

Kingdom of Cambodia

King Religion Nation

CASE PAPERS

**MUNICIPALITY OF PHNOM PENH
BRI-MPP,
Phnom Penh, November 6, 2004**

ADMINISTRATION OF PHNOM PENH

History of Phnom Penh



We invite you, the readers, as well as knowledgeable experts, to analyse and conclude the reason for the Khmer Kings' decision to relocate the capital city from "Angkor City" to "Phnom Penh". However, the royal decision of making Phnom Penh to be the capital city of the Cambodian empire was not the absolute decision. Phnom Penh seemed to be the only one choice- from the time of Preahbat Chao Punhea Yat who located the palace to Phnom Penh in 1434, till the last decision was made by Preahbat Norodom in

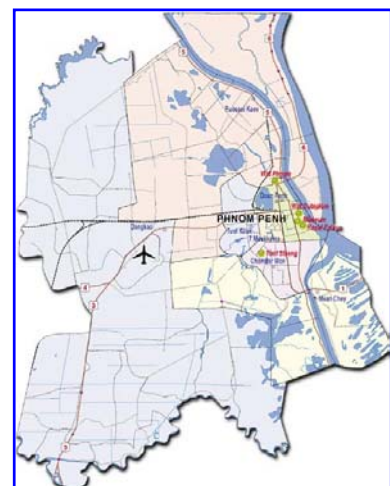
1865 by locating the Khmer Royal Palace in Phnom Penh and becoming the capital city of Cambodia. For 431 years, Cambodia was under the rule of different Khmer Kings who built their palaces in different areas- sometimes in Phnom Penh, other times, elsewhere. However, for over four centuries, Phnom Penh was built and decorated continuously.

In the year 2004, the first Phnom Penh from the Preahbat Chao Punhea Yat era was 570 years old. From 1970-1975, Phnom Penh was under Lon Nol regime. A new culture was not likely to be born, especially considering the growing villas of the military officers of that period, ruled by corruption.

Later, ancient Phnom Penh was destroyed mostly by Pol Pot and the issue has not been resolved to date. Reading this document is only the beginning of gathering insufficient efforts to restore and rebuild a Phnom Penh filled with comfort and peace. While this goal seems so far away, it can be reached through goodwill in a new century. In the past as well as the present, labour, knowledge and personal resources were sacrificed to achieve this.

Brief Profile of Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh situated on conjunction of the bank of Mekong Sub-region, Tonlé Sap and Bassac River, in front of the recent Royal Palace, has become the Capital of Cambodia since 1434. Phnom Penh presently covers an area of 375 square kilometres. Administratively, the City is divided into 7 districts; 3 districts are in the urban area and the rests are in the outskirt. Our estimation, the population of Phnom Penh is 1.2 Million with a density of 2,696 per Km². There are two main seasons, dry season from November to April and rainy season from May to October. The approximate temperature of a whole year is 26°C.



Security and Stability Situation in Phnom Penh

The security and social order have strongly been reinforced for all activities and social lifestyles to be normally run; particularly we have also strengthened our stability for the International Conferences chronologically and recently held in Phnom Penh although the politic has still blocked for the 3rd main date since July 2003. The difficulty for the Phnom Penh Municipality to focus is the traffic problem because of the increasing vehicles on the

roads and it causes traffic jam on the main roads in Phnom Penh. It is also harmful for the beautification and traffic of our city. By the way, Phnom Penh also faces with the drug issue to be eradicated.

Welfare Situation and Economy

1. Agriculture

- There 700 Ha of land for agriculture (about 0.38% of the whole country) but it has daily decreased for the other purpose such as: home construction, and business buildings.
- We just gather about 5% of rice of our city's demand.

2. Industry and Handicraft

- There are 251 factories in Phnom Penh (about 74% of the whole country) with 173,302 workers.
- There are 1,551 small industries and handicrafts with 11,946 workers.

3. Commerce

- We have 4,486 business places; therefore 2,152 places have the authorization from the Government.
- There are 41 small and big markets with 12 supermarkets.
- Right now the market stability is staying in good condition (US\$ 1=4,000 riel)

4. Public Work

- Asphalt Concrete road : 164,299 Km
- BOT road : 66,035 Km
- DBST road : 25,764 Km
- Gravel road : 266,962 Km
- Normal road : 377,671 Km
- Concrete road : 3 Km
- Sewage system : 177,147 m
- Drainage system : 9,110 m
- Pumping station to outskirt : 10 places

5. Pure Water Supply

- Pure drinking water factories : 3 places
- Drinking water system : 921,909 Km

6. Tourism

Tourism is playing an important role of our country development especially the economic improvement. We are trying to conserve and protect the valuable of our tourism resorts mainly in Phnom Penh such as: Wat Phnom, Royal Palace, National Museum, Toul Sleng genocidal Place... in order to attract lot tourists to come and pay their visits to Phnom Penh and we also have:

- 117 hotels
- 123 quest houses
- 248 restaurants
- 156 travel Agencies
- 65 tour buses
- 28 tour ships
- 9 tourism resorts
- In 2003, 269,674 tourists come through the Phnom Penh International Airport (15.78% lower than 2002 because of War again Iraq and SARS)

7. Investment

- 72 investment locations:
 - 59 domestic investment locations
 - 13 foreign investment projects
- All investment sectors are for businesses, and services such as: hotel, restaurants, transportation (Bus, taxi, motor taxi and cyclo)

8. Education

- We have 19 kindergarten schools with 161,453 kids
- 28 lower and upper high schools with 81,105 students
- We have been practiced the Government' regulation to help our poor families with unpaid system for the entrance fee of primary students. Thus they can happily go to school all.
- Non-system education is also being done, and we have 199 classes with 3,981 students.
- Private Education
 - 38 kindergarten and primary schools with 20,619 kids
 - 17 secondary schools and 2,424 classrooms with 51,761 students
 - 4 training schools and 435 classes with 8,394 trainees

9. Health

- 1 public hospital
- 20 health centres
- 787 health service providers
- 386 pharmacies
- We now also focus on food safety education for our citizens.

