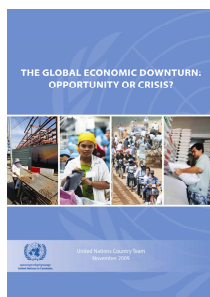


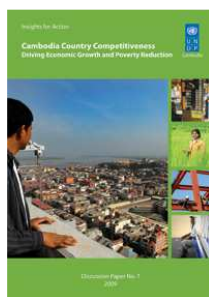


ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2009

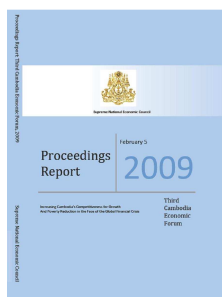
United Nations Development Programme Cambodia INSIGHTS FOR ACTION (IFA) INITIATIVE 01-01-2009 – 31-12-2009



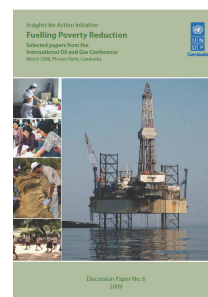
Global Economic Downturn:
Opportunity or Crisis, 2009



Cambodia Country Competitiveness:
Driving Economic Growth and Poverty
Reduction, 2009



3rd CEF Proceedings Report, 2009



Selected Paper: Fuelling Poverty
Reduction on Oil and Gas, 2009

Project ID & Title: 000042787 Insights for Action Initiative

Duration: 2005 - 2010

Total Budget: 3,882,470.49

Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Direct Implementation by UNDP

Country Programme Outcome: Outcome 5.4: Policy Option on Managing Sustainable Development Provided.

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I. Executive summary

The Insights for Action Initiative had a very successful 2009 with highlights including:

Knowledge Generation:

Cambodian Competitiveness Study was finalized and published in both English and Khmer.

In order to increase advocacy for the main findings, presentations were made to the International Business Club, 100 National Assembly members and Senators, 120 Government policymakers from all ministries at the Council of Ministers as part of the next phase of administrative reform, and approximately 100 university students.

To maximize the study's impact, a research follow-up plan was developed and implemented. The emphasis has been on targeted advocacy with influential stakeholders. Some successes include the incorporation of the findings into multiple working groups of the Government-Private Sector Forum, as well as the July Council of Ministers workshop with 120 officials from all ministries planning to include competitiveness in the five-year national planning cycle

The Global Economic Downturn: Opportunity or Crisis study - As part of an initiative by the Regional Bureau and to further position the UN/UNDP Cambodia to best help mitigate the effects of the crisis on Cambodians, a timely study entitled "The Global Economic Downturn: Opportunity or Crisis" was conducted and published in both English and Khmer, followed by two discussion workshops. This study identified the most vulnerable groups in Cambodia and recommended ways of mitigating the impact of the crisis, including through social safety nets.

Crisis Impact Watch: Published since March, *Crisis Impact Watch* is a monthly snapshot of current media coverage and issues relating to the financial and economic crises and their impact in Cambodia. As of June 2009, six issues of the *Crisis Impact Watch* had been produced and were greatly appreciated by the UNCT and other DPs.

"This report is excellent. The sectoral coverage and macroeconomic reporting is perfectly calibrated to my needs."

Julian Clarke, World Bank

"Excellent informative publication."

Alexandra Solovieva, UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

Recognizing the likely impact of the **Extractive Industries (EI) in Cambodia**, and based on UNDP's mandate and comparative strengths, an EI strategic plan was developed and implemented. The main objective of the strategic plan is 1) to support the Royal Government to take EI-related decisions in the best interests of the nation; and 2) to strengthen relationships among EI stakeholders for constructive, sustained dialogue.

Knowledge sharing:

Cambodia Economic Forum (CEF) – The Third CEF was organised in February and was presided over by the Prime Minister. The theme was "Increasing Competitiveness for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". More than 400 senior Government officials, ambassadors and development partners attended. Partnerships and coordination with ADB and World Bank were strengthened. There was high-level engagement with officials from various ministries who had prepared

statements for the competitiveness session, though there were time limitations which prevented some of them from sharing their comments.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Planning, discussion workshops on the NHDR 2007 were organized and facilitated in five provinces, Koh Kong, Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri, Siem Reap and Prea Vihear. About 400 participants representing communes, districts, and provincial offices took part.