Urban Development

- Road construction to escape from traffic jam and traffic accidents
- Garden and park renovation (green city for our people)
- The strengthening of flood protection and drainage system
- River banks renovation and development
- Phnom Penh now is facing up with the lacking of Master Plan for urban development (under study)

Poverty Reduction

- We have just started to develop the city after the long decade war. It has been rebuilt from nothing (a ghost city) and most of the poor families came and built their slumps on the public places. Those slumps are very harmful to the beautification of the city as well.
- From 1992 to 2002, the Phnom Penh Municipality has firstly moved those people from the slump areas to outskirts.
- The above mentioned project has faced the financial problem such as: buying new land, infrastructure management, and transportation of those to a new area etc, thus why, from 2002 the Phnom Penh Municipality has a very new idea to do an in-situ upgrading and land sharing project. In fact, through the government decision to develop 100 communities per year, the Phnom Penh Municipality in 2004 is doing 4 communities for new and good experiences.

Decentralization Implementation

I. Local Governance in Phnom Penh

- Since January 2003 is our second year to support the commune councils and it was supported by UNDP in 2002.

- SEILA Program was firstly established in Phnom Penh to implement the Poverty Reduction Strategy by reinforcing the Local Governance particularly push the 76 commune councils to acknowledge and fully use the Decentralization effectively and efficiently.

II. Structure, Title, and Task for the Commune Council Members

- ❖ **Commune Chief** : General Affairs
 - ❖ **First Deputy Chief** : Economic and Financial Tasks
 - ❖ **Second Deputy Chief** : Admin, Social, Public Service and Security affairs
 - ❖ **Clerk** : Based on the Prakas No. 1329 dated 19-December 2003 of the Clerk duty
 - ❖ Committee for Planning and commune budget
 - ❖ Committee for Women and Children affairs
 - ❖ Village chief
- *To strengthen the commune councils' capacity building, MPP organized a meeting for about 330 related participants on 19 September. 2003*

III. Commune Council Replacement

- ❖ There are 652 (114 women) commune council members among the 76 communes in Phnom Penh.
- ❖ Up to now, the 71 (13 women) communes council members has been changed for the various reasons such as:
 - Resignation
 - Death
 - Disability
 - Others

IV. Commune Council Training

- ❖ Supporting officials have been trained on collaboration of the commune development planning establishment for step 8-11.
- ❖ Local Administrative officials and Director of Environment Department have been trained on "Bidding and Contract Management" organized by the Ministry of Interior.
- ❖ Local Administrative officials, director of Economic and Finance department, director of Treasury, and consultant of SEILA Program have been joined the training of "The Communes' Financial Management System" organized by the Ministry of Interior.
- ❖ Organized a training course about "The Communes' Financial Management System".
- ❖ Training on "Development Project Organizing".
- ❖ Training on "Development Project Organizing and Bidding and Contract Management".
- ❖ Training on "Monthly, Semester, and Yearly Report Management" for the Local Administrative Officials.
- ❖ Gender Training Program.
- ❖ Commune Investment Program.
- ❖ Others.

V. Mechanism in the Decentralization Supporting Policy

- MPP has informed and introduced about the 2 report forms to the Commune Councils asking them to fill it and send backward.
- As a result, MPP have already received from most of them. But it was a bit late for some communes.

VI. Future Vision

- Continue to help our commune councils in Local Administrative Management.
- Going on to monitor the result of the Communes' development project.
- Continue to share hands in Local Investment Program to be finished in 2004.
- Administrative training for Commune Councils and their clerks.
- Continue to support the Commune Budget Planning in 2004.

VII. Conclusion

➢ Strength

- Good result for the Decentralization and it is well acknowledged throughout the communes.
- Development planning and implementing for 2003 have been successful achieved.

➢ Weakness

- Law implementing and acknowledgement are still poor.
- People participation is slow for the local development.

Information Technology

Internet and Network system have been connected with database and all information about our city to 30 computers in the Phnom Penh Municipality office, 70 computers for 7 districts and 124 computers for 62 communes in Phnom Penh under the strong support of the Government of Korea Republic through the Council Ministers of the Government of Cambodia. Unfortunately, we have not yet prepared for the rest communes because of the inappropriate locations.



Foreign Ties

Phnom Penh is conducting an open-door policy in its international relations. The Phnom Penh Municipality sees in expanding its foreign ties one of the factors in developing city.



It is considered that new epoch of foreign relations in region started since 1980 and The Phnom Penh has been adhering new policy and principles in foreign relations.

Currently, Phnom Penh city has very good cooperation ties with Hiroshima, Narita, Okinawa, Seoul, Kunming, Yunnan, Tianjin, Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, Naga and Markati for some major areas of collaboration activities such as:



Exchange of information, delegations, professional, exhibitions, and culture,

- Organization of joint trade fairs, seminars and conferences,
- Training of public organization employees and Human Resources development
- Technical and financial supports for Phnom Penh development and improvement.
- Workshop and Consultation experiences



Phnom Penh Change its Appearance

Restoration and preservation of Phnom Penh's buildings and roads was rarely done after national reconciliation in 1991. The city's infrastructure was damaged and it didn't appear as a capital in the heart of Cambodia. In the dry season, roads and byways were dusty, unlit and haunted by traffic jams. In the rainy season, they were flooded because the sewage system was clogged up by rubbish. Public parks and gardens where people previously came to relax had become garbage dumps and shelters for homeless people.

After the 1993 general election a coalition government was set up. The Phnom Penh Municipality began to work hard on restoring the infrastructure of the city, but due to internal political instability, their efforts didn't yield much result. A few weeks after the July 5-6, 1997 fighting, the Municipality made a plan to renovate the city's deteriorating infrastructure.

The plan was tabled for discussion at a meeting on October 15, 1997 about restoring infrastructure in the capital. We have also noticed that "If we continue to allow the capital to deteriorate and only wait for international aid, the city will become even more damaged. Blocked sewers and drainage systems and flooded roads will greatly damage the environment of Phnom Penh."

"The government's current budget is scant and inadequate but we can't wait any longer, because 60 percent of the sewage system and the roads are badly destroyed. If we still continue to wait, the infrastructure will be completely demolished, so we must struggle and overcome the obstacles." The efforts to restore the sewage system were carried out by local authorities with assistance from the Municipality. When the restoration campaign began, many roads in the city were reconstructed and repaired. "Phnom Penh is the centre of the country in all respects – politically, economically, socially and culturally. Its beauty should be well maintained in order to create better living conditions for its inhabitants. The Municipality wants to beautify the city, repair its roads, install and restore drains and sewers, provide clean water and reliable electricity and created public parks."

Many roads construction sites were set up in Phnom Penh with the encouragement from the Municipal leaders. A few months after, the road construction was finished, roads had previously been dark and unlit at night, were equipped with lamp posts, traffic lights and electricity. Public parks were green and overflowing with blooming flowers whose beautiful scents drifted through the air. But the fast development of the city drew a lot of suspicion and questions: "Why is it happening so fast? Why was it not done before? Where did the money come from? Why do they do now?" The speedy completion of the construction work

was unbelievable to be much, in fact, because of the financial problem. But the Municipality has tried all its best to be successful. The purpose was not only to decorate the city, but also to reduce certain kinds of crimes and to improve traffic conditions. But Cambodia was struggling financially, and spending money on beautification was criticized by some.

If we build recreational facilities closer to their homes, people can go to visit and moreover they make our city more beautiful. However, building these recreational facilities will not reduce the amount of traffic jams, especially the ones created by young people who go to nightclubs. In the near future, the park along the riverfront will be expanded from Monivong Bridge all the way to the Cambodia-Japan Friendship Bridge. This will enhance our city's beauty for all people.

The renovation and decorations were obvious: the temple and the statues were repainted. Lamp posts were replaced. New lawns were planted and new paths constructed on the signalling in a band or in pagodas were placed in the top of the hill. Decorative frames and sculptures were restored were restored to their original splendour. The improvement of the hill and the transformation into a place for worship and relaxation was intended to serve people both in the city and throughout the country. Especially this will be the place of the yearly celebration of Khmer New Year in the future.



Since then, Wat Phnom has been a popular place to visit for national and foreign tourists. The ceremony to welcome the new millennium – the year 2000 – was also organized at Wat Phnom, which was crowded with several kinds of people nationwide.

The railing along the riverfront, disconnected in various places by steps, is not only meant to be used for sitting on but also as prevention against flooding. Along the river

we erected several flag poles- 24 of them flying Cambodian flags, symbolizing our 24 cities and provinces. Other poles will fly the flags of foreign countries that have embassies in Phnom Penh. We can summarize that: “For the beauty of our capital and the welfare of its people, we must improve the city. Especially we must build and expand parks and places for people to come and relax during public holidays. We must construct new parks along the river, starting from Hun Sen Park to Monivong Bridge.”

Phnom Penh on the Road towards Democracy



During the early 1990's, Phnom Penh was governed by a haft communist and half democratic administration. After the Paris Peace Agreement was signed on October 23, 1991, the refugees and the opposition forces that had been living abroad or along the Thai-Cambodian border for many years were gradually repatriated.

Most repatriated people came to live in Phnom Penh, particularly politicians from the various parties. They also brought their military forces with them. Phnom Penh was home to many political parties and the population continued to grow, making the city difficult for the

authority to control.

People in Phnom Penh were not afraid of the authorities, and the authorities seemed to have no will to serve the people. They were slack and let people do whatever they wanted to. The stronger was always the winner, even when someone had committed a crime. During that time, authorities did not enforce the laws avidly.

After Cambodia was reconciled on October 23, 1991, the country began taking steps towards democracy. The efforts were led by the United Nations' Advance Mission in Cambodia, UNAMIC, who laid the groundwork for a national election on May 23, 1993. 20 political parties took part in the election but only four of them obtained seats in the new National Assembly. A coalition government was formed on September 24, 1993. After the coalition government was set up, UNTAC completed its mission and left the government to lead Cambodia in to a fledging democracy.

Cambodia didn't have strong and entrenched laws to support its new democracy. A small group of people took advantage of this and created lawlessness in many sectors of Cambodian society. They used their power to exploit innocent people.

During that time there were no effective means to control the people in the provinces as well as in Phnom Penh, and especially the capital attracted many different kinds of people.

The lack of laws and the fact that the authorities did not control the people well created a social anarchy, rife with robberies, killings, kidnappings and all kinds of illegal business. This made both Cambodian and foreign investors very nervous.

During the first year of the coalition government, Phnom Penh didn't develop much. Insecurity and lawlessness created a situation of political instability that led to factional fighting inside the city in July 1997. After that the situation in Phnom Penh became insecure. Robberies, killings and kidnapping interfered and created fear among the inhabitants. Local businessmen and foreign investors fled the city.

We had held a commune council election in February 2002 and then the main date of the government was elected in 2003 as well. The above description is in the purpose of building democracy road in Cambodia.

Administrative Structure of Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh capital is 375 square kilometres and cover on 7 districts, 76 sangkats (quarters) and 637 villages. The 7 Khans (districts) are: Chamkamorn, 7 Makara, Daun Penh, Toul Kork, where Dangkor, Meanchey and Russey Keo are considered as outskirts of the city. Phnom Penh has a total population of 1.2 Million people with a density of 2,696 per Km². This rate is higher than the provinces.