In cooperation with the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC), **8 roundtable discussions** and workshops were held with government officials and Parliamentarians on the global economic and financial crises, Cambodia's competitiveness, oil and gas development in Cambodia, and the upcoming NHDR 2010.

Three policy briefs were published on "The Global Economic Downturn", "Cambodian Competitiveness" and "Corporate Social Responsibility in Cambodia: Issues and Challenges in developing Cambodia's Extractive Industries".

In order to broaden the policy dialogue among policy makers, in collaboration with the LEAP project of the Governance cluster, a discussion workshop was organised for Parliamentarians on the findings and policy recommendations of the Cambodia Country Competitiveness and the global economic downturn reports. More than a hundred National Assembly members and senators attended and engaged in the discussions. A survey following the workshop revealed that the parliamentarians very much appreciated the briefing and requested this kind of engagement on any new study or research and emerging development issues.

NHDR 2010: *Climate Change* – The concept note and report outline were drafted and shared internally and externally for comments. A flyer on the NHDR has been developed and published. National and international co-authors have been recruited.

Knowledge into Action/Knowledge management:

Capacity Development:

Good progress was made in knowledge management, critical partnership building (especially with SNEC) and provision of prototyping for evidence-based policy advocacy in the areas of economic governance and human development. Substantial groundwork (capacity assessment, background studies, partnership building and team building) was done to support the country's efforts to monitor progress against CMDG.

South-South Cooperation:

UNDP Cambodia has been active in South-South Cooperation. UNDP coordinated the participation of three Royal Government officials in the 2nd High Level Meeting on Oil & Gas Management held in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2009. The meeting attracted senior delegates from over 45 countries, and provided the opportunity for Cambodia to exchange experiences and learn from other oil & gas producers and near producers in the developing world.

UNDP Cambodia has recently collaborated with Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT), and the Extractive Industries Social and Environmental Impact Network, and will partner with them to strengthen the constructive voice of civil society in the extractive industries.

The groundwork for an EI Solution Exchange network was initiated. The network and webpage is expected to launch in early 2010.

Gender Mainstreaming:

To ensure that studies and reports produced by IFA have a gender perspective, a gender checklist was developed. The gender checklist has been shared among the research team to support gender mainstreaming in research studies starting from the initiation of the work. In addition, a gender checklist for the NHDR 2010 on climate change was developed by reviewing available literature on climate change and gender.

II. Implementation progress

Most activities are either completed or are near finalization, in-line with the 2009 AWP. Please find details below.

1. Economic governance:

Cambodia Country Competitiveness (CCC) study - 100 percent completed. English and Khmer language reports have been published and widely disseminated among government policy makers, development partners, the UN Country Team, private sector and civil society. The report was presented to a subcommittee of the ITC technical working group.

Research was completed for a comprehensive report that was the main UN contribution to the Third Cambodia Economic Forum. SNEC noted that national ownership in the research by RGC ministries was the highest ever due to pre-CEF research consultations and involvement.

One thousand English copies were printed and more than 850 were distributed to senior Government officials, development partners, ambassadors, private sector representatives and university libraries. To make the study more accessible, the trends, challenges and policy options for each of the main drivers of Cambodia's economy were broken down into two-page summaries, allowing readers to gain a quick overview of each sector. Available in both Khmer and English, these synopses were later incorporated into brochures, which have been widely distributed.

There was extensive local and regional media coverage (33 print stories), including a series in a local, daily English language newspaper on each of the five economic sectors addressed in the report.

The Global Economic Downturn: Opportunity or Crisis (GED) study - 100percent completed. Final report was completed and published in Q4. There are three workshops followed by. They are presentation to the UNCT; media launch; and roundtable discussion with all relevant line ministries, NGOs, embassies, private sector and DPs.

At the request of the German Good Governance working group, the GED report was also presented and discussed with them.

Networking (international) - The GED report was presented at: a Poverty Reduction and Development Forum – "Financial Crisis and Poverty: Challenges and Actions" in Beijing, China, the Asia-Pacific Trade Economists' Conference, "Trade-Led Growth in Times of Crisis," in Bangkok, Thailand; and at the launch of UNDP's Regional Synthesis Report on the Global Financial Crisis and the Asia-Pacific Region in Singapore.

Crisis Impact Watch - six editions had been produced and shared among the UN Country Team, development partners and government counterparts.

Labor Market and Youth Employment study - 95 percent completed. The final draft received and waiting comment for peer reviewers.