All Khans are under the governance of the Phnom Penh Municipality- Address: No. 69, Preah Monivong Blvd, Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh. Tel: 855-23-722-054, 855-23-430-214, Fax: 855-23-430-214.

- **Khan 7 Makara** is 2.21 Square Kilometres and divided into 8 Sangkats (quarters) with 96,192 people (in 2000).

Office address: No. 481, Preah Monivong Blvd, Sangkat Beourng Pralit,
Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23-724-567.

- **Khan Daun Penh** is 7.44 Square Kilometres with 131,913 people.

Office address: No. 90, Route So, Sangkat Wat Phnom,
Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23-722-367.

- **Khan Chamkarmon** is 10.56 Square Kilometres with 187,072 people.

Office address: No. 169-171-175 Mao TseTong Blvd,

Sangkat Beourng Keng Kang III, Khan Chamkarmon,
Tel: (855) 23-213-565

- **Khan Toul Kork** is 7.99 Square Kilometres with 154,968 people.

Office address: No. 185, Route Oknha Tebphon, Sangkat Depo I,
Khan Toul Kork, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855)

- **Khan Meanchey** is 43.79 Square kilometres with 157,112 people.

Office address: No. 1, Route 361, Sangkat Chbar Amperv I,
Khan Meanchey, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23-219-886

- **Khan Russey Keo** is 105.56 Square kilometres with 180,076 people.

Office address: National Road No.5, Sangkat Kilometre 6,
Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh
Tel: 855-23-219-854

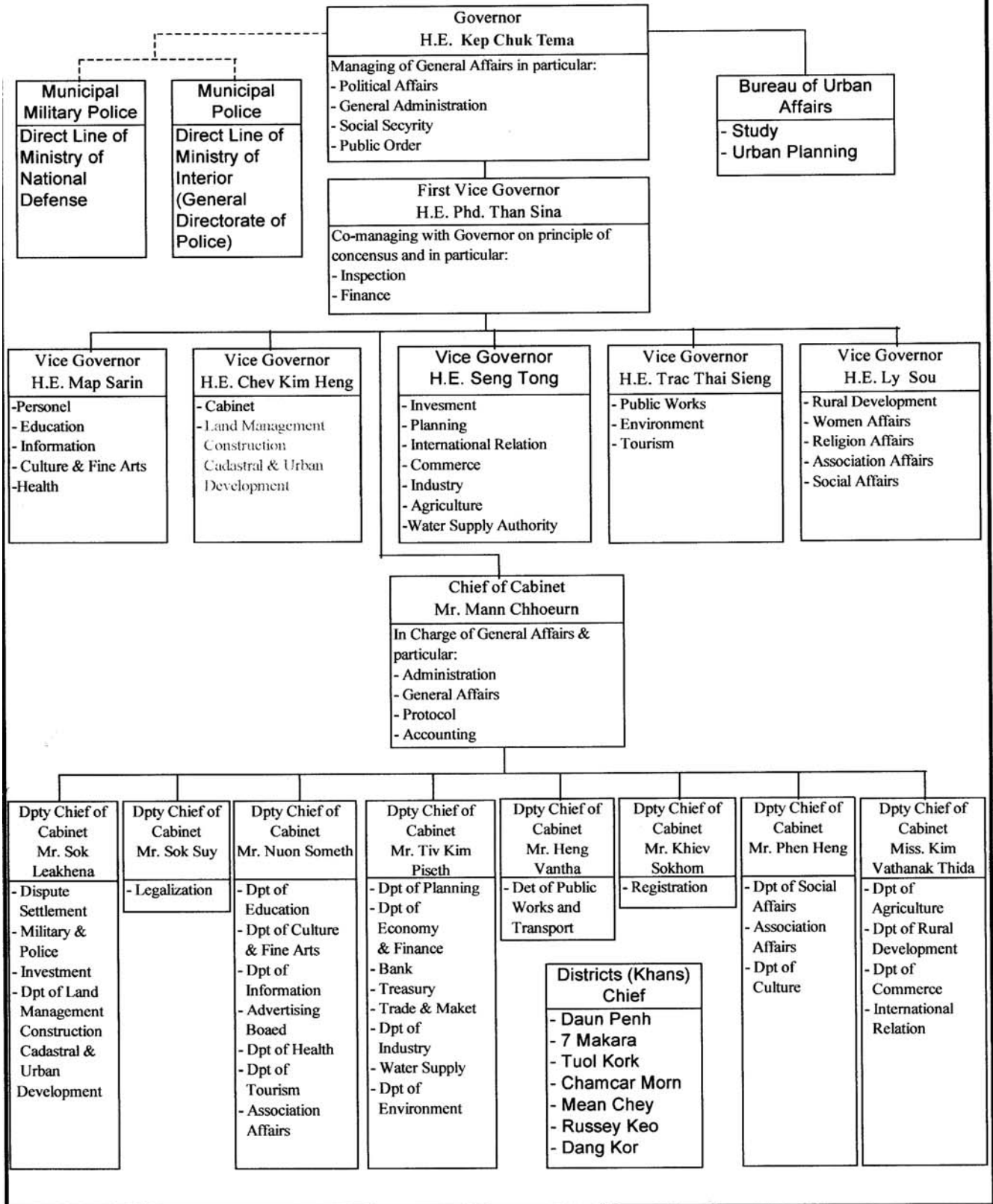
- **Khan Dangkor** is 197.89 Square Kilometres with 92,461 people.

Office address: Russian Federation Boulevard, Sangkat Karkarb,
Khan Dangkor, Phnom Penh
Tel: (855) 23-900-016

Beside these we also have 27 administrative departments under the Municipality :

1. Department of Education, Youth and Sports
2. Department of Public Health
3. Department of Planning
4. Department of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery
5. Department of Economy and Finance
6. Department of Tourism
7. Taxation Branch office
8. Treasury office
9. Department of Commerce
10. Department of Industry, Mines and Energy
11. Department of Public Works and Transport
12. Department of Land Management, Urbanization, Reconstruction and Housing
13. Department of Rural Development
14. Department of Environment
15. Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
16. Department of Social Welfare, Vocational Training and Rehabilitation
17. Department of Women's Affairs and Veterans
18. Department of Culture and Fine Arts
19. Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
20. Department of Social Welfare, Vocational Training and Rehabilitation
21. Department of Women's Affairs and Veterans
22. Department of Culture and Fine Arts
23. Department of Information
24. Department of Cult and Religion
25. Military Police Headquarter
26. The Police Commissariat
27. Phnom Penh Autonomous Water Supply Authority

MUNICIPALITY OF PHNOM PENH ORGANIZATION CHART



**Projects in Asia Using Bilateral and Multilateral Public Aid
Euro-Asian International Seminar
Lyon, France, November 18 and 19, 2004**

**Supported By
European Commission
ASIA-URBS**

I. Background of Phnom Penh :

Phnom Penh is one of the well-known cities of Cambodia, was named after a small hill, " Phnom Daun Penh," an ancient resident of Daun Penh, presently known as Wat Phnom, located west of Chak Tok Mok river.

The history of Phnom Penh City has been recorded and documented in the Khmer National history since early 15th century, and today, it is 567 years old. With almost 6 centuries of evolutionary processes, Phnom Penh has experienced not only prosperous time, but also barbarian period. Particularly, in Sangkom Reast Niyum period, Phnom Penh was regarded as "the Pearl of Asia". However, with the flame of wars, and under the democratic Kampuchea, Phnom Penh had plunged into a sever disaster and known by the national and international community as a "Ghost Town". Phnom Penh had once again come to life on January 7, 1979. With this new life, under the Flag of National Salvation Front, that Phnom Penh has tried to stand up gradually by itself to confront with many difficulties in order to move forward with the development, and to once again shows its lustrous beauty with a warmly smile to welcome guests from every corners of the world.

II. City-to-city cooperation :

A- Basic goal of the city-to-city cooperation project conducted

The Municipality of Phnom Penh, in its rehabilitation and development program, states as its main objective the achievement of a fair, just and peaceful society through sustainable economic and social development (NPRD, 1994). The centerpiece of the program is to raise the standard living of all Cambodians. The Municipality of Phnom Penh is firmly committed to increase economic growth and strengthen gradual reliance on domestic resources to reduce the current dependence on external financial and technical assistance.

According to the First Socio-Economic Development Plan, 1996-2000 the prime objective of the Government's Development Strategy is to reduce poverty. However, as the overwhelming majority of the poor live in rural areas, it therefore follows that rural development will be a leading policy strategy. The ten principal points of the Royal Government's Development Program reflect to the component parts of its rural development strategy :

- Poverty alleviation and a broad-based participation in development, particular through participatory rural development.
- Broadening access to social services, particular for women and vulnerable groups.
- Macro-economic stability
- Administrative reform and decentralization
- Investment in rural physical infrastructure
- Human resources development and skill upgrading
- Strengthening productive capacity of the agricultural and rural sector, particular through increasing rice yields for food security, livestock production and export diversification.
- Employment generation in rural and urban areas.
- Conservation of natural resources and environmental protection
- Economic integration on a regional and world basic.

B- Sectors and Objectives :

1- Program for Supporting Public Administration Reform :

Commune Council and their Roles and activities are important from the view point of administration decentralization and deconcentration, but also critical from the perspective of rural development.

2- Program for improvement of urban development :

- *Urbanism, Rehabilitation and Cadastre :*

- Institutional support to BAU on Urban Development to improve the technical formation and elaboration urbanism document.
- Photography airplane in the city of Phnom Penh to improve the cartography mapping in Phnom Penh.
- Phnom Penh urban heritage to improve analyses and rules : the committed actions, an

analysis of the heritage appeared necessary. The authorities of urbanism committed in a cooperation with the municipal services of Phnom Penh to survey of the architectural and urban heritage of the center of the city. While bringing a tool of knowledge and reflection, this survey can also contribute better to orient the evolutions of their works, to reconcile the indispensable changes with the respect of an inheritance and a site that are of incontestable assets for the city of tomorrow. The publication of the survey was the opportunity to gather in this work many texts basic information units, plans and photos that permit to consist better of the heritage and the landscape of the city, their information and their places in his/her/its development.

- Phnom Penh Urban Management, Development and Rehabilitation Policies for the Cities cooperation : Phnom Penh - Venice - Paris.

The funding for two years development project (499,530 Euro) is essentially seed funding to kick start much more ambitious and long-term future initiatives. It is an integrated capacity building project where the real goals are to provide the tools and know-how to allow Phnom Penh to address its urban problems with home grown solutions. Once this project has provided Phnom Penh authorities with the tools, structures, term of reference and competence for better management and conservation of the city, the goal will be to identify other donors that can help the city implement future initiatives. This project seeks to address the short falls in capacity currently being experienced by the Phnom Penh authorities by introducing an urban planning policy framework, technical expertise particularly in the areas of property registration, urban policies and town planning and construction and know-how in the field of conservation and restoration of the urban built heritage. To facilitate the financial autonomy of the city, the basic of a property tax system will also be developed.

- FSP- Assistance to the Management and Urban Development in Phnom Penh to improve of Urban Development Master Plan to 2020. Preparation Them of Urbanism Schema Director in Phnom Penh - Phnom Penh White Book - Prospective 2020 and the future - Big Phnom Penh extension. Duration of the Project : 2002 - 2004 and budget : 4 million Euro.

- *Infrastructure, Sanitation, Drainage and Transportation :*

- Sewerage network of Phnom Penh City Mathematics models - Update co-financed by the French Government.

Summary : Since its foundation, Phnom Penh has had to compromise with the waters : rivers surrounding the town, and tropical rainfalls. It's why the city of Paris - which works together with the city of Phnom Penh in order to renovate the city since 1981 - has always showed a strong commitment on the drainage issue.