The 3rd Cambodia Economic Forum (CEF) – In collaboration with WB and ADB, IFA supported SNEC in the organization of the 3rd CEF, 500 copies of the proceedings were published and disseminated to participants.

UN Country Team Financial Crisis and Social Safety Net Position Papers – IFA contributed to the preparation of the UNCT response to the financial crisis, including a matrix of UN agency activities. UNCT support also included outlining a position on and an inventory for social safety nets. A four-page cover story in *Economics Today* quoted extensively from materials IFA prepared in response to their questions on social safety nets.

Social Safety Nets Conference

UNDP Cambodia is supporting the development of a long-term social safety net strategy through the interim working group on social safety nets, convened by the Royal Government of Cambodia as a sub-committee of the Technical Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition. Contributions from the IFA team on the social safety nets strategy include:

- 1) Providing ongoing substantive support to national strategy building on social safety nets, working closely with Government, CARD and WFP;
- 2) Contributing to the UN Response Framework and ensuring that long-term social safety nets are at the core of the response;
- 3) Assessment of Social Safety Nets in Cambodia, within the regional study on the Global Economic Crisis and Mitigating Its Impact.

2. Extractive Industry (EI):

An EI Advisor was hired in April 2009 with a mandate to build UNDP partnerships with the Royal Government, donor partners, civil society and the private sector in order to take a more structured and long-term approach to the extractive industries sector. UNDP recognizes that only through long-term policy-based action, well coordinated with partners, can the Royal Government take the necessary steps to effectively manage the country's resource endowment. The UNDP EI strategic plan was approved and is being implemented.

Capacity Needs Assessment for Extractive Industries

A concept note for a needs assessment in the petroleum and mining sectors was developed and discussed with relevant government partners, the Supreme National Economic Council, the Cambodia National Petroleum Authority and the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy. The needs assessment will assist in the development of a sector-wide approach for improved RGC and development partner coordination.

South-South Cooperation

Three representatives from Cambodia (one from SNEC and two from CNPA) participated in the second High Level Meeting for Oil and Gas Producing Countries of the South in Kenya in October 2009. The objectives of the meeting were to share experiences, consider case studies of successful oil development, and strengthen networks of officials from countries of the South. A report, including follow-up actions, was produced and shared among the Ministers and senior staff of relevant institutions.

Analytical Study on Socio-Economic Implications of Oil and Gas Revenues

This study was conducted in 2007. There have been delays, largely due to a lack of data and the subsequent maternity leave of the principal researcher. UNDP is exploring options with the consulting company on how best to complete this work in a cost-effective way, if possible.

Partnership building

A UNDP EI Engagement strategy has been drafted; consultations on the strategy are underway with relevant stakeholders.

In June of 2009, Cambodian civil society groups launched Cambodians for Resource Revenue Transparency (CRRT). CRRT has developed a 'step-wise' strategic plan for increased engagement with government on resource revenue management issues. UNDP Cambodia has initiated collaboration with CRRT, and partnered with CRRT to strengthen the voice of civil society in the extractive industries.

UNDP Cambodia's partnership agreement with Norway's Oil for Development program was extended for an additional year to the end of 2010. The Annual Report under the Agreement was submitted to Norway in August 2009.

3. Human Development Report (NHDR):

NHDR 2010: Climate Change - 15 percent and on-track. The concept note was drafted and shared internally and externally for comments. A set of presentations was developed for initial consultation purposes. A flyer on NHDR has been developed. Advisory Panel members were identified and the first meeting was held in July where the theme was endorsed, as well as the concept, draft outline and way forward. A list of relevant literature was compiled and has been constantly updated.

A team of authors (national and international) have been recruited and a government statistician has been identified to contribute to the HD Index analysis. The statistician attended the global NHDR team meeting and the OECD forum on statistics, knowledge and policy (Busan, Republic of Korea, October 2009) to prepare him to work on the HDI. An informal meeting took place with MoP in late December 2009 with regard to the use of the Commune Database as one of the main data sources for HDI analysis (MoP encouraged the CDB use).

Networking with stakeholders, particularly civil society was established through liaison with the National Climate Change Network (CSO network on climate change). A gender checklist was developed for this particular NHDR by reviewing available literature on climate change and gender. The list was finalized after external review by experts (Oxfam America and gender CTA of PGE/MoWA, as well as UNDP Gender Focal Point). A presentation on the HD concept and HDR system was made at the launch event of the global HDR 2009 on migration (17 December 2009), as a contribution to the promotion of overall understanding about the HD and HDR in the country.