In 1995, a diagnostic study of the sewerage and drainage network was accomplished, a mathematics model was conceived in order to verify the coherence of existing network and determine its limitations. This study proposed a plan of action, including 20 priority projects, as five are already finalized or in implementing process. The French Government Assistance Project divided in two components : the first component aims to help the Municipality to define a new sustainable sewage policy, and to create a new organization able to manage efficiently the networks, scheduled to start in the September 2001, and the second component aims to provide the tools necessary for the Municipality to determine its drainage policy. Phnom Penh City has to choose between different development options, and has to prioritize the investments. One of the tools that can help the Municipality is the mathematics model of drainage network of Phnom Penh City. What for a Mathematics Model ? This model reproduces virtually the effects of rainfall on the city, and determines the flow, the height of water, in every part of the primary network. It's a great help for the technicians in order to understand the network way is working, to underline its weak points, and to calculate and test improvements. It can also give an evaluation of different developments and subsequently allow the Municipality to find out its own drainage and sewage policy.

- Rehabilitation the Water use treatment in Phnom Penh, but not yet to improve only to the ongoing study.
- Urban Transportation System : Phnom Penh Municipality has been tackling urban Transportation issues and pronounced change are to be seen especially in the area of roads development. However, then are still more issues that need to be solve (JICA has already conducted a project formulation study for urban transport in Phnom Penh : Traffic Improvement in Phnom Penh City.

- Urban Sanitation : to improve solid Waste management by the study in Phnom Penh which was divided into 3 phases started from February 2003 until June 2005 through the Japan International Cooperation Agency. The objectives of the study are : a- to formulate a master plan for solid waste management for MPP. b- to conduct feasibility study on priority projects which will be selected from the master plan including implementation of pilot projects. c- to pursue technology transfer to the Cambodian counterpart personnel in the course of study. - and to implement Water works Development and Drainage are important subjects and these subjects agree in basic Human needs.
- Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement: to be implemented in Phnom Penh phase I, and similar project is expected to implement in Phnom Penh as phase II. The objective of the project is as : a- to provide the MPP with protection to mark it highly safe against flooding of the Mekong River System and to minimize flood damage. b- to minimize inundation by local rainfall in Phnom Penh and reduce inundation damage.
The construction works phase I of the above project, which cost Japanese yen 2,056 million, had been commenced on 1 December 2002 and completed on 15 September 2004 and celebrated the inauguration ceremony on September 29, 2004

3 - Program for improvement of Information and Technologies:

The basic of Information and Technologies has not been well developed yet. In addition, the information gap between urban and rural area has been widened. The infrastructure building and the Human Resources development are indispensable through both Grant-Aid and Technical Cooperation. (MIDA's institution Function and Assisting MIDA's formulating ICT Master Plan)

The information technologies and development problems :

The new information and the communication technology have created a global village where structures and satellite technologies have enabled instantaneous business transactions and transmission of information through the global information circuits. The emergency of information technologies, such as the Internet and satellites have integrated the world economy and brought about dramatic changes in the socioeconomic and cultural relations of people and communities all over the world. These new technologies have not only increased productivity and expanded global output, but they have also greatly increased people's access to information and new knowledge.

However, the new information technologies that driven by liberal and free market ideology will increase disparity between the rich and the poor countries as well as the havens and have-nots. Consequently, there is a growing concern about the influence of IT on the social, economic and cultural conditions of under developing countries, including Cambodia.

Particularly, Phnom Penh City has a daunting challenge of overcoming some of its institutional and basic infrastructure problems before it can become part of the global information and communication network, and do not yet have the necessary infrastructure such as telephone line , computers and the like which are necessary conditions to have access to the information technology.

Due to the absence of these basic infrastructures, the use of internet in the City is currently confined to international organizations, universities, aid agencies and NGOs.

It is slowly spreading to the growing number of users among the general public.

Cambodia, Phnom Penh City, for instance, has recognized the need to enhance economic competitiveness through the use of IT. It has formulated a National IT plan to provide a framework to develop the National Information Development Authority (NiDA) as early the end of 2001 funding by the Grant of Korea. There are four focal points in the plan :

- Upgrade technological and managerial capabilities
- Enhance their access to market
- Strengthen financial support system
- Develop networking of IT

III. Cooperation with bilateral and Multilateral Donors :

- Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Project (CAM-9023 JFPR) 2003-2005:

The project goal is to reduce poverty in Phnom Penh through the establishment of the sustainable community-based mechanisms that improve the living and working conditions and environmental hygiene in low-income neighborhoods as five components below :

- Community-based infrastructure improvements in selected low-income areas.
- Public awareness campaigns on environmental and sanitation hygiene
- Comprehensive community-based solid waste management and income generation
- Stung Mean Chey Dumpsite Improvement
- Policy advocacy and dissemination of the lesson learned for integration and replication purposes.
- UNDP and DFID (Department for International Development) CMB/01/009 2001-2004:

The project goal is Phnom Penh Urban Poverty Reduction phase I and focused on 3 objectives as
Good governance - Local service possibility - Upgrading living condition

- UN-Habitat and Human Security Fund (HSF) FS/CMB/04/S01 2004-2006 :

The project goal is Partnership for Urban Poverty Reduction phase II and focused on :
Secure life for the people - Improve People's livelihoods - Enhance Human dignity.

- Implementation Citynet - Awareness on environmental Education 2004-2005 :

The project purpose on Integrated Environmental Education in Asian cities is to improve awareness and enhance understanding of participating cities' on overall environmental issues and education environmental and its important, mainly using the concept of city-to-city cooperation, to ensure continued network and collaboration amongst local practitioners. The target country : Phnom Penh (Cambodia) - Hanoi (Vietnam) - Nanjing (China).

- Convention was established between the Municipality of Phnom Penh and The A.I.M.F association, for the construction of one building of Medico-Chirurgical in the Municipal Hospital, Phnom Penh, with the AIMF fund of 175.000 Euro. The construction was started since the end of 2002 until February 2003.

IV. Both fields experience of city-to-city cooperation

Cities are the heart and soul of every country. They serve as centers of commerce and trade, art and culture, and residential life, and are continuously evolving to reflect the changing culture, experiences and priorities of their residents. This phenomenon of city evolution has occurred for thousands of years, since civilization's first communities were created, and still continues today.

Today, however, cities around the world are facing problems of a magnitude not before encountered. The lifeblood elements of a city - stable population growth, high employment, well maintained municipal services, and unlimited economic opportunity - are no longer sustainable under the pressures of modern society. Explosive urban migration, high birth rates, high unemployment rates, increasing crime, limited or ineffective health and education services, crumbling infrastructure, unsatisfactory housing and unfavorable business climates have created inhospitable cities in which to life and work. In many cases, a dangerous spiral is created : in-migration, and often poorer citizens, contributes to unemployment, higher crime, and greater demands on city services, while the middle class citizenry flees the city in search of improved quality of life elsewhere, thereby depriving the city of job-creating businesses and an important tax base.

In the 21st century, if cities are to not only survive but especially in an increasingly competitive and global economy, they must undergo an important transformation that will attract businesses and create job opportunities, provide adequate services to ensure a decent quality of life for all citizens, and provide the appropriate social and physical infrastructure to support growing population.

This challenging transformation cannot be achieved by government alone. The entire community, including government, private business, non-government organizations (NGOs) and citizens, must mobilize to organize and coordinate a revitalization action plan that furthers the interests of the city as a whole.

In successful cases of city around the world, the critical requirement stated repeatedly by mayors, city administrators, and private businesses is the need for an effective public-private partnership and for the city-to-city cooperation approach to solving city problem. Indeed, the activities of the city-to-city cooperation and other similar of international relations have coordinated and facilitated the sharing of information, experiences and viewpoints among the city-to-city, worldwide, and they aims :

- Support diagnostic studies based on urban infrastructures and service, practice schemes, surveys, markets based analysis, as well as other diagnostic research work aimed documenting urbanism information.

- To built capacity for technology transfer directly inspired by the best practices of city-to-city cooperation through training courses, training material, seminars, workshops, technology co-operation, networking and technology promotion.
- Support the provision of technical assistance to identified local authorities in the field of urbanization policy-making and regulation, in order to help built MPP's institutional and technical capacity to adopt more sustainable and resources efficient solutions.

For the crisis of financial and law management : - shortage of budget and to be not looking for partners or Grant to establish or join the project initiatives - the impossibility to finance the basic of the city implementation future initiatives.

And the end our experiences and accomplishments reflects will of the MPP's efforts to address all challenges to enable the people to live in prosperity, dignity and happiness.

Phnom Penh, BRI-MPP dated on October 29, 2004

Public Investment Program 2000-2002

No.	Project Name	Funding	Implement	Implement	Project	Exp.Pre.2000		Programmed level of Investment				Undisputed	Avali.Fund	
		Agency	Agency	Period	Cost	(1)	(2)	2000	2001	2002	Total	Balance	Gov.	Donor
273	Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage	ADB National Budget ODA	MPP	1997-2002	13.947	2.070	1.653	4.446	4.147	1631	10.224	0	1.114	8.932
14	Phnom Penh Water Rehabilitation	ADB France Japan National Budget UNDP World Bank	MPP	1992-2002	63400	18114	16.296	20.818	4.939	3.233	28.990	0	8.931	26.689
425	Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement	Japan	MPP	2000-2004	41.600	0	350	1.000	1.500	2.000	4.500	36.750	0	0
413	Construction of New Sanitary landfill In Phnom Penh		MPP	2001-2003	12.300	0	0	0	450	1.200	1.650	10.650	0	0

Public Investment Program 2001-2003

No.	Project Name	Funding	Implement	Implement	Project Cost	Exp.Pre.2000		Programmed level of Investment				Undisputed	Avali.Fund		Financial Need
		Agency	Agency	Period		(2)	(3)	2001	2002	2003	Total	Balance	Gov.	Donor	
273	Phnom Penh Water Supply and Drainage	ADB National Budget	MPP	1997-2002	12.330	2,937	2,456	4.289	1,853	-	6.142	7.95	1,609	5533	
14	Phnom Penh Water Rehabilitation	ADB France Japan National Budget UNDP World Bank	MPP	1992-2002	63.400	34.410	20,818	4.939	3.233	-	8.172	-	1,707	6,465	
425	Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement		MPP	2001-2005	41.600	-	-	4,100	10,500	10,653	25,253	16,347	-	-	41.600
413	Construction of New Sanitary landfill in Phnom Penh			2001-2003	12.300	-	-	5.625	4,465	2,200	12,300	-	-	-	12,300

Public Investment Program 2003-2005

No.	Project Name	Funding	Impleme	Implement	Project	Exp.Pre.2000		Programmed level of Investment				Undisputed	Avali.Fund		Financial
		Agency	Agency	Period	Cost	(2)	(3)	2003	2004	2005	Total	Balance	Gov.	Donor	Need
14	Phnom Penh Water Rehabilitation	ADB France Japan National Budget UNDP World Bank	MPP	1992-2003	63,400	34,410	-	3,233	-	-	3,233	25,757	-	-	28,990
717	Quality of Road Upgrading		MPP	2003-2005	9,442	-	-	274	4,028	4,053	8,355	1,087	-	-	9,442
780	Urban Market Rehabilitation	AFD	MPP	2003-2004	7,875	-	-	5,906	1,969	-	7,875	-	3,000	4,875	-
273	Water Supply and Drainage Improvement	ADB National Budget Newzeland	MPP	1997-2003	13,701	6,533	2,853	3,500	-	-	3,500	815	328	3,172	815
682	Urban Environment Rehabilitation in Phnom Penh City		MPP	2003-2003	19,283	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000	7,283	-	-	19,283

America Cooperation Countries
With Phnom Penh City.