4. Project management:

Three new staff and two interns hired – successfully completed the recruitment process for an NHDR Coordinator, an Extractive Industries Advisor, a UNV Intern and a National Intern, and a Communication Assistant.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

OUTPUT : 1)Designed and conducted selected applied policy research in agreed 2)Policy research findings and recommendations inform the development of a sound strategy for effective use of natural resource revenues and CMDGs. 3)Develop any needed proposals for follow-up program/project interventions by UNDP and other development partners to help RCG implement policy ideas produced generated through target policy researches.			
Output Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)
Zero draft of NHDR (Primary findings) produced	6	7	Concept note and table of contents are drafted
Number of joint study/research with UNCT	0	2	1
At least two policy research activities conducted to generate significant findings that will serve as inputs for development of the 4 th CEF, CMDGs based pm MSDP	2	4	3
Knowledge sharing networks developed among development partners, relevant Government Ministry, and NGO community, media and Communication unit.			
A Cambodia Economic Forum and number of meetings/workshops are conducted to discuss and debate on new issues emerges and research findings.	2	4	3
5 discussion workshops on 2007 NHDR at Commune and District level.	3	8	8
Number of capacity development activity including training, study tour, discussion on critical research finding and policy options organized with the government consultations.	1	3	2
<input type="checkbox"/> delivery exceeds plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery in line with plan <input type="checkbox"/> delivery below plan			

PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTPUT

OUTPUT:			
Output Indicators	Baseline (month/year)	Target (month/year)	Current status (month/year)

PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CPAP) OUTCOME

OUTCOME: (Improved monitoring of NSDP and CMDGs including broad-based policy dialogue and participatory reporting)

Outcome Indicators	<i>Baseline (2008)</i>	<i>Target (2009)</i>	<i>Current status (month/year)</i>
● Number of national requests for policy advice on emerging topics received by UNDP	-Draft Cambodia Competitiveness Study - CEF organized	- Cambodia Competitiveness Study finalized and published - 2 policy briefs published - Support the organization of the 3 rd CEF and its follow up plan developed
● CMDGs 2010 progress report and NHDR
● N/A

Capacity Development

Economic governance – Since its inception, IFA has worked closely with the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC). Two specific activities helped contribute to strengthening the capacity of SNEC staff/researchers. First, IFA commissioned a study entitled “Labour Market and Youth Employment.” The study was led and conducted by SNEC, and the research team comprised five researchers from SNEC. Second, IFA “engaged” SNEC from the conceptualization stage in preparing the Cambodia Country Competitiveness study and the Global Economic Downturn study. In addition, a number of SNEC members were invited to attend regional workshops in Beijing, China and Singapore. It is expected that a number of SNEC researchers will be invited to take part in CGE training to be conducted in 2010.

Extractive Industries Capacity Development - Three specific activities contributed to national capacity development in extractive industries development in 2009. First, UNDP presented a capacity needs assessment proposal to the Cambodian National Petroleum Authority (CNPA). CNPA is evaluating the UNDP offer as part of its short-term corporate planning. Second, UNDP supported the participation of representatives from CNPA and the Ministry of Economy and Finance at the Second South-South High Level Meeting on Oil and Gas Management. The meeting provided the opportunity for Cambodian officials to learn from the experiences of other developing countries with emerging oil industries. Third, UNDP supported the capacity of the National Assembly and Parliament to oversee EI governance developments in Cambodia by organizing a well attended briefing on new developments in Cambodian oil and gas management.

NHDR - A national counterpart at NCDD PST M&E Unit was identified for technical inputs to the NHDR 2010 to conduct HD Index analysis using the Commune Database as a main data source. His involvement is expected to provide on-the-job training on HDI measurement as well as promotion of an HD measurement culture within the government planning/M&E system. The statistician attended the global NHDR team meeting and the OECD forum on statistics, knowledge and policy (Busan, Republic of Korea, October 2009) to prepare him to work on the HDI.. This event exposed him to the current discussions on HD and HD measurement, and global trends in the measurement of social progress. Following this event, UNDP encouraged him to respond to the call for papers from the HDR Office as contribution to the next global HDR on “Twenty Years of Human Development.” He responded positively, and submitted a paper abstract titled “The HDI 1990-2007 and its Estimation Methods: Some Observations.” His abstract was accepted by the review

committee of the HDRO and he was further invited to develop a full paper and present it at a technical workshop on HD measurement in the UK in January 2010. Mentoring and review was provided by UNDP to facilitate his paper preparation, in addition to the financial support for his participation in the workshop. This development demonstrates positive progress in the capacity development of a national counterpart on HD and HD measurement. The challenge remains in institutionalizing the capacity/capacity development in the long-term.