- កិច្ចការប្រកួតប្រជែងស្នាក់នៅរវាងក្រុងភ្នំពេញ និង
ក្រុងប្រទេសអាមេរិក |

America Countries	Cooperation		Other
	1999-2003	2004	
1- USA	<p>-Los Angeles: only prepared to set up but no action</p> <p>-San Francisco: green line but cannot to set up</p> <p>-Lowell Massachusetts : in 2001 sister city signed but no action till 2003.</p> <p>-Long Beach : in 1996 signed sister city and 1997 signed again but only donation one second hand fire fighting truck, and till now on action</p>	proposed	only delegation exchanges
2- Republic of Soviet	Moscow : in 2001-2003 only proposed the delegation exchanges but not yet to realize.	verified	
3- Republic of Cuba	Lahavana : in 2003 proposed to visit but cannot realize.	proposed	

Notes : We proposed with the America cities as :

- Economic-Cultural and Technical cooperation exchanges focused on sister city.
- Institutional capacity building on human resources.

សម្រាប់ការប្រកួតប្រជែងស្នាក់នៅរវាងក្រុងភ្នំពេញ និងក្រុងប្រទេសអាមេរិក ។³

- កិច្ចការប្រកួតប្រជែងស្នាក់នៅរវាងក្រុងភ្នំពេញ និងក្រុងប្រទេសអាមេរិក ។
- ការប្រកួតប្រជែងស្នាក់នៅរវាងក្រុងភ្នំពេញ និងក្រុងប្រទេសអាមេរិក ។

Asia Cooperation Countries
With Phnom Penh City.

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bNþaRbeTsGasIu |

Asia Countries	Cooperation		Other
	1999-2003	2004	
1- Australia (grass-root)	not yet Kµan	proposed sMNU mBr	library management & equipment (9month)
2- Rep. of Korea (Govt)	in 2002 NIDA- IT in MPP project	continued	need IT spares- parts
3- India (Embassy)	not yet Kµan	proposed sMNU mBr	Kiosk internet ongoing
4- Japan	-Hiroshima: fire fighting training and dump Track -Okinawa: flower for peace exchange in Ch.Sanvar -Narita: Judo Club building in Anlonkgan,Dangkor -grass-root of Embassy for people affected by flood & fire in 2001-2002 TIRkug nig TIRkug	track import suggested suggested CMruj	Delegation exchange pøas;bþÚr RbtiPU
5- R .P. of China	- Pekin : PHN in Feb/2001 and Pekin in Nov/2003 - Tianjin : in 2002 signed sister city but no action - Yunnan :in1999 prepared to set-up but no realize - Kunming : in 1999 Eco.& trado Delegation - grass-root of Khmoung primary school building - Inter- Expo-Observators participation. in 2001-2002 : no action in 2002 relation to set up sister city but no action in 2003 only Kunming delagation to PHN - Shanghai : in Dec 2000 two trainees courses about Sustainable Development and Disaster ManagM	suggested CMruj	

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Notes : We proposed with the Asia cities as :

- Economic-Cultural and Technical cooperation exchanges focused on sister city.
- Institutional capacity building on human resources.

Phnom Penh, January 20, 2004
BRI-MPP

European Cooperation Countries
With Phnom Penh City.

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bNþaRbeTsGWrú:b |

European Countries	Cooperation		Other
	1999-2003	2004	
1-Germany (grass-root)	Wat Phnom exhibition Hall to CCC	Proposed	must be controlled
2- Belgium(Brussels)	Apply Form for City Coop. in 2001 but not yet to realize.	Proposed	
3- France (Paris)	-1999-01: as attached cooperation decentralized -2002-03:AFD-4MEuro for Study development of 3 markets -2003-04:project n° J000111 cycle d'eau -proposed to rehabilitate tourist House -preparation TOR of infrastructure for the complex of 3 markets in the City	no constructed phase running project running proposed for 2005	Paris-Venice-PHN

Notes : We proposed with the European cities as :

- Economic-Cultural and Technical cooperation exchanges focused on sister city.
- Institutional capacity building on human resources.

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- karBRgWgsmßtPaBBlkmµ
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Phnom Penh, January 20, 2004
BRI-MPP

Asean Cooperation Countries
With Phnom Penh City.

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bNþaRbeTsGas'an |

Asean Countries	Cooperation		Other
	1999-2003	2004	
1- Brunei Darussalam	Not yet Kµan	proposed sMNUm Br	
2- Cambodia	Phnom Penh		
3- Indonesia	Training bNþúHbNþal	proposed sMNUm Br	
4- Laos	City and City TIRkug nig TIRkug	suggested CMruj	Delegation exchange pøas;þpÚrRbt

			iPU
5- Malaysia	Training bNpúHbNpal	proposed sMNUm Br	
6- Myanmar	Not yet Kµan	proposed sMNUm Br	
7- Philippines	training and in 2002 Naga and Makati cities coop bNpúHbNpal nwg TIRkug nig TIRkug	suggested CMruj	
8- Singapore	training & Sembcorp bNpúHbNpal nig kic©snúa Sembcorp	proposed sMNU mBr	not yet implementing minTan;dM eNirkar
9- Thailand	training & Art and Culture for peace bNpúHbNpal nig sil, ³ ÷vb,Fm'	suggested CMruj	
10-Vietnam	City and City TIRkug nig TIRkug	suggested CMruj	Delegation exchange pøas;bþÚrR btiPU

Notes : We proposed with the Asean cities as :

- Economic-Cultural and Technical cooperation exchanges focused on sister city.
- Institutional capacity building on human resources.

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Phnom Penh, January 20, 2004
BRI-MPP