Gender

The Global Economic Downturn: Opportunity or Crisis and Cambodia Country Competitiveness studies have incorporated disaggregated gender. The gender checklist has been prepared and filed in the IFA share point for use in all future research.

A gender checklist was developed for the NHDR2010 on climate change by reviewing available literature on climate change and gender. The list was finalized after external review by experts (Oxfam America and gender CTA of PGE/MoWA, as well as the UNDP Gender Focal Point). The list has been shared with programme colleagues in the Environment and Energy cluster working on climate change to support gender mainstreaming in their respective climate change activities.

Lessons learned

- For joint events between Government and UNDP, the communications plan must be finalized with partners prior to the event in order to minimize risk, e.g. complaints from media and the SRP at the 3rd CEF;
- The media briefing is a good tool to communicate our key messages and it should be used consistently;
- Targeted advocacy through policy briefs and workshops appears to increase a study's impact;
- The design and implementation of a follow-up plan, including presentations to the most influential groups in the case of the Competitiveness study, has led to more sustained impact;
- The research phase should take place within existing structures (such as TWGs, reform initiatives and other forums) to facilitate other stakeholders taking up issues after the research is complete. For the Competitiveness study, the findings were incorporated into the Private Sector Development TWG agenda, Government-Private sector working groups' multi-year strategies, and the Government reform process;
- Capacity of the team: IFA should continue to reinforce its internal capacity to provide high quality advice as well as to strategically engage with stakeholders. IFA Board Meeting needs to be completed in one meeting and on time;
- Extractive industries development is a sensitive issue in Cambodia (as elsewhere), as evidenced by the aftermath of the Global Witness report. Increasing the level of dialogue and trust between the Government, civil society and the private sector, should be a priority. UNDP may be particularly well-placed to provide a neutral platform for the sort of constructive dialogue that is required;
- Cambodia's oil and gas sector shares challenges with the country's growing mining sector, particularly around the need to improve transparency and strengthen institutions. Environmental and social issues may be more acute in the mining sector, since mineral development will take place in a much more visible way than offshore oil and gas. While the oil and gas sector remains a priority for UNDP, we propose to broaden our efforts to include work on mining;
- Need to closely engage and liaise with programme colleagues of other clusters to ensure timely inputs and linkage with their work. (In this case NHDR and climate change.)

III. Project implementation challenges

(Minimum half a page, suggested 1 page)

a. Updated project risks and actions

Operational Risks

Project Risk 1: IFA works on new policy issues that are sometimes sensitive, such as extractive industries

Actions taken: Regular meetings with Government partners to maintain open and frank dialogue and determine best approaches

Project Risk 2: Objective of widening debate on sensitive issues often difficult to measure

Actions taken: Monitor media, NGO, Government response to issues and adjust approach accordingly.

Organizational Risks

Project Risk 3: Nature of IFA's work where each activity is similar to initiating a new project and therefore very time intensive and requires significant operational cooperation

Actions taken: There is a need to further streamline approaches that ensures transparency, accountability, quality and efficiency. Also staff number has increased focusing on operational issues

Political Risks

Project Risk 4: Political economy may constrain implementation of policy advice

Action taken: Partnerships strategically; active interventions from management.

Regulatory Risks

Project Risk 5: Government counterpart staff lack motivation and time.

Action taken: Build mutual understanding and credibility; trust; provide capacity development opportunity.

b. Updated project issues and actions

Project Issue 1: Capacity of some national counterparts is sometimes limited and slows work/lowers quality

Action taken: Adjust expectations and timeline accordingly. Require counterparts to present work prior to final deadline for quality assurance.

IV. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution overview [start date of the project to end date of project]

The 2009 budget allocation was **\$1,259,421.53** and as 31st December 09, the total actual expenditure was **\$916,582.83** (est.) with a delivery rate of **72.80 %**.

Low delivery rate was largely due to delay/postponement of the some activities:

- Socio-economic placation of HIV study of which the implementation was not under IFA.
- A research activity which was supposed to carry by partner (SNEC) was carried to 2010 plan.
- A Sharing session was postponed to 2010 plan.
- New research activity on EI was carried to 2010 plan.

DONOR NAME	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
Norad	611,000	611,000	-
NPD	58,000	58,000	-
TOTAL	669,000	669,000	-

Table 2: Annual expenditure by Activity (in Atlas format) [Jan 2009 to Dec 2009]

Activity	2009 APPROVED BUDGET	2009 EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Activity 1 [Project Support and Management]	340,262.43	343,085.82	(2,823.39)	101%
Activity 2 [Cost-sharing to CO]	195,735.00	149,678.05	46,056.95	76%
Activity 3 [Develop a system for high priority]	-	-	-	-
Activity 4 [Research Activity]	178,088.00	153,347.96	24,740.04	86%
Activity 5 [Knowledge Sharing]	57,196.84	48,992.96	8,203.88	86%
Activity 6 [Publication]	34,528.41	31,097.11	3,431.30	90%
Activity 7 [NHDR]	135,000.00	120,933.39	14,066.61	90%
Activity 8 [Intl Conference (Norad/NPD Fund)]	163,894.25	41,603.77	122,290.48	25%
Activity 9 [Oil & Gas Study (Norad Fund)]	-	-	-	-
Activity 10 [GMS 7%]	11,472.60	622.83	10,849.77	5%
Activity 11 [Socio-economic Implication of HIV]	143,244.00	27,220.94	116,023.06	19%
Other: Gain/Loss	-	-	-	-
Total	1,259,421.53	916,582.83	342,838.70	73%

Table 3: Cumulative expenditure by Activity (in Atlas format) [Jan 2005 to Dec 2009]

Activity	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	DELIVERY (%)
Activity 1 [Project Support and Management]	775,326.13	778,149.52	(2,823.39)	100%
Activity 2 [Cost-sharing to CO]	195,946.00	149,889.05	46,056.95	76%
Activity 3 [Develop a system for high priority]	40,911.38	40,911.38	-	100%
Activity 4 [Research Activity]	587,663.51	562,923.47	24,740.04	96%
Activity 5 [Knowledge Sharing]	381,028.87	372,824.99	8,203.88	98%
Activity 6 [Publication]	94,299.20	90,867.90	3,431.30	96%
Activity 7 [NHDR]	349,670.90	335,604.29	14,066.61	96%
Activity 8 [Intl Conference (Norad/NPD Fund)]	461,799.57	339,509.09	122,290.48	74%
Activity 9 [Oil & Gas Study (Norad Fund)]	58,479.20	58,479.20	-	100%
Activity 10 [GMS 7%]	44,283.60	33,433.83	10,849.77	75%
Activity 11 [Socio-economic Implication of HIV]	178,478.28	62,455.22	116,023.06	35%
Other: Gain/Loss	58.01	58.01	-	100%
Total	3,167,944.65	2,825,047.94	342,838.70	89%

Annexes

PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION IN 2009

N	PUBLICATION TITLE	RECEIVER							TOTAL
		Gov	DP	NGO	Library	UNCT	Other	Embassy	
1	<u>Discussion Paper 6: Selected Paper “Fuelling Poverty Reduction on Oil and Gas” in English</u>	171	51	35	47	22	32	39	397
2	<u>Discussion Paper 6: Selected Paper “Fuelling Poverty Reduction on Oil and Gas” in Khmer</u>	171	51	35	47	22	32	39	397
3	<u>Discussion Paper 7: Cambodia Country Competitiveness Study in English</u>	109	51	29	43	22	32	39	322
4	<u>Discussion Paper 7: Cambodia Country Competitiveness Study in Khmer</u>	86	51	29	43	26	32	39	306
5	<u>Proceeding of the Third Cambodia Economic Forum: “Increasing Cambodia’s Competitiveness for Growth and Poverty Reduction in the Face of the Global Financial Crisis” in English</u>	50	51	25	43	22	5	50	246
6	<u>UNCT Report: Global Economic Downturn: Opportunity or Crisis? English</u>	134	51	43	43	220	52	144	687
7	<u>UNCT Report: Global Economic Downturn: Opportunity or Crisis? Khmer</u>	134	51	43	43	102	52	24	449
8	<u>NHDR 2010 brochure: Climate Change</u>								500